remt twelve rates of letter postage bring two sous for the first twenty, five miles (English.) with an advance of two sous for each additional prescribed distance, will then be superseded by the uniform charge of four sous, which according to our legal standard of value, is equal to 3.72.100 cents. The German scale of postages, though somewhat variant in the different States, as imilates generally to that of Fraesia, which commences with a rate for the first two miles, (equal to about nine and a half miles English.) of one cilver groschen, equal to two and a half cente, increasing by a groschen for each interval of from five to ten miles. German, with an intervening half rate. A reform in postages has been decreed by a recent postal congress postages has been decreed by a recent postal congress at Dresden, fixing two rates in substitution of the foregoing—one of five kreutzers, (old German con-vention money.) about equal to five cents for any distance not exceeding ninety five miles (English.) and the other ten kreutzers, or cents, for any distance

and the other ten kreutrers, or cents, for any distance over.

The following are quite anomalous. In France, I was informed, the postmaster, instead of giving bonds with sureties, deposits with government the required amount in money. He draws from it, whilst in office a moderate interest, less than the commercial rate, and receives back the capital on retiring from office, provided he has faithfully accounted for and paid over all dues to the government. In Frussia, the General Post Office opens accounts with the postmasters only for the letters they receive and deliver. The amounts prepaid on letters sent are accounted for by the sending pertmasters to the receiving and delivering postmaster, who is held liable therefor by the general office. In Austria, where the posting of travellers is, as elsewhere on the continent, a part of the post office monopoly, the postmaster is prohibited from furnishing conveyance, unless the party exhibit a posting ticket from the State Chancery, giving permission to travel.

But the greatest anomaly of the present day is the

ing ticket from the State Chancery, giving permission to travel.

But the greatest anomaly of the present day is the Thurn and Taxis Posts. This constitutes the only general post office power of Germany. It is held as an hereditary fief granted by the German Emperor Mathias to the Count de Taxis, in 1616—re-established and confirmed, after Buonaparte had abolished it, by the Congress of Vienna. Its central office is at Erankfort, with postmasters and offices in the different German towns, separate and independent of the local mail establishments. It compels the railroads to carry its mails for nothing, as a part of the restitution which it holds that modern improvements should make for infringing upon its prescriptive rights, in furnishing a batter mode for public travel than existed two centuries ago. Its attributes are those of a private monopoly; and it is managed so as to make the largest possible income for its affluent proprietor, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

ries ago. Its attributes are those of a private monopoly; and it is managed so as to make the largest possible income for its affluent proprietor, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

IX. Organization or Foreign Post Deparaments. In the chief eature of its organization, and in its relative importance at home, the British Postoffice widely differs from those on the continent. In France and in the German States, the Postoffice is but a branch of the Treasury Department. The Directeur General, at Paris, is a bureau office, under the Minister of Finance. But in Great Britain, as in the United States, the Postoffice constitutes one of the great departments of the Executive government; the Postmaster General is a member of the Cabinet, holding a seat in the House of Peers. Thus, through its head, it is connected with the political power of the nation; and is directly subjected through the same channel to the influences of the popular will, so far as their form of government will allow. But to prevent it from being made a party engine, all interference with, or participation, even in the elections on the part of any officer, Postmaster or other subordinate, is prohibited by law, undersevers penalties. All appointments, from the principal officers and postmasters down to the letter carriers and mail guards, are ordered by the Postmaster General; though in respect to the principal officers and postmasters down to the nomination of the Lords of the Treasury. In France, the principal appointments of Postmasters, and other officers, are made by the Minister of Finance, with the consent of the ceuncil. The Directeur General recommends in such cases, and makes the appointments in the principal class are made by the King; in the inferior, by the Postmastes General. In England, the tenure of office is "during pleasure," and not for life, as some have erroneously supposed, er even "during good behaviour;" removals, and not for life, as rome have erroneously supposed, er even "during good behaviour;" removals, and not for life, head

clerks are promoted in rotation, provided they are reported by the head of the effice to which they belong to be competent to take the higher situation; and provided their official conduct is such as to warrant the promotion. The head of each office is selected an account of his ability and fitness, not by rotation. The first clerk, however, is appointed, if qualified."

The entire business of the post office department of Great Britain is done in the name of the Fostmaster General. The chief functionary for the transaction of this business, is the Secretary, whose salary is £2,000 a year. There is an assistant secretary, at £800, and a solicitor of the department, now receiving the same salary as the Fostmaster General, £2,500; but whose successor is to receive but £1,500 per annum. The following are the bureau officers—Superistendent of Mail Coash Office, salary £700; Receiver General, appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, £800; Accountant General, £600; Fresident of the Money Order Office, £500, and inspector of Dead and Returned Letters, £400. There are central offices for Sociland and Ireland, respectively at £610 burged on Dublin, subordinate to that at London, and on a smaller scale. Transactions with the Chancellor of the Exchoquer and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in respect to postal arrangements with other countries, &c., and matters of appointments, belong to the files of the Secretary to the Fostmater General and those of his private secretary. The former is a post now filled by and created for, I believe, the celebrated Rowland Hill. The salaries of the clerks range from £50 to £500 per annum. As to the salaries of postmasters—the highest in England (Liverpool) is £1,000, (\$4,840), and the lowest is \$30 a year, (\$145,20). Receiving postmasters get £3—some instances £5—and in one case as high as \$15 per annum. In France and General, and the post of salaries range much lower than in England; but I am unable to give them with precision. X.-HISTORICAL.

