THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7787. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Movements of the Troops—Arrival of Col. Johnston at Col. Alexander's Camp—Capture of Mormon Officers—The Army to March Direct to Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1857,

The Secretary of War this afternoon received a telegraphic despatch from Lieutenant General Scott from New York, in which he says he has good news from the Utah expedition. Colonels Johnston and Smith and the trains were up with Col. Alexander, who was marching upon Fort Bridger, which was only sixteen miles off, on November 7. The troops were in high spirits. Just enough snow had fallen to protect the grass from fire.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP ON HAM'S FORK, Oct. 18, 1857.

In a letter which I wrote on the 4th inst. I inclosed for the HERALD a copy of a document emanating from the Mormon chief, (Brigham Young,) and addressed to the citizens of the United States within the Territory of Utah, calling upon them to arm and hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice to repel the "armed mob" sent out by the President of the United States for the purpose of assassinating the Latter Day Saints. This highly inflammatory and diabolical missive was thrown out among his people with the manifest object of exasperating them against the general government and the army; and to give it character it was dignified with the appellation of a proclamation from the Mormon potentate, as Governor of Utah.

It is reported that several of our expresses have been captured by our marauding neighbors, and it is not improbable that my letter may have fallen into their hands. If so, I hope they have been edified with its perusal. Since the date of the letter referred to, the different detachments of our little army have been concentrated, and are now moving slowly on with a cumbrous supply train towards the grand local focus of the Saints, who are exerting their utmost efforts to impede our progress by firing the grass and burning our trains. They hover around us on all sides, mounted on their fleet and hardy mountain horses; and as we were sent out on this service without a single cavalry soldier, we are continually exposed to their cowardly depredations and insults, without the means to check or resent them.

Yesterday a party mounted on wagon mules, which was sent out for the purpose of examining a new route, met with a number of the mauraders, and captured a Major and an Adjutant. Several documents were found in their possession, giving important information relative to their designs and movements. Among them was an order from their commanding General, to the following effect:—

This order was dated Headquarters Eastern Expedition, camp near Cache Cave, Oct. 4, 1857, and addressed to Major Joseph Taylor. It directs him to proceed with all possible despatch, without injuring his animals, to the Oregon road, near the bend of Bear river, (where they supposed we were obliged to pass.) He is ordered to take close and correct observations of the country along his route; to send scouts ahead when he approached the road, to ascertain if the invading troops had passed that way, and if they had passed, to take a concealed route and get ahead of them; to send an express to Col. Burton, who was then on that road, and in the vicinity of the troops, and to effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality or route of the troops, he was directed to proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way, using every exertion to stampede their animals and set fire to their trains, burning the whole country before them and on their flanks, and keeping them from sleeping by night surprises; also blockading the road by falling trees or destroying fords where it is practicable. He was also directed to watch for opportunities to set fire to the grass on our windward, so as if possible to envelope our trains, and to leave no grass before us that could be burned; also to keep his men concealed as much as possible, and guard against surprises; to keep scouts out at all times, and communication open with Col. Burton, Major McAlister and O. P. Rockwell, who who were operating in the same way; to keep him (the General) advised daily of his movements, and every step the troops (our army) take and in what direction. At the and of this document was the following:—"God bless you and give you success. Your brother in Christ,

DANIEL H. WELLS."

Then follows a postscript in these words:—"If the troops have not passed, or have turned in this direction, follow them, and continue to annoy them, burning any trains and stampeding or driving off their animals at every opportunity."

The foregoing loyal mandate comes from the man whom Brigham Young has appointed to lead his subjects against the United States troops, and, taken in connection with the proclamation, constitutes a strong link in the massive chain of evidence already accumulated against the instigators of this rebellious movement, establishing incontrovertibly the fact of their traitorous designs and hostile purposes, and showing clearly that they desire, if possible, to destroy us by starvation; but in the event of their not succeeding in this, there is no doubt they intend to resort to open warfare.

In all their harangues to the masses there is a manifest effort to make it appear that the army has been sent to Utah for no other purpose but to prosecute an indiscriminate war of extermination upon the Mormon community on account of their religion, and they desire us to take the initiative by firing the first shot, so as to verify their prophecies, and thereby enable them to lead the passions of their blind and credulous followers to that giddy pitch of exasperation so necessary for the consummation of their desperate purposes.

Up to this time they have, to our knowledge, taken no lives; they have, however, burnt and destroyed three large trains of valuable government supplies, stolen and driven off many public and private animals, set fire to the grass all around us, and are doing the troops all the harm in their power.

