NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.

For California.

☞ Our next paper for California, Oregon Sandwich Islands, and other places on the Pacific, will be a very valuable and interesting sheet, as it will contain the following official State Documents:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS BY GOVERNOR RAMSEY OF MINNESOTA.
REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS BY HON. ORLANDO BROWN.

Beside the above it will contain many Editorial articles interesting to the residents along the Pacific coast; an article prepared for this issue expressly, giving all the important local and general news arranged by States; the Foreign News just received by the Cambria; a list of Marriages and Deaths that have occurred since the sailing of the last steamer; the names of Persons who have left for California since our last number was issued, and all the important City News up to the time of going to press.

☞ The *Empire City* sails on Wednesday at 3 P.M. and the above paper will be put up in wrappers ready for Mailing at 8 o'clock on the morning of the day of her sailing. Price 6¼ cents.

☞ Persons wishing to send or carry out copies of this paper to sell at the Mines, &c. will please make early application in order to be supplied.

☞ We commend to the attention of our readers the Supplement we publish this morning.—The table of the Principal Events of 1849 which it contains alone makes it worth preserving, while the Book Reviews and other articles which it contains, will find their own readers.

☞ By accident, a large part of our foreign files, including some of the most important papers, did not arrive till last night. We shall hereafter find room for extracts from them relating to a variety of interesting matters.

☞ To-day being New-Year's, no paper will be issued from this office either to-morrow morning or evening.

—To our friends and all the world we tender a Happy New Year! **1850** will complete the most eventful half century recorded in history. We can only hope that the New Year may accomplish even more for the improvement of the world than its predecessor which ended last night. That year was full of calamity, but the calamities were, after all, more external than real. They were temporary and not permanent, defeats which are only the germs of future victories. Where Liberty was defeated, as in Hungary, Germany and Italy, it was only that its conquerors might the more thoroughly destroy not only themselves but the principles they represented. By and by the People and Democratic ideas will be ready to reconstruct the shattered and crumbling fabric—indeed they are now beginning it and must accomplish much before the new half century begins. The commencing year is pregnant with good for all Humanity, and so must be a happy one.

Doings at Washington.

The Appointment of the Committees took place in the House yesterday, and considering to whose hands the business had been entrusted, they are quite as good as was to be expected. As a matter of course, every important Committee is put into the power of the Slavery party, by combining a majority of Southern men or of Southerners and Northern dough-faces, but yet the advocates of Free Soil are not excluded.—Even the Committee on the District of Columbia, that on the Judiciary, and that on the Territories, are thus distributed. This does credit to the good sense of the Speaker, and shows that he is not afraid to let the side he hates have some sort of a chance to be heard. If other gentlemen from his part of the country, who hold his opinions on the great question now agitating the Union, were half as wise, matters would get on a great deal better.

—The onset on the course of the Administration in New-Mexico and California, made in the Senate on Thursday, by Mr. Clemens, was repeated in the House by Mr. Venable. These gentlemen seem to think President Taylor has been doing something against the extension of the institution they delight in.

It is rather singular that the politicians who at the North have been paying their way this Summer by means of the contrary assertions—in which their sincerity was of course unquestionable—should allow their Southern friends to get the start of them in this demonstration. After having so profitably employed the charge that the Whig party has been trying to get the State of California organized without a word about Slavery, why didn't they devote their first breathing time after the Speaker was chosen to substantiating their charge themselves, instead of leaving it to be taken up on the opposite tack by Messrs. Venable and Clemens?

There was one good sign yesterday, and that was that a resolution of Mr. Root's for the organization of the Territories this side the Sierra Nevada, with the Wilmot Proviso, could not be shirked by means of an adjournment or laid on the table. This is as it should be. There is nothing to be gained by trying to dodge the question. It must be met and decided fairly and squarely. The North says, too, that it must not be tinkered over with a compromise, and the North is in earnest, though it does not bluster as much as is the fashion in some quarters.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.—Our readers will all remember how unsatisfactory were the details which reached us from Hungary during the exciting events of the War of last Summer. To this day the public at large in other countries as well as this, are ignorant as to many important points, such, for instance, as the real strength of the forces on each side, the actual plan of the campaign and the true cause of its disastrous close. The conduct of Görgey, though generally supposed to have been treasonable, is not certainly known as such, while as to the abilities of the various prominent Generals, we have only the most vague indications. This deficiency, we are happy to say, is about to be supplied from a most authentic source. Col. Pragay, one among the exiles now in this City, is preparing a succinct statement, which will elucidate these doubtful points, and meet a want which we have heard very generally expressed. Col. P. was engaged in the war from its commencement, and occupied a position which made him even better acquainted with events as they passed than were most of his superiors in military rank. Before the War he was in Vienna, where he participated in the most stirring scenes of the Revolution. In May, 1848, he received there a sword of honor from the National Guard as a mark of esteem for his services, and in the final siege in October, he defended an important position in the outer fortifications against the forces of Windischgrätz.

