NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European circulation* will be issued To-Morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The *Europa* sails from Boston on Wednesday.

☞ Our latest advices from Washington give us strong reason to hope that the House will be organized to-day, or at farthest to-morrow. We have hopes, moreover, that Mr. WINTHROP will be Speaker, but these may be disappointed. We look with confidence for the President's Message to-night or to-morrow.

Slavery and the Union—Threats of Dissolution.

For several years the Right of the People of these States to petition their Representatives in Congress was practically disallowed and annulled, so far as any portion of said People saw fit to exercise that Right with any sort of relation to Slavery. By the influence of Slavery, acting through its own Representatives and upon the hopes and fears of others, this serious abridgement of a fundamental Right was effected. The Free States remonstrated, expostulated, and in a legal, peaceful manner resisted, but they never threatened to dissolve the Union. At no time were those who threatened or contemplated dissolution a twentieth part of the voters of the Free States.

As early as 1834-5, intrigues looking to the Annexation of Texas to the slaveholding end of the Union were commenced, and thence untiringly pursued until crowned with complete success in 1844-5. By this consummation Slavery obtained an accession of territory exceeding the entire area of the Revolutionary States now Free and containing Seven Millions of People. Slavery obtained by this accession two Senators and two Representatives in Congress, with the raw material for half a dozen future States. And it was distinctly avowed by her champion Calhoun, then holding the commanding position of U. S. Secretary of State, that our Government embarked in this Annexation crusade for the purpose of fortifying, securing and perpetuating Human Slavery.

That whatever of moral sense and enlightened conscience there was in the Free States should resist this perversion of our common Government to sectional and revolting ends, was inevitable. Before the self-styled 'Democracy' had been formally involved in it by its Baltimore Convention of 1844, its journals and other authentic utterances were vehement in denouncing the project. It was characterized as 'black as ink and bitter as hell' by a leading journal of New Hampshire which was in full cry for 'Polk, Dallas and Texas' a few months afterward, and this is a fair sample of the spirit in which the plot was regarded by the Northern 'Democracy.' The Loco-Foco Members of the Massachusetts Legislature united in resolutions denouncing the Annexation project in the most unqualified terms. In our State, the opposition of Van Buren, Wright, Bryant, Barker and the greater portion of the leaders of 'the Democracy' was equally determined and definite. Yet they bowed to the Baltimore fiat, and, keeping as still as possible about Texas and Slavery, carried the State for Polk and Dallas. By Polk's influence and patronage, Annexation was driven through Congress, receiving a bare majority of votes in the Senate.

The Free spirit of the North was shocked, it was outraged; but how many of us talked of dissolving the Union? What one State, among all which had resisted Annexation to the last gasp, now turned to Disunion as the remedy?

Next came War with Mexico—the natural fruit of Annexation. It was foreseen, foretold, deemed inevitable. "Annexation and War with Mexico are identical," was the warning seasonably uttered by Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren said substantially the same; so did many others. Not, indeed, that War *might not* have been avoided after Annexation, but that it *would not*. The *spirit* that impelled to the first wrong would be certain not to stop at that. The appetite for acquisition would be sharpened, not sated, by its first gratification. So it proved.

Nothing could have tried the fidelity of Northern men of conscience to the Union more severely than this War. Having observed and resisted all the steps by which it had been reached, they felt a conviction of its atrocity and inexcusable perfidy which language can but faintly express. They resisted it, of course; but only by endeavoring to drive its authors from power; they resisted as loyal freemen, not as disorganizers or factionists. They interposed no obstacle to the constitutional action of the Government; they paid their taxes without resistance or scruple; no considerable, scarcely an audible fraction of them talked of dissolving the Union. Perplexed, distracted, revolting at the daily spectacle of their blood and treasure lavished in the prosecution of a War they knew to be unjust and detestable, they still clung with unabated tenacity to the ark of Nationality wherein their fathers had found peace and security.

—The scene changes. New and spacious conquests from our feeble and disastrous foe become inevitable. The Representatives of the Free States in the House—some moved by principle, others by shame, and many by fear of their constituents—unite in a declaration that no Free Territory acquired by us shall in our hands become Slave Territory. The propriety of this was urgent, yet the notification was seasonable. If the South did not choose to prosecute the War for the sake of Free Soil, she had, through the Presidency, the effectual control of the Government, and might stop it at any time. Indeed, her President need but recall our troops within our own boundaries, and it would be stopped at once. The South chose to have the War go on.

