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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ROB ROY—DEAD MAN'S SHOT—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—BETLY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—TWO BONNYCASTLES—DIANA AND HER NYMPHS—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MARRIED LIFE—TOODLES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—IRELAND AS IT IS—OUR GAL—BRIAN O'LYNN—IRISKY COBLER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

ASTOR PLACE—PROF. ANDERSON'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 10, 1852.

This Morning's Summary.

Our telegraphic intelligence from Washington, this morning, will attract considerable attention throughout the country, especially the announcement that the venerable Henry Clay has declared in favor of General Cass for the Presidency. The democrats in several of the States are now busily engaged in choosing representatives to the National Convention. Much confusion and diversity of opinion exists in the party ranks as to who shall be their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people; and this movement of Mr. Clay will greatly tend to increase the excitement.

The report of the late Judges and other officers of the territory of Utah, was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives, and, as a matter of course created unbounded surprise and astonishment. We are assured that the report was substantially the same as hitherto published in the HERALD, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary got up by some of the slow-and-easy newspapers. Accompanying this curious *exposé* of the deings in Mormondom, was a counter statement from Gov. Brigham Young and his coadjutors. The latter party, of course charge the Judges and Secretary with official misconduct, but do not establish the fact that the social condition of the Mormons is any better than represented by the returned officers. So far, the honors are easy; each has the "swear on the other"—but the truth will have to come out, and then we shall ascertain whether the Mormon system of practical socialism was not sufficiently frightful to cause a complete stampede, not only among Judges, but all other respectable folks. It is a very rich quarrel as it stands; and the report on the subject, by the committee to whom it was referred in the House of Representatives, will make it still more spicy.

Numerous private bills were passed in the Senate and House yesterday, as will be seen by our report.

From Albany we are advised that the most bitter feelings exist among certain classes, in consequence of the recent canal lettings. The whole matter, it seems, has thus far been confined to the bar-rooms, where pretty strong language is said to have been used by some of the unsuccessful bidders towards their more fortunate competitors. It is, nevertheless asserted that petitions are preparing, praying for an investigation of the whole concern, by the Legislature. We hope that our legislators are possessed of too much common sense to waste time in listening to the mutterings of disappointed contractors; but, if the subject should be taken up, let the investigation be strict and searching

It is intimated that the Legislature intends to overhaul and remodel the present system of doing the State printing. This is a matter well worthy of attention.

Kossuth was yesterday waited upon by a deputation composed of citizens of various parts of the Union, to whom he made a speech in his usual easy, humble, and off hand style. Numerous other delegations were also received and addressed by the Magyar. It is understood that he looks upon the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the British cabinet as a great drawback to the cause of liberty in Europe. He will leave Washington on Monday, and after visiting one or two places, wend his way westward.

No business of special importance was transacted in our State Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, Mr Wright introduced joint resolutions for a modification of the tariff on foreign importations, in which a specific, instead of *ad valorem*, duty was recommended. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

Last evening, at the Metropolitan Hall, a presentation was made to Mr. George Steers, the constructor of the yacht America. It consisted of silver pitchers and salvers, and it was accompanied by a banquet, which was attended by about three hundred persons of all classes. It was made pretty clear that Britannia does not now rule the waves, though George Law and E. K. Collins seem to think she has a chance of regaining the superiority, if Congress does not come down with the dust, and encourage the mechanics by paying more handsomely for the carrying of the mails by the two lines of steamers, known by the names of these two distinguished gentlemen.

The reader is referred to another page for a full report of these speech of Secretary Webster at the Congressional banquet.

We to day publish several letters from London, Cologne, Paris, Dublin, &c., brought by the Cambria. This correspondence furnishes a most complete history of the remarkable events which have recently transpired on the continent of Europe.

The Cambria's news caused cotton to advance one fourth of a cent at New Orleans, yesterday.

THE ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR DRAPER.—The report of the eloquent address of Professor Draper, on the life and services of the late Granville S. Pattison, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of New York, will be published to-morrow.

The Next Presidency—Movements in Washington and New York.