Col. P. was for some time engaged as Secretary in the Cabinet of Kossuth himself, and thus enjoyed the best opportunities for knowing that eminent man. He subsequently filled the office of Adjutant-General, which, of course, made him familiar with the whole state of military operations. He also actively participated in above twenty of the principal battles fought in Hungary, including the storm of Ofen and the operations of the Summer about Comorn. We have been allowed to copy the following paragraph from a certificate received by him from Gen. Klapka, after the surrender of Comorn. The General says that:

Col. Pragay "distinguished himself in all these battles by courage and resolution, and especially at the battle of Isaszeg, where he received the order of Valor for his personal bravery, and before Comorn on the 31 of August, where, on account of his impetuosity, combined with a singular contempt of death, he was promoted on the field of battle, and decorated with the order of Military Merit of the Second Class."

—We mention these facts simply that the public may know how complete a reliance may be placed on the work which Col. P. is now preparing and which will soon be published.

☞ Our Washington letters and papers failed to reach us last night. We received nothing by mail south of Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS.....First Session.

IN SENATE ... MONDAY, Dec. 31.

A Message in writing was received from the President of the United States.

Mr. WEBSTER presented numerous memorials of citizens of Massachusetts praying indemnity for French spoliation, and gave notice that he would, soon after holidays, move the Senate to take some action upon this subject.

Mr. WEBSTER also presented numerous memorials of merchants and others of Massachusetts, asking the abolition of the "spirit ration" and flogging in the Navy, and took the opportunity to say, that in his opinion, the time had arrived when Congress should pass a law, in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. SEWARD presented similar petitions from merchants of Baltimore, and expressed his concurrence in the views of the Senator from Massachusetts. In his opinion the use of intoxicating liquors, and indignities of corporeal punishment, were calculated to degrade the man, and could produce no good results. The objection that no substitute for corporeal punishment had been found, was fully answered by the fact, that it had been most successfully abolished in the Penitentiary system of New-York.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, claiming to be the legitimate successors of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, objecting to the establishment of a Government for Deseret, and charging the people of the City of the Salt Lake with treasonable designs, in having before their removal to Illinois, taken a secret oath to avenge the death of Joseph Smith upon the nation, and to pursue that design until it shall be accomplished, even to the end of time. Mr. Underwood read in connection, an extract from the statement made in the *St. Louis Republican*, that the citizens of Deseret were lawlessly trying citizens of Missouri, upon the charge of having aided the expulsion of the Mormons from that State; and were exacting duties upon the effects of emigrants to California, who passed through their city; and expressed the opinion that this statement gave coloring to the statement of the Memorialist, and affording evidence, perhaps, that the Mormons were carrying out the spirit of the oath ascribed to them.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had seen the statement now read, and, in consequence, had sought an interview with Mr. BARRITT, the representative sent from Deseret to Congress, relative to the subject of levying the duties referred to, and that Mr. BARRITT explained, that the people of the city of the Salt Lake, having established a Government, found it necessary to establish a means of revenue also, and with that view imposed a duty upon all goods brought into the city for sale, whether by non-residents or residents—Mormons or anti-Mormons; but that no duties were exacted upon goods which passed through. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A large number of other memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. DOWNS submitted the following resolution, which lies over:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence that has taken place with the Minister of Spain in Washington, or the authorities of Cuba, or the American Consul at Havana, or others concerning the abduction of Rey, alias Garcia, from New-Orleans by the Spanish Consul at that port, or by his procurement or endeavors; together with the correspondence with the district Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, or other officers of the Government in that State, and the instructions given touching this affair; also copies of all the proceedings and testimony and arguments of Counsel, if reported to the Government; he had not taken relating to it, before Judge Bright and Commissioner Chew; also to all the proceedings had and documents reported to the Government in the examination, with all other documents, instructions, correspondence and other papers touching said affair in possession of the Government.

Mr. TURNEY submitted a resolution which lies over, calling upon the President for copies of correspondence, papers, remonstrances, &c. relative to the removal of JESSE S. CLEMENS from the office of Marshall of the Middle District of Tennessee.