The post office had no existence, as an institution for general use, till towards the close of the 15th century. The establishment of posts we can trace as dar back as the Persian empire, and the reign as dar back as the Persian empire, and the reign of Darius the 1st. The correspondence between Julius Cossar and Cicero makes memorable those established by the great Triumvir between Britain and Rome. His skill in such arrangements, acquired possibly whilst surveyor of the Applan Way, gave them a speed unrurpassed in modern times, till the introduction of steam. Augustus and his successors maintained them on a larger scale. But their character is indicated by the fact, that the head of this mail establishment was the captain of the Fractorian Guards. They were courier despatches between the government and the army. Military posts furnished the relays that performed the service; and whether they did not also confer their name upon it, is a matter that the lexicographers, who derive it from the past participle of a Latin verb, may have yet to settle with the historians. Fosts of a like character the Spanish adventurers found under the lneas of Feru. The University of Faris, and the affluent merchants of Italy and Germany, following the example of their governments, sent their own messengers for the conveyance of letters. But with the dawn of liberty in the italian States, and especially in the Duchy of Milan, the post office first entered upon the duty of serving the citizens as well as the government. And the comprehensive genius of Charles the 5th, systematized it for his vast dominions, on the basis of public and social accommodation. He created the first Postmaster General known to history, in the person of Leonard. Count of Taxis.

The post office was introduced into England from Italy—but under eccleriactical suspices. The Pope's Nuncio was the chief functionary. It was but little used in this form, and was at length flung aside as one of the papal aperoachments. The office of Postmaster General in England opjoys the honor of being created by Elizabeth, who conferred it upon Thomas Randelph, a gentlems of distinction in the foreign

master General in England enjoys the honor of being created by Elizabeth, who conferred it upon Thomas Randelph, a gentlemsa of distinction in the foreign service of the Queen, where he had acquired, as we may presume, a knowledge of the mail establishments of the Continent.

It is a notable circumstance, that in the 17th century the post office essablishment was given away in Germany, as a feudatory monopoly to the family of Taxis—in France, it was set up at auction, and farmed out for a term of years, and so continen and farmed out for a term of years, and so continen and farmed out for a term of years, and so con-

century the post office essablishment was given away in Germany, as a feudatory monopoly to the family of Taxis—in France, it was set up at auction, and farmed out for a term of years, and so continued till near the close of the 18th century, 1701. And the same disposition was made of it during the Commonwealth in England. In the reign of Queen Anne, the post office department for the British empire was reorganised under a statute of Parliament, that embraced the American Colonies, and provided for the establishment of one chief letter office in New York, with others in convenient places in the other provinces. But it was long anterior to this—as early as the reign of Charles II—that the popular movements brought the post office into existence in America, as a convenience of the people—a character in which it had never originated in any nation or country before. A post office was established in Boston, under John Heyward, by the Colonial Court in 1677; and in Philadelphia, under Henry Waldy, by order of William Penn, in 1683. The Virginia Assembly gave Mr. Neal 2 patent as Postmaster General, in 1692, which never wen into effect. But, in 1702, Col. John Hamilton, of New Jersey, obtained a patent from the Colonial Government for a poet office scheme for the whole country, which he carried into successful operation, and for which he obtained indemnity from the English Government, when it was superseded by the statute of Ann, in 1710. The illustrious name of Franklin first appears in connection with the service of the American post office in 1737. He was then appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, and was commissioned as one of the two Deputy Fostmaster Generals of British North American colonies was then 1,522 miles, North Carolina having the most, New Hampshire the least, and New York 77 miles. After improving and enlarging the service, and returning to the British crown, as he says, three times as much clear revenue as the post offices of freland, he was dismissed as Deputy Fostmaster General of the United Colon

thental Congress.

An advance of fifteen years brings us to 1790, the official documents of which exhibited, through some An advance of lifteen years brings us to 1790, the official documents of which exhibited through some meager details, the extent of the present government of the Intel States. The whole mail service was comprised in twelve contracts, and consisted of a line of posts from Wisconset to Savannah, with branches to Providence and Newport, to Norwich and New London, to Misalistown, to Pittelungh, to Dover and Easton, to Annapolic, and to Norfolk and Richmond, upon no portion of which was the mail sent oftener than tri weekly, and on much of it but once in two weeks. Between Philadelphia and Pitteburgh, "a complete tour" was performed once in twenty days. The annual cost of the whole service was \$22,702 O7. The number of post offices was seventy-five, and the length of post routes, 1,875 miles.

If with this service of the first year, we compare that of the 58th year of the government, we shall find the growth of this institution in the United States, in the number of its offices, the length of its routes and the frequency of its mails, unequalies in rapidity and exfect by any other nation since the beginning of time.