The Nation had in former years acquired Louisiana, Florida, Texas—all upholding Slavery. We heard nothing about dividing *them*—nothing but a Double-and-twisted cheat in the pretended compromise with regard to Slavery in Texas. The South had uniformly assumed that territory where of Slavery was the law when acquired must remain Slaveholding after its acquisition—not a part of it but the whole. It is a poor rule that does not work at least as well for Freedom as for Slavery. When they were asked to divide Texas in 1845 they scouted the proposition. With what face, then, do they ask us to divide New-Mexico and California?

But, argument failing, and strength proving inadequate, we are now to be overborne by threats. The Dissolution of the Union is openly, hourly threatened in Congress if the Wilmot Proviso be applied to the New Territories—threatened by men who are eager for fight if any one calls them Disunionists. Their fondness for the thing seems to run parallel with their hatred of the name?

—What is this execrated Wilmot Proviso? Simply a provision that Slavery shall not be extended to and established in territory where it has now no legal existence. It does not touch Slavery where it now is, or has any right to be. It simply provides that it shall not diffuse itself elsewhere—shall not subject now realms to its sway.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, a slaveholder and the representative of slaveholders, originated this Proviso in 1784, when it was not adopted, by a Congress representing Slave States almost exclusively. It was then applied not to legally Free but to Slave Territory—to the Territory North-west of the Ohio, ceded by Virginia to the Confederation, and now forming the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. Slaveholders voted that this magnificent domain should be freed from Slavery forever, without suspecting that they were betraying the South or doing wrong to any one. They lived too near the days of the Revolution to imagine or assert that 'Slavery is the corner-stone of our political edifice,' or regard its perpetuation as one of the cardinal duties of our Government. What slaveholders did without a murmur with respect to Slave Territory, we propose now to do with respect to Free Territory. Is that aggression?

—But they say they will dissolve the Union. Who will? The Slaveholders? They are but one-fourth of the Free White voters of the Slave States. Admit that these would desire to do it, will the other three-fourths let them? Why should the Eight Hundred Thousand adult Freemen in the Slave States who own no slaves consent to break up the Union because the Two Hundred Thousand Slaveholders are not authorized to sell or work their human chattels in California and New-Mexico? What interest have these non-slaveholders in the Extension of Slavery? What good would it do them? Even if they want to become slaveholders, will such extension reduce the price of negroes? Is it not urged as a measure calculated to increase that price? And if they wish to remain as they are, why should they wish Slavery extended? How is any man not a slaveowner or overseer profited by Slavery that he should pour out his blood for it? See Southern Illinois and Iowa filled with poor white men who have fled from cheaper land and a more genial clime in Slave States to settle where they can till the earth and follow the mechanic arts without being degraded by the competition of chattels. Mark in how large measure the Military Bounty Lands won by the service of Southern men (but rarely slaveholders) in the Mexican War have been located in Free States. Why should these non-slaveholders desire the Extension of Slavery? Rely on it, they do not. They may be inflamed and exasperated by cries that the North is struggling to degrade them, deprive them of their rights, &c. but when you come to ask them to dissolve the Union because Slavery is not allowed to enter the New Territories, they will think twice before they do it. It is easy to be deceived in this matter. The Southern Press is the mouth-piece of the slaveholding aristocracy; Southern meetings are got up, officered and managed by them. Men who fancy their means of living depend on rich men's favor may seem to join in the hurrah for Disunion, but they can never mean it. They will show you so when the time comes for action.

—We think some Northern Members made a mistake when they suffered themselves to be bullied into reconsidering Gott's Resolution last Winter. They doubtless acted as they thought for the best, but their course was an invitation to more bluster and new threats of dissolving the Union. We know it is best to avoid or allay excitement when nothing vital is put in jeopardy by a conciliatory course; but the truth must be spoken, even when it has an edge. That resolution was true, and the judgment of the country so affirmed. Being true, and not irrelevant, it should have been stood by. Giving it up invites further dictation.

—We would not pass such a resolution nor enact the Wilmot Proviso except to some practical end. Show us that either is needless and we waive its abstract soundness. Show us how Freedom is to gain and not lose by waiving the Proviso, and we are ready to waive it, as we offered to last Winter if we might thereby wrest New-Mexico from the grasp of Texas. But the Slavery Propagandists do not make all this uproar for an abstraction. They mean to force a compromise which will surrender a portion of the New Territories to Slavery. That must be resisted at all hazards.

From Washington—Rumored Compromise—Ballotings for Speaker, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15—12 o'clock.