Since the announcement made by the committee from Washington, that the first of June was selected as the great day for the meeting of the National Convention to nominate a democratic candidate for the Presidency, the politicians of all parties, throughout the country, seem to have imbibed a fresh dose of electricity, and to exhibit an additional dash of excitement in all their movements. These characteristics are visible, more or less, in the two old parties, (whigs and democrats,) as well as in the more recently organized one, which may be denominated the "abolition-free-soil-anti Fugitive-Slave-law-anti-rent socialist-and-woman's-rights-party." In Washington there are no fewer than eight or ten candidates for the Presidency, all of whom seem to be busy electioneering and speaking to Buncombe, all the time. The Senate contains four—Houston, Cass, Douglas, and Stockton—besides two or three who are looking ahead for 1856; such as King of Alabama, Walker of Wisconsin, and one or two others. The cabinet, at the West End of Washington, contains four candidates—Fillmore, Webster, Crittenden and Corwin—besides one formidable chap in the War Department, Gen. Scott, the nonpareil.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the whole power and energy of the Executive and the Senate are devoted to electioneering of all sorts and kinds—speechifying for Buncombe and Kossuth. The House of Representatives, and the young men who dance the polka at the assemblies, seem to be the only quiet and sober persons in Washington. The politicians are moving about in every direction, and the candidates of fancy and ambition are narrowing their numbers into palpable facts. We learn on good authority, that *Mr. Fillmore will come out in a few days, declining his position as a candidate, and intimating, more or less broadly, that Mr. Webster should be the choice of the whig party*—thus giving the go by to General Scott and the Seward movement in his favor. On the other side, *it is affirmed positively that Henry Clay, almost on his death bed, has boldly declared in favor of General Cass, as the man of all others best entitled to the White House, for his bold and decided conduct in the first movement of the compromise*—conduct far beyond, in decision, that of Mr. Webster or any other man of that day. In one of his great speeches, some time since, Mr. Clay intimated the same idea, and now he leaves it as his last legacy to his best friends throughout the republic. These movements and intimations are producing great excitement among the other Presidential candidates at Washington.

The country, likewise, is getting into the same state of excitement, on the same subject which we see has broken out in Washington; and the State of New York, particularly, is leading off uproariously in the way of preparing for the Baltimore Democratic Convention, by electing delegates. The whigs, hereabouts, seem to be very quiet, probably having made up their minds, under the advice of William H. Seward, that General Scott is their only man, and that it is better to lie still, and make a little profit out of the quarrels of the democrats. Well, it is probable they will be gratified. According to all appearances, the recent election of delegates in this State has exhibited the same old quarrels which produced the rows and divisions in the Baltimore Convention of 1848. The barnburners and hunkers, with their several politicians and candidates, are still in the field. The free soil organs of the democracy attached to the fortunes of the Van Buren family, are as positive as ever in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Their various meetings exhibit the old principles of disorder and confusion; and the introduction of new topics, such as intervention, war against Russia, and all the new creed of Tammany Hall, will only increase the disorder in the Baltimore Convention, when it meets on an equal footing there with the South.

Efforts have been made, within the last few months, both by the whigs and democrats, in this State and throughout the North, to lay still and lie low in reference to anti-slavery and the Fugitive Slave law. The Van Buren interest have pursued this policy for some time among the democrats, and the Seward interest have played the same game among the whigs. Both these anti-slavery factions, attached to the two old parties in the North, are playing a game for the next Presidency, through their conventions, by which they want to catch the South asleep; and after they get into the White House and possess the power of the government, then the Southern States and Southern institutions may look out for squalls on the anti-slavery business again. We are perfectly satisfied, from the various movements now being made by the various anti-slavery interests of the North, among the two old parties, that a vast combination or conspiracy is preparing for a terrible onset on the South and on Southern institutions, as soon as the South shall have voted for either one candidate or the other, at the next Presidential election. Even in the very midst of this interesting contest for the Presidency, it is with extreme difficulty that these anti-slavery factions, which were set agoing in one party by Van Buren, and in the other by Seward, can keep still and quiet, and not show the cloven foot. As far as the interests of the South, and of Southern institutions, are concerned, it hardly makes a pin's difference which of the two parties succeeds, or which of the two candidates, whig or democratic, is elected. The anti slavery feeling of the North is not slumbering. It is growing and extending, silently and quietly, in every direction, among all classes, and particularly among foreigners naturalized in this land—except the honest and patriotic Irish. Under the influence of Seward and his friends, we see a journal started in this city to circulate among the Germans, which comes forward with an unequivocal endorsement of the editors, from Kossuth himself, who is receiving attention from all parties here and elsewhere. Other movements we shall notice in due time.

We desire the friends of the Union, North and South, and all who wish to put an end to this anti-slavery excitement, not to be lulled into fancied security because the two anti slavery factions—Van Buren's and Seward's—attached to the two old parties in the North, find it their interest, previous to the nomination and election of the next President, to keep quiet and peaceable on the most dangerous topics on which they have been running their career for many years past. They only want the plunder of the general government to enable them to carry on the war against the South at a future day. We have much to say on these points hereafter.

