will, and impartiality which are supposed to exist in favor of a friendly Power when her rights and interests are involved, nothing remains for him but to enter and publish this his solemn protest, as follows:

Beverly L. Clarke, Resident Minister of the United States of America near the Republic of Guatemala and Honduras, for and in the name of the said Government of the United States of America, do now and hereby make, enter and publish this my solemn protest:

First: Against the treaty of April 30, 1859, between the Republic of Guatemala and the Government of Great Britain as a clear and palpable violation of the letter, spirit, and provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, dated July 4, 1850, and commonly known as the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

Second: Against the conduct of the Government of Guatemala in cautiously withholding and concealing from the American Representative, then resident at this court and this capital, all knowledge of the pendency of negotiations vitally affecting the interests and policy of his Government, thereby depriving him of the right and privilege of defending those rights and maintaining that policy, as sanctioned by the established courtesies which belong to, and exist in diplomatic intercourse, and in disregard of the claims of the United States to that impartiality which is supposed to exist in favor of a friendly power, when the rights and interests of that power are involved; and

Third: Against the confession of the Government of Guatemala to the occupancy and title of Great Britain, of and to the country designated in said treaty of April 30, 1859, as being opposed to the whole history of the Central American Confederation, and equally opposed to the entire history of Guatemala up to the date of said treaty.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency assurances, &c. (Signed) BEVERLY L. CLARKE.

THE PIRATE YACHT WANDERER.

HER ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

From The Boston Traveller, Dec. 24.

The history of this famous or infamous vessel has already occupied a large share of public attention, on account of her successful slaving voyage, and the acquittal of all concerned in it. She is again before the public, and is again in the clutches of the law—this time, we hope, without a chance of escape.

This morning she arrived here in charge of Mr. Henry Welton, from the vicinity of the Western Islands. Her story, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a Custom-House clearance, under the command of Capt. Lincoln Patten, of Bath, who forced part of the men on board to go to sea. She went to Flores, obtained some supplies of water and provisions, but, requiring more, went to sea and spoke a French bark, the master of which promised the desired supplies.

Patten, with a boat and four men, went on board of her; and then Mr. Henry Welton, with the consent of the crew, took command, left the captain on board the bark, and shaped the Wanderer's course for the United States. She is now in the charge of the Custom-House authorities, but will be delivered to the District-Attorney. This is the story in brief; we will now present some of its details, which are quite interesting.

On the 20th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Lincoln Patten, under the assumed name of David Martin, put 15 men on board the yacht Wanderer, then lying in the river below Savannah, to assist in taking on board provisions, water, and stores. A little later he came on board himself, accompanied by Edward Talbot, pilot, and Capt. J. Black, shipping agent. He called all hands to get under way, and drawing a revolver swore he would shoot any one who refused to work, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the shipping agent and pilot with death if they attempted to leave the vessel. Some of the crew, who knew his plans, loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been induced by false pretenses to come on board.

Though there was a pilot on board, he directed the movements of the vessel himself, and got her twice ashore. At last she reached Tybee Light and anchored, where the pilot and shipping master left her. Again she ran aground, and remained fast four hours. At 9 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 21, she floated again, made sail, slipped 15 fathoms of chain, and went to sea, carrying more than half the crew against their wishes.

The captain, to allay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Matanzas and Nassau, N. P., and back to Savannah, but a few days afterward he declared that the ship was without papers, the Collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of 700 negroes.

These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them $650 each, being well acquainted with the trade, having landed several cargoes from the barks Niagara, Ocean Tyrant, brig Frances Ellen, and other vessels. He further informed them that on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts, or nautical almanac, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23d of October, however, he fell in with the ship, Troy of Boston, and bought from her one Epitome, Blunt's Coast Pilot, and a Chart of the Gulf of Florida, for which he paid simply $75. He next chased the bark Clara Brewer, but when he hailed her, finding the captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board.

The next day he saw a schooner and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of canvas that he carried away his square sail yard and split the sail, but failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig and fired grape at her, but she would not heave to; the chase was continued until 11 p. m., when the brig, favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course ran out of sight.