The House is just going into session. A rumor prevails that the Whigs and Loco, weary of this protracted struggle, and seeing the utter impossibility of ever electing a Speaker while the present party lines are rigidly adhered to, have come to an understanding by which the former will throw their votes for LEWIS BOYD, while the Locos will consent that the minor officers shall be chosen by the Whigs. If this be true, this day will close this most profitless and exciting contest.

It has certainly become evident that no election of Speaker can be made unless by a compromise between the two great parties, or by ballot. The intemperate course of Mr. MEADE, Mr. TOOMBS, Mr. COLCOCK and other Southern members has completely driven off the Free Soilers from any union with the South, and they have given evidence enough that they cannot be brought to act with the Whigs, without a pledge from the latter which will never be given.

It is a matter of less consequence, upon whom the election falls, than that the present turbulent, threatening and disgraceful state of things should be at once terminated; and that the question of Slavery should be left for future discussion and settlement, after an organization shall have been effected.

Alas! for all these rumors and speculations—The first ballot this morning destroyed the whole calculation, a goodly portion of the Northern Loco-Focos casting their votes for ENERY D. POTTER. The prominent candidates stood thus:

Boyd	82	Morehead	4
Stanley	55	Thaddeus Stevens	74
Winthrop	90	Potter	62
Whole number of votes			226
Necessary to a choice			114

The next trial (the 45th) resulted as follows:

Winthrop	14	Potter	17
Boyd	85	Strong	5
Stanley	67	Disney	3
Morehead	8	Scattering	7
Thaddeus Stevens	23		

Same number of votes as before—114 necessary to a choice. The House then proceeded to a 47th trial, which resulted as follows:

Winthrop	10	Potter	18
Stanley	66	Strong	9
Boyd	88	Disney	3
Morehead	4	Scattering	19
Th. Stevens	27		

Making 225 votes—113 necessary to a choice.

The House then adjourned on motion of Mr. HOLMES of S. C.

SENATE.

Mr. BERRIEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of three Senators be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate is organized, and ready to receive from him any communication in relation to matters within the sphere of their separate capacity."

After some remarks from Mr. CLAY, in which he stated that he held his seat without reference to any section, party or interest, but for the purpose of performing in the best manner he could the duties of his station—that he would have introduced such a resolution, which he believed was justified by precedent, but from an unwillingness to take the lead, and that he did not see that the House could regard it as discourteous, and he hoped it would be adopted—the resolution was adopted. The Committee called on the President, and reported that he would send a communication on Monday.

Mr. DICKINSON gave notice that on Tuesday he would move for the appointment of the Committees.

Before the commencement of the voting Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Me. sent a resolution to the latter that the House would not adjourn until a Speaker shall have been elected. This resolution, however, was very coldly received, and on a motion to lay it on the table was so disposed of, with the acquiescence of an immense majority.

A resolution requiring the officers of the House to enforce the old rule by which strangers are excluded from the floor, was adopted. This will have a tendency by diminishing the crowd in the Hall, to produce more orderly proceedings. URIJAH.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Friday, Dec. 14, 1849.—Present as yesterday. Volney E. Howard, Esq. of Texas, and John W. Ashmead, Esq. of Pennsylvania, were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.... No. 244. Triquam Clarke et al. Claimants of the Bark Susan U. Lind vs. Nathaniel Sturtevant et al.—On the motion of Mr. Coxe, of Counsel for the Appellees, this appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for South Carolina was docketed and dismissed with costs under the 4th rule of the Court.... No. 133. The United States, appellants, vs. The heirs of Louis Scheibert.—The motion to dismiss this appeal was argued by Messrs. Howard and Henderson in support of the motion, and by Mr. Gillett and Mr. Attorney-General in opposition thereto. Adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—By a dispatch from Detroit to the *Buffalo Express* of yesterday, it appears that the steamer Gore, for whose safety fears were entertained, has arrived at the Sault with a company of regulars on board. They have arrested McDonald, the leader of the Indians who seized the mines, together with four of his accomplices, and dispatched them for Toronto, where they will probably be tried. A detachment of soldiers had been sent to take possession of the mines. So we suppose that all difficulty is at an end, as the Indians had little disposition to quarrel until incited by McDonald, who supplied them with liquor before he could persuade them to attack the mines.

☞ Rev. Peter Rogers, aged ninety-nine years four months and ten days, died at Waterloo, Illinois, on the 4th ult. He was one of Washington's life-guard in the war of Independence, and, perhaps, the last of that noble band.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Eastern Telegraph Line.

NEW-YORK, Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock.

The Telegraph Line beyond Calais is still out of order, and there is consequently no news of the Hibernia. The line will not be in order to-night.