THE RUSH TO CALIFORNIA.—The emigration to California never was so great as it is at present. Every steamship which leaves here for that new State, is crowded to its fullest capacity. We understand that every state room, cabin, and even standee, in the steamship Ohio, which leaves here to-day for Chagres, is engaged, and that no further accommodation can be had for love or money. The emigration to California is, indeed, becoming immense; and the most significant feature of it is, that whole families are packing up their traps, and flitting away to the land of gold. It appears that almost every man of family who has visited California, returns only for the purpose of taking his wife and children with him, with the view of making a permanent settlement on the shores of the Pacific. We are glad to see that among the passengers now-a-days to the modern, if not the ancient Ophir, are many of the fair sex. This is right and proper. Heretofore, the disproportion between the males and the females, in that new State, has been too great; while among the Mormons, in Utah, the reverse has been the case. All that California requires to make it the Empire State of the Union is that the minor sex shall emigrate thither in sufficient numbers to prevent the males from degenerating into barbarism, which they would certainly do if they were deprived of the benignant influences of woman.

THE OLD CITY GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—The old Common Council have gone the way of all flesh, but, unfortunately, the evil that they have done is not interred with their bones, as the tax-payers will soon find to their cost. The estimates for the coming year exceed three millions and a half of dollars, which is an increase over last year of $577,000; and whether even this enormous sum will be enough, is extremely problematical.

The defunct Corporation have been driven from office by the people, for their corruption, extravagance, and increase of taxation. The present members have been put in their places on the condition and the faith that they will practise retrenchment and reform, and administer the public purse as if it were their own. We are watching their movements. The eye of the whole community is upon them, and no doubt for a time they will go on well enough, as every new broom sweeps clean. But the day may soon come when the progress of public demoralization will again make itself be felt, and the city government will suggest the idea of the man in the gospel, out of whom the unclean spirit had gone, and who, finding his house empty, swept and garnished, took unto him seven other devils who dwelled there; and the last state of that man was worse than the first. Should that day arrive, we shall not be slow to aid in turning out the new Common Council, as we have assisted to turn out the old.

They are proceeding vigorously. They have already imitated and paid back the whigs in "a custom which is more honored in the breach than in the observance." They have made a clean sweep with regard to officers—turning out the men of the opposite party, and putting in their own, by a strictly party vote. To counterbalance this they have passed resolutions, almost unanimously, declaring the two sessions of the old board, held after the 31st December, and all the contracts made or provided for during those sessions, illegal, and directing the Comptroller to pay no moneys under them. They have also passed important resolutions in reference to the Street Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, requiring them to give an account of their stewardship; and, finally, they have adopted a resolution calling upon the Comptroller to report the comparative amounts of salaries for the years 1849, '50, and '51, with the view of bringing to light the increase made in the amount of salaries during the past year. All this looks well for the present, on the part of the new *regime*. But in their indiscriminate zeal they ought not to confound the evil with the good, and destroy both together. They do not spare either men or things. Good officers have been decapitated; and the extension of the Russ pavement, which the public voice demands, is arrested by the same votes that stop the progress of the rebuilding of Washington market and confirm the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police.

No doubt they will attempt many reforms; but there is one thing that we would recommend to their special attention. It is a thorough and searching investigation into the mal-administration of the funds of the city for the last two years, by their predecessors in office. They have facilities for getting at the truth, from which others are excluded. Let them do their duty, by procuring such evidence as will be sufficient to found an indictment upon, against those who have been guilty of malfeasance. Let them do this, and they will give some pledge to the public of the honesty of their own intentions, and their readiness to challenge scrutiny into their conduct at some future day.

There is an opportunity, at this moment in the case of Washington market. In despite of the veto of the Mayor, the late Common Council affirmed the resolution again (which thus becomes a law) to rebuild Washington market, at the frightful expense of $375,000, which, according to past experience, will turn out, before the work is complete, to be $500,000. This half million of money is to be expended in raising a three story building upon the present site of the market, according to the plans of Mr. A. Petersen, and the contract is to be given to John B. Corlies. Legal proceedings have been taken to obtain an injunction against going forward with this work, on two grounds—first, that due notice was not given in the newspapers for proposals for the contract; and, secondly, because certain members of the old Corporation have an interest in this gigantic job. Let the present Corporation embrace the opportunity to expose the fraud upon the city treasury, and they will lay up much political capital for the day of trial, when they, too, will be subjected to the fiery ordeal. The new board have passed a resolution prohibiting the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies from signing any contract for the rebuilding of the market. So far, so good. But this is not enough. The Mayor's Message is a document that does not throw much light upon the transactions of the past year, nor does it point to any reforms for the future. But it contains one piece of information in connection with the subject of markets, that deserves the serious attention of the Common Council, and of the community. He says:—

