Books

Received at The Tribune Office, for the Week ending Nov. 9.

The Man Republic; A Phi Beta Kappa Oration, delivered at the Wesleyan University. By D. D. Whidden. Middletown, Conn.: D. Barnes.
Grammar Without a Master. By T. V. Paterson. Stearns & Co. 12mo. pp. 96.
An Address delivered before the Adelphic Union Society of Williams College. By Henry B. Stanton. Baker & Scribner.
The Paradise Lost. By John Milton. Edited by Rev. Jas. Robert Boyd. Baker & Scribner. 12mo. pp. 542.
Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress. By Rev. George B. Cheever. Eighth Edition. Robert Carter & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 514.
The Soldier of the Cross. By John Leyburn. Robert Carter & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 329.
Anecdotes of the Fireside. Compiled by Daniel Smith.—New-York: Lane & Scott. 12mo. pp. 448.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke. By Hugh A. Garland. D. Appleton & Co. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 311, 475.
Peeps at Nature. Reviewed by D. P. Kidder. Lane & Scott. 12mo. pp. 36.
A Concise Practical Grammar of the English Language. By J. T. Champlin. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 219.
Music: As It Was and As It Is. By N. E. Cornwall. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 156.
Mezzofanti's System—Second French Reader. By J. Roemer. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 473.
A Pastor's Sketches. By Ichabod S. Spencer. New-York: M. W. Dodd. 12mo. pp. 414.
Rhymes for My Children. By Mary L. Duncan. R. Carter & Brothers. 24mo. pp. 82.
Dinks on Dogs. Edited by Frank Forester. Stringer & Townsend. 12mo. pp. 62.
The Principles of Geology Explained. By Rev. David King. Carter & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 226.
A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System. By William Wilberforce. R. Carter & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 429.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

Bulletin of the American Art Union. Nov.
Shakspere's Dramatic Works. No. 27. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.
Art's Echo of Science, Inventions and Patents. Nov.—Kingsley & Longbottom.
The Child's Friend. Nov. C. S. Francis & Co.
The Mother's Magazine. Nov. Myron Finch & Co.
The Christian Parlor Magazine. Nov. Geo. Pratt.
The Farmer's Guide. By Henry Stephens. No. 11. L. Scott & Co.
The American Vegetarian and Health Journal. No. 1.—Philadelphia.
The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. Philadelphia: J. S. Skinner.
De Bow's Review of the Southern and Western States.—Nov. Berford & Co.
The Christian Examiner. Nov. C. S. Francis & Co.
The New-York Journal of Medicine. Edited by S. S. Purple, M. D. Nov. R. S. Hudson.
The Baptist Memorial. Nov. L. P. Hatch.
The Prairie Farmer. Nov. Chicago: John S. Wright.
The History of Ireland. By Thomas Wright. No. 25. J. Tallis & Co.
The Illustrated Atlas. Parts 7-10. Edited by R. Montgomery Martin. John Tallis & Co.
Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspere. No. 2. S. Spooner.
The Illustrated Bible. No. 9. Samuel Hueston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "A General View of the Fine Arts," is written by a lady, whose taste as an amateur, as well as her practical skill with the pencil, qualifies her to pass an intelligent judgment on the various subjects treated of in this volume. The section devoted to painting is the most copious in its details, giving a lively description of the different schools of Art, ancient and modern, with a variety of anecdotes concerning the most celebrated European and American painters. Sculpture, Architecture, and Music are also treated at considerable length, and in an attractive manner. We can recommend this agreeable volume to those who desire to obtain a bird's-eye view of the field of art, without the trouble of turning over the numerous works from which the present treatise is compiled. (G. P. Putnam. 12mo. pp. 472.)

☞ "A Concise Practical Grammar of the English Language," by J. T. Champlin, claims to be a more concise, more philosophical and a better arranged and illustrated statement of the principles of English Grammar than most of the manuals in use. It certainly crowds a great mass of results into a short space, without any parade of erudition or research. With its severely philosophical character, it will be found better adapted to consultation by advanced students than to juvenile instruction. As a matter of taste, we object to the catechetical form, but this does not interfere with its practical utility. The work may be studied to great advantage by all who are curious in the niceties of language.—(D. Appleton & Co. 12 mo. pp. 219.)

☞ "Dinks on Dogs," is an excellent dogmatic treatise, edited by Frank Forester, containing full instructions for the breeding, rearing breaking, kennelling and conditioning of that interesting quadruped from puppydom upward.—The author presents it to his sporting brethren as a summary of all useful information on the subject, for the benefit of those who, without searching through a pile of voluminous writings, wish to find the cream and leave the skim-milk behind. "Dinks" is clearly a good shot, but knows how to use the pen as well as the gun. (Stringer & Townsend, 12mo. pp. 62.)

