

Volume XVI. No. 237.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- TRIPLE HALL—CATHARINE HAYES CONCERT.
ASTOR PLACE—PROF. AMBROSE'S SOLOISTE.
BOWERY THEATRE—BOREY—ALBERTSON—TOURNEY OF DEATH.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Decem' 23, 1851.

The News of the Morning.

The speeches of Kosuth, yesterday, on the occasion of his reception by the citizens of Philadelphia, will be read with great interest by all classes.

We perceive that the movements of the free soldiers towards Kosuth are beginning to be felt in the South. The excitement, according to the despatch of one of our special correspondents, has quite abated in Baltimore and Washington, and but little interest is now manifested in those places as to whether he pays them a visit or not.

Our readers will learn, with universal regret, that nearly the whole of the national library at Washington, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

It is rumored that the British fleet has stationed itself off Vera Cruz for the purpose of blockading that port. In case the Mexican bonds due to the English are not instantly paid, the adoption of this course by Great Britain has long been expected, and no surprise need be manifested if the next arrival brings us intelligence that the city is under the immediate surveillance of Victoria's men-of-war.

The Niagara, which left Boston for Liverpool yesterday, took out \$290,000. The steamship America, with three days' later news from Europe, is overdue at Halifax. Her intelligence is looked for with great anxiety.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—"Christmas day comes but once a year, and when it comes let us have good cheer," is an old proverb, which we hope will never be out of date till the time of the millennium.

How many happy memories crowd into this single day! Christmas, in every nation where Christianity and civilization have found their way, is observed as a season of festivity and relaxation from care—a season of Christian charity and kindness, in which the better feelings of our nature are allowed free scope, and dark passions are closed by the sounds of mirth and glee, which time-honored custom has consecrated to the season.

But there are two views that disgrace the otherwise happy season of Christmas. One is hypocrisy; there is more hypocrisy and more ostentatious display on this festival occasion than almost at any other period of the year. The other view is that of intemperance, which prevails to a vast extent during the holidays, and is a sad drawback upon the national enjoyment and innocent amusements of the people.

The Revolution in France—Its Consequences.

We continue in our columns to-day, the publication of additional extracts and articles from the English press, on the subject of the recent revolution in France, and the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon.

There is no doubt that the character of France, by the act of Louis Napoleon, has been changed. She is no longer a republic. By the coup d'etat of the President, she has been changed to a military despotism, like Austria and Russia, and will, in all probability, remain such for a long and indefinite period of time.

But, although Louis Napoleon effected his purpose by these means, he may, by a proper and judicious policy, retain power for a considerable period of time. If he is wise, he will pursue a course calculated to please the people, and reconcile them to his measures.

The revolution in France will have a very important effect on the whole of Europe. The revolutionists of Germany, and Italy, and England, by this act of Louis Napoleon, are deprived of a great deal of the strength which they confidently relied upon, besides having the programme of operations entirely deranged and their designs frustrated.

In regard to the United States, the only effect of the French revolution will be to silence the agitation concerning our foreign policy. The discussion of the propriety or necessity of intervention is virtually at an end; if military despotism is to prevail in Europe, it would be sheer madness to intervene in the slightest degree.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.—The burning of the Library of Congress, at Washington, will cause a deep feeling of regret throughout the United States, among the friends of literature and science, and will be keenly felt by all who can appreciate the irreparable loss which the nation has sustained by the deplorable event we are called upon to record.

This is the second time the Library of Congress has been destroyed. After the erection of the first Capitol, and the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington, in 1800, annual appropriations were made by Congress towards purchasing and collecting a national library for the use of Congress.

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in the habit of making up their speeches in the Library of Congress. These members who have been the most skillful in making speeches on subjects connected with history, science, or political economy, and have understood the art of displaying their gleanings in the best form before Congress, and through the newspaper press, have been the most successful in obtaining reputation as statesmen.

Compared with the national libraries in Europe, however, our Congressional Library was a small affair. The national library in Paris has 1,474,000 volumes; the library of the British Museum has about 500,000 volumes.

In this city we have but few large libraries. The Historical Society, the Society Library, Mercantile Library, Columbia College, American Institute, have all good and increasing collections, and all are exposed to destruction by fire.

It is to be regretted that the valuable library of the late Dr. Jarvis has lately passed under the hammer of John Keese, and is now dispersed to the four winds.

We presume that Congress will lose no time in taking measures to commence the formation of a new library. The valuable French and other works obtained from Europe, on the exchange plan of M. Vattemere, we presume, are destroyed.

THE NEW ENGLAND CELEBRATION.—We publish to-day a full report of the New England dinner at the Astor House. It will be seen that it is characterized by the usual amount of twaddle and self-glorification, at the expense of the inhabitants of other portions of the Union, and other races of men in every part of it.