Thus far they have escaped a well merited punishment. I believe, however, that the time is near at hand when they will have to render a strict account of their misdeeds. Our officers and men are highly incensed at the unprovoked outrages that have been perpetrated upon them by these freebooters, and there is a universal and ardent desire to be led against them.

OCTOBER 21, 1857.

Our saintly friends continue to favor us with their presence, but are careful not to come within range of our Minie rifles. Two companies were seen by our own pickets this afternoon, and one of our wagon masters, who was a short distance in the rear of the train, was taken prisoner by them. This evening they sent him back, with a note addressed to Col. Wade (Waite), stating that they had taken the bearer prisoner, but concluded to release him, hoping the Colonel would do as much for them by setting at liberty Major Taylor, who, it seems, they are very anxious to get back. I am under the impression, however, that these cavaliers will not be treated with the same courtesy as prisoners taken in honorable warfare with civilized nations, and that the Colonel will beg leave very respectfully to decline the negotiation.

The army for Utah was ordered out from Fort Leavenworth at a time when the season for travelling in this barren and inhospitable country had so far advanced that it is now very doubtful if it reaches its destination this winter. Several severe snow storms have already been encountered, our animals have become jaded, poor and weak, and many have died from starvation, and unless we soon reach a wintering place we shall lose the greater part of them. The troops now find themselves reduced to a scanty allowance of bacon, and and must depend almost exclusively upon starved oxen for the meat component of the ration during the next eight months, and as, by some stupid oversight, the troops are almost destitute of salt, they will, I am thinking, find this rather hard fare.

In my judgment a more efficient body of troops, for its numbers, never took the field than the little army for Utah. The officers and enlisted men all perform their arduous duties with wonderful cheerfulness and alacrity, and great enthusiasm is everywhere manifested for the success of the expedition and the reputation of the service. They say, however, (and I think very justly,) that as they are deprived of vegetables and all other luxuries of civilized life, they should be provided with the complete rations prescribed by law. They also hint that it can hardly be expected the army will silently endure extremes of unnecessary suffering and privation brought about by the culpable negligence of men who seldom, if ever, participate in the rough knocks incident to frontier service; and I have also heard it whispered that, notwithstanding the newspaper encomiums which have been so lavishly heaped upon certain individuals, they need have no fears that their meritorious services will be passed over in silence by the army, for I can assure these gentlemen they will not be forgotten. Their cases will be attended to in due time, and they will receive ample justice before the army for Utah has done with them.

OCTOBER 23, 1857.

We learn to-day that our polygamous neighbors have destroyed all the buildings at Forts Supply and Bridger, and they now threaten to burn down Salt Lake City, if, peradventure, we effect an entrance into the valley; and to judge from what we have already seen, we are prepared to believe they will not hesitate to make any sacrifice to prevent us from coming in contact with their people. The Mormon leaders are perfectly aware of the fact that what they have already done implicates them as deeply as it is possible, and they have, without doubt, fully resolved to hazard everything upon the issue.

It is supposed by many that the Mormons are preparing to leave our territory for Mexico, or some other country, in the spring, and this seems highly probable, as they must know they cannot hereafter remain together as a distinct community within the limits of our possessions.

A few days since an exceedingly racy despatch was received in our camp from Brigham Young, in which he says he is quite sorry for the army, as it is possible there may be some respectable men in it; and as he possesses naturally a large share of the milk of human kindness, he will, from pure motives of humanity, permit the troops to winter at Fort Hall, in Oregon, but that they must not think of coming near Salt Lake City, or they would certainly be "wiped out." He, however, is decidedly of the opinion that it would be far better for the officers to resign their commissions and go home than to stay here and serve a tyrant. I have no doubt the officers will give this disinterested advice mature consideration. As yet, however, I have heard of no resignations.

The same express brought several numbers of the Deseret *News*, from which I extract the following delicate *bon morceau* from Brother Heber Kimball:—"In relation to those soldiers coming here, they never can come so long as God Almighty gives us strength to resist them. And that is not all—there is no man that can rule over this people but Brigham Young." The congregation shouted "Amen."

OCTOBER 25, 1857.

I understand that an order has been received this evening from Colonel Johnston, dated at the South Pass. He assumes command of the army for Utah, and directs it to meet him at the confluence of Ham's Fork and Black's Fork. We accordingly take up our line of march to-morrow, in three divisions, commanded by Colonels Waite and Canby and Capt. Marcy.

What is to be our destination we have not yet learned, but hope Salt Lake City, by the most direct route.