Suicide of a Unitarian Minister.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Rev. James H. Perkins, Pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, committed suicide last night by jumping from the ferry boat into the river while crossing. He left his hat, cloak and memorandum book on board. It was the impression that he was laboring under temporary insanity. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and leaves an interesting family to mourn his untimely end.

☞ This is indeed a most distressing event. Mr. Perkins, originally from Massachusetts, had ministered many years in Cincinnati, where he was widely esteemed and tenderly loved. He leaves a widow and three or four young children. He has for some time been laboring under a disease which prevented his preaching, and which undoubtedly resulted in aberration of mind.

Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The health of the city at the present time is very good.

Severe Fire.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Messrs. Borch & Morrison's extensive tannery, in Georgetown, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss was heavy. They were partially insured. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Destructive Fire.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A destructive fire occurred this morning in the building known as Solomon's soap and candle manufactory, in Abermarle-st. which was entirely destroyed, and the loss is very large. It is insured to the amount of $10,000 in the Spring Garden office, Philadelphia, and Fireman's Office, Baltimore. Since the fire, rioting has been going on between small parties of men all day. Several badly, perhaps fatally, shot.

A Case of Hanging.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A man was found hung on the Western Railroad this forenoon. His appearance was that of a mulatto. Name not known.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 16—P. M.

Southern mail through. No news.

Markets.... NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.

The market is a trifle firmer for Cotton, and the sales yesterday were 2,500 bales at full prices. The sales of the week amounted to 9,000 bales. The stock on hand is 131,000 bales. Dealers to-day have been inclined to wait the Hibernia's news.

Markets.... BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.

The PRODUCE market remains nominally the same, with but a moderate business, as dealers are inclined to wait the next steamer.

Ship News

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14—Arr. yesterday, ship John Parker and brig Clinton, from New-York.

☞ Mr. HAIN, the distinguished telegraph inventor, sailed in the last steamer for Liverpool. He intends to present his claims before the Commissioner recently appointed by the French Government to examine into the merits of the various methods of telegraphing.

Daring Burglary—Recovery of Stolen Jewelry—Markets, Stocks, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. William Wright, plumber, No. 173 South-Ninth-st. was burglariously entered by three desperate armed men. During their perambulations through the house, in search of plunder, they aroused Mr. Wright, who upon making his appearance in the entry was attacked by the burglars, and severely beaten. He, however, succeeded in holding on to one of them, named George Clifford, until assistance arrived. The other two made their escape, but as they are well known to the police they will certainly be arrested.—Mr. Wright during the encounter received internal injuries, which are pronounced by his physician to be of a very serious nature.

That eccentric genius, George Munday is again at large, after having been in prison some months for using violence to his wife.

The large amount of jewelry stolen from the store of Mr. H. Butler in Arch-st. some weeks since, was yesterday recovered, and restored to Mr. B. Alexander Dunlap, the young man charged with the robbery, has been retrieved, and committed to prison in default of $2,000 bail to answer the charge. Dunlap was instrumental in the recovery of the jewelry.

Yesterday James Moore Tweed, a coalman, was very seriously injured, in consequence of one of his horses kicking. It is supposed that his skull is fractured. He is at the Hospital.

Matthew L. Bevan, Esq. one of our leading merchants, died yesterday.

During the past three days there has been an increased demand for Flour, part for shipment to England and part on speculation. Sales of 1,000 bbls common brands for shipment at 4 75 per bbl. This price has since been offered for several large lots and refused. We quote at 4 81@4 87½ for city consumption, sales of common brands yesterday at 4 87½@5 00, and better brands and extra at $5 12½@5 62½. RYE FLOUR is dull at 2 87½@$3. CORN MEAL sells slowly at $2 75 per bbl. WHEAT is in limited demand, as most of the city mills have ceased operations.—We quote red at 1 00, and white at 1 10@1 11 per bush. CORN is scarce. Sales of old yellow at 80, and new at 76 per bush. OATS range from 58 to 60c. WHISKY.—Sales in bbls at 47, and hhds at 48c.

Sales at Public Sale.—*Bonds*—$3,000 U S 6s, '67, 111; $5,000 Rg RR 6s, '84, $200 Harrisburg RR 6s, '94; 10 shs Morris Canal 16½; 50 do 16½; 200 do 16½; 200 do 16½; 4 Penn Bk 119½; 10 Mech Bk 49½; 100 Girard Bk 52.

Between Boards—$5,000 Penna 5s 94½; $5,000 U S 6s, '67, 111; $5,000 do Treas Notes 111; 100 shs Girard Bk 52; 50 Reading RR 37½; 250 Vicksburg RR 10½.