Mr. HALE expressed the hope, that the bill establishing the Territorial Governments of California, New Mexico, Deseret and Jesilito, of which Mr. FOOTE gave notice a few days since, would be introduced and printed, that the Senate might have it before them when the subject should come up. Mr. FOOTE assented, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, moved that a Select Committee on the Census, be appointed by the Chair. Agreed to.

The bill granting the franking privilege to the widow of the late President Polk, having been received from the House, was taken up by unanimous consent, and passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a Resolution of inquiry into the expediency of making appropriations for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Indian lands east of the Sierra Nevada Mountain, and the expediency of setting apart a portion of the territory of the United States for the permanent location and protection of the various Indian tribes. Adopted.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of a bill to prohibit the sale of, or farming out of offices under the Government of the United States.

Mr. KING was, on motion, excused from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pensions, and Mr JONES appointed in his place.

Mr. SOULARD, from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and documents, and 20,000 of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Finances. Concurred in.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAKER of Ill. presented a memorial from Mr. D. F. Miller, (Whig) of Ohio, contesting the seat of William Thompson, (Loco.) It was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The following are the Committees announced:

Ways and Means—Messrs Thos H. Bayly,* Va.; Jacob Thompson,* Miss.; Saml P. Finlay, Ohio; James S. Green, Mo.; Robert Rowlin, Ky.; Harvey Hibbard, N. H.; William Duer, N. Y.; George W. Jones, Tenn.; Moses Hampton, Pa.

District of Columbia—Messrs Albert G. Brown,* Miss.; Samuel W. Inge,* Ala.; Jas L. Taylor, Ohio; T. J. D. Fuller, Me.; Jeremiah Morton, Va.; Edward Hammond, Md.; CHARLES ALLEN, Mass.; C. H. Williams, Tenn.; Walter Newhall, N. Y.

Judiciary—Messrs James Thompson, Pa.; John R. Miller, Ohio; Jno Bidlack, Pres.; Richard K. Meade, Va.; Chas S. Lenhard, Ky.; PRESTON KING, N.Y.; Abram W. Venable,* N.C.; Thomas Newton, Pa.; M. J. Welborn, Ga.

Territories—Messrs Lyon, Boyd, Ky.; Wm A. Richardson, Ill.; James Rankin, Miss.; James A. Seddon, Va.; Thos. L. Clingman, N.C.; David S. Kaufman, Texas; Daniel Gott, N.Y.; G. N. Fitch, Ind.; J. R. GIDDINGS, Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs John A. McClernand, Ill.; Isaac McDonald,* Ark.; Robt C. Winthrop, Mass.; H. A. Harbeson, Geo.; Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.; Joseph A. Woodward,* S.C.; Edward Stanly, N. C.; A. W. Bell, Mich; Elbridge G. Spaulding, N. Y.

Elections—Strong, Harris of Alabama, Vandyke, Disney, Thompson of Kentucky, Harris of Tennessee, McGaughey, Ash, Andrews.

Claims—Daniel, Thomas, Root, Wilmot, Nelson, Hubbard, Hilliard of Kentucky, Dunham, Butler, Conn.

Commerce—McLane of Maryland, Wentworth, Grinnell, Bingham, Stephens of Georgia, Colcock, Pennin, Stetson, Conrad.

Public Lands—Bowlin, Harmanson, Albertson, Shepherd, Hacker, Cobb of Alabama, Brooks, Hoagland, Henry.

Post Office—Fuller, Phelps, McKissack, Featherston, Hebard, Anson, Hamlin, Stanton of Tennessee, Dimmick.

Revolutionary Claims—Duer, Morris, New-Hall, Bay, Barker of Pa, Milliken, Goodenow, McWillie, Kerr.

Public Expenditures—Johnson of Tenn, Bissel, Cooper, Hartland, Bowlin, Sweetser, Caldwell of N. C. Booth, Calvin.

Private Land Claims—Moses, Brown of Indiana, Romy, Gilmore, Campbell of Ohio, Harris of Ill. Marshall, Whiteman, Thompson of Miss.

Manufactures—Peck, Bowden, Houston, Cleveland, Brock, Ross, Orr, Owen.

Agriculture—Littenfield, De Berry, Risley, McMullen, Young, Casey, Samson of Kentucky, Bennett, Cable of Ohio.

Indian Affairs—Johnson of Arkansas, Hall, Crowell, McLeod, Dunham, Stanton, Hackett, Drake, Howard, Sprague.