☞ "Music: As It Was, and As It Is," by N. E. Cornwall, is a brief treatise intended for masters, and learners, and discusses the principles of good taste in modern music. It treats of the Past Progress of Music, its Present State, the True Standard of Modern Music, The Proper Style of Sacred Music, and the Due Performance of Sacred Music. The author writes in the spirit of artistic enthusiasm, and presents many suggestions well worthy of notice. (D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 156.)

☞ "The London Quarterly Review," October, is an unusually attractive number, containing a favorable, though too patronising notice of Mr. Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," an amusing article on "Forms of Salutation," a discussion of the "Homeric Controversy," a gossiping account of the "Last Days of Louis Philippe," with other articles of a miscellaneous character. (Leonard Scott & Co.)

☞ "Milton's Paradise Lost," edited by Rev. James Robert Boyd, is a convenient and elegant edition, with illustrations from Martin's designs and notes by the editor, with selections from the critical remarks of Addison, Newton, Todd, Brydges, Stebbing, and the current periodical literature. (Baker & Scribner, 12mo. pp. 542.)

☞ "Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress," by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, the eighth edition, with elegant illustrations, of perhaps the most pleasing of the author's works, though not free from the perverted religiosity and wretched taste of which such numerous instances are to be found in his writings. (Robert Carter & Brothers.—12mo. pp. 514.)

☞ "Arnold's First Greek Book," edited by Rev. J. A. Spencer, is one of the admirable series of educational works by T. K. Arnold, which have gained such a high reputation among practical teachers for their simplicity, copiousness, and transparent method. (D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 297.)

☞ "A Pastor's Sketches," by Ichabod Spencer, is a series of conversations with anxious inquirers respecting the way of salvation, and shows a consummate knowledge of the art of casuistry, and great ingenuity in refining on the technical phrases of theology. (M. W. Dodd, 12mo. pp. 414.)

☞ "The Country Year Book," by William Howitt, is one of the most characteristic and charming productions of the author, in the style of the "Book of the Seasons," but avoiding the ground already gone over in that beautiful illustration of rural life. (Harper & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 426.)

☞ "The Soldier of the Cross," by Rev. John Leyburn, is a practical exposition of the Apostle's description of the Christian armor, intended to present evangelical truth under scriptural imagery, and with a practical application to the common every-day life of the Christian. (R. Carter & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 339.)

☞ "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers," by Rev. William Hanna, brings down the biography of its high-hearted subject to the year 1821 and the forty-third year of his age, including the whole of his noble career at Glasgow. (Harper & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 547.)

☞ We have received "The Story Teller," "The Ugly Duck," and "Little Ellen and other Tales," by Hans Christian Andersen, illustrated with wood-cuts, from C. S. Francis & Co.

☞ "Peeps at Nature," revised by D. P. Kidder, and "Anecdotes for the Fire-Side," compiled by Rev. Daniel Smith, are useful and pleasant books, adapted to popular reading, published by Lane & Scott.

☞ "The History of Xerxes the Great," by Jacob Abbott, is another volume of the author's excellent historical series, equally suited for popular reading or instruction in classes. (Harper & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 302.)

☞ "The Principles of Geology Explained," by Rev. David King, considers the subject in its relation to revealed and natural religion. It is a work of a good deal of scientific interest. (R. Carter & Brothers, 12mo. pp. 229.)

☞ "A Practical View of Prevailing Religious Systems of Professed Christians," by William Wilberforce.—A new edition of this celebrated and effective work is issued by R. Carter & Brothers. (12mo. pp. 436.)

☞ "A Peep at the Pilgrims," by Mrs. H. V. Cheney, is the reprint of a good American novel from the press of Phillips, Sampson & Co. and sold by C. B. Norton. (12mo. pp. 163.)

☞ "Christ Knocking at the Door," by John Flavel, is a revised edition of a once famous work by the great Puritan divine. (R. Carter & Brothers, 12mo. pp. 400.)

☞ "The Artist's Chromatic Hand Book," by John P. Ridner, is a complete treatise on colors, with ample directions for their use in painting. (G. P. Putnam. 12mo. pp. 144.)

☞ "Rhymes for my Children" by the late Mary Lundie Duncan, is a collection of religious ditties for the nursery republished from the English edition by Robert Carter & Brothers.

The Hungarians in Iowa.