The Wanderer was now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a strong gale from W. N. W., going sometimes twenty knot an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st, the gale moderated to fine weather, which continued until Nov. 9, when she encountered another north-west gale, which brought her to the Isle of Flores.

She stood off, and on firing guns for a pilot, and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz, the British Consul, the Chief Magistrate of the place, and a pilot came on board. She was then anchored in twenty five fathoms water. The Captain produced a false clearance of the vessel, under the name of the "William, of Savannah, bound to Smyrna," stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley, and chronometer, and was in want of all these.

Indorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured 38 casks, containing 4,000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 250 bushels of potatoes, an anchor and 120 fathoms of chain.

He was promised twenty tuns more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made everything ready for getting underweigh that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spare, so he slipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnapped.

The vessel was next headed for Madeira, called at Village Point de Salce, but unable to obtain supplies, proceeded to Funchal, where, receiving information that an English steamer of war was in the harbor, he stood to sea proposing to pass between Cape St. Ana and the Canaries.

Still short of provisions, he declared to the crew that he would obtain them by force from the first vessel he met, swearing that he would shoot the first man who hesitated to fight for such an object.

Shortly afterward he spoke the bark Clara, of Bordeaux, but her commander positively refused either to heave to or to furnish him with supplies. Two other barks were chased without being able to bring them to. At last she fell in with the bark Tenney, of Marseilles, which hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her.

Now was the crisis of the crew's fate. They determined, unanimously, to seize the vessel and carry her to the United States. With that object in view, Mr. Henry Welton, a native of British North America, was placed in command. She was immediately run before the wind, all sail set, and when well clear of the bark, was headed to the westward.

The next day she made the westward of the Canaries, and saw, lying in a cove, a suspicious-looking polacre-brig, which fired a gun when the Wanderer hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the Wanderer pursued her course to the westward, without any other incident worthy of notice.

She made Fire Island Light; thence proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove, and arrived here this morning, as already stated. She has now on board ten men and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

Mr. Welton proceeded at once to notify the Collector, who, as the vessel was without papers, issued an order for her seizure until the matter could be investigated in the U. S. Courts.

The owner of the vessel is Mr. Lamar of Savannah, who it will be remembered advertised her as a runaway vessel at the time of her leaving Savannah.

The crew, it is stated, are in a state of destitution, almost, in regard to clothing and the necessaries of life. They are mostly young persons.

The Wanderer, though styled a yacht, is a fore-and-aft schooner of over 250 tuns, with good storage capacity. Her ends are sharp; with slightly concave or hollow lines; her floor long and well spread, as if designed to combine in her model the best points of the center-board, without its inconvenience. Speed, with power to carry sail, are the principles upon which she has been built. She now lies at anchor in the stream off the end of India wharf, near South Boston Flats.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—John Lynch, who was arrested a short time since, charged with having received about $1,000 worth of goods, knowing them to have been stolen from a store in Walker street, was honorably discharged on Saturday, there being no evidence to substantiate the charge.

ELEGY.

BY JACQUES MAURICE.

"'Children,' said the old man, 'are great pets; I am very fond of the little creatures.'"—[Letter in *The Independent* concerning Washington Irving.

STAY, little child, nor fear to play,
About this hillock warm;
Good angels guard the place, they say,
And keep away all harm.

Here lies a good man, fast asleep
Beneath this silky grass;—
The pretty flowers that from it peep
Scent all the winds that pass.

"Yes, let him rest," men softly said,
"For us he toiled, we know;"
So now he is all gently laid
Where these sweet violets blow.

He gave them pleasant, kindly words;
He told them pretty tales;
His heart was light as any bird's
That in the sunshine sails.

And he was wise, and sometimes grave
(But not to such as you);
He taught them to be good and brave,
And kind and courteous too.

"Be happy, friends," so he would say,
With cheerful voice and smile:
Then pain and sorrow went away,
And all was joy the while.

And he was known in many lands,
And loved where he was known;
For goodly gifts went from his hands
And gladdened every zone.

His words will never be forgot;
His memory will remain;—
For on his fame there is no spot,
And in his life no stain.

