NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Decem'r 30, 1851.

Summary of this Morning's News.

The steamship Prometheus arrived here yesterday, from San Juan de Nicaragua, bringing two weeks' later news from California. The details of this intelligence will be found at length in another part of this day's HERALD.

We learn, by this arrival, the discovery of new and very valuable deposits of gold in Mariposa county, which for richness excel any that were previously known. We learn that the discoveries were made by a few Mexicans, who, in a very short time, and before the American miners heard of it, extracted a quarter of a million of dollars worth of gold dust from a very small area. If this news is true—and there appears to be no doubt of its authenticity—the auriferous wealth of California has been but partially known. It is said this gold is found in decomposed layers of slate, which, on being stirred, crumble like slaked lime, and expose to the sanguine miner the shining and precious metal in quantities sufficient to satisfy the most avaricious. California, therefore, holds her own, and more than her own, and we can well afford to let the English boast as much as they please about the abundance of gold in Australia.

There is one feature of this news which is not so pleasant as that concerning the new discoveries. It is much to be feared that the Indians in California are conspiring for the purpose of exterminating the whites, and that an Indian war will be the consequence. If the Indians should array themselves against the whites, their extermination will certainly follow. There is no doubt, however, that they have been badly treated by the white settlers, especially by the emigrants from Oregon, who have always looked upon the Indians as enemies, and fired upon and killed them without remorse. At all events, the two races never have agreed, and it is the red man's fate to disappear before his white brethren.

The mails of the steamship Canada were received here last evening, and copious extracts from our foreign files, and our French and English correspondence, will be found in another part of the paper. The gist of this steamship's news was transmitted by telegraph from Halifax, and published on Saturday last. We see no reason to change the opinion we have expressed on the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, or on the condition of France and Europe. The English are terribly frightened. The extracts we publish to-day, from the London *Times*, show that they are really alarmed this time, and cannot disguise it. The *coup d'état* in France has fallen upon England like a bombshell, and we do not wonder. Louis Napoleon may take it into his head to make another *coup d'état* one of these days, and he may cross the channel and wake up John Bull, some fine morning, very suddenly. This would be nothing more than carrying out the plan proposed by his uncle, Napoleon Buonaparte. In the event of such a movement being made, we should doubtless be called upon for help. What will then become of the doctrine of non-intervention?

Kossuth appears to be gaining friends in Baltimore. In his response to the Protestant clergymen of that city yesterday, he gave an outline of the difficulties under which he labored in acquiring a knowledge of the English language, which shows what wonders a man can accomplish when determined. He will be in Washington to day.

The Senate raised a quorum yesterday, and after the consideration of various unimportant business, adjourned till Friday. With regard to the presentation of Kossuth, it was decided to adopt the course pursued in the case of Gen. Lafayette—viz merely introducing him as Louis Kossuth, and inviting him to take a seat.

Several highly interesting tables are given in another page, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will probably be delivered to the House of Representatives to-day.

It is understood that the Canal Commissioners, at Albany, are busily engaged in allotting the contracts. They will complete their labors by to-morrow afternoon, and then it will be ascertained who have been awarded the fat jobs.

The debut of Lola Montes as a *danseuse*, came off last evening at the Broadway theatre. The house was crowded, almost exclusively with the male sex. She was well-received, but the audience seemed to be actuated by a curiosity to see the woman rather than the dancer. It appears from our report that she did not excel as an artist, or accomplish much with her heels or toes, but was regarded rather as a graceful, girlish, pretty, piquant, lady-like woman, moving with great natural ease, and presenting some beautiful attitudes. This was just as we anticipated. It will be perceived that the legal warfare has begun between her and Roux, and that there is a probability of seeing her in a short time in a new and more interesting character than as a *danseuse* in a ballet.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, on motion of Alderman Sturtevant, called up the contract for the rebuilding of Washington market, which had been vetoed by the Mayor a short time ago. The previous resolution, authorising the rebuilding of the said market, was carried by a vote of fourteen to four. It must now pass the Board of Assistants before it can become a law. Mayor Kingsland presented the Board, last evening, with another veto, by refusing to sign the gas contract, passed by both Boards a few days since. Much credit is due the Mayor for the bold stand he has taken.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, last evening, the committee to whom the question was referred, reported in favor of granting Reservoir Square for the erection of a Crystal Palace, in lieu of Madison Square. The report was adopted.

Chief Justice Edmonds yesterday consented to grant a new trial in the case of Henry Carnell, recently condemned to be hung for murder.