> I have long been impressed with the necessity for some change in the system of management of the public markets, and the experience of the past year has strengthened the conviction before entertained.
>
> The real estate owned by the city and occupied for market purposes is valued at $1,169,000, exclusive of the buildings, which is a very moderate estimate, while the revenue derived therefrom, including rent of cellars, amounted in the year 1850 to $61,000. If we deduct the $9,000 paid for clerk hire and cleaning, and the amount paid for repairs during the year, the amount of rent would be greatly reduced, if not entirely swallowed up.
>
> The amounts received and expended during the past year, it is believed, have not materially differed from those of the previous year. As the markets are at present managed, they are an actual tax upon the treasury, instead of being, as they should be, and as they are in other cities, a source of revenue. If the present system is to remain in operation and the same state of unproductiveness continued, the propriety of disposing of most of the markets by sale, and permitting the establishment of more numerous places for the sale of meats, &c., will in my judgment, scarcely admit of a doubt.

From this statement, it is evident that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," and the sooner the new Corporation look to it the better. The Mayor also directs attention to the question of gas, and that is one upon which decisive measures are called for by the people. How is it that the New York Gas Company are permitted to violate their contract, in neglecting to light South and West streets, to the continued loss of life and property, in consequence of the darkness of the wharves? They are bound, by their agreement, to light all streets with gas as fast as the mains are laid therein. The mains were laid long since in West and South streets. Will the new boards of our city government compel the Gas Company to give us light? We pause for a response. A little more light, in every sense of the term, is vastly needed in this great metropolis.

THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM, AND THEIR DOINGS—A very choice body of self-elected savans, start up every now and then in this city, calling themselves an Industrial Congress, and taking into their grave consideration the affairs of every nation of the whole human race, and the rest of mankind in particular. Their more recent doings are quite amusing. They have sent a petition to Washington, beseeching Congress to refuse its recognition to Louis Napoleon as the executive of France; and, as a corollary to that, they have made honorary members of their tremendous association Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris; Kossuth, ex Governor of Hungary, and Mr. Kingsland, the worthy and excellent Mayor of New York. These gentlemen must feel highly complimented. They are surely out of the reach of trouble. When Major Downing, of the oyster cellar, and the rest of "the thirteen," meet in the colored folks' convention at Albany, to take care of the colored population, we hope they will imitate the example of their friends of the Industrial Congress, and express some sympathy for white humanity all over the globe.

HEALTHY EXERCISE.—Nothing has been more pleasant during the recent smart, cold, clear, frosty weather, than a brising walk in the morning, on the Battery, about sunrise, or a few minutes after. It gives one an appetite for breakfast. We try it often, and know the fact.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—Mr. William C. Hamilton, who has been attached to this office, as an editorial writer and short hand reporter, for several years, embarks to-day, or next vessel, to try his fortunes in California, that new Ophir of the West. He goes to San Francisco, for the purpose of forming a connection with the *San Francisco Herald*, a journal which has been established there by Mr. Nugent, formerly attached, as an editorial writer, to this office, and who was also our correspondent at Washington during the Polk administration.

We trust that Mr. Hamilton will meet with all the success which he well deserves. During the several years that he has been connected with us, we have found him always exhibiting qualities of the most estimable kind, as a man and gentleman, and talents of the first order in his profession. May success attend him in his new enterprise.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, NORTH AND SOUTH.—Some singular facts have come to light recently, in the history and progress of the Methodist Church, since it was divided by the anti-slavery excitement, a few years ago. The statistics are as follows:—

The Church, North, had members, in 1844	732,123
In 1851	703,571
Decrease in seven years	28,552
The Church, South, had in 1844	439,233
In 1851	514,601
Increase in seven years	75,368

By this statement, it appears that the Church, South, since the division, has increased, but the Church, North, has decreased. How can this be accounted for? The more probable reason is the recent introduction of Fourierism, socialism, and other isms in the North—dispersing and diminishing all the Christian churches and communities of the day. It is now probably eight years since Brisbane, Greeley, Dana, and their associates, the abolitionists, including Seward, Raymond, Weed, and others, have been spreading all sorts of radicalism, communism, Fourierism, and socialism. The progress of these principles in private life, and in certain ranges of society, can be seen, to a certain extent, in the scenes in the divorce cases which have taken place in our courts of justice; and similar results upon the religious movement can now be ascertained by an appeal to figures, and a collection of facts connected with the Methodist Church.