As strange as it may appear, we have not received a mail since we left Fort Leavenworth, and we are utterly in the dark as to what is going on in the world. Furthermore, the commanding officer (as I have heard) has not received a single word of instructions during the same period, and he, it seems, is as ignorant as ourselves of the object of this expedition. We begin to think you have all forgotten us, or perhaps you may think we have joined the Mormons. The troops have not yet been inducted into the mysteries of that saintly order, but they expect soon to be considered worthy to approach within gun shot range. *Quien Sabe!*

NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

Information reached here this evening that Col. Johnston is at Green river, and will probably join the army to-morrow. He brings with him two companies of the Tenth Infantry and a squadron of the Second Dragoons, and all the supply and suttler trains that have been detained in our rear awaiting convoys.

The Colonel has with his usual promptness made a rapid march from Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered out at so very late a season of the year that, notwithstanding his well known energy and firmness of purpose, he may find it impossible to enter Salt Lake valley this winter. The autumn has thus far been unusually mild and pleasant; but it is now the season when the canons through the mountains surrounding the Great Basin of Utah are generally blocked up with snow and impassable.

Two hundred Mormon cavalry were seen on our flanks to-day, and a party of them escorted in from Salt Lake City a lady whose husband (a Gentile) has been with us from Fort Laramie. It appears that some time last summer this man was given to understand his presence among the Saints would not for the future be agreeable, and perfectly comprehending the import of the compliment, he forthwith took his departure, leaving quite an amount of property, which those Godlike people have since most piously appropriated for the church. He, however, seems well satisfied at the recovery of his wife.

The agent of the Utah Indians (Dr. Hurt), who is represented as being a most worthy gentleman having conferred important benefits upon the tribe by teaching them the rudiments of agriculture and civilization, was also of the opinion that the "Avenging Angels" had their eyes on him, and he secretly made his exit under the escort of twenty of his "red children," who by an unfrequented route delivered him safe into the hands of the troops, and it is said all the remaining Gentiles have received their passports, and are on their way to California, so that by this time the followers of Joseph the Prophet have exclusive possession of the valley.

Several parties of armed Mormons have been fired at within the past few days, but none killed. They are now more cautious about approaching us, but keep an eye upon our movements at a respectable distance.

NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

Col. Johnston, the new commander, arrived yesterday, and *we are to push forward for Salt Lake City at once;* and if the elements do not stop us, you may expect to see my next letter dated at the fountain head of Mormondom.

THE UTAH ARMY.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 23.]

The expresses which have recently arrived at Fort Leavenworth from the army of the West, bring information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command, had concentrated on Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger, from which they were distant only a few miles. The progress of the army was exceedingly slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day, and then encamping in the night. The horses, mules and other animals were giving out hourly, and it is not worth while to conceal the fact that all the animals will perish this winter. While this is the case it is satisfactory to know that the troops would soon be in a position where they could bid defiance to the Mormons, and the elements would not harm them. The supply trains had all arrived and were in company with the military, and there would be an abundance of provisions for the whole army. Fort Bridger, it will be recollected, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City, but between that fort and the city all the great obstacles to the march of the army are interposed. The drifting snow fills up the *kanons* and passes, and an impassable barrier is presented to the march of the troops until next spring.

A report having gained some currency that two companies of the Fifth infantry had met with some reverses on the route to Utah, the particular character of which is not stated, we are warranted in saying, by the letters received at Fort Leavenworth, that there is no foundation for any such statement.

We are gratified to learn that there are thirty-five companies of United States troops in Kansas, the whole of which may be put in readiness for a march across the plains by the middle of April next. These can be followed by the new regiments, a large portion of whom, it must always be borne in mind, must be detailed to escort the provision and baggage trains, but if the proper measures are at once adopted, the new army will be in Great Salt Lake City before the 1st of July. Whether they will find the Mormons there, or anything but bleak desolation, is another matter.

International Courtesies.

BRITISH MEDALS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWO AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

[From the Washington Union, Dec. 20.]

We have been furnished with the subjoined copy of a note from his Excellency the British Minister to the Secretary of State, the object of which will appear from its perusal. The medals accompanying the note have been transferred to the Navy Department, by which they will be distributed at the proper time:—

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1857.

SIR—I am instructed by the Earl of Clarendon to place in your hands the accompanying medals, which her Majesty's government desire to present to the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Her Majesty's government direct me to express to you the high sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness of the parties who volunteered on these enterprises, and their earnest hope that the citizens of the United States who shared the same dangers may be permitted to accept the same honorary recognitions as the officers and men of her Majesty's service employed in the cause of Arctic discovery.