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.—The reception of Kossuth in Washington will be watched with a great deal of anxiety and curiosity. The first opposition to his doctrine of "non-intervention to prevent intervention," was raised by the press of Washington, no doubt stimulated by the Department of State and the Executive. Mr. Webster was one of the first connected with the government to excite the hopes and animate the fancies of Kossuth in a foreign land. His celebrated Hulsemann letter went far beyond the coldness of diplomacy, plunging almost in the midst of fanfaronade; he stimulated the resolution under which a United States vessel was sent up the Mediterranean to bring Kossuth to this country—excited the President to bring Kossuth before Congress—desired Mr. Foote to introduce his resolution of welcome; and at the end of all these movements, he turns round a short corner, stops Congress, excites the Washington press against him, and throws poor Kossuth on the hands of the famous Jackson Association, with Blair at its head and Rives at its tail (the old printers to the Kitchen Cabinet).

The reception of Kossuth at Washington, among these eddies and counter-currents of humbug, pretension, and patriotism, will, therefore, be very amusing and very interesting to the philosophical observers in this country, and particularly to us, who have got through the Kossuth cholera, and are very rapidly returning to common sense and consistency.

THE ART-UNION LOTTERY AGAIN.—We publish in another part of this day's paper, a communication on the subject of the Art-Union lottery. It emanates from the board of managers, or directors, of that institution, and purports to be a reply to the numerous charges that have been made against that body in connection with their mismanagement of its affairs.

In giving a place to this communication, we do no more than comply with the rule which has always been our guide as a journalist, viz, to hear both sides. At the same time, we cannot help saying, that so far from its being a defence against the charges so repeatedly made against the directors of the Art-Union, in our opinion it gives more force to them—strengthens, rather than weakens, them. To use a mild word, it is a very abusive document. When a man or a number of men, resort to abuse to vindicate themselves, it is at least *prima facie* evidence of their guilt. Indeed, it abounds with abuse, not only of the artists whom the directors have slighted, but of all who dare to find fault with the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Art Union. The clique who govern that concern, or we might say, have misgoverned it for a number of years past—re-elect themselves from year to year, purchase paintings of such artists as they please—many of them daubs—keep the prices paid secret, lump the expenses, despotically reject paintings from all artists who are too independent to bow to the dictation of a few men who assume to possess all the discrimination, and all the taste and judgment of the fine arts extant; and yet they are not responsible for what they do! This is certainly a nice state of things; and how long, we would inquire of these sapient gentlemen, will the public tolerate it? Not long, we trow. The endorsement of a few artists will not be sufficient to keep them in their places, so that they may hoodwink the public for another year. It was only the other day that a card was published, signed by twenty-one artists, vindicating the directors, and warranting them as entitled to public confidence. The following are their names:—

E. LEUTZE,	A. B. DURAND,	D. HUNTINGTON,
T. HICKS,	G. A. BAKER,	T. P. ROSSITER,
J. F. KENSETT,	H. P. GRAY,	J. F. CROPSEY,
L. LANG,	J. H. CAFFERTY,	V. COLLER,
S. R. GIFFORD,	REGIS GIGNOUX,	R. W. HUBBARD,
C. P. CRANCH,	C. F. BLAUVELT,	G. FULLER,
T. S. CUMMINGS,	V. P. N. A.,	H. K. BROWN, Sculp.

Is it not very strange that out of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred artists in this city alone, only twenty or twenty-one could be induced to sign the card in question? No doubt great exertions were made to procure signatures; but another such victory would destroy those whom the card was intended to benefit. It is very likely, too, that the artists who signed that card are those who have been favored by the directors—who have been allowed to skim the milk—and whose pictures have been purchased, to the wrongful exclusion of others. "Cards" of every kind, now-a-days, are rather suspicious documents, and don't go for much, anywhere.

It appears that the directors of the Art Union lottery are confident of retaining their offices for another year, despite of everything. Well, let them try it. As usual, we suppose they will propose, in a tremendous hurry, a list of their own names as officers for the ensuing twelve months; and while the audience are anxious for the drawing to take place as soon as possible, in order that they may not be kept away from their homes till one or two o'clock in the morning, the question will be called, and the vote taken. Now, one word to those who are convinced, as we are, that the affairs of the institution have been mismanaged; that its funds have been misapplied by the party in power; that undue favoritism has been shown; and that unless a new board of directors be elected, the whole concern will die and become extinct before another year. Let all such, and particularly the two hundred and fifty artists who did not sign the card, call a meeting, and agree upon an opposition ticket; let them insist upon the question being taken upon it. Let them nominate candidates in whom the public have confidence, and who are known to keep their cash accounts in such a manner that no charge of defaulting can be brought against them. This will be a constitutional, republican, and American procedure; and unless there is something very rotten indeed in Denmark, there will be no objection made to it. Our own opinion is, that the present directors of the Art Union should go out of office with the present corrupt Common Council. Both have lost public confidence.