The truth of the matter is, that if disunion takes place in our day, between the North and South we do not believe that New England and New York, or the Northern States, could live under the present social system ten years, without insurrection and civil war. The moment disunion takes place, from that moment may be dated the rapid decline of the Northern States, until they reach a point of civilization similar to that in South America.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—This trial now enters upon the twentieth day, and with each witness new and extraordinary developements are coming to light. N. P. Willis will, perhaps, be called to the stand to-day or on Monday, and it is expected that his examination and cross-examination will exhibit some flights of fancy. The edition of this trial, which is being published by our law reporter, is cited and referred to by the court and counsel almost daily, which is the best assurance of its accuracy. The Chief Justice spoke favorably of its correctness on Thursday, and referred to the report to settle a point that was in doubt as to whether a certain question had been asked Anna Flowers. This edition will contain excellent likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest.

City Politics.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The members elect for the above committee, for the year 1852, met at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, January 6, for the purpose of organization. John Wheeler was chosen temporary Chairman; and after disposing of the contesting wards, (which were the Eighteenth and Nineteenth) reversing the decision of the Old Men's Committee in the case of the Eighteenth ward, in which much feeling was manifested, they at once proceeded to the election of permanent officers.

John Wheeler, of the Fifteenth ward, was elected Chairman by acclamation. Ballots were then gone into for Vice Chairman, two Secretaries, Treasurer, and Sergeant-at-Arms, which resulted in the choice of William Dean, of the Fourth ward, as Vice Chairman; Thaddeus B. Glover, of the Eleventh ward, and John A. Smith, of the Seventeenth ward, as Secretaries; Augustus L. McMahon, of the Fourteenth ward, as Treasurer; and Samuel Bennet, of the Third ward, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The committee then adjourned until next week, Tuesday, with three times three cheers for Gen. Cass.

City Intelligence.

WEATHER.—Since Thursday evening a material change has again taken place in the state of the atmosphere. All day yesterday the heavens were clouded, and a fog began to settle itself down upon the city. Instead of the cold but bracing air which prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday last, we have now a moist and chilling atmosphere. Yesterday evening some snow began to fall.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The sudden change during the last week, from thaw and rain to severe cold, has rendered the streets almost impassable, not only to pedestrians, but also to vehicles of every description. The unevenness of the ground, caused by the sudden freezing of the previous slush, has made sleighing for the last week almost impracticable. In the present condition, also, of the pavements, or sidewalks, it is rather dangerous to venture upon them, as it is with the utmost difficulty that pedestrians manage to maintain their equilibrium. Hence we have the numerous accidents and severe injuries by falling which are of frequent occurrence at present. We understand that there is a city ordinance somewhere, compelling all citizens, under penalty, to clear the sidewalks before their doors, and thus render them safe for walking. Had the city authorities insisted upon the execution of this by law with more fidelity and rigor than they have done, we should not have been obliged to record the many severe and often fatal injuries and accidents, in the shape of broken legs, broken arms, broken skulls etc., with which the police returns have been teeming for several days past. If, however, the present soft weather continues, we no doubt will soon be relieved of this distressing difficulty which has been caused by the reckless negligence of the city authorities in the discharge of their duties.

EMPIRE CITY BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Empire City Bank, corner of Broadway and Amity street, on Thursday evening, Hon. Wm. C. Bouck was elected President, and Gen. Henry T. Kiersted appointed Cashier.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—We observe that Gov. Hunt has appointed ex-Alderman James Kelly, in place of John E. Develin, and Henry W. Hicks in place of Abraham Lawrence.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, Peter Ries, residing at No. 40 Canal street, was descending the stairs of his dwelling, when he observed traces of blood upon the floor leading to the water closet, in the rear of the premises. His curiosity led him to follow up the marks, when, on arriving at the sink, he distinctly heard the cry of an infant. This fact was forthwith communicated to Mr. John Feldan, also an inmate of the house, and he and both hurried to the Fourteenth ward station house, when they informed Capt. Scatliff of the circumstances. Officers Wallsen and McQuade were immediately despatched to the place, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in recovering the body of the infant, but not before it was dead. The officers then retraced the marks of blood on the stairs, which led them to a room occupied by a French woman named Margaret Merril her son, an idiot, about fourteen years of age, and a woman named Frances Renheux. The police knocked at the door, but no one attended to the demand; they then forced it open, and found the woman named Merrill, and her son, in the room. They were taken into custody and conveyed to the station house. Alderman Tweed, of the Seventh ward, was called to hold an inquest on the body of the child. Dr. Liddell made a post mortem examination of the body and found that it had lived and also that, during the short time it had been in the sink, it had been much mutilated by the rats; a contused wound was likewise on the frontal bone. Under this state of facts, the coroner's jury found that the said male infant came to its death by exposure or injuries received at the hands of Margaret Merrill the mother of said deceased. The mother, who was in a feeble state, was committed to the city prison, and placed under the care of Dr. Covil. The unfortunate woman is 40 years of age, and obtains her living by taking in washing.