Military Affairs—Bell, Richardson, Wilson, Caldwell, of Kentucky, Evans of Maryland, Carter, John A. King, Easter, Chandler.

Navy—Pennifer, Savage, King of R. I. Doty, Moore, Briggs, Robbins, Thompson of Iowa, Meacham.

Naval Affairs—Stanton of Tenn, Brooks, Schenck, La Sere, White, Gerry, Cabell of Fla. McQueen, Levin.

Revolutionary Pensions—Ewing, Reed, Sylvester, Caldwell, Wallace, Fitzpatrick, Goodman, Evans of Ohio, Tuck, Sackett.

Invalid Pensions—Leffler, Olds, Nes, Averill, Walden, Jackson, Ky. Mallory, Hamilton, Hay.

Roads and Canals—Robinson, Mann of Pa. King of N. Y. Mason, Putnam, Parker, Wood, Gould, Howe.

Rules—Kaufman, Jones, Vinton, Strong, Stephens of Ga. Phelps, Ashmun, Littlefield, McGaughey.

Patents—Walden, Otis, Hamilton, Watkins, Herlan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Bowdler, Edmundson, Houston, Young, Keyes.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Cobb of Alabama, Ogle, Averill, Julian, Jackson.

Journals—King, Massey, Mason, McDonald, Clarke, Day.

Mileage—Fitch, Duncan, Howard, Haymond, Sweetser.

Engrossing—Hammond, Dimmick, Fowler.

Library—Horace Mann of Mass. Gilmore.

Expenditures in State Department—Bingham, Reid, Orr, Alexander Gorman.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Caldwell of Kentucky, Schermerhorn, Ash, Dixon, Durkee.

Expenditures in War Department—Dimmick Schoolcraft, House of Illinois, McMillen, Hunter.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Holliday, Thurman, Carter, Putnam, Harris of Tenn.

Expenditures in Post Office Department—Thompson of Iowa, McWillie, Halloway, Robbins, Collins.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Beal, Cole, Ross, Burrows, Hoagland.

Parchel Bals—Wildrick, Dickey.

[Weights in Bales: Loose in Boxes, Free Sellers in Brass Cars; Squirts of the Southern Aristocracy.]

[There are no doubt many mistakes in the above, which we cannot correct till the mail reaches us. Mr. Macey, who figures on the Committee on Accounts, must be a new member.—*Ed. Trib.*]

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Pa. resolved that the election for the remaining officers of the House take place on Thursday. On motion of the same gentleman, it was resolved that when the House adjourn, it be to Thursday.

The States were called in order for petitions.

A large number of petitions were presented, asking for a reduction of postage; for the removal of obstructions at Harlaem; for indemnity for French spoliations; to abolish spirits and flogging in the Navy; for a Railroad to the Pacific, &c.

Mr. STANTON of Ky. presented a memorial from Covington, in that State, protesting against a Government for Deseret, and charging treasonable designs against the United States. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. THOMSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill granting the franking privilege to Sarah Polk, wife of the late Ex-President—passed nothwithstanding.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, and others, presented memorials against the employment of Chaplains in the Army and Navy, and Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolutions of the States of Missouri and Michigan, on the subject of slavery, were ordered to be printed.

A message from the President, calling attention to the act which provides, that after the 1st January, the annual expenses of collecting the revenue shall be one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; this sum not being considered enough. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Several Executive documents were laid before the House.

An extra number of the Report on Commerce and Navigation was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, 10,000 extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANN, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to abolish flogging in the navy, and substituting other punishments therefor. A debate arising, it was laid over.

Mr. VENABLE offered a resolution calling on the President to communicate whether he had, since the last session, appointed a civil or military Governor for New-Mexico or California; if so, who they are, and what the amount of salary, and whether an agent has been sent to superintend the affairs of California in forming a State Constitution, controlling the elections in said territories; and that he communicate all proclamations, instructions, and correspondence, and whether any course has been made of the inhabitants.

Mr. STANLY said he saw a similar resolution offered in the Senate. This was so much like an impertinency, that he wished to know whether this was Mr. Venable's thunder, or somebody's else?

Mr. VENABLE replied that somebody else had stolen his thunder. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEPHENS suggested the amendment that similar orders of the last Administration be asked for. Agreed to.

Mr. HILLIARD wished to amend, by saying, "The information to be furnished, if compatible with the public interests." Not agreed to.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HOLMES, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the propriety of restoring the officers of the Revenue Marine, dismissed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the propriety of abolishing flogging in the navy. A debate arising, the resolution was laid over.