A list of the persons to whom these marks of gratitude are offered is enclosed herewith, and should there be any errors or omissions in the roll of names, I beg they may be indicated for the information of her Majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant,

NAPIER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC SEAS IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. DE HAVEN, UNITED STATES NAVY; SAILED FROM NEW YORK MAY 26, 1850, RETURNED SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

BRIG ADVANCE.—Lieutenant commanding, Edwin J. De Haven; acting master, Wm. H. Murdaugh; passed assistant surgeon, Elisha Kent Kane; midshipman, Wm. S. Lovell. All of the United States navy.

Men.—Wm. Morton, ship's steward; James Smith, ordinary seaman; John Brennen, sailmaker's mate; Louis Coster, armorer; Edward Wilson, seaman; Thos. Dunnie, boatswain's mate; Edward C. Delano, seaman; Henry Derockle, ship's cook; Wm. Holmes, ordinary seaman; Gibson Caruthers, carpenter's mate; Charles Berry, seaman; Wm. Weast, boatswain's mate.

BRIG RESCUE.—Acting master, Samuel P. Griffin; acting master, Robert R. Carter; assistant surgeon, Benjamin Vreeland; boatswain, Henry Brooks. All of the United States navy.

Men.—Rufus C. Baggs, ordinary seaman; John Williams, quartermaster; Robert Bruce, armorer; Harman G. Willie, carpenter's mate; Wm. Benson, ordinary seaman; Wm. Lincon, boatswain's mate; Wm. J. Kiner, officers' steward; Jean A. Knauss, cook; Smith Benjamin, seaman; David Davis, sailmaker's mate; James Johnson, seaman; James Stewart, ordinary seaman; Alexander Daly, seaman.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC SEAS IN SEARCH OF PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON E. K. KANE, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. H. J. HARTSTENE, U. S. N.; SAILED FROM NEW YORK JUNE 4, 1855, RETURNED OCTOBER 11, 1855.

BARK RESCUE.—Lieutenant commanding, H. J. Hartstene, U. S. N.; acting master, Wm. S. Lovell, U. S N.; passed midshipman, Joseph P. Fyffe, U. S. N.; assistant surgeon, James Laws, U. S. N.; boatswain, Van Rensselaer Hall, U. S. N.; captain's clerk, Charles Isver; purser's steward, Thomas Franklin; surgeon's steward, Richard M. Clarke.

Men.—John Blinn, boatswain's mate; Wm. Smith, boatswain's mate; William Carey, gunner's mate; John Haley, gunner's mate; William Phinney, quartermaster; John Smith, quartermaster; Charles Williams, carpenter's mate; William Harry, ship's cook; Francis Taylor, captain of the hold; Charles Johnson, captain main top; David Batey, captain of fore top; George Devys, Thomas Ford, Lawrence Lewis, Andrew Larcen, Joseph Morris, Byron Potter and George Price, seamen.

PROPELLER ARCTIC.—Lieutenant commanding, C. Simms, U. S. N.; acting master, Watson Smith, U. S. N.; acting assistant surgeon, John K. Kane; first assistant engneer, Harman Newell, U. S. N.; acting third assistant engneer, William Johnston; purser's steward, James Van Dyke; surgeon's steward, Abraham W. Kendall; acting boatswain, Samuel Whiting; acting carpenter, William Richardson.

Men.—Robert Bruce, boatswain's mate; John Bidwold, boatswain's mate; William Grover, quartermaster; Valter Wilkinson, quartermaster; John Thompson, carpenter's mate; Joseph Brown, ship's cook; Richard Hartley, captain of the hold; James Botsford, seaman; John Brown, seaman; John Fox, second class fireman; George Tyler, second class fireman; John Gilbert, second class fireman.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane and the following named persons belonging to his party returned with Lieut. Hartstene's expedition:—

John W. Wilson, Amos Bonsall, J. J. Hays, Augustus Sontag, Henry Goodfellow, George Stephenson, Thomas Bickey, James McGary, George Riley, William Godfrey, Charles Blake, George Whittle, John Huzzy, Christian Olsen, Peter Schubert, Jefferson Temple.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. BANKS, Governor elect of Massachusetts, arrived in town yesterday and is stopping at the St. Nicholas. He has fired his last gun in Washington, for the present, and will be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts on the 5th of January.

Almost the entire New England delegation in Congress have passed through this city, *en route* home within the past two days. Many members whose homes are too far distant to reach, are spending the Congressional recess in this city.