We translate from the *Anzeiger des Westens* the following extracts of a letter from the venerable Gov. Ujhazy to Mr. Bernstein, the Editor of that paper. It vividly describes the difficulties which the emigrants had in gaining their new abode and exhibits the spirit with which, after having struggled to the last against Austrian usurpation and royal treachery, they now confront the rugged obstacles with which unsubdued nature surrounds the settler in the great wild west. The brave old man writes as follows:

"Our journey by land from Burlington here was the most difficult undertaking I have had to go through since I turned my back on my own country. The bodily exertion and fatigue connected with it, were not so exhausting as the labors which met us here—though we can now prosecute them rather more at leisure. The anxieties and cares of our uncertain situation added to the painful character of the journey. For the greater part of the way we traveled over a wild country, without roads or bridges, crossing rivers and gulleys, in constant fear of breaking our wagons and losing our remaining effects. In addition my two daughters fell ill; the measure of my trouble was full. In regard to the length of our journey, all our former calculations were disappointed, since instead of eight or ten days it lasted *one month*. There were days when we could not make more than two or three miles, being obliged to take all the cattle belonging to our four wagons, to haul a single wagon over the many steep hills we passed. I had, in company with my friends, four teams of my own, and was obliged to hire a fifth at Burlington. It would have amused you to see our former Hungarian gentlemen turned teamsters, and as such, instead of holding political discourses, carrying on a laconic and impressive conversation with their oxen. What we did not know we soon learned, and finally our little caravan came to the promised banks of Thomson River. The view of the beautiful stream caused us to forget the difficulties of the journey, and I thanked that Providence which has suffered me at last to reach this first place of rest in my new future.

Our settlement is in Decatur County, in the southern part of Iowa, and only a few miles from the Missouri boundary. In order to honor the memory of our never-to-be forgotten fatherland, and to remind us of occurrences which will never be blotted from the pages of the world's history, I have given our new-born Colony, the name of New-Buda.

With the situation and adaptation of our settlement we are thus far perfectly satisfied. The soil is of the most fertile quality, very easy to be worked, and will give a plentiful return to labor. The locality consists of a broad valley, of alternate prairie and woodland, divided from North to South by the Thomson River (named Crooked Fox R. on the maps.) This is one of the minor rivers of the United States, but unquestionably one of the most beautiful; its crystal water, the best I ever drank, flows over a sandy and pebbly bottom. A portion of the rolling prairie is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the grape. The right bank of the river is still entirely free, and I have taken possession of it; in order, however, to govern on both sides, I was obliged to buy out, for $200, the claim of a squatter on the left bank. This I did very unwillingly, because I have little money, and had resolved to pay nothing for a claim in a land where there is so much of the public domain unoccupied. But the necessity of owning both banks of the rivers was too evident, since the stream is well adapted for mills and manufactories, which we may be able to erect in the future.—Under such circumstances I have occupied a tolerably large tract, which may help but cannot injure our prospect.

We have thus commenced as American farmers, with 4 horses, 6 oxen, 4 cows, 10 sheep and 40 hogs, beside the necessary agricultural implements. This is our stock capital; but the best capital is our labor, which we are carrying on zealously and in good spirits. With the exception of chill and fever, which seized three of my children, but cured itself without the aid of medicine, we all rejoice in good health, in spite of our steady labors in making hay, and breaking up the prairie for next year's crops.

With the claim I have bought a house, which rather deserves the name of a hut, and will be delivered to us about the middle of October. We shall winter in it, and build ourselves a better dwelling in the Spring. At present we are camping in a tent, in a thick forest on the borders of the river.

This is our present situation. The future will decide whether it may become the corner stone of a newer and happier existence.

LADISLAS UJHAZY.

'The Woman's Rights' Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

There is one right, which the ladies of the Worcester Convention entirely overlooked, and this one *I* claim, that of having the "*Last Word*."

When I wrote you first, asking your opinions, I had no intention of prolonging the subject beyond that, but as you were so kind in the midst of your various duties as to make any reply I could not refrain from answering one or two of your "Remarks."

You were mistaken in thinking I did not express my true convictions, as anything I ever said contrary to the sentiments in my letter was in jesting conversations with, I must say very provoking men, who were fond of telling what "We" intended to let the Women do.

Assuring you of my sincerity, I am yours truly, A.