QUARTER PAST THREE O'CLOCK.—P. M.

A resolution was offered (by Mr. SAVAGE) calling for all knowledge in the possession of the executive relating to the extraordinary proceedings attending the seizure of Tigre Island by the British; its occupation, or attempts at seizure of any port of Central America by the British, and copies of all treaties negotiated with Central America, under the auspices of this Government. Laid over.

Mr. VINTON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Mr. CARTER offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill to abolish the Home Department, the offices of Assistant Secretary of Treasury and Commissioner of Customs. Laid over.

Mr. ROOT offered a resolution that the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to the House a bill or bills providing Territorial Governments for all that part of the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty from Mexico, lying eastward of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and prohibiting Slavery therein. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. HOUSTON moved the House adjourn.

The question was then taken on laying it on the table and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Ala. Averett, Bay, Barry, Res, Bissel, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowler, Boyd, Brown, Brooks, Burt, Cadwalader, Sam'l Calhoun, Cleveland, Clingman, Cobb, Ala. Cobb, Ga. Cocke, De Berry, Dixon, Edmundson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gaither, Gowan, Green, Harris, Ala. Harris, Tenn. Hibbard, Hoagland, Houston, Hunter, Inge, Jackson, Jones, Kaufman, Lewis, Mann of Pa. Meade, Morse, McCulloch, McWillie, McKay, McMullen, McLean, McQueen, McRae, Miller, Morehead, Morris, Nes, Olds, Orr, Parker, Phillips, Phillips, Pratt, Rhett, Richardson, Rockwell, Rose, Sackett, Sawtelle, Seddon, Sims, Stanton of Tenn. Stanton of Ky. Stephens, Stokes, Strong, Thompson of Miss. Thompson of Ky. Thurman, Venable, Walker, Watkins, Watson, Welborn, Wheaton, Whittlesey, Wood, Young—83. (Members from Northern States in Italics.)

NAYS—Messrs Abercrombie, Ala. Adams, Mass. Baldwin, Barrett, Bayly, Bingham, Brown, Ind. Burt, Cable, Carter, Caldwell, Chase, Cleveland, Cole, Conner, Cotton, Crowell, Daniel, Dimmick, Dixon, Durkee, Edmundson, Ewing, Fisher, Fuller, Gentry, Goodenow, Gott, Grow, Hall, Harmanson, Harlan, Harris, Ill. Henry, Hoge, Hudson, Hunter, Jackson, Jackson, Mass. Jones, Kerr, King of Rhode Island, King of New Jersey, J. A. King of New York, Preston King of New York, Leffler, Lawrence, Mann of Mass. Matteson, McGregor, McIlvaine, McKissack, Marsh, Miller, Moore, Otis, Outlaw, Parker, Peck, Peaslee, Potter, Putnam, Reynolds, Risley, Robinson, Rockwell, Root, Roman, Rumsey, St. Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sweetser, Stanton, Ky. Strong, Stetson, Thomas, Tuck, Thompson, Ky. Thurman, Vinton, Walden, Wald, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Worcester, Wilmot, Wilson, Winthrop, Woodward—80.

Adjourned.

Sailing of the Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The steamship Ohio, Schenck, sailed from this port this morning for your City.

Collision of the Steamers America and Vista.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Sunday, Dec. 30.

The steamers America and Viola came into collision a few days since, a short distance below Donaldsville, on the Mississippi, by which the latter was so badly damaged that she sunk almost immediately after. The America succeeded in saving 21 of her passengers.

Organization of the Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Legislature of Kentucky assembled to-day, and both branches organized—the House, by the election of the Speaker of the last session, and the Senate all its old officers.

No Southern Mail beyond Richmond, Va

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 31—9 P. M.

The Southern Mail has failed beyond Richmond.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Legislature of this State met to-day, and after appointing Committees adjourned until to-morrow. The Senate has organized, but the House has not succeeded in electing a Speaker.

Sleighing—Happy New Year.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 31—P. M.

The City presents a lively and animated appearance, which is made doubly so by the merry jingling of the sleigh bells. The sleighing is fine, and will doubtless continue so to-morrow, Happy New Year.

Markets....NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30

The advices by the Cambria were received here on Saturday morning, and 3,000 bales of Cotton were sold at unchanged prices. Middlings is quoted 10¼ and Fair 11½c. MOLASSES has further advanced, with sales at 19½@20c.

Markets....BALTIMORE, Dec 31—6 P M.