Sales at the Board—$1,000 Penna 5s 94½; $700 Cues and Dela. 82½; 15 shs Commercial Bk, 57½; 15 Penna Bk 75; 100 Morris Canal 16½; 55 Norristown RR 26½; 3 Camden and Amboy RR 128; 35 Harrisburg RR 47.

After Board—22 shs Reading RR 37½; 50 Morris Canal 16½; 300 Reading RR 37½; $2,000 Penna 5s 94½; 250 Morris Canal 16½; $2,000 Reading RR 6s 84½; $5,000 S Nav 6s, '92, 84½; $4,000 do, '96, 81; $5,000 do 81.

POLICY OF THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.—In this island the spy system exists to an extent that was not outdone in Venice in the worst days of her aristocracy. The following incident has been related to us by a friend recently returned from Havana:

"A short time ago two young men were discussing political affairs in the 'Louisa' Exchange (coffee-house) in Havana. The tone of their remarks was temperate, but not exactly friendly to the Government. On a sudden they were joined by a third party, who, whether by design or indifferently, it is unknown, bid them both speak out more decidedly. How far they proceeded is of course unknown, but at 10 o'clock the same night one was in the Morro and the other at the Castle of Atarazanas. The third was the spy, and remained at liberty."

But the subjoined is still worse:

"It was intended, in case of invasion of the island during the late excitement, to let loose the slaves on the invaders, and indeed on the whites, indiscriminately. This was a fixed plan with the Governor, and it was partially approved by a majority of the men by whom he is surrounded. The natural fear that when these slaves were once armed and drilling they were successful—they would turn on the officers of the Government themselves, in order to secure the freedom thus given them through revenge, was simply discussed; but it did not change their determination."

FROM TAMPICO.—By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Oregon, Capt. Treat, from Tampico the 28th ult. we have received *El Nacional* and *El Defensor*, of that port, to the 24th, and *El Siglo*, of the capital to the 17th, both inclusive.

There is little in them to interest. The condition of things in general in Mexico is just the same as it was at the period of our last advices. The present are only four days later.

In consequence of the ravages of the Cholera in Chihuahua, but little attention has been paid to political affairs in that State. No members have been elected to Congress, and intelligence reaches us since that it will not be possible, through the same cause, for the elections to take place this year.

The Indians still continue their barbarities in Durango and the other frontier States.

The *Tampico Defensor* of the 24th ult. inveighs bitterly against the tyranny and despotism of the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, Señor Cardenas, who is continually, according to that print, harrassing the population. By his persecution Señors Torre, Castillo, Dufart, and Gorela have been obliged to take to flight, abandoning their wives, families and fortunes at Tampico. An order for the arrest of the editor of the *Defensor*, Señor C. E. Gautier Valdomar, had been issued, but he was temporarily absent from the city. [N. O. Pic. 8th.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FREMONT.—It is stated that Col. Fremont has written to the Department at Washington, tendering his resignation as Commissioner to run the boundary line between the Territory and New-Mexico.

CHOCOLATE AND BROMA.—Broma, an admirable preparation, alike agreeable to the well or sick, has acquired a reputation which we think it certainly deserves. A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma, Mr. W. Baker, of Dorchester, Mass. sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and he was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries and households generally, should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrowroot, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Broma is sometimes relished. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest dietetic advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We are informed that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolate or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others in the same families, taking their daily potations of tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from cholera or the choleraic symptoms. And it has been further observed here in Boston, that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the shafts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities. [Boston Medical Journal, Oct. 18.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Yesterday was certainly one of the most dismal and irresistibly miserable days we have ever encountered. The damp chill of the atmosphere penetrated through window pane and curtain, neutralizing the pleasant glow of the fire, and subduing every thing to a sombre and melancholy tone. Supported by pleasant friends and plenty of anthracite, there are few days so blue that we cannot invest them with a rosy shade; but yesterday was a stumper. We tried for several hours to brave it out and laugh the megrims from our cosey little room, with the help of a couple of bright-eyed, silver-tongued children—who persuade us to purchase their frocks and bonnets. For a time the effort promised to be successful, but a sudden dash of sleety rain, which leaped down the chimney, kicking the soot and cinders into the middle of the room, spoiled the prettiest crimson dress that ever little girl delighted in. The game was over, and each taking a book, we all subsided into silence and arm chairs for the remainder of the day. We are thankful that there are but two more Sundays in this month—as we are assured that all must be rainy ones.