The Senator from Illinois, Mr. Douglas, and lady, arrived here last evening and is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Captain Van Vliet, United States Army; Lieutenant Stockton, United States Army; George N. Sanders and Mr. Russell, of the Contract Department for the Plains, arrived in St. Louis on the 22d instant, by the Pacific Railroad cars.

Americans registered at the Banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from November 26 to December 10, 1857:—

T. M. Ingraham, M. D., Dr. F. C. Stewart, D. Beroy and family, Capt. D. Lines, C. B. Smith, R. W. Nathan, Mrs. M. A. Redfield, J. S. Kendall, Geo. Dickey, M. W. Tilleston, John Monneyenny, H. W. Brevorts, H. C. de Rham, New York; Mrs. E. Roger, S. C.; W. K. Howard, Md.; Mrs. Harrisand son, Wm. Lilley, Ohio; A. Wilken, Minnesota; S. L. Ingram, M. D., Va.; P. Rector Smith, Ky.; J. D. Morrison and son, Ill.; W. B. Bryan, Mrs. J. T. Bryan, Tenn.; C. Meyer, Cal.; W. A. McPheeters, Mo.; J. J. Wade, H. Sauve, La.; S. C. Barney and family, D. C.

ARRIVALS.

At St. Nicholas Hotel—Hon. S. A. Douglas and family, Illinois; Hon. N. P. Banks and family, Massachusetts; Hon. O. A. Morse and lady, Washington; Hon. Mr. Spinner, Washington; Colonel Lee, United States Army; Colonel Hoffman, United States Army; Hon. C. J. Gilman, Maine.

From Liverpool, ship Endymion—Mr H Wade, of New York; Dr T V Dayton, of Trenton, NJ; Mr Beddard and daughter, Mr Webb and lady, of Staffordshire, Eng; Mrs Balleti, two children and nurse.

DEPARTURES.

For Southampton and Bremen, in steamship North Star—B Cann, W E Bailey, A Mauger, Conrad Sloffell, wife and two children, of New York; N G Green, Dr Larnottie, wife and two children, Dr Lehmann, J Blauvet, M Lauudere, J G Bliss, lady and two children, of New York; Mr Dutton, Boston; J D Patchin, W Brains, F Finke, of Hayti; L C Austin, Mrs W Jellinghaus, daughter and child; C H Wasshmann, N Chaband, lady, child and infant; Miss Fanny Meuple, Mons M Feldmauk, Dr J F Noyes, Mr Beurdin and lady, John Mabson, New York; C Rembier, F C Muller, M Limb, New York; Mrs Parfitt and child, G Whitt, Mr Bunn, E Allard, Wm Henz, W Chusgo, L Braus, M S Witt, Mr Kuhn and son, Peter Woseler, F Ledanter, A Tial, Mme Armand, of California; Q C Proulcert, J C Hockler, W H Frasse, C F Peters, Col D Durgent, Theobald Engeld, of St Louis; Therese Grube lady and two children, Ambresio Agnello, Frutz Johnson, Reber Sunlly, Jese Fulk, John Munch, Sarah Punk and two children, Dorage Corrigan, H P Lundge, J Munge, R Solomon, J C Kane, Henry Johnson, P C Noll, Jeremiah Deters, Lonby Salimam, P L Lorrick, L P Nothesien, Abner Moses, N French, and 105 in steerage. Specie, $302,000.

For Richmond, &c., in the steamship Jamestown—Thomas Mott, T A Jones, Robert Gill, A Rosenberg, John Madison, J Whipple, G W Price, Mrs Hotham, Mrs Waller, Wm Percival Miss Mary Carter, J B Carter, Samuel Rickard, Wm Beers, Mrs Wilson and two children, J W Farquier, Edward H Herbert, William Hardy, James Hardy, F Le Roux, J F Dewyer, John O White, Miss Martha Wheeler, Levi Baker—and 22 in the steerage.

The First Snow Storm.

WINTER FAIRLY UNDER WAY—THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

The mild weather, which has made December seem like October, is at length drawing to a close, and yesterday we had an earnest of this fact by an old fashioned snow storm, which set in at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued all day without intermission. Its advent was not regarded with any very great favor by the owners of vehicles, as it made the streets almost impassable—especially Broadway—where it was almost impossible for the horses to run, in consequence of the slippery state of the Russ pavement. To the snow storm should belong the credit of suggesting an excellent means of relieving Broadway. It was possible to cross the street at any point yesterday, as the omnibus drivers were compelled to take the side streets, to avoid the perils of the Russ pavement.