The FLOUR market is dull, while CORN, in consequence of the small supply, has advanced 2 to 3c per bushel. At the sales to-day there were 200 head of CATTLE offered—250 of which sold at $2@3 75 on the hoof, and $4@7 25 net; 300 were driven to Philadelphia.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec 31—Arr ship Gladwin, NOrleans, 5th inst; bark F A Perry, 11th inst, E A Kinsman, Malaga, 9th ult, via Portland; brigs A Fred, Pettis, Star, Cape Hayti, 27th ult; sch O H Perry, Richmond.

Cld ships Louisa, San Francisco, Trenton, NOrleans; barks Velocity, Savannah; brigs Lewis, Trinidad; Mary, Sagua; Jas Crosby, Cardenas; Alex Milligan, Matanzas.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 29—Arr brig Niger, Surinam, 28th ult. Left brig Paradise, Gloucester, for the only Arr—Sld 18th, brig Julia and Hester, Gloucester; 26th, bark Massasoit, Boston.

SALEM, Dec 29—Sld bark Star, California.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 29—Arr schrs Wm Wright, Norfolk; sloops Swan & King Alex, New York. 30th, schrs Gem, Rhodes, Sarah Louisa, NYork; sloop Freedom Brown, NYork. Sld schr Duxbury, NYork; sloops Midas and Moses Eddy, do.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 29—Arr schr Fulton, Alexander.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec 29—Arr schr Juliette, Savannah, Rosemond, Baltimore. Cld ship Josephine, San Francisco. Sld 30th, ship Arabella, North Pacific; schr R Smith and Northern Belle, New-York.

Ship Caleb Grinnshaw Burnt at Sea.

By the last arrival from Europe, we learn that the splendid ship Caleb Grinnshaw, owned by Samuel Thompson and Nephew of this City, has been destroyed by fire at sea. The ship was built in this City in 1845, was of 907 tuns burden, and valued at $60,000, or thereabout. At the time of the conflagration she had a cargo on board worth $300,000, two thirds of the amount insured in Wall-st, and the rest in England.—The vessel was insured in this City on Saturday last at double the usual rates.

We subjoin from the *Commercial Advertiser* the account given by Capt. Hoxie to his owners:

HARBOR OF FAYAL, NOV. 24, 1849—In Quarantine.

To C. GRINNSHAW & Co. Liverpool:

By this you are informed of the total loss of the good ship "Caleb Grinnshaw," by fire, which was discovered on the 12th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. the weather being fine and the wind light from the eastward, with royals and studding-sails set for the first time on the passage. The engine was at work in two minutes, and the lower decks were flooded with water. Satisfied there was no fire there, raised one of the fore hatches and saw the fire aback of the chain lockers, both sides. As no human being could breathe between decks, the hose was pointed down the hatch and a constant stream thrown down, together with the use of five buckets. At 9 P.M. still there was five feet water in the hold. Steam began to generate and the heat grew more intense. Continued the pump and buckets until there was 8½ feet in the hold, which I think was the means of preserving the ship as long as she was.

After having the boats astern in tow for five days and nights, we rented a sail which proved to be the British bark Sarah of Yarmouth, N.S. from London, in ballast, bound to St. Johns, N.B. Capt. David Cook, (God bless him,) with a heart as big as Nelson's monument, and that too in the right place. As soon as he discovered the signal of distress, wore ship, took in top-gallant sails and courses, double reefed his topsails and made ready for any emergency. The wind came on to blow and he was not able to get any more that were in the launch and two small boats.

That night it blew hard in squalls, but he was enabled to keep in sight of the ship. The wind moderated and he was enabled to get on board the barque (63 days out.) Night sending in and the wind increasing, was obliged to hoist the boats and lie to until daylight. Next day, nothing done, in blowing too much sea on to lower a boat. The next day got 70 volunteers among the crew to go with the boat and relieve those who were left on board, as there was no water or provisions that could be got on board without raising the hatches. The crew reported that the main mast had settled down a foot or more, and that the upper deck worked each way 6 inches. We that day got to leeward of Flores and into smooth water, and during the night got on board all the remaining passengers, some having left on a raft the 21 day of the fire, say about 50. The captain sleeping closer than a brother, for fate is his night day, and acting under the influence of a Divine Providence, he has been instrumental in rescuing from a watery grave 199 souls. The Lord be praised. As soon as the hatches were lifted she was in a blaze instantaneously. As there is a bark here bound to New York I intend to embark on board her. I shall leave all in the hands of the American consul here.

WM. E. HOXIE.