A DAY OF PRAYER.—In view of the low state of piety in our midst—the great want of faithful and efficient teachers—the vast multitude of children not brought into Sunday schools—and the apparent indifference of the Church and of parents to the spiritual welfare of their children, the New-York S. S. Teachers' Association have appointed Monday, (this day) as a day of prayer, having special reference to these objects. The exercises will be: A Meeting for Prayer at 7 o'clock A. M. in the lecture rooms of the following churches: Church of the Puritans, Union square; Baptist Church, McDougal-st.; Brainerd Church, Rivington-st.; Dutch, Market-st.; Presbyterian Church, Pearl-st.; Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. A Meeting for Prayer and Exhortation at 3 P. M. in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, Bleecker-st. (Rev. Dr. Musgrave,) and a General Meeting, at which addresses will be made, at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Bleecker-st. Presbyterian Church. All the friends of Sunday Schools are invited to attend these meetings.

☞ The unity and delicacy of expression of the orchestra at Astor Place have led some persons to imagine that the Conductor must employ animal magnetism in governing the lungs and elbows of his German unpronounceabilities. It is very probable that there is some magnetism in the matter, as several of the lady members of the orchestra consider M. Maretzek a positive Pole.

☞ *Maria di Rohan* again at the Opera House this evening. Bonventano has made a great hit in the part of *Enrico*, or rather a good many of them—somehow, the hits he gives his thighs with the palms of his hands.

☞ A broad gleam of soft autumnal sunshine which lay across the City on Saturday morning like a golden costus, transmitting to beauty all within its charmed circle, shone brightest upon the glittering bayonets of several troops of soldiers, while the wild wailing of the military music floated up through the air and sailed away, like invisible flocks of birds in search of Summer, singing to each other on their way.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—The bill of mortality shows a decrease of 18 from last week, and that in spite of a still worse condition of the atmosphere. The reduction has been in the following diseases: Apoplexy, 6 less; Consumption, 5 less; Convulsions, 12 less; Inflammation of the Lungs, 5 less; Marasmus, 4 less—Dysentery has slightly increased, and some diseases appear this week which were not mentioned on the 8th. Eight persons were killed by various accidents, and four died from causes unknown. The mortality of children is great—140 of the last report being under 10 years of age—leaving but 113 of all higher age. The places of birth were: United States, 62 per cent; Foreign, 38. The public institutions report 41 of the whole number of deaths, which is 103 for the week. Altogether this is an unusually favorable report for the season of the year.

ABSCONDING MERCHANT.—The wholesale grocers of our city were in a great state of excitement on Saturday afternoon by the discovery that Mr. Frederick Avery, a grocer doing a large business at No. 50 Front st. and residing at 60 Livingston st. Brooklyn, had eloped in the Cunard Steamer of Wednesday for Liverpool, leaving a large amount of paper unprovided for, with a sorry show of assets for the creditors. Mr. Avery was, some years since, one of the firm of Morgan & Avery; after leaving that firm he did business for himself but failed in a short time, (about five years ago) for several thousand dollars. Since that he has been doing a considerable business, and at the time of his departure left outstanding about $25,000 of liabilities—$15,000 being business, and $10,000 accommodation paper. The assets were immediately seized upon a judgment obtained under the old failure, but their amount is not yet ascertained. Mr Avery took a female compagnon du voyage, and both were seen on board the steamer just before her departure.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Poughkeepsie Journal of Saturday says: this road has now been in operation to New Hamburgh a little more than a week, and we understand is doing a fine business. At first the cars ran over the new part of the track, this side of Red Hook, cautiously, until its solidity and firmness at all points could be tested. But now the track is in fine running order, and the cars generally run at the rate of thirty five miles per hour, which will be gradually quickened into still higher speed. The work between this and New Hamburgh is now driven ahead with great rapidity, the track is nearly all laid, the buildings are getting in readiness, and we shall be surprised if the locomotive is not here within three weeks at the furthest. Thirty thousand passengers were carried over this road in November, which shows what may be expected from it.

LETTERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The extent of the correspondence may be judged of from the following statement from the Post Office books. Of course a vast number of letters go by private hands, and are not included in Mail statistics:

The Ohio	14,156	letters.
The Crescent City	701	"
The Cherokee	125	"
Total	15,082	"

☞ Among the passengers in the steamer Crescent City, were Messrs. Chas. Morgan; Cornelius Vanderbilt; Jacob Vanderbilt, Ackelman; Thomas, of St. Juan, and Mathison, agent for the British Pacific mail steamers. Rev. J. M. Pease, seamen's chaplain at Rio Janeiro, his lady, and two sons, were on board the steamer Sarah Sands.