We have 16,189 pest offices; whilst those of France, in 1847, were 3,582; and of Great Britain, including 3009 receiving houses, 4,785. We have 163,208 miles of post routes in operation, and 41,012,579 miles of annual transportation of the mails inland. What the extent of the transportation is in France, or Great Britain, there are no statistics at hand to show—much less than our own, undoubtedly. But the circulation in the French mails was about 115 millions of letters in 1847; and in the British, about 300 millions; whilst ours was less than 60 millices. Whereas, our population is about 45 per cent less than that of France, and 25 per cent less than that of France and 25 per cent less than that of France. The greater equality of our service, in favor of the dispersed and remote population, than in England or France. The greater equality of our service, in favor of the dispersed and remote population, and the greater absorption in the French and English mails of the city and town letters, going from street to street, with little comparative lors of account for the small difference in favor of France, whose Paris letters alone number—millions annually. Not so with Great Britain. For the difference in her favor, we must look to other causes; and we find them in the higher rates of our postage, and the defective machinery of our system; both of which interpose checks to a universal resort to the mails. A change in the mode of business at the office that will give more regularity to the mails, more certainty to the accounts, and more exactness to all the details of the service, and the liberalizing of the system by reducing the charge of transport, will produce insvitably a larger use of the post office by the people, and result in a vast improvement te all the business and social interests of the country.

I remain with the highest respect, your ob't serv't, S. R. HOBBIE, lat Assistant P. M. General.

# NEW YORK HERALD

Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau sta

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD.—Three editions every day, two centres of copy—57 25 per annum. The MORNING EDITION is published at 3 o'clock A. M., and dustributed before breakful the Arit AFTERNOON EDITION can be had of the necessity of the Copy o

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.
AT 9 A. M., VIEW OF THE WILD BEASTS.
AT 136 P. M., MURGO PARK—CRIMSON CRIMES—ROSER
Evening Performance—From ening Performance-Lion of the Desert-Johnny At-VOYAGE TO THE MOON-ABDUCTION OF NINA-E

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway - Monte CRISTO.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square.
Ar 2 P. M., Lend Mr Five Shillings—Youth who Never
Saw a Women-Pantomine of Harlequin and Golden
Wiesat Shear.
Evening—Children in the Wood—Golden Farmen—
Twin Biother Perrormances—Pantomine.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—California Gold Mines-Lucy Din Sham Amour—Counterprit Present-ments—Where's Barnum?

BROADWAY CIRCUS, Near Spring street-Equestrian. MECHANICS' HALL, Broadway, Near Brooms-Christy's Minstral's-Ethiopian Singine, at 3 and 8 P.M. MELODEON -VIRGINIA SERENADERS, at 2 and S P. M. SOCIETY LIBRARY-CAMPBELL'S MINSTELS, at 11 A.M.

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. Bowery—VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND MENAGERIE, from 15 to 4, and 65 to 9 P. M.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, Broadway, near Bleecker street.
-New Onlyans Bederadens' Ethiopian Concents, at 3 TABERNAULE, Broadway-Ar 8 P. M., Concert in Citizens' Duess. STOPPANI HALL, Corner of Broadway and Walker street-

New	York, Monday,	December	25, 1	1848.
A	ctual Circulatio	n of the H	erald	
Dec. 17	Sunday		18,240	copie
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Weekly..... 10,560 The publication of the Berald commenced yesterday at 2: ninutes before 3 o'clock, and finished at 6 o'clock. 

## AN EXTRA CALIFORNIA HERALD.

### Map of the Gold and Quicksilver Region, &c. &c. &c.

gion, and the routes thither, accompanied by a map of the gold and quicksilver region, will be published to. morrow noon.

The map we received a day or two since from Caliornia. It is the latest and most accurate in existence; it was drawn on the spot, by an officer of the army, and embraces all the principal points in El Dorade. Such a map, with the information accempanying it, will be of the greatest value to those who remain at home, as well as to those who intend to seek a fortune, or something worse, in the rich valleys of the

The Extra California Herald will be of the same size of the New York HERALD. It will be sold in wrap pers, ready for mailing, at a sixpence per copy.

Advertisements, referring to California, will be inserted in this edition.

## The Birthday of Christ.

This day is, all things considered, to those who believe the sacred oracles and the revelation of truth with which we are favored, the greatest, the most important, and most wonderful day which ever dawned upon the world.

On this day, 1848 years ago, a child was born into the world, whose coming had been foretold and looked for in all ages before, by the nation in the midst of whom he was born. In this body which then appeared in this world, the Godhead was resident and manifested. Many, no doubt, will be inclined to ridicule the very idea of such a thing; but we would ask, what could be more reasonable, more benevolent, or mere credible than such an event ? How should the Deity man: fest himself, and make his power and goodness known to men, better, more intelligibly, or more amiably, than in the form of man? Some nations and people believe they behold the divinity in the form of beasts, and images, and reptiles; but the Christian nations of the world believe that he has been manifested in the man who, on this great and memorable day, was born into the world. Certainly, on the score of sound sense and true good understanding, the Christians, above all other nations, however wise and philosophical, have the best and most rational conception of the power and goodness of the Creator.

In this view of the case, no event which ever happened in the world, is, or could be, so great as this event; and the consequences which flow from it, viz., the bliss and happiness of those who receive the Divine Word to guide and teach them; are no less great. It is, therefore, a day of un. usual importance, and ef extraordinary joy and gladness to all Christian people; and accordingly, all such people hail the day as a day dedicated to joy and merry-making. In this view of this great event, we add our congratulations to our patrons and the public, on this glad and joyful day; and, as it was the dawn of "peace on earth, and good-will toward men," so we sincerely wish that all whom our pages reach may richly enjoy this day, no merely in its momentary enjoyments and bodily supplies, but in the solid and permanent felicity which it was destined to accomplish for all mankind

## Important Post Office Report.

We give in our columns this morning, the im portant report of Major Hobbie to the Postmaster General. It is of considerable interest to public, and we advise every one to read it.