ACCIDENTS BY FALLING.—Gilbert Lawson residing at 71 Sullivan street, fell yesterday in Church street, and sprained his ankle. He was sent home. About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a poor widow woman, named Mrs. McCabe, residing in Twenty-fifth street, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, fell on the sidewalk near her residence, and broke her leg. She was taken to the hospital. Also, Ellen Morand slipped and fell upon the pavement, fracturing her arm. She was removed to her home, 218 Wooster street.

DEATH.—A man, who gave his name as John W. Elliott, about 45 years of age, came to the station house in the Fifteenth ward, about a quarter past five o'clock Thursday afternoon, in a dying state. He seemed at the time to be in feeble health, and coughed considerably. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the lodgers came up and reported him to be dead, sitting on the stairs. The probable cause of his death was intemperance and exposure. The Coroner was duly notified.

FOUND IN THE STREET.—Thursday evening, about half past seven o'clock, two drunken sailors were found lying in Jay street, being nearly perished with cold. They were brought to the station house in the Fifth ward, and attended to.

A LOST CHILD.—A lost child was brought to the station house of the Sixth ward and was consequently sent home to its parents at 69 Mulberry street, in charge of officer Conley.

KOSSUTH INVITED TO VISIT MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a resolution inviting Kossuth to visit that State.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

Testimonial and Dinner to George Steers.

Britannia does not Rule the Waves—The Progress of the Model Republic, &c.

Last evening a presentation of a testimonial was made to Mr. George Steers, constructor of the yacht America, that "whipped" everything of British mould in their own waters. The presentation was accompanied by a dinner given at Metropolitan Hall. The appointed hour was six o'clock, but dinner was not on the table till twenty minutes past seven o'clock. There were about three hundred gentlemen present, and a band of music tended to enliven the proceedings.

At the back of the head table, in the centre, was the following inscription:—"New York—the skill of her naval architects acknowledged." On either side of this inscription were the names, "Henry Eckford"—"Isaac Webb." The folds of the American and English flags completed the decorations of this end of the room. At the opposite end was a banner, having the words, "Robert Fulton," in very large letters, surrounded by a festoonery of the stripes and stars.

Mr. John Dimon, of the firm of Smith & Dimon, ship-builders, presided. On his right sat the guest of the evening, Mr. George Steers, Mr. Brady, Postmaster of New York, W. H. Brown, Mr. S. Draper, Mr. E. K. Collins, Mr. Tomlinson; on the left, George Law, Mr. Smith, shipbuilder, Mr. Harrison, &c. Among the gentlemen in the body of the room we observed John McKeon, late District Attorney, Mr. Davies, late Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Dunham, of the Archimedes Works, ex-Alderman James Kelly, Captain French, &c., &c.