Indian War in Arkansas.—The *Choctaw Intelligencer* says war has broken out between the Tonkeways and Wichetaws. The Tonkeways are cannibals, and have roasted and eaten one of their antagonists. A battle occurred on the 20th September on or near a small stream called Rush Creek, on the road from Washita to Fort Arbuckle. A Caddo Chief, states that the Wichetaws had killed a Tonkeway Indian, which was the occasion of the fight. The Tonkeways lost five men beside their wounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

$1,590,000 in Gold Dust.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, which sailed from Chagres on the 27th ult. and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 31st ult. arrived here yesterday with passengers and $1,590,908 in gold dust. The following is her manifest:

Adams & Co	$315,144	L Haas	1,818
Wills & Co. Boston	66,000	Downing & Hoyt	4,500
Howland & Aspinwall	59,024	E Zachresen & Co	4,358
Brown, Bros & Co	52,968	H Davidson	4,200
Read, Wade & Co	50,000	D Wallerstein	4,100
John De Witt & Co	30,000	Rogers & Woodward	4,000
William Hoge & Co	25,700	H Coggehill & Co	4,000
Spofford, Tuckt & Co	25,518	Davis, Brooks & Co	4,000
James Hunnewell	22,000	Alson & Chauncey	4,000
Winter, Latimer & Co	20,000	B F Tenney	4,000
Sherman & Stark	19,500	Sampson & Tappan	4,000
Coolidge & Co	18,500	E Goodwin & Bros	4,000
Simonds'd, Bach & Co	18,000	Isaac Bernheimer	4,000
F A Delano	18,000	A A Low & Bros	3,813
Th E Harrison & Co	16,537	J Dittenhoeffer	3,638
D Curtiss & Co	16,076	N L McCready & Co	3,513
W H Boardman	16,000	Alva Spear & Co	3,500
David Ogden	16,000	F Cottenot & Co	3,500
Beebe, Ludlow & Co	15,668	Perkins & Smith	3,183
Warren, Fisher & Co	15,000	N Rodgers & Co	3,000
Edward Minturn	15,000	Jas Conner & Sons	3,000
Peter Edes	14,900	Doremus & Nixon	3,000
Cammann & Whitehouse	14,000	Edward Field	2,950
Amos R Eno	14,000	Young, Hawkins & Co	2,714
Cotheal & Co	14,000	Morgan & Co	2,577
Trumbull, Dall & Slade	13,497	John I. Gantz	2,500
Chas H Rogers & Co	13,272	T E Brown & Co	2,500
John Henry & Co	10,000	Charles King & Co	2,400
J. H. Williams	10,000	N F Cunigham & Co	2,368
Dexter, Fay & Sons	10,000	Rose & Graham	2,306
Johnson & Lowden	10,000	Sidney Green	2,204
H S & Co	10,000	P H Tuska	2,016
Thompson & Hitchcock	9,968	Carter & Treadwell	2,000
Everett & Brown	9,360	Marvin & Hitchcock	2,000
J D Walter & Co	9,000	Moss, Friedenburgh & Co	1,850
N L & J Simpkins	9,000	Lottimer & Large	1,700
Miss Ellen Murphy	8,000	Jno M Smith & Co	1,638
C A Townsend & Co	8,000	P Goldstein & Co	1,600
Josiah Macy & Sons	7,500	Spencer & Reid	1,529
Stern, Aziel & Co	6,600	Dodge & Co	1,510
Willeits & Co	6,000	Avas Vaulkenburgh	1,504
Gans, Leberman & Co	7,025	Corcoran & Riggs	1,500
Renault & Francois	6,000	C Brewer & Co	1,500
Wyeth, Blacklock & Co	6,000	Stillman, Allen & Co	1,500
J H Wakeman	5,648	Curtiss, Mitchell & Co	1,484
E Peet	5,600	Udolfo Wolf	1,373
Weeks, Kelly & Co	5,500	J Fennier & Co	1,360
John E White	5,440	Moller & Land	1,360
Adelsdorfer Neustader	5,356	Buckheard & Pearse, Cornelia A Deeth	1,375
Walters & Harvey	5,350	J F Bullerworth	1,118
Philip Anthony	5,216	R C Wright & Co	1,000
A Bininger & Co	5,058	Dennis Perkins & Co. *To Order.*	1,000
Homer H Stuart	5,000	J & W	805
R L Taylor	5,000	B B B & Co	13,400
Lecomb, Taylor & Co	5,000	H. New-York	10,225
M L Steinberger	5,000	H & B	10,341
H Von Dumme	5,000	T C J	2,799
John Berryayo	5,000		561
John A McGraw	5,000	Total amt. on frt	$1,343,908
Sarson & Archer	4,862	In pass'grs hands	250,000
G L Robins & Son	4,928		
F Victor & Ashillis	4,800		
Grand Total			$1,593,908

The Cherokee brings the following passengers:

Mrs Reed,	M Gutman,	Chas Armstrong,
Mrs Biggs,	R L Robertson,	Edward Howell,
Mrs Jennings,	N O Green,	Jas McCelee,
Mrs Wales,	John Dinsmore,	C Wellman,
W A Jackson,	Mr Churchman,	H F Blythe,
A H Conway,	J A Baldwin,	P Carnes,
Geo L Hodgkins,	W H Smith,	Thos Brooks,
H J Waring,	W McLendon,	H Boughton,
L Nichols,	A Follin,	Justice Keefer,
J E De Groff,	S J Haggerman	D Hansen,
Jonathan Nichols,	R B Whiting,	Geo Moore,
John Johnson,	Jeb Woodruff,	Robt Black,
David Ridgely,	L H Wilder,	S W Bosworth,
G W Hooper,	Lewis Gerard,	E A Ingalls,
Mr Hall,	John A Potter,	Ed Morrison,
Mr West,	Wm O Moore,	A Brouillet,
J P Signer,	William White,	S H Steele
H E Woodbury,	Thomas Conner	Henry Hill
J A Hawes	Shotwell	Levi Saunders
Jas Williams	A M Putnam	John Nicely
Jno Jordan	R G Mitchell	C B Maxwell
S Brown	W H Bagley	Wm D Batterton
E C Kemble	D L Carlton	Jhos Hathaway
Jas Martin	L F Nichols	D Middleton
A B Forbes	H Dessoyer	J H Sulder
A Keyser	J A Funk	J B Shaw
Wm A Palmer	C W Hopkins	J L Comstock
John Clark	Nelson Wilcox	W Sheaffer
Gilbert Jacobet	R R Hale	Wm Mace
J W Munsen	G V Cooper	Geo Breasted
Joseph Marsh	John Childers	J Bissonnett
E Wilcox	Wm Armstrong	O Merriam
Jas Nichols	J K Field	D Lambard, Jr
Geo A Bennett	J Pugh	John Parkes
Sheldon Forrest	William Bullman	Geo Kelsey
Wm A Pease	J Coffin	Thos W Wetheread
R J Hall	L H Livingston	Francis Thurston
Wm J Haskell	Matthew Boynton	P J Dawson
J E Squire	Stephen W Pease	M Ulerage
Anthony Beebe	Alfred Norton	H W Tiffany
J W Littlefield	Chas Wilcox	John Nickerson
E L Kitteredge	A J Butler	C W Bailey
Jno Sundergen	M L Merrick	J W Baker
Wm J Kent	Henry Scott	Jno Templeton
Jacob Ecker	Levi Zimmerman	L J Rothrock
C Morris	Wm Elvane	Israel Inesk
Charles Rose	M Hall	Geo Paronarius
A F Sleigle	Solomon Russell	J S Dowe
William Todd	S E Dayton	R Stanton
Rich'd Nash	J S Reed	Wm Lee
G A Whilden	Thos Sherman	John McLane
G E Skinner	Henry Ranches	John Bendall
C B Davis	Elisha Babcock	L H Titus
R S Hobson	P Teumblee	Anthony Smith]
J Searle	Edward Banting	H A Seymour
Wm C Smith	H A Mears	L J Johnson
Geo McCready	Alex Seabury	Geo W Bates
S L Kenneredge	James Moore	A Hayward
John Monakin	J C Richardson	Paul Baxter
H W Sleeper	Calvin Lucas	Paul C Hall
Robt Maccolland	H Pennington	Wm Templeton
Henry Walworth	H W McConkey	L Bendix
W B Morris	L Lloyd	Wm S Truak
Geo W P Sharpe	John Heath	J Miller
Wm Allen	Saml King	L Bothen
Simon Aubach	Saml Willis	Wm Hannan
Jno Heaney	Geo Josh	Samuel Jones
S Draper	Edwd G Leach	J E Richardson
James Howe	Benj Grant	Wm Smith
M Nichols	R Brower	John Gilbert
J H Burnham	Robert Miller	D P Hume
Ezra Pettingall	John Callagan	John Chapman
Edwin Fox	Wm A Smith	George Oscar
H P Murray	C B Ogburn	Chas W Smith
P S Cooper	Wm F Morgan	John Tuttle
Henry Fowler	L G Weston	Wm H Cibbs
Nathaniel Hunt	D R Murray	John Smith
F E Furbish	Henry Hill	

LATER FROM CHILI.

We are in receipt of files of the *Valparaiso Mercantile Reporter* to the 28th of September. The paper of that date says:

During the past month the political sky has been obscured by several threatening clouds, which, however, have passed away without a storm.

In the Capital political Clubs called "Ecalité Clubs"—a meager imitation of those in the French capital—have been formed by a few hundred young men, who, inflamed by their leaders' intemperate speeches, have manifested a disposition to make an attack upon the Government.