The heavy snow greatly impeded city railroad travel, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the tracks could be kept clear. Extra horses were required to drag the cars along. As this storm extends over a large district of country to the north and east of this city, it is likely that the mails will be detained for some days to come. As many of the trains stop running on Sunday, the roads will be completely blocked up if the snow continues to-day.

The value and effects of snow storms in this city is regarded from many different points of view. To the young and thoughtless and all the lovers of excitement a snow storm is a pleasurable event. To them it brings fun and frolic. Visions of fancy cutters, fast horses and jingling sleigh bells are in their minds, and it is valued because of the associations connected with it. But there are many classes who regard a snow storm as an unmixed evil. To the poor it brings discomfort, and tells them of the presence of winter. The business man does not like these storms, because they close up the lines of travel and make business dull. The mails are impeded, and friends cannot hear from one another as often as they would wish. In the city matters are made still worse. The streets are rendered impassable, and it is a torture for females and infirm persons to walk even a block. For these reasons a great snow storm is regarded as a calamity to be deplored by many people.

But we did not intend to moralize on snow storms; only to announce the fact that one had taken place. By the telegraphic despatches given below it will be seen that the storm extends over a large district of country, accompanied in many places by bitter cold weather. Winter may now be considered as fairly inaugurated.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BOSTON, Dec. 26—6½ A. M.

Weather cold; wind northeast, snowing fast. About an inch of snow has already fallen.

TORONTO, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The weather is cold and pleasant.

QUEBEC, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

It is very cold and clear here.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The weather here is very cold. The thermometer at 8 A. M. stood at 2 degrees below zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Thermometer stands at 10 degrees above zero.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The mercury here marks 2 degrees below zero.

CALAIS, Me., Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Thermometer 2 degrees below zero. The river is frozen solid.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Wind north.

Metropolitan Police Commissioners—Meeting of the Board—Disposition of Charges Against Policemen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. Present—Messrs. Perit, Nye, Bowen, Stranahan, Mayor Powell and Cholwell. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported in the case of charges against various officers, and made recommendations, which were adopted, as follows:—William Wilson Third precinct, Brooklyn, pay forfeited for fifteen days, and reprimanded. Officer O'Neil, Fifth precinct, Brooklyn, charge dismissed. Patrick Whalan, Sixth precinct, charged with intoxication, dismissed from the servise. Patrick McHugh, convicted o riot, dismissed from the force. Philip McMahon, charged with intoxication, sentenced to a reprimand.

Mr. PERIT suggested, and the Board coincided with the idea, that in all cases of intoxication where the culprit was not an habitual drunkard, the first offence should be a light punishment and the second dismissal from the force.

Mr. BOWEN presented evidence in the case of James E. Centre, charged with intoxication; sentenced to suspension of pay for fifteen days and a reprimand.

Gen. NYE presented reports on charges against policemen, and recommendations, which were adopted, as follows:—Officers Hyatt and Hernal, of the Twentieth precinct, charge dismissed; Jesse P. Paul, Fourth precinct, suspended from pay for two days; officer Coland, First precinct, charge dismissed. The resignation of officer Husted, of the Fourth precinct, was accepted.

Mr. BOWEN reported evidence in the case of James M. Spear, absent from the city, and moved his dismissal, which was carried.

Gen. NYE stated that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Glen Cove, who offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of some wool which had been stolen from him, and also for the detection of the thieves. The gentleman was willing to pay $50, as the officers had recovered only a portion of the property and had not detected the thieves. The Board, upon motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, accepted the $50; and then, upon motion of Mr. PERIT, went into secret session.

In secret session, the Board made the following appointments for New York City:—

Surgeons—J. Kennedy, A. B. Mott, L. Kennedy—the latter gentleman to be President of the Board.

Assistant Surgeons—J. B. Gould, D. Wells, F. W. Fisher, J. H. Griscom, C. R. Agnew, John Ives, M. Freeleigh.

The Board made the following appointments for Brooklyn, to take effect on the 2d of January:—

Patrolmen—S. Hall, F. Mayall, H. Davis, S. J. Smith, W. H. Brown, W. Martin, G. Bunce, W. W. Morris, O. B. Leach.

Sergeants—G. R. Rhodes, C. White, N. Shurman.

Doormen—J. Lander, J. Towen, O. Stephenson.

Assistant Surgeons—G. C. Ball, J. A. Bradley.

The following Sergeants of New York city were promoted to be Inspectors:—H. B. Weed, G. W. Walling, J. J. Williamson, J. C. Coulter.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of no men on the force less than five feet seven inches in height, or over 45 years of age. Also, a resolution appropriating $600 for the expenses of fitting up No. 88 White street as a place for the detention of witnesses.