As soon as the company were shown from the ante-room into the dining hall,

Mr. GEORGE LAW said—Gentlemen, I am happy to see that such an interest has been taken in a matter of so much importance to the country. The present century is one to which the peculiar excellence of naval architecture owes its fame. It has grown with the growth of the country—all that has been so deserving of our pride, and which we have so much reason to admire, belongs to the present century. As our nation got strength, this branch of mechanical pursuits grew to its present state of practical superiority. During our struggle for independence, it is well known that the facility for bringing the means from England, which was desirous of trampling upon us, were but frail and imperfect; and through these imperfections on her part, we were enabled to develope our resources—we were enabled to contend with their power, and to push our conquests till our liberty was gained. Gentlemen, we owe to the mechanics a debt of gratitude—we owe to them much of that commercial greatness as a nation, which we now enjoy; for without that skill in constructing the ships in which our commerce is distributed throughout the world, we should indeed know but little of our present greatness which we now enjoy in that particular pursuit. When the World's Fair was announced—when that invitation went abroad—when every pursuit was invited to present there the fruits of its labor, and produce the results of skill and science; then it was that an occasion occurred for our mechanics in naval architecture to evince theirs; and the young man who had grown up with the growth of the upper part of our city, whose boyhood days were spent in the ship yard, where he gathered these lessons which were turned to such good account, while others probably were looking upon his attention as of no consequence—stood forward at that time. It might be well for us to look with respect and regard to those children who are now perhaps neglected, for in their minds the greatest results may yet spring up to our country. There are those standing beside me, who know well from his infancy Mr George Steers (Applause) I know how his skill was acquired—it was from constructing boats, as well as from sailing, and from the practical skill which he thus acquired from both these combined. Some of our citizens desired, at that time when this invitation went forth to the world, in 1851, that there should be present in the English waters a trial of our skill in naval architecture, and Mr. George Steers was the man who was selected to build a craft for that purpose. Mr. Wm. Brown was the person who entered into the contest. (Applause) The construction of this vessel was entrusted to Mr. Steers, and from the first line which was laid down in the mould, until the sails and rigging were put upon the vessel, all were entrusted to Mr George Steers. (Applause) The vessel was built; she took her departure from these shores in August; she crossed from here to Havre, after a passage of some twenty days; From Havre she went to Cowes, and there remained until the trial took place at the regatta, where she established her excellence. (Cheers) As soon as she arrived in the English waters, and, I believe, on her passage from the point where she took her pilot to Havre, notwithstanding their desire to hold her in check, yet so much of her qualities had evinced themselves that the knowledge went from the pilot to the English Yacht Club, and no trial of speed on the waters could be made—no trial of skill could be had till the regatta took place, and the Queen's cup, which was free to all nations, according to the rules of the club, opened the door and admitted her to a berth. The result of this race is known to you all. She started in the rear of a dozen yachts, and, in a distance of about six miles, passed them all (Cheers) The port to which they ran and returned was some sixty miles, and the distance which she beat them was some seven or eight miles. After this her fame was established, and there was nothing further to be done. Mr. George Steers, in the mean time, returned to this country. I am happy to say that my worthy friend who now stands before me (Mr. E. K. Collins) invited him to return in one of his ships. Yes, it was in one of the Collins' line of steamers, which have done so much to advance the fame of the country, that my worthy friend sent an invitation, and insisted that the American mechanic should return in an American bottom. Well, sir, he left the yacht there—of course they purchased her—but what we are gratified at is, that they returned us the man. We could readily spare them the vessel, aye, and a hundred more, but we say, do not take from us our shipwrights. Leave us them, and we ask no more. When the contest is to be made, and when the prize is to be won, you may be sure that the stars and stripes, and the American eagle, will float triumphantly to the winds. As an evidence of gratitude that we lost nothing but the ship, we have prepared here a presentation as a testimonial of the estimation in which we regard the man who constructed the yacht, and acquired this triumph for our country. We have prepared here two pitchers, two salvers, and two goblets, to be presented to Mr. Steers, and I trust we shall all feel a pleasure in drinking his health when the opportunity arrives. And now, Mr. George Steers, in presenting them to you, on behalf of the committee, as a token of our high regard, and of our estimation for you, sir, as a mechanic and a man, I trust, sir, you will accept them at our hands, and that is the highest honor we wish to receive.

Mr. STEERS, who was inaudible, and seemed completely overpowered by his feelings, in timated the profound sentiment of gratitude which filled his heart on this occasion, and rendered him utterly incapable of rendering his thanks in words. He was gratified and thankful for this manifestation.

The pitchers bore the following inscription:—

Presented to George Steers, Esq., as a testimonial of respect for his mechanical skill, as evinced in the construction of the yacht America.

COMMITTEE.

E. K. Collins,	Thomas Dunham,
George Law,	Wm. H. Webb,
John Dimon,	Peter R. Stille,
James Murphy,	Henry R. Dunham,
J. K. Starr'on,	Andrew K. Mickle,
James Kelly,	Emanuel B. Hart,
Thomas Stack,	B. B. Boerum,
Jacob A. Westervelt,	Isaac V. Fowler.

JOHN DIMON, Chairman.
J. H. STARRON, Secretary.
December, 1851.

The company then sat down to dinner, and ample justice being been done to the viands.

The PRESIDENT gave the first toast as follows:—"The President of the United States—a name beloved by twenty-three millions of free people, and honored by uncounted millions, longing to enjoy with us the sacred and inestimable blessings—Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Free Suffrage—and all the rights of man to self-government."—Music—"The President's March.

The toast was duly honored.