The Revival of the Slavery Excitement in Washington.

The resolution of Mr. Gott, providing for taking the incipient step towards the abolition of the lave trade in the District of Columbia, has produced considerable excuentent among ced considerable excitement among the politiby passages and terrible threats in the news-arts. The resolution in question merely in-structure the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill for the abolition of buying and selling slaves in the capital. Several technical votes were taken on the general subject, in a particular way, which were in most cases defeated, until the final vote on the passage of the resolution

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By this vote, it will be seen that the first pracncal step has been taken, that may lead ultimately to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The agitation of the question must, however, stop at that point, as, under the constitution, Congress has no power to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the Southern States; nor do we believe that any crisis of affairs, or the progress of mere fanatical opinion, will ever venture in Congress to transcend the limits of the constitution-to invade the original compact of the Union-which secures to the Southern States perfect immunity from all interference by the North\_ ern or free States, with their right of property in slaves. The union of the States was based on that principle of forbearance, and to the limitations laid down in the constitution itself; and al denunciations growing out of any special legisl lation in Congress over the District of Columbia on this subject, will only be a matter of nine days excitement in either the North or the South. The people of this country-both Northern and Southern-are eminently practical; and they will not allow themselves to be carried away in such a manner as to jeopardize the comfort, the peace, the prosperity, of the country, on account of the violent excitement and foolish ebullitions of the two ultra parties in Washington-that of the South or that of the North.

Previous to the reception of the report that

may be expected from the committee on this subject, and to the debate consequent thereon, there will be a great deal of excitement out of Congress, in the newspapers, and in various parts of the country, particularly in the South, and more particularly in South Carolina. Already the letter writers from Washing ton describe the glowing eloquence of Southern members around the House, in the lobbies, out of doors-everywhere. We are prepared for these beautiful and exciting descriptions; for politicians, be they sectional or otherwise, must fume and fret to the fullest extent, in order to make their The Extra California Herald, to contain a great | constituents believe that they are in earnest. The pers are taking up the same tone. Mr. Ritchie, the government journalist, now luxuriating on the cool side of seventy, warms up on the subject, as if he were a young man, just out of his teens. He threatens and tears away, in consequence of this attempt to interfere with Southern institutions, which he believes are menaced by this first practical attempt to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The anti-slavery men of the North will be equally warm, equally convinced, and equally resolute; and if the great mass of sensible people throughout the Union-in the South, as well as in the North, in the East and in the West-had not more coolness and deliberation than their Senators and members of Congress, and their journalists of all kinds have, it would be an unhappy thing for the Union of these States, and the glory of the American name. But we do not apprehend much danger, even it a law should be passed abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Congress has the power to do it; and if it choose to exercise that power, it will be no infringement on the constitution-no menace towards the rights of the South, which are secured to them by the express words of the constitution. When that instrument is invaded it will be time enough to talk, as some of the ultras do, about secession, dissolution of the Union, and the breaking up of the present confederacy. We cannot help thinking, however, that all these menaces, and all this excitement, have been brought on by the ultras of South Carolina, just as much as they have been by those of Massachusetts and the Northern States. These men, at the two extremes of the Union, have agitated the general question so much as to compel the great mass of the representatives from the North to follow the original convictions and impulses of Northern sentiment in that matter, which of course are in opposition to slavery. The present revolutionary state of Europe, the singular position and example presented by the United States, all concur in giving to this agitation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, a fresher and keener edge than ever has marked the discussion of any question for the last fifty years. As for the Californian and New Mexican question, and the Wilmot proviso, they are a mere bagatelle; and we do not suppose, although Congress may talk incessantly concerning them, that the members will be permitted to legislate on the question of slavery, in relation to these territories, at all. The population in those regions will settle them as free States, long before Congress will have finished discussing the first

resolution on the subject. In the midst of all this, we really would advise the South, instead of wasting their strength, lungs, and pens, in a minor matter, and on a topic within the limits of the constitution, that they should commence at once the agitation of the great question of the annexation of Cuba; and that would test the strength of the North, and draw a dividing line between the practical men and the fanatics. In that the South would triumph, for we are perfectly satisfied that they could accomplish the purpose in the course of a few years.

DEATHS ON THE LAKE .- A week ago last Mon-DEATHS ON THE LAKE.—A week ago last Monday, a lake boat, on the passage from Mortah to Westport, laden with iron ore, was suddenly capsized by a rquall, and the men on board, three in number, were all drowned. We learn that one was a young man named Clark, from Vergennes. As to the others, we know nothing, nor have we heard whether their bodies have been found. The ore was washed, by the motion of the water, into one end of the hold, so that the other end of the vessel came to the top of the water, shortly after the socident,—Burlington (VI.) Courier.

Aspect of the Thirty-First Congress. tollowing is the aspect of the next Congress

The tollowing is the aspect of the next Congress;
Senate.

Whigs in Italics; Natives in Small Capitals; Democrats in Roman; Those marked F. S. are Free Soilere.

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Democrat. 1855. 