God loved this good man for his heart,
And cared for him alway;—
Now He will never from him part—
Go, little child, and play.

GOV. GIST'S MESSAGE.

The Message of his Excellency Gov. Gist of South Carolina, has one great merit not common in such documents; it is short. It opens with an admonition to the Legislature to invoke Divine aid and counsel in its work, for, he observes, "no people who disregard the "Divine commands can be prosperous and happy." His Excellency, we presume, did not intend to suggest to the law-makers of the State a consideration of the fact that a minority of the people of South Carolina hold the majority in Slavery, but such a reflection will be inevitable elsewhere. Taxation, he thinks, should be as light as possible, enough only to carry on the Government, and to provide for the extinguishment of the public debt, lest the burden should force the taxpayers to emigrate. In one case only would he make taxes onerous; the tax on stills he would have amount to a prohibition. The Banks of the State are in a healthy condition. The law requiring them to keep a certain amount of specie in their vaults he considers unnecessary, inasmuch as it does not prevent suspensions. A better remedy, he thinks, would be to wind up such institutions when they stop specie payments. The new State House, he announces, has already cost the State $318,044 27, and an appropriation of $400,000 will be necessary for the present year. The militia system is far from being in a hopeful condition. The disinclination to do military duty is very great, and in some instances whole companies have refused to muster. In such places so general is the dissatisfaction that it will be difficult to organize court-martials to try the offenders. Some changes in the laws are recommended. The pardoning power he has deemed it his duty to exercise with great caution, as it lies with the Legislature to amend the laws where they operate unjustly. He recommends no change in this particular, except the suggestion that persons guilty of a breach of trust should be punished with as much or more severity than those convicted of larceny. The management of prisoners, he thinks, needs reform, as, at present conducted, witnesses are subjected to close confinement, while prisoners held on criminal charges are allowed the range of the prisons. The exemption in regard to residence on their plantations, now enjoyed by persons owning less than fifteen slaves, should be repealed. "Exposed "as we are," says his Excellency, "to secret emissa-"ries inciting our slaves to insubordination and insur-"rection," the law should compel every owner of negroes, whether few or many, to live all the year round on his plantation, or keep a white overseer there. The Normal School does not flourish in South Carolina from an indisposition on the part of young persons to attend it. It is suggested that a small number of girls be selected from each District and sent to this institution, but whether their attendance is to be enforced is not stated. A remnant of the tribe of Catawba Indians is still living in South Carolina. The policy of the State has been to remove them to the West, but the Governor finds that they are not all willing to emigrate. He recommends a small appropriation to enable some of their chief men to go and examine the Western lands, and presumes that their report will be favorable, so that steps may be taken for the removal of the tribe at the expense of the Federal Government. In case of a continued unwillingness on their part to remove, he proposes renewed efforts for their civilization. The Lunatic Asylum, we are not surprised to hear, is reported as altogether overcrowded, and needing assistance, and an appropriation of $50,000 is recommended—a most praiseworthy and practical forethought on the part of the Governor. The Military Academy, he thinks, deserves the continued support of the State, as it is turning out annually a class of men competent to train the citizen soldiery in any emergency, even those, we are left to infer, who will not train at all. The prosperity of the South Carolina College is spoken of in high terms, and its support warmly recommended. The Marine School of Charleston also has the Governor's praise. He conceives it to be the duty of the State "to encourage every enterprise which will ren-"der us independent of our Northern neighbors," and this nursery for the navy and mercantile marine is therefore peculiarly worthy of support. The message closes with some reflections upon the Federal relations. The Northern people, his Excellency is persuaded, are all, with a few exceptions, arrayed against the South, and pledged to its destruction. Not satisfied with the slow but sure process of reducing the South to worse than colonial vassalage, by refusing the admission of new Slave States, establishing underground railroads, and prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories, the North has actually "crossed the Rubicon," by instigating servile insurrection, and putting arms into the hands of the slaves at Harper's Ferry. All these things indicate, in Gov. Gist's opinion, that a crisis is approaching and is fearfully near, and he recommends that measures be taken for concerted action on the part of the Southern States, in defense of their institutions, "whenever they may be put in jeopardy "by all the departments of the Government passing "into the hands of our enemies." "The election of a "Black Republican President," he adds, "will settle "the question of our safety in the Union." And he closes with invoking a continuance of the favor and support of a just God in the trying emergency through which they may be called upon to pass.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Saturday, to take action in reference to the appropriation of $20,000 for "Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department," added to the further appropriations for the current year by the Board of Councilmen.