Debut of Lola Montes---The Legal Proceedings against her.

The long expected *debut* of Lola Montes as a *danseuse*, came off last night at the Broadway theatre. Expectation was on tip-toe. The building was crowded from the ceiling to the stage. The audience consisted almost entirely of gentlemen. We never saw so few ladies, and so many of the opposite sex present at any piece of amusement at the Broadway. There certainly were not more than thirty females in the house, but they appeared to be all women of respectability. The general absence of the sex seems strange enough, as they have attended in great numbers the performances of other dancers, but superior in moral worth, though not so notorious as the Countess of Lansfeldt. There was one thing, too, rather remarkable about her dancing last night—it was the most modest performance of public dancers we have seen for a length of time. She has a guileless, innocent look that seems at variance with her reputation.

After the performance of a pretty comedy, the curtain remained down for a length of time, when the audience became very impatient and excited, and hissed the orchestra, which was trying to divert them during the interval. At length the ring of the bell announced that the curtain was about to rise, when a burst of applause followed, and a cry of "there!" When the curtain was raised a very fine tableaux of the whole *corps de ballet* presented itself, amidst loud cheers, and many eyes searched around for Lola Montes, but could not find her.

In a few minutes she made her appearance on the staircase representing a winding path down a mountain, when she was greeted with tremendous applause. She remained on the spot for some time, courtesying low to the audience, who continued to applaud her for several minutes. She then descended gracefully, and on reaching the stage, was received with another burst of applause, which she again acknowledged with a lady-like bow. She was neatly dressed as a Tyrolean; she looked very thin and girlish—far younger than she is; in fact, not more than sixteen years. She has an uncommon face; it is of an aristocratic mould, and mien, and there is something fascinating in the expression. But she is not so very beautiful after all. Her eye is a fine blue, which is set off by beautifully arched brows; but her mouth is by no means pretty. Her chin and neck however are fine. Her form is fragile and slender, and her movements and attitudes are very graceful. There is a natural ease in her step which is charming. Neither her legs nor feet have anything remarkable about them. Her leg is rather common, and her foot certainly neither an Andalusian nor diminutive. The colored engravings in the shop windows are not like her. She is not so *en bon point* or so fleshy as they represent her.

She appeared as "Betly" in the ballet of the "Tyrolean," composed expressly for her. Her first dance was the Tyrolienne, and was well received, and warmly applauded in many points. Several bouquets were thrown to her by ladies, from the boxes at the conclusion of this dance.

The next dance was a "pas de deux," in which Neri as Daniel, and Lola Montes, danced together. On entering the stage this time she did not receive any applause, and Neri, at the close, was applauded far more enthusiastically by the audience, doubtless because he was a better dancer. She made a false step in this dance which brought down a slight hiss from one or two of the audience.

"The Mountaineer Dance," by the *corps de ballet*, followed, and after its conclusion there was considerable delay in her returning to the stage, when an idea seemed to prevail that she would not come back. There was some hissing in consequence. At length she appeared in a new costume, which accounted for the delay. She looked well and was loudly applauded. Her dress consisted of a very pretty Hungarian satin skirt, striped with white and red, with a military black velvet jacket faced with gold, and a pretty red hat with a feather. In this dance she was more successful than in the other two. It was a sort of war dance in which she exhibited the martial bearing and military tread remarkably well. She led a company of soldiers off the stage in a sort of dancing step, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The whole performance lasted exactly forty minutes, and just concluded at 9 o'clock. When the curtain fell, she was called for with great vehemence, and on coming in front, was received with great cheering. She said in a weak voice and rather foreign accent, pronouncing the article "the" as "de," "Ladies and gentlemen—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very kind reception you have given me, a poor stranger in your noble land." She then withdrew.

Her dances were short and simple, and she performed nothing that could be called fast. Some of her poses and performances were her peculiar Spanish dances, in which she excels. As a *danseuse*, she is decidedly inferior to Cerito, Madame Augusta, and others, but there is a nameless grace of nature about her person and movements, which, with her history, gives her an attraction that a better artist could not command, but which, however, is not destined to be very lasting.