In the *Araucano*—an organ of the Government, &c.—there appeared an article advocating the construction of a railroad from this city to Santiago. Now, in the capital, there are 80,000 inhabitants, and here a population of more than 50,000, and between these two extremes there are several small towns containing a considerable population. The whole length of the road is 120 miles, and the estimated cost will be about $60,000 per mile. None can doubt that advantages would result from so speedy a mode of communication as a railway would afford.

The railroad between the port and city of Copiapo is progressing rapidly, and in the course of two months the engineer is expected from there to survey this road; after which survey has taken place, we will have further views to express relative to this most important of all works of internal improvement.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana Correspondence of the Tribune.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 1, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

The Georgia from Chagres and the Pacific from New Orleans, arrived yesterday morning. Communication with both vessels was suspended for three hours after visit of the Government boats, and guards were left in charge of them, to prevent any passengers from passing to the shore or persons from the city to the vessels;—the cause we are ignorant of, unless it be from the fact, that every few days we have the report of "*the landing of Lopez*," on some *undefined* part of the island.

The arrivals of troops have reached near 750 men; and we see announced in the Spanish papers that the bark Georgiana will be used as a transport for Government troops and supplies—so that we shall have the extreme satisfaction of seeing her again in this harbor, to remind us of the story of *Contoy*. Q. U. O.

Excitement in Mississippi—*Senator Foote Hung in Effigy*.—The reception of Gen. Foote, in Mississippi, is marked by strong vicissitudes. At Columbus his "brilliant" speech was well received, and at Jackson he was welcomed with a salute of artillery. At Jackson and in Madison, if we are to believe his former admirers and now prejudiced opponents, he met with "perfect discomfiture." At the latter place, we learn from the same authority, Gen. Foote was, in the discussion, denounced by "Hon. Franklin Smith" as "a traitor, and as desecrating his seat in the United States Senate," and the "people became so exasperated, in the course of the evening, that Mr. Foote was hung in effigy." These statements we receive with many grains of allowance. The *Mississippian*, however, says: "There is a majority of at least 40,000 in Mississippi in favor of prompt and effective measures of resistance."

CITY ITEMS.

The Africa.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamship *Africa*, arrived at her dock at Jersey City yesterday morning. As this is a *fac-simile* almost of the last splendid addition, the Asia, any lengthened description is unnecessary. The following are the dimensions: length of keel fore and rake, 267 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 27 feet 6 inches; tunnage, 2,123 78 94th's new measurement; length on deck, 265 feet; breadth on ditto at midships, 37 feet 2 inches; depth of hold at ditto, 27 feet 2 inches. Her pair of engines are jointly of 800 horse power. The bunkers of the Africa are capable of holding 900 tuns of coal. She can carry 600 tuns of cargo, and accommodate, in the utmost comfort, 180 passengers. The ship is most symmetrical in model.—The stern is round; the bow is beautifully shaped, and carries a finely carved figure of Cleopatra, painted in white and gold, and carved by Mr. Robertson of Liverpool. As to the interior fittings, the Africa is certainly less gorgeous than that of the Collins line; but the furniture, if less ornate, is of the most substantial character. The decorations are remarkable for taste and simplicity; everything is neat and rich, without being gaudy or out of character. The general color is oak, and the seats are covered with the finest crimson velvet. The dining-room, which is well lighted and compact, the berths being below, is enriched by papier mache pannelings, containing well executed scenic representations. The stern lights into the dining room are through two stained-glass windows, the one representing Aaron's rod turned into a serpent before the magicians of Egypt and Pharaoh, and the other depicting an Angel of Light descending, with an olive branch in his hand, to liberate a group of African slaves. These have a rich effect. There is a novelty in the shape of a "fog horn," which is constructed so as to admit of being attached to a musket, which, fired in fogey weather, can with such an appliance be heard at the distance of several miles. The report is louder than that of a cannon, and the invention was registered only in April of the present year. The steward's pantries are models of neatness. These have been specially fitted under the direction of Mr. Place, the polite steward; and it must have cost many hours of thought and contriving to stow away the many articles in so small a space. The drawers are perfect wonders of ingenuity. It is well lighted and better ventilated, and much more convenient and roomy than those on board the older ships. The water used for the passengers passes through two filters—the first filter, a London invention, being very small and portable, and which can be readily fitted to any tap. The cooking house next claims attention, and excites the wonder of the beholder at the small place in which the cooking is done with ease for upwards of 200 persons daily. Around the funnel are a variety of iron cupboards for heating plates, dishes, &c., and drying linen: and at each side of the steps are large receptacles for cold meat, bread, &c., kept cool by woollen jealousies. Everything, in fact, is deceptive, and when the visitor thinks he is passing a solid piece of wood or iron, of no particular utility, the cicerone opens it, with the utmost unconcern, and displays a receptacle for some article of daily and general use. The forecastle, where the crew sleep, is light, clean, and well ventilated, and forms a pleasing contrast to the dirty, dark holes where the tired sailor usually retires to rest. The cabin of the captain is so contrived, that while sitting there he will be able to give orders to the man at the wheel. The ladies' cabin is very elegant, and of surpassing beauty. The walls are formed of the finest polished bird's-eye maple, inlaid with ebony, and decorated with panels, on which are painted, by Mr. McCallan of Glasgow, vases of flowers, on a white ground. These panels have a peculiarly palatial appearance, and on being opened, display a library of choice books, with which the fair occupants can while away their time when the weather will not permit them to appear on deck. But the chief attraction of the vessel is to be found in the engine-room. The engines are similar, we understand, in every respect, to those of the Asia. With Titan strength, they are yet light and elegant in appearance. There is an apparatus attached which tells, like a clock, the revolutions made by the paddle wheels. A like appliance exists, we believe, in the old boats. The Africa is under the command of Captain Ryrie, an able and experienced officer.