Several members could not understand why this appropriation should be made. Messrs. ADAMS and BRADLEY said that it was an outrage to ask that Board to make it.

The President said that the Controller had assured him that in the event of the appropriation being made, he would see that it was expended in payment of bona fide claims. The Controller had said that he knew nothing of the printing for which the appropriation was suggested.

A motion to concur with the Board of Councilmen was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to reconsider the last vote. Reconsidered.

Mr. GESST moved that the Board adhere to its former action. Lost. Yeas, 5; Nays, 7.

Mr. BOOLE renewed his motion to concur.

Mr. PECK moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Adopted.

Mr. ADAMS moved to adjourn. Adjourned.

FIRES.

FIRE IN PINE STREET.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the building Nos. 59 and 61 Pine street, occupied on the first floor by the London and Liverpool Insurance Company, and the upper part by various persons for offices. The fire originated in a coal fire in the subcellar, but from what cause is unknown; and before it could be extinguished, the building was damaged to the amount of about $400. Fully insured. The damage sustained by the occupants was trifling.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame stable No. 229 Thirty-sixth street, owned and occupied by James Millward, jr. The building, valued at $500, was entirely destroyed, and two horses, worth about $350, were burned to death. Mr. M. had an insurance of $50 on one of his horses. Loss on harness and feed, $75. The flames extended to the cabinet-shop of Louis Dorr, No. 229 West Thirty-seventh street, in the rear of the stable; also to the tenement-house No. 218, on the same street, owned by Benjamin Gilman, both of which were considerably damaged. No. 229, owned by Bartholomew Haberstraw, was damaged to the extent of $200, and the occupants sustained loss to the amount of $700 on stock and tools. The tenement-house was damaged to the amount of $400. The occupants lost nearly all of their furniture.

FIRE IN TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr. K. Taylor, No. 58 East Twenty-eighth street, in consequence of the careless use of a lamp in the hands of some of the occupants who had been engaged thawing out a Croton-water pipe. Damage about $1,000. Fully insured.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the stable of Mr. Barnet Johnston, near the corner of Kent avenue and Hewes street, was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of hay, grain, &c. Four horses and one cow were also burned to death. Loss $1,800, on which there is an insurance of $400. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no light or fire had been in the building since sunset on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS DAY.—Christmas falling upon the Sabbath this year, the event was commemorated yesterday by the usual interesting and impressive services in the churches throughout the city. Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Thomas's, Grace, All Saints, and other Episcopal Churches, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Catholic Churches generally, were handsomely and tastefully adorned with myrtle, fir, and hemlock boughs, and wreaths of evergreens. A charity sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cahill in St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, the collection taken on the occasion being for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. In St. Ann's Church, the Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector, Christmas service, in the sign language, for the deaf mutes, was performed in the afternoon, and oral services in the morning and evening for the benefit of the unfortunates.

During the afternoon services at St. Stephen's Church, bread was distributed to the poor, and a Christmas tree with presents for the Sunday-School children prepared.

Central Park was from morning to night yesterday thronged with men, women, and children, and it is estimated there were upward of six thousand people on the ground. The ponds and lake were crowded with skaters.

On Saturday afternoon the Trinity Church Sunday-School participated in a Christmas Eve festival. The services took place in Trinity Church, the Rev. Drs. Berrian, Ogilvie, Weston, Van Kleek, Johnson, Dix, and Farrington taking part in the exercises. An address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, after which the various classes were called up, and presents suitable to the age of the children made by the clergymen.

To-day the Randall's Island children will be entertained, and feasts will be given to the poor under care of the Ladies' Mission, the House of Industry, Five Points, Van Meter's Fourth Ward Mission, the Home for the Friendless, and other charitable institutions.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.—Everybody is interested in the preparations made for this week at the Theaters and other places of amusement and entertainment and will of course read the official programmes in our advertising columns. Assuming that they will do so, we spare room merely to allude to the bills for this day and evening.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera, Ernani.