It was apprehended during the afternoon that Roux and a party would come to the theatre and raise such an opposition as would prevent her performing, but there was nothing of the kind—all passed off quietly. The following is a copy of her contract with Roux, together with a correspondence arising out of it, which shows that we are likely to have Lola Montes soon in a new character:—

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH CONTRACT BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED.—Me. Lola Montes, Countess of Lansfeldt, residing at 362 Rue St. Honore, Paris, who declares herself free to make a contract, on the one part, and Messrs. Roux & Co., 21 Rue Lepelletier, Paris, of the other part, to wit, as follows:—

Art. 1.—Me. Lola Montes wishing to make a journey to several places in France, also to America, Havana, Brazil, Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Africa, is desirous that Mr. Roux should accompany her, to make engagements with managers, to prepare and get up *soirees*, have the bills made out, precede her, stay behind in the various cities where his presence might be required, or act for the best of their mutual interest, and all such engagements shall be accepted by Me. Lola Montes. In lieu of all salary, expenses of travelling, living, &c., Mr. Roux shall receive 25 per cent on all the receipts of Me. Lola Montes.

Art. 2.—This engagement shall commence on 15th September, 1851, and terminate 15th March, 1852, be it France, America, Mexico, Brazil, &c.

Art. 3.—Me. Lola Montes binds herself to dance six times a week, and oftener, if possible. These representations shall consist of two, three, or four pas each representation, the choice being left with Mr. Roux, but to be taken from the catalogue annexed. She is to furnish, at her expense, costumes, music, and shall be bound to dance in every city in France or America which Mr. Roux shall indicate.

Art. 4.—The payments shall be made every night, and the returns shall be signed in a triplicate, by the director and treasurer of the theatre. If, during the journey, or on return from the provinces, there should be a possibility of obtaining an engagement for one or more nights, at a theatre in Paris, Me. Lola Montes shall be bound to comply.

Art. 5.—If Mr. Mabille, *maitre de ballet*, who is to accompany us in France, shall not be able to go to America with us, Me. Lola Montes shall accept any other *maitre de ballet* Mr. Roux shall indicate, or Mr. Mabille, or if none can be procured, she shall dispense with such service.

Art. 6.—Mr. Roux shall not be entitled to any remuneration for travelling, giving publicity to, or writing for this engagement.

Art. 7.—The true end of this instrument is to bind the several parties to the performance of said contract, under a penalty of one hundred thousand francs, to become due and payable on the first breach of covenant, in any country, and under any jurisdiction.

Executed in duplicate, at Paris, Aug. 26, 1851.

ROUX & CO.
(Signed) MARIE (Countess de Lansfeldt) HEALD.
LOLA MONTES.

B. A. MARSHALL, Esq.,

Sir—Observing by the public papers of yesterday that Mlle. Lola Montes is announced for theatrical performance at your theatre, as counsel of Mr. Roux, of Paris, we take this the earliest opportunity to send you a copy and translation of a contract made at Paris, and still in force, by which you will perceive that Mlle. Montes is under such covenants to Mr. Roux, as to render illegal any engagement you might make with her for theatrical representations, until the expiration of her contract with Mr. Roux. The original contract will also be exhibited to you; and Mr. Roux hereby gives formal notice, that he will render responsible for damages, all persons who, against the faith of said contract, shall engage the theatrical services of Mlle. Montes, as also use all legal means to prevent her performing theatrically without his consent. Yours respectfully,

HOWE & TREADWELL,
Counsellors, &c., 195 Broadway.

New York, Dec. 26, 1851.

MADAME LOLA MONTES, COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT:—

MADAME:—On the part of Mr. Roux, of Paris, we pray leave to give you notice that Mr. Roux still continues in New York, at the Hotel Delmonico, as he advised Madame Montes the first day after her arrival in New York; that Mr. Roux is at all times ready to furnish to Madame Montes a theatre for her representations, according to the contract of Madame Montes with him, entered into at Paris the 26th of August, 1851; that Mr. Roux is opposed to, and protests against, any and every engagement which Madame Montes may make for theatrical representations with any person whatsoever, without his consent, and that in all lawful ways he will endeavor to prevent such performances without his consent, and also will render Madame Montes, and all who may engage her services, responsible for damages; and also that he will publish this protestation, so as to give general notice against such engagements.

Madame, we have the honor to be your very obedient servants,

HOWE & TREADWELL,
Counsellors, &c., 195 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1851.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1851.