Fires—Nov. 7, 4 A.M.—A fire was discovered in the house 85 Bleecker st. corner of Mercer. It was caused by a lamp that had been carelessly left burning too near the ceiling. It was discovered in time to save the building, and a few pails sufficed to quench the flames. Nov. 6, 4 P.M.—A fire broke out in the steam saw mill at the foot of Grand st. It originated in the furnace, and seemed to threaten the destruction of the concern, but by the exertions of the police of the Ward and the firemen the flames were subdued before extensive injury was done.

Fire.—Nov. 8, 2 A.M.—A fire was discovered in an unoccupied room in the Walton House, 326 Pearl st. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

Destitution.—A poor woman, with three small children, were found in the streets, in a destitute condition. It appears that they have, for some time past, been forced to sleep in sheds, and frequently in the open air.

Inquests by the Coroner.—Coroner Geer held an inquest yesterday at the house No. 223 Stanton st. upon the body of Michael Loris, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, who died suddenly at his residence yesterday morning from apoplexy. Deceased had been unwell for the past three years, and within a few months past had been subject to fits. Verdict accordingly.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 195 Water st. upon the body of John McCaffrey, a native of Ireland, thirty years of age, who was accidentally killed yesterday morning by falling through the hatchway of the store at the above number. Deceased was engaged in painting the outside of the building, and was upon a scaffold near the fourth story. He was about leaving the scaffold to go into the interior of the store, when a piece of timber of which he had taken hold gave way as he entered the window, and he fell through the hatchways and landed on the first floor. He died soon after the accident. He resided at No. 171 Thompson st. and was an unmarried man.

Arrests.—James Thompson and Allen Otis obtained an entrance to the house of Mr. Perrine and carried off a new suit of clothes. The thieves were pursued by Mr. P. and arrested.

James Faulkner was arrested for breaking into the house No. 23 Second st.

Stewart Ferguson was arrested for having voted illegally.

☞ A fellow named Frederick Meyer snatched a purse out of the hand of a lady last night, as she was entering a stage in Broadway. He ran, but was immediately caught by an officer and locked up.

Fall from a Window.—A young man named Henry Hudson fell from the third story window of the house 141 Cedar st. yesterday morning and injured himself seriously. He was conveyed to the hospital.

Another Fall.—A laboring man named John Finn fell from the fourth story of the new building at the corner of Thirty first st and Lexington-av. and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital by a policemen.

Sentence for Forgery.—At Lowell, on Monday, George Owen of Boston, convicted of forging the name of the President of the Bunker Hill Bank to a check for $1,900, and attempting to pass the same, was sentenced to six years in the State Prison.

DR. MOTT'S LECTURE.

Reminiscences of Medical Teachers and Medical Teaching in New-York.

Dr. Valentine Mott, Emeritas Professor of Operative Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons in Crosby st., delivered his introductory lecture on Thursday evening before a large audience of ladies, members of the profession and students. The lecture-room of the college was filled to overflowing at an early hour.