The two Senators from Alabama will hold their appointment from the Governor, until the Legislature, which is to be elected in August next, meets in December following. It is quite probable that the whigs may have a majority in the Legislature, if the counties and Senate districts vote as they did at the Presidential election, the Taylor electoral ticket running ahead in the counties which elect a majority of the Senators and members of the lower House. The present Governor appointed for the two vacancies in the U. S. Senate, Benj-Fitzpatrick and William R. King-the latter to serve until the 4th of March next, or until the Legisature chooses a successor, if the Governor reappoint him. The two vacancies were caused by the resignation of Mr. Bagby, now Minister to Russia, and the death of Mr. Dixon H. Lewis.

In the next Senate, besides John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, who was elected by the votes of whigs and liberty democrats, there will be several democrats who may be classed as free soil men Viz: Jones and Dodge, of Iowa, although elected as democrats by a party vote; Whitcomb, of Indiana, and the two Senators from Wisconsin. Efforts are also making in Illinois to elect a free soil democrat in place of Sidney Breese, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. It is also wor! thy of remark that Mr. Benton is considered by many as a free soil man; and it is known that, since his vote last session in favor of the Oregon bill, by which slavery was excluded from that territory, he is not as fully in the confidence of the Southern democrats as formerly.

It is difficult, however, at this time, to say how questions respecting restrictions on slavery will affect parties in the Senate; as such questions have heretofore had a tendency to obliterate party lines. Divided geographically, however, the whigs and democrats in the next Senate, leaving out the senators to be elected in Alabama and Ohio, will stand as follows:-

In the whig column we place John P. Hale, of New Hampsnire; and in the Democratic column

Whitcomb, of Indiana, and other free soil demo'. Should the whigs be enabled to elect the senators to fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Alabama, the Senate, after December next when the two Alabama senators are to be chosen, will stand thus :-- Democrats, 31; whig, 29, in'

cluding Hale of New Hampshire. With regard to the action of the Senate in reference to Gen. Taylor's administration, we are of opinion that it will be difficult to combine the democratic senators in an organised opposition composed as it must be, of very discordant mate rials; for how can Messrs. Calhoun, Hunter, Yulee and Butler, act in harmony with Messrs. Benton, Houston, and the free soil democrate Notwithstanding a nominal democratic majority we therefore think that the new administration supposing them to act with due moderation, and discretion, will have but little to apprehend from

the Senate in the way of opposition.

House of Representatives. CERENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.

26-W. T. Jackson.
27-W. A. Sackett.
29-A. M. Schermerhorn
29-Rob't L. Rose.
30-David Rumsey.
31-E. Risley.
32-E. G. Spaulding.
33-Harvey Putnam.
34-L. Burrous.
NEW JERSEY.
L-Andrew R. Hay.
2-Wm. A. Neveell.
3-Issae Wildrick.
4-John Van Dyke.
5-James G. King.
Ostio. Dist. ARKANSAS.

1—Robert W. Jehnson.

DELAWARE.

1—John W. Houston. DELAWARE.

John W. Houston.
FRORIDA.

E. C. Cabell.
GRORGIA.

— Thomas B. King.

— M. J. Welborn.

3 Allen T. Oven.

5 Allen T. Oven.

5 — Thomas C. Hackett.

6 — Howell Cobb.

7 — Alex. H. Stephens.

8 — Robert Toombs.

ILLINOIR.

— Wm H. Bissell.

2 — John A. Welbernand.

3 — Thomas R. Young.

4 — John Wentworth.

5 — Wm A. Richardson.

6 — Edward D. Baker.

7 — Thomas I. Barrs.

1 — Wm Thompson.

2 — Shepherd Leffler.

MANYS.

1 — Swin Thompson.

2 — Shepherd Leffler.

MANYS.

1 — Elbridge Gerry.

2 — Nathariel S. Littlofeld.

3 — John Ovis.

4 — Rayns K. Goodenens.

5 — Charles Stetson.

7 — Thos. J. D. Pulley. 4—John von Dyrke.
D-James G. King.
Ohito.
1—David T. Disney.
2—L. D. Campbell. F.S.
3—R. C. Schenck.
4—Moses B. Corvin.
5—Emery D. Potter.
6—Rodolphus Dickinson.
7—Jonathan D. Morris.
8—John L. Taylor.
9—Edson B. Olds.
10—||Clarles Sweetzet.
11—John K. Miller.
12—Samuel F. Vinton.
13—W. A. Whittlessy.
14—Nathan Evans.
15—W. M. F. Hunter. F. S.
16—Moses Booaland.
17—Joseph Cable.
15—John K. Gidlings. F. S.
24—Jourh M. Kost. F. S.
24—Jourh M. Kost. F. S.
25—John R. Gidlings. F. S.
24—John R. Chanller.
3—Henry D. Moore.
4—1John Robbins, Jr.
6—John Robbins, Jr.
6—Thon Ross. 6-Charles Stetson. 7-Thos. J. D. Fuller. MASSACHUSETTS. Charles Steam.

Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MASSACHUMETTS.

Nothore.

No choice.

James H. Duncan.

No choice.

George Ashmun.

George Ashmun.

Large George Ashmun.

Juseph Grinnell.

Juseph Grinnell.

Juseph Grinnell.

A. W. Buel.

William Spragu.

R. S. Binghum. 4—IJohn Robbins, Jr.

5—John Freedley,

6—Thos. Ross.

7—Jesse C. Dickey.

8—Thaddeus Stesens.

9—Wm. Strons.

10—M. M. Dimmick.

11—Chester Bailer.

12—David Wilmot. F. S.

13—Joseph Caseu.

14—Charles W. Pitman.