Gentlemen—Your favor warning Mr. Marshall against the consequences of permitting Me Lola Montes to perform at the Broadway theatre, in consequence of a prior engagement made by her with M. Roux & Co., together with a copy of the alleged prior contract, have been received. Having carefully examined the alleged contract, I can discover nothing therein to prevent Me. Montes from performing her contract with Mr. Marshall, and certainly nothing to prevent him from allowing her to fulfil it; will you, therefore, be good enough to point out in what manner you conceive Mr. Marshall bound to forego the services of Me. Montes, in consequence of this alleged prior engagement, of the existence of which, until the receipt of your letter, he had no knowledge. In the meantime, I consider it right to warn you that M. Roux & Co., and their agents, will be held responsible for any damage that may be sustained by reason of any attempts by threat or otherwise, to deter Me. Montes from completing her engagement at the Broadway Theatre. I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
Counsellor for Me. Lola Montes and B. A. Marshall.

To Howe & Treadwell, Esqs., Counsel for M. Roux & Co.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kossuth in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 1851.

PRESENTS FROM THE HEBREWS.

The members of Kaschurun Lodge, No. 3 (a Hebrew society), waited upon Kossuth this morning, and presented him with $75 and a banner, on which was painted three full length figures of Moses, Washington, and Kossuth—Moses respresenting Asia, Washington America, and Kossuth Europe. Two other smaller banners accompanied this, on one of which were the words, in Hebrew and English:—

Thy enemies shall come against thee one way, and flee before thee seven ways.

In thee shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.

THE PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN.

A deputation of the Protestant clergymen called on Kossuth at 7 o'clock this evening. Mr. Morris, of the Lutheran Church, made an address, in which he alluded to the powerful weapon which Divine Providence had placed in Kossuth's hands—a knowledge of the English language.

RESPONSE OF THE MAGYAR.

KOSSUTH, in reply to this allusion, related the following curious fact:—It is some twelve years ago, said he, that, for my decided attachment to the rights of a free press, which had never been oppressed except by the arbitrary laws of my country, I was put in prison by the Austrian government, where I laid three years. During the first year, they gave me nothing to read, and nothing to write with. In the second, they came and told me it would be granted to me to read something, but that I must not make choice of any political books, but only an indifferent one. I pondered a little, and knowing that a knowledge of languages was the key to sciences, I concluded that it perhaps might be useful to get some little knowledge of the English language; so I told them I would name some books which would not partake, in the remotest way, with politics. I asked for an English Grammar, Shakspeare, and Walker's Dictionary. The books were given, and I sat down, without knowing a single word, and began to read the "Tempest," the first play of Shakspeare, and worked for a fortnight to get through the first page. (Laughter.) I have a certain rule—never to go on in reading anything without perfectly understanding what I read—so I went on, and, bye and-by, became somewhat familiar with your language. Now, I made that choice because I was forced not to choose a book of any political character. I chose books which had not the remotest connection with politics. But look what an instrument, in the hands of Providence, became my little knowledge of the English language, which I was obliged to learn, because forbidden to meddle with politics. If I had come out of prison to England and America without this knowledge of your language, I never should have been able to express even my thanks for your generous sympathies; but now I am permitted not only to thank you, but to explain my humble views—to explain the principles which, under the protection of your constitution, afford freedom of thought and conscience, and the protection of that freedom even to every stranger in your country. And if my humble, unpretending explanations can somewhat contribute to conserve your generous sympathy in republican hearts towards the oppressed nations of Europe, what a weighty instrument of welfare and benefit to mankind became, in the hands of Providence, that little knowledge which I acquired while in prison, of your language! Kossuth went on to speak of the confidence he had in God from the fact that every time he was crushed down to the earth, when he got up again upon his feet he was more strong and powerful than before—more competent for the fulfilment of his duties for his country, and for humanity. Ten or twelve times they endeavored to crush him, and succeeded for the moment, but he never despaired, and subsequent events always proved that what God does is well done. Again he enforced the great principle of Christianity, brotherly love in respect to nations as well as to individuals. He was sure that the time would come when nations, as well as individuals, would acknowledge that principle as a rule of conduct; and this nation was the one selected by Providence to lead on this new reformation. That glory was reserved not to a single individual but to the United States, to become the regenerators of international policy—basing it upon the principle of Christian brotherly love. (Applause.) Whatever might be the decision of this country now—whether willing or not willing to adopt that principle—it would sooner or later come to that point, when it would feel itself to be the executive power on earth of the laws of Nature and of Nature's God. Kossuth apologized for his inability to speak the English language as well as he could wish, and said that it was hard work for him to do it, notwithstanding the constant exercise he had. He was growing old, and old men did not easily advance in the knowledge of language—grammar was for children, scarcely for men. In conclusion, he thanked them for their kind indulgence in listening to him so long with such attention, and though he was quite worn out, both in body and mind, never w... he be so worn out as not to remember with gratitude the generous manifestation of their approbation and sympathy.