THE OWNERS OF COASTING VESSELS IN TROUBLE—COLLECTOR SCHELL ENFORCING THE LAWS.—Much excitement has prevailed of late among the masters' agents and owners of coastlig vessels, at this port, in consequence of the revival and enforcement of an obsolete revenue law requiring masters of vessels trading under a coasting license, and having cargoes of pine wood, oysters, or any other domestic production of land or water, laden within the general district, to exhibit a manifest of the same instanter, to any revenue officer who may board the vessel and demand the same; and on a failure to produce said manifest, the vessel is amenable to a fine of $20 for such deficiency. The law requiring masters of vessels to have this manifest when there are no foreign goods on board, was passed in the year 1793, but has never been enforced until quite recently—consequently, there are but few of those interested in the coasting trade who are aware of its existence. Our new Collector, Mr. Augustus Schell, has taken it upon himself to enforce this section of the act of '93, without, perhaps, being aware that the great majority of those interested in vessels were ignorant of its existence, and actuated perhaps by a laudable ambition to do his part towards replenishing the almost empty coffers of the treasury, and an anxiety to keep his revenue cutters in business during the absence of any filibustering excitement. The strangest part of this matter is, that no masters of vessels are required to exhibit this manifest at the Custom-House or to a revenue officer, except when his vessel happens to be boarded and this document demanded, a thing which has not happened to some of our oldest coasters within their life time; nor is this requisition put in force in any other port in the United States, except in the port of New York. One half of this twenty dollars goes into the pocket of the informer—that is, the captain of the revenue cutter. The number of vessels thus fined within a few weeks is very large, and the revenue cutter anchored off Jersey City (the favorite anchorage ground of coasting schooners), has evidently been placed there for the purpose of thus annoying this class of our commercial marine. As our government officers fail or refuse to advertise this obsolete part of the Marine act of 1793, it is hoped that these remarks will reach many, if not all, of those interested in our coasting trade, and may lead to an agitation for the repeal of the law.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES.

The new chapel of the late Mulberry street congregation, erected on the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, will be dedicated to-day. The services will be conducted by Bishop Janes, who will preach in the morning; Rev. J. McClintock, D. D., in the afternoon; Rev. J. Holdich, D.D., in the evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M.

Rev. Jared B. Flagg, rector of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach this evening in the Memorial church, corner of Hammond street and Waverley place.

The usual divine services will be held this morning and evening in the John street Methodist Episcopal church, by the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will hold religious services every Sunday morning in the Brooklyn institute.

The monthly evening service will be held this evening in the South Dutch church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. Rev. Mr. Macauley will deliver a discourse on the subject of "Sacred Music."

The Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D., and missionary friends will hold their next public conference on the "Errors of Romanism," in Spring Street Hall, No. 185 Spring street, this evening.

Rev. Dr. Ferris, of this city, and Rev. W. Scudder, of the Arcot mission, will present the cause of foreign missions in the Market street church this evening.

Rev. J. S. Kellock, of Boston, is announced to preach at the Norfolk street Baptist church, in this city, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ORDINATION.

Rev. E. S. Jordan was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church at East Wilton, N. H., on Thursday, Dec. 17.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. J. A. Devine, late of York county, Pa., has accepted an invitation from the church of Dunlapsville, Union, Indiana, to become their stated supply.

Rev. Mr. Starkey, of St. Paul's church, Albany, has received a call from the vestry of Mount Calvary church, Baltimore, to become their rector.

Mr. E. J. Hawes has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Plymouth, Ct.

Mr. Charles E. Reed has accepted the call of the Congregational church and society in Malden, Mass.

Rev. William E. Baker, of Georgia, has been invited to become pastor of the Presbyterian church in Staunton, Va.

Dr. John Anderson, of Fairfield, Iowa, has received a call from the church of Chariton, Presbytery of Des Moines.

Rev. Samuel Mahaffey has received a unanimous call from the church of Concord, Presbytery of St. Clairsville.

INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, late of St. Stevens, N. B., has received and accepted the unanimous call of the South Congregational church and society in Hallowell, Me. The services of installation took place at the South meeting house on the 23d inst.

Rev. Wm. T. Eva was last week installed by the Presbytery of Newark as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church and congregation in Newark, N. J.

Rev. R. C. Walker was recently installed pastor of Union church.