Niblo's Garden—Vivandiere, Three Gladiators, Raoul.

Bowery—Afternoon: Santa Claus, Red Ranger, Christmas Toys, Good Natured Gentleman. Evening: Santa Claus, Yankee Tars, Eton Boy, Love in All Corners, Red Ranger.

Winter Garden—Octoroon—Afternoon and Evening.

Wallack's—Everybody's Friend, Knocks and Noses.

Laura Keenes's—Distant Relations.

New Bowery—Afternoon: My Two Fathers, Irish Tutor, Mother Goose and the Golden Egg, Spitfire. Evening: Little Devil, Mother Goose and the Golden Egg, Swiss Swains, Omnibus.

French Theater—Cowell's Musical Entertainment—afternoon and evening.

Stadt Theater—German plays—afternoon and evening.

Barnum's American Museum—Afternoon: Aladdin. Evening: John Jones, Aladdin.

Bryant's Minstrels—Afternoon and evening: Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.

Niblo's Saloon—Geo. Christy's Minstrels in Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. Afternoon and evening: Black Statue.

Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c. New-Year Calls.

Chatham Amphitheater—Equestrian Performances. Afternoon and evening: Home and Homeless.

Parlor Operas—Hope Chapel—Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, and Signor Oliveria, in the evening.

Du Chaillu's African Collection—No. 635 Broadway—rare and curious—open day and evening.

Goldbeck's Hall.—Fanny Winship's Parlor Entertainment—evening.

Mozart Hall—Orphan Charity Fair—day and evening.

Palace Garden Hall—Pictorial Views of "The World we Live in"—evening.

Dusseldorf Gallery—Works of Art—Barbee's Fisher-Girl—day and evening. Mr. Derby has generously tendered to Mr. Barbee a large share of the receipts of the exhibition for the first 30 days.

Solomon's Temple—Ninth street near Broadway—A perfect model of this wonderful structure—day and evening.

Academy of Design—Works of Art—Home of Washington—day and evening.

Palmer's White Captive—Schanz's Gallery—Broadway.

Old Folks' Christmas Meeting—Palace Garden Music Hall—afternoon.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Palace Garden, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—day and evening.

Waugh's Italian—Hope Chapel—afternoon and evening.

Mr. John G. Saxe delivers to-night, at the Cooper Institute, a new poem, entitled Yankee Land.

OPENING OF ST. GABRIEL'S CHAPEL.—A new Catholic church and school, to be known as St. Gabriel's, were opened yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, in Thirty-sixth street, near Second avenue. The church edifice is not yet built, but the rooms of the school of St. Gabriel's, just completed, are to be used for purposes of worship until next Summer. These consist in a two-story building and a small chapel at the back end, erected at an expense of about $8,000. The upper floor, for females, to be in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and the lower, for males, in charge of the Christian Brothers. A row of folding doors divides the altar or chapel from the lower school-room. These may be thrown open, transforming the whole into a spacious church. The ground upon which the church and school of St. Gabriel are founded was donated to the Archbishop by Dr. Anderson, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College. It contains eight ordinary lots, fronting on Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. The ceremonies of the opening were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Clowry, and consisted in the *Benedictio Loci*; after which, the ordinary services. The church edifice, which is to be erected next Summer, will have 68 feet front on Thirty-seventh street by 120 feet in length, and will cost about $25,000 or $30,000. A Ladies' Fair will be opened here on the 9th of January, to continue to the 13th.

THE CENTRAL PARK SKATING POND.—Just in time for the holidays, the Central Park Skating Pond is filled and frozen over. On Saturday last this delightful resort was thrown open to the public. Multitude availed themselves of its advantages. We append the official regulations for skaters.

BALL SIGNALS.—*First*: In approaching the Park, first look for the signals. *A red ball* at the Bell Tower just south of the Reservoir when up at the mast-head, will be visible, in ordinary weather, at a considerable distance from the Park, and by the use of a glass from most of the elevated points of the city. *When the ball is up*, it indicates "*that the ice is in condition for skating*," or for games, or is safe for those who choose to go upon it.