Throughout the address, which occupied about twenty-five minutes, Kossuth was listened to with breathless attention in a crowded room.

Yesterday morning Kossuth, with his lady, and entire suit, attended the Rev. Dr. Morris' Presbyterian church, and in the afternoon Madam Kossuth, with Madam Pulaszky, accompanied by Mrs Jackson, and several ladies of the Eutaw House, attended the Friend's meeting house, and listened to an address from a fair young Quakeress, on the liberty of godliness.

He will leave to-morrow for Washington, at 9 o'clock.

He has consented to address the citizens of Baltimore again, at any hour they may appoint, and will come from Washington for that purpose.

No Public Reception to Kossuth—Health of Henry Clay, &c.

FROM OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1851.

Kossuth arrives here to-morrow, at eleven o'clock. There will be no procession—no parade. The Senate Committee and the District Marshal will receive him at the railroad station, and escort him to Brown's Hotel, where a splendid suite of ten rooms are engaged for him and his companions. Before he leaves he will probably dine with the President. The democrats have invited him to an 8th of January festival. Consul Owen is here, and declares he will demolish the cabinet. The proclamation and his instructions are his defence.

Mr. Clay is a little easier this morning.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1851.

THE BURNING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the bill making an appropriation to meet the expenses incurred in suppressing the late fire; also, the joint resolution directing inquiry into the causes of the fire by which the Congressional library was destroyed.

THE KOSSUTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. SHIELDS (dem.), of Ill., moved that the Chair fill the vacancy in the committee appointed to receive Kossuth, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Foote—which was agreed to.

THE FIRE AGAIN.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the librarian concerning the recent fire, being the same as read in the House on Friday last. It was referred to the Library Committee.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A communication was received from the Navy Department enclosing the annual estimates; also, a communication from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution calling for the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Lattimer.

MILITARY ROAD IN IOWA.

Mr. JONES (dem.), of Iowa, offered a resolution calling upon the War Department for information and estimates concerning a military road in Iowa, which was adopted.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE, ETC.

The joint resolution directing inquiry into the origin of the late fire, by which the library was destroyed, was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. The bill making appropriations to meet the expenses of the fire was taken up.

Mr. CASS (dem.), of Mich., offered an amendment, adding —— dollars for the purchase of books.

The subject was then referred to the Finance Committee.

GOING TO ADJOURN TILL FRIDAY.

Mr. ATCHISON (dem.), of Mo., moved, and it was ordered, that when the Senate adjourn it be to Friday.

THE PRINTING OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The joint resolution authorizing a contract with Donaldson and Armstrong for printing the census returns, came up in order.

Mr. SMITH (whig), of Conn., said this subject involved an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars, and the Senate was now very thin—scarcely a quorum present. He should, therefore, like the subject to be laid over, and moved that it be postponed till Monday next.

Mr. BRIGHT (dem.), of Ia., replied, urging the necessity of immediate action.

Mr. SMITH rejoined.

Mr. PRATT, (whig) of Md., thought the Senate should have some further information upon the subject before involving the treasury in an expenditure of half a million of dollars.

Mr. MANGUM, (whig) of N. C., had no objections to making the contract with the persons named; but it would be an immense undertaking, casting, before finished, perhaps three and a half millions of dollars.

Mr. GWIN, (dem.) of Cal., could see no benefit to be derived from a postponement.

Mr. BADGER, (dem.) of N. C., replied that the information was received, and no injury could be sustained by delaying the printing for one week.

After further debate the subject was postponed till Tuesday of next week.

THE MANNER OF INTRODUCING KOSSUTH.

Mr. SHIELDS made the following report:—

The Special Committee appointed to wait on Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the capital, and to introduce him to the Senate of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same proceedings be pursued as in the case of General Lafayette, to wit, that the chairman of the committee introduce him in these words: "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States," upon which the President will invite him to be seated.

Signed by Messrs. Shields, Seward and Cass.

The report was adopted.

THE FIRE, ONCE MORE.

Mr. WHITCOMB, (dem.) of Ia., from the committee, reported back the joint resolution directing an inquiry into the cause of the recent fire, and it was laid upon the table, because of an informality in its language.

Mr. CASS offered a resolution having in view the same object and that, too, was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned to Friday.

Interesting from Albany.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS TO BE COMPLETED—NEW OFFICERS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS—THE KOSSUTH FUND, ETC.

ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1851.

The Board of Canal Commissioners and Engineers have been engaged, since yesterday morning, in allotting work to contractors. It is intended to complete the whole, and confirm the contracts made by the present Canal Board. The names of none of the successful bidders are yet given, nor will they be until the whole matter is finally disposed of, which will be on Wednesday.