STATUE SMASHING.—The Sunday papers report that a gentleman known by name as Richard Grant White, was arrested, at the instance of James W. Jacques, of 365 Broadway, on Saturday, for maliciously destroying two statues—one of Mr White himself, and the other, of James G. Bennett. It appeared that these works of art had, for a long time, stood in close juxtaposition with each other, in the complainant's window to the great annoyance of Mr White, who did not like the contiguity; so, on Friday night, he wished them to be removed, which request was denied, and he then smashed them into minute particles, with a blow of a cane. He was held to bail, and the affair is to be looked into.

DRURY'S PROPERTY.—The Etna and other Fire Insurance Companies got out a writ of replevin on Saturday and sent a deputy sheriff to get from the Broadway Bank the watches, &c. found on Drury's premises. The property was brought to the Tombs, and the officers proceeded to take formal possession by inventory, when Mr. Clark, counsel for Drury, came in and protested that the proceeding was illegal. Judge Edmonds was appealed to, and stopped proceedings until to-day.

☞ Mayor Woodhull has been seriously sick for several days from the effects of a heavy cold. Ald. Kelly of the Second Ward attends to the duties of the Mayoralty during Mr. W.'s indisposition.

☞ Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER is at the Astor House on his way to Washington, and may remain (we hear) two or three days longer unless sooner summoned to Washington by the organization of the House.

☞ The Carolina is advertised to sail for San Francisco on the 2d of January. She is a new ship of Howland & Aspinwall's mail line from Panama to San Francisco.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, at 4 o'clock, while the New Haven up train was passing the New-Haven down train in Centre-st. between Grand and Howard, Mr. Andrews, a lawyer of New Haven, who was on the platform of the last car of the up train, put out his head, when the baggage car of the down train came in collision with his head, taking off his ear, and throwing him between the cars. He was supposed to have been killed at first, and was conveyed in a state of insensibility to Dr. Morrison's, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. who rendered him such assistance that in a short time he was enabled to speak, so as to tell his name. His head was cut, but he did not bleed so much as might be expected. Mr. Andrews, when somewhat restored, was conveyed to the City Hospital, where Dr. Vredenburgh stitched his ear, which was hanging by the skin, but thinks it has a bad chance of being saved. As the patient has received bruises in the head, it is impossible to tell, at present, how the case may terminate. There is, however, apparently, no immediate danger of life.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—We had the pleasure of passing a good part of last evening with the Hungarian officers from Comorn, who arrived in the Hermann yesterday. They are not at all disheartened by the calamities which have befallen their country, but encounter unfriendly fortune with the same courage and steadiness as they have been wont to sustain the onset of Haynau's squadrons. The names of those who arrived yesterday are as follows:

Ladislaus Ujhazy, [pronounced Wee-hah-zy] Civil Governor of Comorn.
Therezia Ujhazy, his wife.
Clara and Ilka Ujhazy, his daughters.
Wolfgang and Theodor Ujhazy, his sons, the first Captain of Infantry, and the second Captain of Jägers.
Apollonia Jagello, [pronounced Yah-gello.]
Wilhelm Veis, Captain of the Pioneers.
Emerich Radwitch, Captain of the Pioneers.
Heinrich Deshne, Colonel of the Infantry.

Mr. Ujhazy, his family, and the officers accompanying him, including Col. Pragay and Maj. Fornet, are the guests of the Astor House. Mlle. Jagello is at the Irving House. Mr. Ujazy will leave in a day or two for Washington. Though advanced in years, he retains all the freshness and fire of youth. A considerable number of other exiles will arrive here in the Spring, when it is proposed to form a Hungarian Colony at some suitable point in the West. The illustrious Kossuth will probably join Mr. Ujhazy in its direction.

Mlle Jagello was received at the Irving House by its popular proprietor. At two o'clock she appeared in the dining Saloon, which, on this occasion, was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The greatest anxiety and desire were felt and exhibited by all present to pay her the most marked deference and attention. On her right and left sat the Hon. Mr. Donelson, lady and daughters, together with the physician of the Hermann who acted as interpreter.

When the cloth was removed, and the confectionary was placed on the table, a most affecting incident occurred. A quadrangular tower, surmounted by a spire, composed of confection materials, was placed before her. At the base of the tower cannon, muskets balls, swords, and other military weapons were intermingled, in front of which was inscribed the following motto:

"Es war ein ungarisches
Heldenherz
und
Hat geschlagen."