Dr. Mott commenced his reminiscences by a general view of the condition of medical science, and passed to a review of the lives and characters of the oldest standard-bearers and ornaments of the profession in this city. We regret that we have only space for a brief synopsis of his interesting observations. He dwelt at length upon the character of Dr. Hosack, adverting particularly to his strict habits of punctuality. Students who came late were certain of receiving a severe and cutting reprimand. In the relations of private and public life, Dr. H. was universally beloved and esteemed. His tact as a presiding officer on all public occasions was unsurpassed. Retiring toward the close of his life, after a long and highly successful practice, to his elegant residence at Hyde Park, he devoted the remainder of his years to his favorite pursuits of horticulture and botany; and at the zenith of his fame fell a victim to apoplexy. Dr. Mott paid a feeling and appropriate tribute to his memory.

Dr. James S. Stringham was the first professor of medical Jurisprudence in the New-York College. He died of disease of the heart, at Santa Cruz, in the year 1818. The first Professor of Practice was Dr. Hammersley—a graduate of Edinburgh, and a man of talent. He was, however, irascible in temper, and like too many of his class, an indifferent rhetorician. Of the faculty of Columbia College, Dr. John R. D. Rodgers was justly esteemed. In person he was small, with a face of extraordinary interest, and a gentleman of accomplished manners. He was one of the physicians to the New-York Hospital, and better clinical teaching than his (said Dr. Mott,) I have never heard anywhere. The classes then numbered from ten to twenty students. The material for dissection could only be obtained by individual enterprise, (laughter) and the speaker well remembered driving in disguise a cart down Broadway with eleven bodies in it, sitting on his subjects, and proud enough of his trophies. We were not always, so fortunate—continued the Doctor. On some occasions we were discovered, were obliged to give up our sports, and had our labor for our pains. One accident occurred to himself, on the occasion of a German being hanged whose body he had bargained for. Repairing in a carriage in the night to the friend who had promised to assist him, accompanied by a negro servant belonging to the College, he found the other party engaged in loading his pistols; generally an evidence of cowardice. He confessed to an agueish sensation, and before the ground was reached his courage fairly oozed out, like Bob Acres', at his fingers ends, and Dr. Mott was left to manage as best he might. The body was exhumed, and after much persuasion and no little difficulty, was safely conveyed away. This was but one of the troubles attendant upon such enterprises. At this time Dr Mott was an assistant of Dr. Post. After he had graduated, Dr. M. proceeded to London, in company with the late distinguished Dr. John Watts, where he enjoyed the highest professional opportunities and was cordially received by Sir Astley Cooper, who was then plain Astley Cooper. He was also introduced to the society of such men as Abernethy, the two Blizards and Sir Edward Hume of whom, he grieved to say, not one survives. Dr. Mott desired to visit Paris at this time, although war was raging between France and England, but was prevented by his friends in London almost by force, by which means he probably escaped a long imprisonment. He returned to New-York in the following spring. It was thirty years before he again saw Sir Astley Cooper. He was greatly changed; his robust frame had been bound by the weight of sixty-six years, but Dr. Mott was still remembered. Upon his return to this city an event occurred in the life of Dr. M. to which he referred with much pleasure. With the consent of the faculty of Columbia college he delivered a course of lectures on Operative Surgery. Nothing of the kind had been before attempted in the city. The material was obtained through his own exertions, and he might therefore without presumption claim to be the first to deliver lectures in this manner in New-York. Among those who attended these courses he was proud to mention the names of Dr. Edward Miller and Dr. John W. Francis. The College of Physicians and Surgeons commenced its career in the year 1807 in Robinson-st.—then a very central part of the city. The first President was Dr. Niel Bomaine. The dissections were performed in a small two story house, still standing, in Pearl st. nearly opposite the present Hospital. The class of students numbered from fifty to seventy, and the new College continued the rival of Columbia College until 1813, when a coalition was formed between them, and it became the only School of Medicine in the City, at that time. Dr. Mott here referred to the members of the Faculty, particularly Drs. Post and John Augustine Smith. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill was also named in high terms of affectionate regard.

The closing portions of Dr. Mott's remarks were addressed to the Students of the present College, and urged the importance of careful and deliberate study of Relative Anatomy. The lecture was listened to with great attention.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Hat Finishers' Cooperative Union.—Thursday evening the Hat Finishers met at Keen's, Grand st. to act upon the following plan for a Cooperative Union which was adopted:

To ameliorate and elevate the condition of the Industrial classes; to combine Labor, Skill and Capital, with integrity and intelligence; to secure to ourselves and posterity the blessings of competence, enlightened education and equal rights as proclaimed by our ancestors in the glorious Declaration of Independence—We, the Hat Finishers of the City of New-York hereby unite, under the name of the Hat Finishers' Cooperative Union, mutually pledging ourselves to each other to use all honorable and constitutional measures to promote and sustain the principles embodied in this Preamble.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, and a few remarks expressive of the objects of the meeting, by Mr. Geo. H.