Randall, Wright, Cook, and Fitzhugh, the new State officers elect, are in the city, making preparations to enter on their duties on Thursday.

Dr. Joel A. Wing, a leading and successful practitioner of medicine in this city for more than a quarter of a century, lies physically and mentally prostrate, from which it is not supposed he will ever recover.

Only $200 are yet known to have been subscribed, in this city, to the Kossuth fund.

From Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Dec 29, 1851.

Letters have been received here from Buenos Ayres to November 3d. Urquiza was at Montevideo, preparing to invade Buenos Ayres. His army is said to be twenty thousand strong, and will be ready to march in about six weeks. Rosas is using every exertion to meet him. Every native capable of bearing arms is impressed into the army, and, in consequence, the lower classes are badly disposed towards him. The opinion of the letter writers is that Rosas will be overthrown. In the meantime, wool and hides cannot be brought into market, and will rule high, as well as flour.

Death of an Old Settler.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 29, 1851.

Dr. Matthew Brown, one of the first settlers of this city, (having come here in 1812,) died on Sunday night, aged 85 years.

The Ohio River Open.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29, 1851.

Navigation has opened, and the river is rising rapidly. We have now seven feet of water. Steamers are preparing to leave for the lower ports.

Death of Jenny Lind's Mother.

In consequence of the intelligence of the death of her mother, having reached Jenny Lind yesterday morning, the Swedish Nightingale withdraws her series of concerts, and will not sing in New York, as she intended. The letter had arrived in this country long since, but was following her from place to place, and only reached her now. We regret the affliction very much. The following card has been issued by her manager:—

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of intelligence received this morning of the sudden death of her mother, M'lle Jenny Lind is unable to give her proposed series of concerts in New York. The tickets already sold will be redeemed on application at the ticket office, Messrs. Chickering's warerooms, 295 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., to-morrow, Tuesday, the 30th, and all parties having claims against M'lle Jenny Lind are requested to send them addressed to me by Wednesday noon.

C. S. SEYTON,
Agent for M'lle Jenny Lind.

158 IRVING HOUSE, 29th Dec.—1 P. M.

Special Notice.—California Mails.—Letter bags for California, San Juan, Jamaica, Chagres, Panama, South Pacific, &c., per steamer INDEPENDENCE, will close at the Exchange Reading room this day, at half past 11 o'clock, in No. 67 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street.

The Ladies of the Church of the Advent (Episcopal) intend holding a fair at the Knickerbocker Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st December, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Knickerbocker, Eighth avenue, and Phœnix lines of stages pass every five minutes.

The Forrest Divorce Case.—A copious, revised and corrected report of this interesting trial will be published by the Law Reporter of the New York Herald, in pamphlet form, immediately after the termination of the proceedings. It will be the only authentic report published in that form, and will contain copies of all the letters and documents offered on the trial. Orders from booksellers to be addressed to Law Reporter, New York Herald. Copyright secured. Price 25 cents.

Home Journal for 1852.—The first number of a new and most attractive volume of this extensively circulated and universally popular family newspaper will be issued on Saturday next. The terms are only $2 a year. Subscribe without delay. Office of publication, 107 Fulton street.

The Boston Museum—A Literary Weekly journal, appears this week in a new dress throughout, having some very fine engravings and a two hundred dollar prize romance, by John Neal, and the whole of an original tale, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz; besides numerous sketches, and a great variety of other matter. DEXTER & BROTHER, 43 Ann street, are agents for this city. Single copies, five cents, for sale at all the booksellers and periodical depots.

Washington Crossing the Delaware.—Exhibition every day, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

Notice.—R. Fisher, Jr., Watchmaker and Jeweller, late of 331 Broadway, would inform his old friends and customers that he has removed his place of business to 94 Fulton street, where he would call their attention to his stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, which he will sell them as low, if not lower than they can buy in the city. R. FISHER, JR., 94 Fulton street.

Fancy and Fruit Cakes for New Year's.—The most extensive, and of the best quality made in the city, beyond a doubt, can be found at J. A. CURRIER'S Bakery, 191 Greenwich street, old number, between Vesey and Fulton streets.

Toys and Fancy Goods for New Year, selling off, below cost, at 246 Grand street, embracing a large and well selected stock, of great variety.