When the ball is down, it indicates "that the ice is not in good condition for skating, or games, or that it is unsafe, or is occupied by laborers, engaged in removing snow, cleaning or flushing with water to renew the surface.

Second: On entering the Park, observe the notices posted at the gates, stating the condition of the ice from time to time, whether it is in desirable condition for visitors, or whether they are prohibited for the day from going on the pond, or any part of it, on account of the cleaning the ice, &c. By these means visitors will frequently save themselves the trouble of coming to the pond when it is not in condition to afford them amusement. Besides, if the laborers are left undisturbed at such times by spectators, they will the more rapidly prepare the ice for use.

Third: On reaching the pond, if the ball at the bell-tower is down, visitors are not to go on the ice.

Fourth: Observe all special notices and regulations posted around the pond.

Visitors will go on and off the ice by the regular walks and approaches prepared for them, and by none other, except in case of danger. Persons will be strictly prohibited going upon the pond, except at the regular approaches.

Visitors will use the foot-scrapers provided at the approaches, and avoid carrying mud or dirt on the ice.

When notices of "Danger" are put up on the ice they indicate that the ice is unsafe in that especial vicinity. When the W. S. Flag at the central station on the pond is down, or when required by any pond-keeper, all persons on the ice should rapidly disperse to the nearest points of the shore, avoiding confusion and getting into crowds. If one or more persons have broken through the ice, it is directed as an imperative necessity that all—spectators or companions—on giving the alarm, immediately withdraw to a safe distance, without attempts at rescue, not only to insure the safety of persons in the water, but their own. Park-keepers and other aid will always be very near the spot, on the look out, and provided with ample means for speedy rescue—if not impeded by spectators. There are but few places where the water is over four feet deep; any person therfore, of ordinary stature, when called on by a park-keeper, should jump in the water without hesitation to extricate a child or a woman.

Each park-keeper's station is provided with a number of cork bathing floats and a coil of strong rope in case of need, and all the gang-planks at the approaches to the pond are so constructed that they can be rapidly moved to any break in the ice.

Any person detecting an insecure place in the ice, or a seemingly insecure place, is requested to immediately inform the nearest park-keeper.

Any person observing any act of indecorum, or any violation of the pond regulations or ordinances of the Park, or if wanting the aid of a park-keeper, in haste, for any urgent purpose, may signalize a park-keeper by holding aloft or waving a handkerchief, hat or cap, or throwing up a hat or cap in the air, or by calling aloud. These signals must not be used trifingly.

Let all remember that these regulations are necessary alike for their security, convenience, and enjoyment, and that a cheerful compliance with them will promote these objects.

FELONIOUS FILLIBUSTERS.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, Col. Frank Anderson, of fillibusterling notoriety, and one of his Bowery sympathizers, named Samuel Hutton, went into the lager beer saloon, No. 129 Canal street, kept by Henry Grotter, when, it is alleged, Hutton commenced an assault upon the proprietor. As the valiant Samuel was evidently getting the worst of the battle, his friend Frank gallantly came to the rescue, and was received by the irate German with several severe blows on the head with a pistol. While the fight was at this most interesting stage, it is charged that Samuel the bold forsook his nearly vanquished friend, and attacked the lager beer proprietor in his most sensitive part, by decamping with the money-drawer of the establishment, containing $7 in hard cash. Frank with the bruised head, was arrested and conveyed to the Tenth Precinct Station-House, where he was held as a prisoner of war. Shortly after, Samuel the treacherous made his appearance, and inquired for his forsaken friend, when the injured German recognized him, and preferred a complaint against him of assault and battery, and also charged him with stealing his money. Both the warlike gentlemen were taken before Justice Steers, who required them to find bail for their appearance for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Louisa Finger, the wife of the keeper of a lager-beer saloon at the corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-fourth street, attempted to take the life of herself and child, on Friday afternoon, by purposely setting fire to her clothes. Her screams fortunately brought assistance in time to put out the flames, which were rapidly consuming her clothing, before her person was seriously injured. The lady's husband says that she has on several occasions shown evidences of insanity.