15—Henry Nes.

16—Jas. X. McLamhhan.

17—Samnei Calvin. 1—A. W. Buel.
2—William Sprague, P. S.
3—R. S. Bingham.
Missouri.
1—James B. Bowlin
2—Wm. V. N. Bay.
3—James Green.
4—Willard P. Hall.
4—John S. Phelps.
New York.
1—John A. King.
2—David A. Bokee.
3—J. Phillips Phonix.
4—Walter Underhill.
5—George Briggs. 17—Samuel Calvin. 18—A. Jackson Ogle, 19—Job Mann.! 20—R. R. Reed. 21—Moser Hampton. 19—Job Mann.
20—R. R. Reed.
21—Moses Hampton.
22—John W. Houce. P. S.
23—James Thompson.
24—Alfred Gilmore.
South Candlara.
1—Daniel Waliace.
2—J. I. Orr.
3—J. A. Woodward.
4—Vacancy by death.
8—Armistead Burt.
8—Hisse S. Holmes.
7—W. F. Colocek.
VERNONT.
1—Wm. Hebord.
3—Geo. P. Marsh.
4—L. B. Peck.
Wisconsin.
Charles Durkee. F. F. 5-J. Frattas Fariat.

4-Walter Underhill.

5-George Briggs.

6-James Brooks.

7-William Nelson.

8-R. Halloray.

9-Thomas McKissock.

10-Herman D Gould.

11-C. R. Sylvester.

12-Gideon U Reynolds.

13-John L. Schoolseraf.

15-J. R. Thurman.

16-Hugh White.

17-H. P. Alexander.

16-Freston King, F. S.

19-Charles E Clarke.

20-O. B. Mattism.

21-Hram Walden.

22-Henry Burnett.

22-William Duer.

24-Daniel Gist.

25-Darmel Gist. Wisconstr.

1-Charles Durkee, F. &

2-Gramus Cole.

3-James D. Doty.

This seat is to be contested by Daniel F. Miller, white, he consequence of the rejection of the poll book of the Kancaville Precinct.

† Elected as Taylor men, but are democrata.

† Elected as Taylor men, but are democrata.

† This seat is to be contested by John S. Little, Jr., whig, on account of alleged fraud in the returns from Richmond and the district of Pens.

|| This seat is to be contested by Mr. Duncan (whig) for alleged frauds.

THE RESULT IN FIGURES.

NEW CONGRESS.

Whig. Dem. Total..... 72 66 Members already elected ..... Men. bers to be elected ...... 23 . Wisconsin is now entitled to three members.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS YET TO BE HELD IN THE SEVERAL STATES 

place, we assume, for the purpose of making a calculation on the probable division of parties in the next House of Representatives, that the votes of the people in the several Congressional districts will be the same, politically, that they were at the recent Presidential election; that in those districts where Taylor had a majority, whigs will be chosen to Congress; and where Cass had a majority, democrats will be elected. In such case, the following will be the result :-

NEW CONGRESS. Whig. Dem. Massachusetts (vacancies).
South Carolina (do.)...
New Hampshire.
Consecticut.
Rhode Island Virginia North Carolina Alabama Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 134

Probable whig majority in next House..... The nominal whig majority in the present House was 6; but this majority has been affected at various times by the movements of the free soil whigs and of Levin, the whig native member from Philadelphia.

There can be no doubt of a decided whig majority in the next House, over both democrats and free soil men. Of the latter, probably twelve or fourteen will be the highest they will number when all the elections have been held, which will not be sufficient to enable them to hold the balance of power. They will represent districts in the following States, (allowing one each from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.)

and two from those of the democratic. Possibly two or three free soil members may be chosen from Indiana. City Intelligence.

CHRISTMAS IS HERE.—Well, Christmas has again come, and with it a season of pleasure. It has for weeks past been looked forwith anticipations of delight by those who expected a present on the occasion. Yesterday, though an unpleasant day, was spent by many in preparing for the merry Chrismas morn, and the children were delighted on awaking to find that old Santa Claus had made his annual visits, and their stocking, which had been hung up for the occasion, filled with cakes and candies, upon which they have already feasted, and now prepare for a Christmas visit, to while away an hour with a playmate and scheol-fellow. But to those who are just entering upon the stage of maturity, it is an occasion fraught with interest. The fair form of the maiden glides to and from the window of her abode, anxiously expecting the arrival of him who has laid his suit before her, and on this portentous era is to receive the smiling favor or frowning displeasure of her to whom he has laid open the secrets of his heart, and sues for the heart of the fair defendant to make course through life happy and tranquil. The usual ceremonies of society are partially forgotten, and the exchange of visits begins with the early morn. The aged man, whose hairs are whitened by the frosts of many winters, sits at the foot of the festal board; while the staid matron presides at the head, both of whom relate the stories of days long since partial, and the group around lister with pleasurable delight to the doings of the days of the childhold of the parental pair. The morning grows on, and the church bells ring their calls to worship. Is it worship? Within the walls of that stately edifice, whose towers reach far up towards the heavens, the minister of peace, surrounded by the decorations of evergreens, typhical of the enduring mercy of Him whose birth they celebrate, reads aloud. "Unto us a child is born, a son is given, and his name shall be wo onderful Counseller, the Everisting Father, the Prince of Peace, and the ruling of the nations shall be upon his shoulders." The day will soon be forgotten. Its scenes of worship and hilarity will be thought of as among the things that were.