The Hat Finishers' Union continue to sell the best Hats made, and at the lowest rates. Standard prices, $3 and $4. N.B.—The Hat Finishers' Union is the only association of journeymen hatters in this city, notwithstanding the base assertion to the contrary of a certain establishment, which has long practised its vile deceptions on the community, by publicly announcing itself a co-operative Union, while said establishment is owned by two individuals, neither of whom are practical hatters, but who seek to make capital off public sympathy for working men. "Honesty is the best policy." HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 Park Row, opposite Astor House.

Genin's Winter Hats for Children.—Mothers who desire to present their children with superb winter hats, as New Year "souvenirs," are invited to stroll through Genin's spacious show rooms, for the purpose of examining the most extensive, valuable and tasteful display of children's fancy styles for winter, that has ever been witnessed in New York. The splendid fabrics of Paris are arranged in the ample show-cases side by side with those from the Genin factory, and are so equal in beauty and grace, that many a matron will hesitate "which of the two to choose." GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A Winter's Talc.—A story is afloat that KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton street, has supplied and continues to supply, the fair inhabitants of the "West End" with Furs that they will not purchase of any other dealer. We do not vouch for the truth of this; but this we know that his stock contains all that is rich, luxurious, and elegant, and that his prices are exceedingly low. Ladies, drop in and inquire of KNOX himself relative to this "romance of winter."

Hats for the Holidays.—One quality, one price, and no abatement, and equal, both in quality and style, to any sold for four or five dollars. Price only $3. Also, Kossuth Felt Hats, Plush and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, &c., at the lowest rates. The New Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau, corner of Spruce street.

Gentlemen's Hats, for New Year's Calls.—If you wish to excite the bewitching smiles and winning graces of the fair ones on New Year's day, call on BANTA, the Hatter, 106 Canal street, and let him fit you with one of his beautiful Silk Hats. He has Hats and Caps of all descriptions, and a fine assortment of Ladies' Furs. His Silk Kossuth Felt and Beaver Hats, for little masters and misses, are truly beautiful, and very appropriate for gifts on New car.

Hats that are Hats.—The Ladies having taken Kossuth under their care, no gentleman can make a call on New Year's without one of COLEMAN'S Hungary or dress Hats. His sales room is 109 Nassau street.

Hats, Caps, and Furs, in their variety.—A large assortment of mens' boys', and childrens' beaver, felt, and silk Hats, cloth and velvet Caps, ladies' and misses beaver and felt Bonnets. One price.
J. W. KELLOGG, 128 Canal street.

Furs, for Holiday Presents, are the most suitable, elegant, and substantial article that can be given. A good assortment of all kinds of furs, elegantly finished, at reduced rates, at YOUNG'S fur stores, 95 Bowery and 12 John street. Cloaks handsomely trimmed with furs.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats—New Year Style. Also, the genuine Kossuth, and every other desirable article of head gear for gents, boys, and misses. Nothing more appropriate for a New Year's gift. For elegant and cheap articles, call on AMIDON,
609 Broadway, opposite Constitution Hall.

Hats for the Holidays.—Why not a holiday Hat as well as other things? Gentlemen will thank us for informing them that we are prepared to furnish to any extent, our beautiful holiday styles. Also, the very popular Kossuth soft Hat, with or without feather.
WARNOCKS, Hatters, 278 Broadway, Irving House.

Gerardus Boyce, Manufacturer of Silver Ware, 110 Greene street, between Spring and Prince streets New York.—Tea Kettles, Vases, Pitchers, Waiters, Dishes, Urns, Tea sets, Casters, Cups, Forks and Spoons, and all articles in the above line, on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Old Plate manufactured into the newest patterns.

Rich Fancy Baskets of the most exquisite workmanship and design—A great variety of the most beautiful patterns, in gold and silver, and rich colors, ornamented with flowers, &c., for sale, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Emporium of Fancy Goods, Novelties, Toys, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

Just opened, direct fom Paris, a Large assortment of French China Vases, large Cups and Saucers, Cologne Bottles, Toy Tea Sets, &c., suitable for holiday presents, which the subscriber will sell at unusually low prices.
J. K. KERR, 85 Chambers street, below Broadway.

Nathan Raynor, the Artistical Baker and Confectioner, 409 Grand street, is receiving now, in the place of silver medals, large orders for the good things of this life in his line. Mr. Raynor was awarded a silver medal by the American Institute, for the best Fancy and Ornamental Cakes—the only silver medal ever awarded in this country. His motto is, "We study to please, and are excelled by none." Ladies, when you think of your table, remember Raynor.

New Year's Presents.—Nothing can be more acceptable to a lady, as a New Year present, than a handsome Cloak or Shawl, a Silk Dress or Scarf, embroidered Handkerchief, or something of that sort; and nowhere in this city can such articles be found in better variety