LAUNCH.—This morning at 11 o'clock there will be launched from yard of Messrs J. B. & J. D. Van Denseen, foot of Sixteenth street, East River, the pilot-boat F. D. Johnson, for the Port of New-York pilots, who formerly owned the Anthony B. Nelson, which was sold to the New-Orleans pilots. She is 120 tuns, carpenter's measurement, and built and finished in a very superior manner.

AN OILY-TONGUED CONFIDENCE MAN.—A smooth-tongued, sanctimonious-looking person named Moody, who is said to have been before the Police Courts on divers occasions, was arrested by the City Hall police on Saturday, and committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Welsh, for practicing his arts upon Mrs. Phoebe Ann Webster, an elderly lady, and swindling her out of $662. It is alleged that Mr. Moody represented himself as the owner of 36 lots in New-York, valued at $36,000; 1,062 lots on Harlem Flats; 900 acres of land in Clinton County; that the Corporation of New-York are indebted to him in the sum of $36,000 for Central Park lots, and that he also holds a mortgage of $8,000 upon the Revere House, Boston. Upon these representations of immense wealth, Mrs. Webster was induced to lend the money on "call." She called for the money in vain, and finally became convinced that Moody was a swindler, whereupon she caused his arrest.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Dec. 23, 1859.

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 16	136	101	236
Admitted to Dec. 23	20	12	32
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	15	58
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at 12 M.	137	94	231

Males, 192; Females, 39.

CASUALTIES.—A lad 12 years of age named Frederick McKibben, in jumping from a Hudson River Railroad car when at the corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, fell to the pavement and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents.....Michael McDermott, a blind man, at an early hour yesterday morning, fell from a fourth story window of house No. 408 Ninth avenue, and broke both his legs. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.....An emigrant from Germany named George Mindle, but recently arrived in this country, was found yesterday morning under a stoop in Fifty-fourth street, nearly dead with the cold. The Commissioners of Emigration were notified, and at once assumed the care of him.....Rosa Clark, of No. 107 Seventh avenue, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She was of intemperate habits, and in very reduced circumstances. It is supposed that intemperance and the want of food were the causes of death. An inquest will be held to-day.

ACCIDENTS AND INQUESTS.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Saturday afternoon on the body of Samuel A. Compton, who was killed on Friday by being run over by a Fourth-avenue car (not Second avenue, as reported in Saturday's issue). The deceased was standing on the forward platform of the car, and, while passing through Grand street, lost his balance and fell forward under the car, which, coming upon him, killed him almost instantly. After hearing the evidence in the case, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."....James Hanlon, formerly employed as first mate on board the steamboat Traveller, died on Friday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, from the effect of injuries received on the 1st of November in consequence of that steamer coming in contact with a schooner while on her passage up the Sound. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body on Saturday afternoon, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."....An inquest was held at No. 15 Roosevelt street on Sunday, by Coroner Schirmer, on the body of Daniel Downey, a musician, who died in consequence of injuries received by falling into an area while intoxicated, on Thursday evening. Verdict in accordance with the facts.....Nicholas Donovan was carried to the Seventh-Ward Station-House on Saturday night, he being greatly drunk. He was placed in a cell, where he was found dead the next morning. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer yesterday, when a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain, the result of habitual intemperance.....Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Patrick Morris, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. The deceased had lately resided at No. 222 Elizabeth street, and had been very intemperate for some time. Whether he took the laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide or as a medicine could not be ascertained.