THE CHOLERA.—From the report of the Health Officer, made yesterday to the Mayor, it will be seen the cholera is on the decline. The following is the report: already feasted, and now prepare for a Christmas visit,

report:—

QUARANTINE, December 24, 1848.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR—One new case of cholera, and jone death, bave occurred at the Marine Hospital since the report of yesterday. There are no new cases among the passengers of the ship New York.

Respectfully,

ALEX. B. WHITING, Health Officer.

There are no new cases in the city.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE — There is now in Trinity place, one of the most narrow thoroughfares in the city, an old pump, occupying one half the side-walk, the well of which has been open for several days; and should those who are not in the daily habit of visiting that part of the city pass there at night, there is every probability death would be the result. It is to be hoped that the danger will be at once removed.

probability death would be the result. It is to be hoped that the danger will be at once removed.

Death by a Sung Shot.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of John Keboe, who died on Friday night last from the effects of a blow on the head with a slung shot, alleged to have been infloted by Thomas Hadden, on the evening of the 22d of November last. It appears from the evidence taken before the jury that Hadden and a man named Campbell were passing out of an entry or alley at No. 95 Cherry street, and came across a drunken man. With this drunken man an altercation took place, and Kehoe, who was passing at the time, hearing the cry for help come from the drunken man, stepped in to give assistance, and in so doing encountered Hadden, who he took hold of and pushed him into a room, but did not strike him. Hadden then pulled out a slung shot, and is said to have inflicted a blow on the head of Kehoe, which bled considerably at the time, since which Kehoe has lingered, and finally expired. The jury, on hearing the facts in the case, rendered the following verdict: That John Kehoe eame to his death by injuries on the head inflicted by a slung shot, by Thomas Hadden, on the evening of Nov. 22d, 1848, at the house of Fatrick Kane, No. 95 Cherry street. The deceased was thirty two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Not yet Dead.—The woman, Maria Kloster, who

NOT VET DEAD.—The woman, Maris Kloster, who was stabbed by Frank Geiger, in the bloody afray at the corner of Henry and Walnut streets, on Friday last, is not dead yet, and some hopes are entertained by the surgeon at the city hospital that she may possibly recover; if so, her story, relating to the facts in in the matter, will be somewhat interesting as to the origin of the affray.

DIED FROM THE BURNING.—The poor old colored wo-man, Julia Ogden, who was so dreadfully burned, on Saturday, by her clothes taking fre, at her residence, No. 65 Franklin street, died yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries received.

The Dedication of the Church of St. Nicholas.

The Dedication of the Church of St. Nicholas.
The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, in Second street, near Avenue A, was dedicated to the worship of God yesterday morning, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. There were several clergymen present, all of whom took part in the dedication.

The marching of the congregation sround the church, the Rev. Bishop and clergy is front, the burning of incense and the sprinkling of holy water upon the walls, typical of the purity of the Church of Christ, were imposing and interesting. When they entered the church, the slars was consecrated in the same manner, by burning of incense and sprinkling. The exterior of the church is of brown stone, in the Golhic style of architecture, while the interior is one of the most magnificently finished houses of worship in the city. The wood work is of walnut, in the style of this structure of the church. The altar is of beautiful marble, decorated with gilt, the whole presenting a mest beautiful appearance.

The Rev. Bishop delivered the dedicatory address from the following words:—"I have rejoiced in the things which were said to me. We shall go into the house of the Lord?" He dwelt particularly upon worship as being but the emblem of the interior of the Christian heart, which was composed of the constituent parts, viz.: prayer, praise, and thankegiving. He was most fluent, and in a clear light portrayed the duty of the minister of God, who, he raid, was but the instrument, Christ himself being always present.

After the seemon high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Pottgelser them delivered an eloquent discourse in the German language, after which the congregation was dismissed.—During the whole proceedings there was an air of solemnity rarely witnessed in the other branches of the Christian church.

The building cost \$30,000, the whole of which is paid.

Anoener Narrow Escape —In the case of Dr. Ingalls, for rape, tried in Supreme Court, East Cambridge, the jury, after being out seven hours, came in last night disagreed. They stood 9 inflexible for conviction, two rather inclined to convict, and one decided for an acquittal. On the trial a year ago the jury stood 10 for conviction to 2.—Boston Post.

FIRE IN SACO, Ms.—A serious fire had occurred in Saco, Me. Eight stores were burned, and property to the estimated amount of about \$20,000 destroyed.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Cholers In New Orleans

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 1848. The New Orleans papers of the 16th instant, have a come to hand. They contain the certificates of seve-Charity Hospital in that city, was of the real Asiatie type. Four deaths had already occurred, and several n more severe cases were reported.

> The Sugar Crop in Louisiana. BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 1848.

We learn from Louisiana that the sugar crop at and about Attakapas is nearly destroyed.

Theatricar and Musical.