The annual celebration of the New England Society has become an annual farce for everybody to laugh at, and the present festival does not appear to have differed much from its predecessors.

Nor were the Pilgrim Fathers the first colonists in this country, as those who claim to be their descendants would have the world believe.

To talk of the pre-eminence and superiority of peculiar races in this country, in which there is a fusion of every race under the sun, is about the most absurd of all ideas.

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THE ANCESTORS of the American people, therefore, do not hail from any particular nation of the world; and in their veins ran, mingled in one stream, the blood of many races.

Tehuantepec and the Administration. The last address received from the city of Mexico, inform us that a Senator had presented to Congress a bill for making an arrangement with England to open the communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and construct a canal, setting aside the pending question of the interests of American citizens, which is in the way, and regardless of consideration to our government.

The people of Mexico feel they may go over it, and trifle with us, sensible with the vivacity of their perception, that our steamship is insufficient for the position we occupy among nations; and that our Executive is too pusillanimous for bold and timely action in asserting the rights and interests of our country.

The Mexicans think they may, with impunity, go on making that arrangement with England, provided there be an understanding that England will shield them, pledging herself to protect them against chastisement for their bad faith and evasion of their obligations.

In Mexico, with regard to Tehuantepec, why should matters not have come to the present pass? Have not the Mexicans felt the incompetency of our diplomacy, and the weakness we were laboring under?

The Mexicans, more quickly alive to the tendencies of this business, get rid of the consuls—they recall their exequators—no apology or explanation to our government is given.

It is for Congress to take up our relations with Mexico and other matters, and see that the country be not committed, or its position and interests impaired, by a vacillating, inefficient administration.

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THE BRASSIERE SYSTEM, which was to have departed yesterday for New Orleans, via Havana, will not leave until Friday. The delay is caused by a slight accident to her machinery.

LOLA MONTEZ—HER COMING DEBUT IN TWO OPERAS.—Lola Montez, the celebrated dancer, at the Broadway theatre, on Monday evening next. Already, many of the best seats are engaged, and the highest prices are offered for those that remain; but the show manager has refused to let any more by private sale, and on Saturday they will be sold by auction to the highest bidder.

We publish, to-day, the first of a series (eight the first) of three papers, headed "Three Evenings with Lola Montez," which will no doubt give a fresh whet and a keener edge to the desire of the fashionable up-town coteries to see her logs and feet, which, we are informed, are "of an Andalusian diminitiveness and beauty, with the high Arabian instep, betokening blood," and all the other particulars of her person, described by some genius, whose incubations, though very silly, are, very amusing to read—senseless productions being often very interesting and very funny, like N. P. Willis's descriptions of Lady Blessington and her fashionable coteries.

The appearance of Lola Montez at the Broadway theatre, as a dancer, will create a sensation of some kind—we know not what it is till the night comes. But she is about to make another appearance, and in another character, which will cause a still greater excitement.

The charming Lola will make her debut in the Broadway theatre on Monday; but her debut in court will not take place before another week. Meantime, those who want to see her first appearance as a dancer, had better look out for the ticket auction on Saturday. It will be a rare scene.

MAX MARETEK is the first impresario in this country who has succeeded in producing a representation of Italian Opera for a season, worthy of public patronage and of the Empire City of the United States.

At four o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the second story of the building No. 122 Front street, occupied by Mr. C. M. Nanty, dealer in ship stores.

At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire was discovered in the first floor of the frame house, No. 29 Broadway, which was fortunately extinguished before much damage was sustained.

At one o'clock yesterday morning Officer Palmer, of the Eighteenth ward, conveyed to the station a horse man named Henry Hatten, who had been run over by stage No. 131 of Rye Road, and who was injured.

At five o'clock on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in the second story of the building No. 122 Front street, occupied by Mr. C. M. Nanty, dealer in ship stores.

MUSICAL MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—CATHARINE HAYES and JENNY LIND.—The two principal musical artists in concert are now both in the city. Catharine Hayes and Jenny Lind, in Philadelphia there was great rivalry between them, and according to the newspapers of that city, Miss Hayes brought larger houses than the other vocalist.

It is believed that the present managers of Catharine Hayes and Jenny Lind's concerts are not by any means such Napoleons as Barium, the former manager of Jenny Lind. Notwithstanding all his blundering, he was a very efficient man of business, and worth all the managers of the present day, put together in a bunch.

BLENDING IN NEW YORK.—On Tuesday and yesterday there was much sleighing in the city, both public and private. The passengers seemed to give a decided preference to the sleighs over the wheeled omnibuses—they looked so cheerful—while the merry tinkling of the bells suspended from the horses rang on the clear, cold air with the most lively effect.

At half past 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house, No. 108 Charlton street. The firemen were promptly on the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage occurred.

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