Rev. J. W. Healy, of South Royalston, Mass., was installed pastor of the Evangelical Congregational church in Gardner, Mass., on the 3d inst., by an ecclesiastical council.

RESIGNATION.

Rev. A. R. Thompson has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Stapleton, Staten Island, to take effect on the first of March next.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. William Dickey died at his residence, Bloomingburg, Ohio, on the 5th inst. His age was 83 years, lacking one day.

Rev. Job Guest, aged nearly 73, a minister of the Methodist church for 52 years, died in Alexandria, Va., on the 15th inst.

NEW CHURCHES.

The new Catholic church of St. Joseph, Hudson City, N. J., Rev. L. Venuta, pastor, was opened for divine service on Christmas day. This church was commenced only a few months since, the greater portion of the funds having been subscribed by the poor Irish laborers on the Erie Railroad tunnel.

The new brick church edifice, corner of William and High streets, Newark, N. J., erected for the occupancy of St. Mary's German Catholic congregation, was dedicated on the 20th inst., in the presence of an immense congregation.

The new Congregational church at Columbus, Ohio, was dedicated on Monday evening, December 21. The church has secured the services of Rev. N. A. Hyde, formerly of New York city, as its acting pastor.

The Mission church, for seamen, situated at the corner of Catharine and Swanson streets, Philadelphia, was opened on the 20th inst., for the first time for service.

The new Baptist church at Staunton, Va., was dedicated on Sunday last. Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, (late of Baltimore,) the pastor, preached on the occasion.

On the 13th inst., a Methodist Protestant church was organized in Mobile by the Rev. J. C. Davis, of Lownsboro'.

NEW YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—This is one of the most active and valuable organizations in this city. Last Sunday evening, its thirty-first anniversary, and the thirty-fifth of the Female Branch, was celebrated at Rev. Dr. Adams' church, on Madison square, in the presence of a very crowded audience. Rev. Dr. De Witt presided. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Lathrop and singing, the Treasurer's report was read, by which it appears that $17,406 63 were received during the past year, all of which were expended but $964 69. The Female Branch had collected $1,626 60, and secured seven life members. The society during the year has employed twenty-one ward missionaries, three missionaries among the Germans, and one each among the Swiss, French, Jews and seamen, and two among the emigrants. The number of visiters who have called on families is 1,011, and they have distributed 1,257,458 tracts, containing 5,829,311 pages, 907 Bibles and 1,114 Testaments. During the same period 2,931 children have been gathered into Sabbath Schools, and 512 into other schools, and 384 persons have been, it is trusted, hopefully converted to God. After the reception of the reports, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. John McClintock, Rev. H. D. Ganse and Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams. The audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. De Witt.

Rev. Thomas Mullen, a graduate of Bethany College, some ten years ago, has just taken charge of the congregation of Christian chapel, in Cincinnati.

Rev. L. P. Ledoux, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., has requested his people to unite with him in asking a dismission.

The church in which Rev. Antoinette Brown preached at South Butler, N. Y., before she was married, is now used as a schoolhouse.

Mrs. Hannah Plumer, recently deceased in Newburyport, Mass., left $1,000 to the trustees of the Purchase street Methodist Society for purchasing a building for a parsonage. She also provided, in certain contingencies, that another $1,000 should go to the same society.

The following is an extract from a letter sent from a minister in Illinois:—Preachers feel these hard times sensibly. For more than two months I have not had a cent except what I received for marrying, and marriage fees are not very large in this region.

Intelligence has been received, says the *Gazette du Midi*, that the *religieuses* of Notre Dame de Sion, established at Jerusalem, have purchased in that city the sacred ruins of the pretorium, where, eighteen centuries ago, our Savior heard the sentence of his condemnation. The building, which is close to the arch of Ecce Homo, and which forms with it the first station of the Voie Douleureuse, is to be repaired by the purchasers.

Rev. J. P. Averill, of Battle Creek, Mich., a Universalist clergyman of superior talents, and a man highly esteemed for his personal qualities, has avowed his belief in spiritual intercourse.

Superior Court—General Term.

Before Hon. Judges Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECEMBER.—Richard Goodman vs. Samuel G. Ogden—Appeal dismissed.

American Exchange Bank vs. Charles H. Smith—Order affirmed with $10 costs, without prejudice.

Horace Dresser vs. R. Van Pelt et al—Order affirmed with costs.

Samuel R. Jacobs vs. James J. Smith—Order affirmed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—John A. Parker, Jr., Register of the Land Office at Omaha city, Nebraska Territory; Charles W. Porter Register of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri; John S. Houston, Receiver of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri.

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