☞ The *San Antonio Texan* states that a small party of Indians recently appeared near Camp Lincoln, killed a U. S. Dragoon, stole a number of horses and fled to the mountains. A party of Dragoons followed them for several days but did not overtake them.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE STEAMER CAMBRIA

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Ravages in Transylvania.

The Tribune translates the following from a letter from Kronstadt, the principal Magyar city in Transylvania:

"New evidences appear daily of the frightful nature of the contest carried on during the war in this unhappy country, between the different races. Thus according to statements which merit the utmost credence, a tenth part of the nobility has been destroyed in Transylvania, while on the other hand many Wallachian villages have been reduced to ashes, and thousands of their inhabitants have perished. Great as have been the sufferings everywhere endured, the minds of the population are far from being calmed. Everywhere the fire lives between the cinders, and only an occasion is wanting to bring forth a vast and rapid conflagration."

How to get a Loan Taken

The Tribune translates the following paragraph from *La Pologne*, a journal in the interest of the Slavonic Democracy at Paris:

"It is believed in France that the famous Austrian loan is entirely taken up, and our bankers are almost ready to shed tears because they did not make haste enough to get a share in it. Let them console themselves—the Austrian loan is anything but filled up. The means taken to fill it will, no doubt, edify the financiers of Paris, who are green as yet, and greatly behindhand, as compared to their brethren of Vienna. The latter, more communicative than Rabouf, have invented a most ingenious method of getting credit and of getting rid of the heavy balance of their 4½ per cent. stock. The paternal Government, in a situation so precious, could not easily forget its dearly beloved Hungarians, and it has just decreed that all the funds belonging to Universities, Chapters, Religious Societies and other public institutions shall hereafter be paid into the Treasury in exchange for 4½ per cent. stock. After this nobody will deny that Austria is devilish artificial."

Miscellaneous.

The body of Gen. Kiss was sold by his Austrian executioners for 60 ducats.

Bishop Horoth, formerly Minister in Kossuth's Cabinet, has arrived at Pest.

TURKEY.

The Refugees.

The Tribune translates the following item from *La Pologne Française*:

Fifteen hundred Poles, led by Wysocki and Zamoryski, arrived at Shumla, Oct. 28. The Governor received them in the most friendly manner, provided for all their wants and took the most lively interest in the lot of each one. For the present, they are lodged in the Citadel.

COMMERCIAL.

Baring's Circular.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1849.

The continued abundance of Money has caused great activity in the Produce Markets, and during the past fortnight the transactions in most articles have been considerable, and in many instances at improved rates. Coffee has again advanced. Sugar has become decidedly firmer, while prices of Cotton, on the other hand, have receded about ¼d from the highest point, and a further decline has taken place to-day at the close. Mr. Newmarch's return of Bullion in the Bank of England amounted to £16,512 14s. Consols have advanced, owing off this afternoon at 96¼@¾ for the account. The Overland Mail arrived on the 7th inst. with dates from Bombay to 3d November, and Calcutta 22d October. From both Presidencies the Commercial advices are considered satisfactory.

ASHES—About 60 bbls Montreal, just arrived, have been sold at 30s for Pots, and 36s for Pearls, which may be considered the prime rates. Cocoa continues attracting attention, and prices have advanced. 1,300 bags Grenada have been sold at 37s, and there are buyers of Guayaquil at 32s, held for 35s; 500 bags Trinidad at auction have realized 36s@37s.

COCHINEAL is about 6d per lb dearer. The sales since our last comprise 180 bags Honduras, partly mixed, at 2s 4d; 30 bags Honduras, fine quality, 2s 6d; 20 bags Honduras Silver 3s 3d a 3s 4d; Black 4s & 4s 4d; Mexican Silver 3s 7d a 3s 8d; Black 5s 7d a 6s.

In COFFEE a large business has been done at an advance of 2s a 3s per cwt, and prices are firmly supported, though the last advices from Holland bring rather lower rates. Including the various public sales, the following quantities have changed hands: 2,000 bags Plantation Ceylon, 450 bags Native Ceylon, 2,500 bales Mocha, 3,000 bags Cuba Rice, 1,900 bags Padang, 3,000 bags Java and 1,000 bags Brazil. In floating cargoes of Brazil nothing has been done; "good fair" of present crop are held at 36s, including freight and insurance. The following are current quotations: Ceylon, Plantation, 57s a 59s; Native, 35s a 36s; Mocha, 40s a 42s; Jamaica, 42s a 44s; Cuba, 32s a 35s; Porto Rico and La Guayra, 34s a 36s; Havana, 40s a 42s; Brazil, 43s a 52s.