LARGE SUM OF MONEY FOUND.—On Saturday last James Hayward, an Agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, called at the Deputy Superintendent's office, and presented a large roll of money, consisting of 10s and 20s on the Canadian Bank, Madison County, N. Y., which he had found in the cars when near Suspension Bridge on his way to this city. The money will be retained by Deputy Carpenter a reasonable length of time, to be identified by its owner.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE, AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents, and how to use them to advantage.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S celebrated
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 474 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS EVE AT BARNUM'S.—Charming entertainments to-day at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, and still more enchanting on Monday. Great holiday attractions! Beside all the curiosities, a stirring drama and a diverting farce this afternoon, and also this evening.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—SKATES, to suit everybody, from 50c. to $3. A lot of fine English Skates, just received.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 299 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AT BARNUM'S.—Famous times at BARNUM'S Museum to-day. Christmas Holiday is kept there in grand style. Delightful entertainments every 20 minutes every hour. Everything to amuse and gratify the little folks. That genuine Oriental Spectacle ALADDIN; Or, The Wonderful Lamp, is one of the rare novelties. Plenty of fun beside. Hosts of curiosities; lots of amusements. To-MORROW EVENING ALADDIN is to be represented; To-MORROW AFTERNOON two charming pieces.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

A Velvet Carpet at $1 25; an English Brussels, 75c., 80c., $1; a Rug; a beautiful Parlor Mat, Table, or Piano Cover, Gold Shades, or a Damask Oilcloth. HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester; large gold eagle on the building.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY and WINES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Persons who use Wines and Liquors for the holidays should give the preference to those bottled by me. They are warranted pure, and the best quality.
For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st.,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, 308 Broadway, N. Y., and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN PUMP.—Persons interested in Pumps will find it to their interest to see advertisement of above Pump in to-day's paper.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NEW YEAR'S.

JOHN TAYLOR is now prepared to receive orders for all the refreshments used on New-Year's tables, such as Boned Turkeys, Game Pattie, dishes of Game, Jellied Tongues and Hams, plain and ornamented Jellies, Pickled Oysters; ornamented Plum, Pound, Citron, and Almond Cakes; and small Cakes of every variety and style. Also, Ornaments for the table of Nougat, Oranges, Gum Paste, Sugar or Pyramids of Maccaroni. All of which will be of the best quality, and manufactured on the premises under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. HARDER, M. D., offers his professional services, at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 342 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and Diseases of Women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases* (both local and constitutional), are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.
NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 613 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday Presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES, and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

Millions of Bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CHRISTMAS.—This anniversary was generally observed yesterday, in accordance with the usual custom. The churches were decorated with evergreens, and many presented an ornamental and beautiful appearance. Sermons appropriate to the day were delivered, and anniversaries of Sunday-Schools and Juvenile Missionary Societies were held.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 126, of which 74 were males, and 52 females; adults, 39; children, 87. Among the the diseases were, consumption, 16; croup, 10; inflammation of the lungs, 10; convulsions, 13; scarlet fever, 10, &c. Natives of the United States, 94; Ireland, 18; England, 5; Germany, 7; Denmark, 1; unknown, 1.

FUNERAL DISCOURSE ON JOHN E. COOK.—Yesterday morning, in compliance with the request of several friends of John E. Cook, who were unable to be present at the funeral services of Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Caldicott of the South Eighth-street Baptist Church delivered a funeral discourse, taking for his text, Galatians, 4th chapter, 4th and 5th verses.

"But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law.

"To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons."

The reverend gentleman referred to the anniversary of the birth of Christ as an appropriate occasion to reflect upon the incarnation and the purpose for which he came into the world, to save sinners, that we might be enabled to sympathise with those under the law. He was ready to pardon criminals, especially those suffering under the operation of civil and social laws, he Himself had suffered crucifixion for treason against the Government of Judea. He referred to the crime for which Cook was executed, neither condemning nor commending the act, as it was his purpose to administer consolation to the mourners. As to Cook and Brown, they had felt it to be their duty to aid in the release of the slave, and in this they had violated a civil law, and suffered. Christ permitted them to suffer that they might receive the adoption of sons. They were both influenced by the feeling that they were doing God's work, and were therefore willing to suffer for it. Such laws were permitted by God, and we should not condemn them, for fear it would affect the peace and prosperity of nations and States. He referred to the 16th of the month as one of singular incident, and coincident in the life of Cook. He was born in Haddam, Conn., on the 16th of May, 1830; was sentenced to death on the 16th of November, 1859, and executed on the 16th of December. His child was born on the 16th of July last. Cook left home when but 17 years of age, and went to New-Jersey, where he taught school for two years. He then lived with his brother-in-law, Mr. Crowley, and was with him in