The next toast was—"The yacht America and her young designer—her proud achievements attest his genius, and entitle him to a name, which, like hers, speaks for itself." Music—"Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. TOMLINSON E. TOMLINSON replied on the part of Mr. Steers, as follows:—Yes, gentlemen, the yacht America and her young designer, Mr Steers, when only four years of age, came to this city—the central city of the Western World—and which is destined to be the commercial centre of all the world. His father was a shipwright—his brothers were shipwrights so that his success was not the success attributable to chance. We need not look for its source in accident, fortune, or patronage—it sprung from labor. He studied by night and dreamed by day of the "great ships which go down to the sea." When fifteen years of age, he asked his father if he might plan a boat; his father gave him his consent, and he planned a boat, and its name was Martin Van Buren, and it outstripped all its competitors. Again, he planned a row boat, and as he was moving in her over the waters, he came near the yacht of J. C. Stevens, who hailed and asked the name of his boat. He answered and gave the name, and Mr Stevens presented him with colors, and that rowboat won the prize. He built the Maryland—and the Una, which, in all its races but one, won the prizes. He built the Wanderer and the Mose H. Grinnell, and the great at tribute to these boats is, that they were worthy of their names. (Applause) He was the Cornelia and the Sarah Mary, which close as much service in the Mexican war to the State. He, too, was the Mary Taylor, and when he built her a gentleman of the sea told him in his discouragement that he would be afraid to go out to sea in her; but the child of labor worked on at the craft and sent her out, and the left fear and fright behind her and danced in triumph over the seas, and the Mary Taylor now challenges the world to compete with her for the mastery of the seas. I mention the last to show the accomplishments of the man, and to respect again that it is not his chance—that it is not fortunate which gives him a place in the nation's estimation, and I wish for him and through him to appeal to the young mechanic of the land, and tell him to work out his own destiny to accomplish his own ends—to be a country to in his own hands, and be in the architect of his own fortune. In this not true in the moral as in the national world. The hail storm—the ripple hail stone may break the shelter extended over the gentle plant and the blast of the wind may chill it to death; but the tree which grows on the bare rock of the bleak mountain top will stretch out its embracing arms to wrestle with the storms. Let us pass to another scene—Ireland, yes, Great Britain where I sometimes see through Ireland's wrongs and through Eastern oppression, and where I sometimes remember by the heavy track of my fathers's feet in revolutionary times—England, I say, with unerring security, seeing the destiny of the day, proposed to build a crystal palace to labor, and invited the nations of the earth to send forth their workmen in rivalry with her. It was natural, very natural that the people of the United States—believing themselves equal to all the people on the face of the earth—should accept the challenge of the nation which claims the right to be the queen of the ocean. To the young mechanics—to the labor—to the hope and energy of the nation applied. Another man of my right asked him if he could build a boat of 1,53 tons which could beat any boat in the world, and he remembered the Una, and the Mary Taylor, and the St. Mary, and he answered that he could. (Applause.) He was then asked if he could build a boat that could beat any vessel of the sloop rig—(and you will remember, gentlemen, that the sloop-rigged vessel has from five to ten per cent the advantage of such craft as the America)—and he said he could. He was then asked if he could beat with a craft of 150 tons, any boat which would be got to sail in the English seas, and, with the pride of a native American, he said he could (Renewed applause) Then the strongest shipwrights and shipowners of our city came to him and said, "Do the work—do the work." Imagine the agony of this unlettered boy, who, like the great Kossuth, held an empire in his brain; and he built a boat to beat the world. Out of the void he created something unknown to beat all things known—to beat the landsmen, and the sailors, and the captains and the admirals of the earth. It was a glorious yacht—a mighty task. The boat is launched—she has gone down to the sea. She goes to Havre, and there meets our American captains. God bless them; they are fit and worthy to uphold the flag which floats over them. They said to him—"Stevens, we have not much credit at this great Fair; for God's sake, keep her strong, and make her right; for if we are beaten, we are entirely done." Well, she goes to Cowes; there she meets seventy or eighty yachts, the pride of European labor, and the ornaments of English aristocracy; but he glanced at them with the eye of a mechanic, and the consciousness of the strength and power of his own glorious craft. On the 21st of August, the cup of all nations was offered to be run for by every species of craft in the world. You will remember that this was the signal of the great contest between America and Great Britain. They are gone—God speed the gallant bark—the prayers, the hopes, and the pride of the great nation were concentrated in the noble craft,—better that she should go down to the depth of the sea than bring shame or defeat upon the nation. The Ambassador from our country was on board a steamer,—the Queen of England, the gentle Queen, was at the Needles,—it is night—then comes up a sail,—I see her