The Corn Trade has ruled heavy, and prices of Wheat and Spring Corn generally have declined 1s @ 2s per quarter. The imperial average of English Wheat for last week was 3s 4d per quarter. Flour is dull at 25s a 27s per bbl for best brands. Indian Corn quiet; a slight speculative inquiry took place last week, but it very soon subsided; Galatz is quoted nominally 29s, and Braila 27s per quarter, including cost and insurance.

COTTON—We have very few transactions to notice in this article; the sales for the fortnight do not exceed 1,300 bales, establishing a decline on Surats of 3s 6d per lb from the highest point.

DRUGS, &c.—The following sales have taken place:—300 bales Bengal Saltpetre, £3 19s a £4 1s 6d; 30 chests Tincorneal, 17s a 21s; 150 bags Cutch, 16s a 16s 6d; 300 chests Camphor, 47s 6d a 52s, now sold for 50s; 100 boxes good Pearl Sago, 22s 6d a 23s 6d; 170 cases Blood Sanders, 31s a 40s; 250 cases Castor Oil, 9d a 9½d; and 18 tuns Japan Wood, £12 10s a £13s. Turkey Opium is held firmly at its previous full quality. The price of Quicksilver has been advanced, and it is now not to be bought under £5 15s per lb.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean, £39 10s a £39; Outshot, £35 a £36 10s; Half-clean, £37. The market has been cleared of all the Manila with the exception of 2,000 bales just arrived, 800 of which will be offered at auction on Tuesday; in the meantime we can quote the price £31 a £32. Of Java about 1,000 bales have been taken from £30 a £31 5s, being about £1 lower.

Indigo is firmly held; the advices from Calcutta bring increased estimates of the crop, owing to a continuance of extremely favorable weather; it will probably exceed 125,000 maunds, but present prices are so moderate that under no circumstances is a decline apprehended.

Hides in request at steady rates.

Iron is improving in request and dearer; £5 5s is the lowest price for common bars, and £5 10s for Rails, both free on board in Wales, and for the best qualities of Swedish sold at 14s a 16s per ton. Scotch Pig has fluctuated a good deal.—The lowest price for mixed numbers at Glasgow was 47s, and the highest 49s.

LEAD is in good request and dearer. £25 5s is the lowest price for common pipe, and £25 10s for Rails, both free on board in Wales, and for the best qualities of Spanish sold at 26s a 26s 10s; Pale Seal, £26; Cut, £26 10s. Olive held firmly, but demand trifling. Linseed is required at 35s on spot, and 37s 6d a 38s for January, February and March delivery. Palm sells freely in quantity at 32s, in small parcels 32s 6d a 35s. Cocoa Nut, 33s, a 36s.

RICE has been in improved request, and about 40,000 bags have changed hands from 9s 6d a 10s for Bengal in Cargo, and Madras 8s a 9s 6d, being 9d a 1s above the late lowest quotations. Wax was flat to-day, and 6d a 8d cheaper. Saltpetre is steady; large sales, to arrive, have been made at 27s for 5 lbs refraction. 2,000 bags on the spot have brought 25s 6d a 26s. Nitrate Soda has again advanced, and 200 tuns, including two cargoes floating, have been sold at 18s.

Spelter moves off slowly at £15 10s a £15 5s. Sheet Zinc is £20 10s, for ordinary sizes.

SPICES—Pepper continues heavy; the sales comprise about 500 bags Cochin, 1,000 ditto, at 3¾ a 3¾d for Malabar and clean samples, and 3¼@3¼d for Alleppo. Cassia Lignea has declined considerably; 450 boxes have been sold at auction, the last sales ranging from 38s6d for coarse, up to 106s for pickled bundles. 20 cases Penang Cloves have brought 10s6d a 11s, and 20 cases Nutmegs 2s7d a 3s6d, being rather dearer.

SUGAR—The trade have shown a decided disposition to make purchases; prices have improved fully 6d per cwt, and the transactions have been extensive. Including Foreign, about 7,000 hhds have been sold, with about 30,000 bags of British East India and Mauritius. We also notice sales of 6,000 bags Manilla, at 15s for low Muscovado, and 15s for clayed; 7,000 bags brown Penang, 34s 30s 6d; 100 cases Bahia, 7s, and 4,000 boxes yellow Havana from 32s6d to 34s. A cargo of brown Penang, in bags, has to be boiled double, at 18s 6d, and