At the top waved the Hungarian tri-color of green, red and white. On three sides of the tower, emblazoned in gold, were the Lion of England, ever who we head rested the crown, the lilypots of France on the side with military devices, and the Stars and Stripes of America waving over all, which emblematized the sympathy and protection in the time danger and difficulty of the three great powers offered to the Hungarian Refugees. On the fourth side stood a figure of the Heroine herself. She was represented as standing on the colors of Austria and trampling them under foot. In her right hand she carried a staff, on which was placed the Cap of Liberty. In her left was a sword. Around her shoulders and person was thrown a red sash, indicative of her rank as Lieutenant in a Hungarian Regiment of Cavalry. In the back ground, infolding the figure, were the Stars and Stripes, the Hungarian Tricolor, and Ensigns of France and England. When Mlle. Jagello's eyes rested on this, so chastely and beautifully designed, she started with an irresistable impulse of emotion. Her person became half raised from the chair and a flood of tears burst from her eyes.

When her emotion had somewhat abated, she called for Mr. Howard (who was close by) and taking him by both hands, she said, in her native language, "A thousand, thousand thanks for my country and unutterable gratitude for myself, to you, Mr. Howard, for this unexpected token of sympathy for the struggles of my liberty-loving but down-trodden people." While she spoke, a simultaneous rising of the company—ladies and gentlemen—took place, and the most intense interest and excitement were visible in every countenance. The scene was, at this moment, one of a peculiarly strange kind. Memories of carnage and bloodshed, of deeds of heroism and glory, of frightful butchery and unrelenting tyranny, came over the mind, quickening and heating the blood. Mr. Howard replied that he was more than proud of the honor of having as his guest the greatest and most glorious woman of modern times. After this, the ornament was passed round the tables of both ordinaries.

Then gentlemen rose in groups and drained most respectfully the honor of wine, to which she gracefully and cordially assented. She made her response to the challenges standing. At this particular point, her figure, which is of the medium size, appeared to much advantage. Her head and neck are finely formed, her countenance having a remarkably sweet expression. Her person is full, but of delicate and graceful symmetry. Her hair is of light brown, the masses of which are parted in plain and simple folds upon her forehead.—Her eyes, naturally mild, are sometimes lit up with a most brilliant and piercing expression. In her demeanor she is exceedingly amiable, kindly, retiring and modest. She wore a dress of light blue silk, with a tri-color scarf gracefully thrown across her shoulders.—Her ornaments were but few, but of the rarest kind and workmanship.

After dinner she went into the public room, accompanied by Miss Donelson and family, when the other ladies surrounded her in groups, and had her welcome to this land of liberty.

Through the kindness of Mr. Howard we were enabled to see the Polka coat worn by this brave creature, when, for the benefit of her country, she exposed her life, and went as a scout into the Austrian camp. It is of white cashmere, thick and strong of texture, lined with red cloth, and braided with cording of the same color. The sabretache, or leather pocket, slung over the shoulder by a leather belt, was likewise shown us.

During the evening the drawing rooms of the Irving House were crowded. The tower which had been displayed at dinner was placed on a center table, and the general wonder was how so magnificent a thing could be got up so soon, as it was not thought of till after 10 o'clock. Some one happening to touch the tri-color flag surmounting the tower, it fell, when Col. PRAGAY, who was present by invitation, happily remarked that this was proper, for the flag had really fallen. The ladies seemed particularly to observe the dress in which Mlle played the soldier, as also her scarf and bonnet, the latter of which is made up of the tri-color. We may add that the report of her being engaged to a Hungarian officer is not true. It was stated by some Editor in England who had been imposed upon by some of the passengers when the Hermann was at Southampton.

—We are informed that the Committee for Hungarian Exiles, of which the Mayor is treasurer, are taking means to render the needful assistance to the emigrants who are now here, as well as to those who may hereafter arrive. Messrs. Myndert Van Schaick, ex Mayor Havemeyer, M. H. Grinnell, S. Draper, Jr. and E. D. Morgan, members of the Committee, are active in the matter, and will accomplish something worthy of the occasion and the City. We understand that the Committee meet to-morrow evening to perfect their plans.

It has been proposed to have a grand military parade in honor of the strangers, and accordingly on last Saturday evening a meeting was held at Central Hall of the officers of the first brigade of the first division of New-York State Militia, to take into consideration the best mode of giving a suitable reception to the Hungarians who have lately arrived in this City. Brigadier General Storms was called to the chair, and Captain Taylor, of the New York Regiment of Volunteers, was appointed Secretary. After a few preliminary remarks, stating the object of the meeting, Colonel Conley, of the first, and Colonel Charles S. Spicer, of the second regiments, and Brigade Major Bogart, were appointed to draw up such resolutions as might express the sense of the meeting. The following were adopted.—

Resolved, That this meeting consider a public expression of welcome