Bowerr THEATRE.-It seems as if the managers are determined to celebrate Christmas day this year with even more than usual style, as each one is striving to outvie his rivals in the bill they present to the public for to-day. At the Bowery there will be no less than outvie his rivals in the bill they present to the public for to-day. At the Bowery there will be no less than three performances this day, viz: at 10 A. M., and at 1½ and 7 P. M.; and each of them will be most interesting ones. The one at 10 A. M. will be most interesting ones. The one at 10 A. M. will be a novel one, as it will consist of the cage exercises of Herr Driesbach with his faminals. And in order to afford a more favorable view of the goings on, all persons present in the theatre at that hour will be admitted to the stage from the audience part of the theatre, in order that they may closely view the animals, upon which lierr Driesbach will give a lecture, describing accurately the manner of their capture, their style of training, &c., &c. Such angenhibition cannot fail to be of the greatest interest, and we doubt not great numbers of our citizens will avail themselves of this opportunity. The affernoon performance will consist of the grand romantic spectacle of "Mungo Park," which has been so much applauded during Herr D's present engagement, and in which such extraordinary feats are performed by him with his animals. Apart from its attractiveness, as far as the animals are concerned, this piece has considerable dramatic interest, and the various characters in it are well played by N. B. Clarke, Winans, Jordan, Mrs. Herbert, &c. The farce of "Crimson Crimes" will precede "Mungo Park," and the first act of "Robert Macaire" will conclude this performance. The evening performance will also be highly attractive; the beautiful belief d'action, called the "Abduction of Nina," will afford Signora Ciocca, Signor Neri, Mr G. W. Smith, and the excellent corps debaliet an opportunity of appearing to great advantage. The elegance and graze of the principal dancers is too well known to the Bowery audiences to require any further eulogy from us a The very amusing farce of "Johnny Atkina" Voyage to the Mood" will bring out the comic acting of Winnas. The splendid spectacle of the "Lion of the Desert' will-again int

BROADWAY THEATRE. - The grand romantic spectacle, "Monte Cristo," from the celebrated novel by Alexander Dumas, for the first time on any stage in the United States, will be presented here this evening, and from its novelty and general attractions, will be found a most splendid Christmas offering to the numerous patrons of this fashionable theatre. The dramatis personα embrace a powerful variety of leading theatrical talent, amongst whom are Lester, Vache, Dyott, Hadaway, Baker, Fredericks, Miss F. Wallack, Mrs. Isherwood. Mrs. Abbott. &c. &c. The bills of the day give a voluminous detail of the material scenery, tableaux, and gorgeous style in which this new dramatic representation will be introduced. The work upon which it is founded. has already been read with a vidity by the many admirers of the writings of the celebrated author, and its production upon the public boards, in the present shape, invests it with more than ordinary interest. The spacious edifice, scenery, talent, and beautiful decorations, with which the whole will be presented, will make this one of the most superb holiday entertainments in the theatrical line to be given in the city this evening. It will draw a wast crowd, and we earnestly recommend it as a powerful exhibition of dramatic excellence. found a most splendid Christmas offering to the nume-NATIONAL THEATRE. - Chanfrau is first and foremos

always in getting up rich entertainments; and on a holiday like this day, one may be sure he will not lag behind in the general race. The bill for the perform-ances shows he has not been idle, as it is crammed with ances shows he has not been idle, as it is crammed with goods things from beginning to end. Two performances will take place, viz., one at 2 and another at 7 P. M., and both of them will be capital ones. The first one will consist of the farces of "Lend me Fivs Shillings," "The Youth who never saw a Woman," and a new Christmas pantomime, called "Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Wheatheaf?" In the first farce, Mr. W. B. Chapman will take the part of Mr. Golightly, whose unfortunate deficit of five shillings causes him so much trouble, and the audience so much fun; and Miss Mestayer, as Colin, the youth who never saw a woman, acts beautifully. The new pantomime, we understand, is one all of the good old style; and the merry and active hardequin, (Mr. Colladina.) and the beautiful Columbine, (Miss Carline), will lead the poor clown and pantaloon (Davis and Taylor) a merry dance. The scenes will represent many well known city localities, and the tricks will be new and amusing. The scenery, machinery, and properties, are all new, and get up expressly for this pantomime, which will no doubt be highly successful. The evening entertainment will consist of the drama of the "Children in the Wood;" Mr. J. R. Scott playing the part of Walter; the favorite domestic drama of the "Golden Farmer," with C. W. Clarke as the farmer, and that capital comic actor T. G. Booth as the immortal Jemmy Twitcher. Booth is an excellent young actor, and we are glad to see his name enrolled among those of the members of the National Theatre company. The celebrated brothers Henry and Samuel, whose engagement we have before spoken of, will also make their first appearance in their classical tableaux and combats. They bring with them a great European reputation, which they will no doubt fully sustain to night. The new pantemime will conclude the performances, and we can fully guarantee those whe attend the National to-day a rare time, as all hands are determined to do their very best.

Burton's Theatre.—The original burletts, "California G goods things from beginning to end. Two perform-

BURTON's THEATRE.-The original burletta, "Caliornia Gold Mines," which has already been presented with so much success, will be repeated this evening Every one desirous of emigrating to California, and who wishes to receive profitable instructions, should ook in here and take a lesson. The first act and scene look in here and take a lesson. The first act and scene are laid in various parts of New York, and the second on the Sacramento, in California. The whole is a humorous and admirably got up burletts, which will be acted for the eighth time at this popular theatre. The burleaque opera "Lucy did Sham Amour," will also, be performed by a highly talented cast, in which Miss Chapman, as Lucis, will display ker inimitable talents. The favorite burletta, by Mr. Brougham, "The Counterfeit Presentments," and "Where's Barnum"! will wind up the performance. This bill will be found attractive, in every respect; and the highly talented company attached to this excellent theatre will appear in full strength, and show off in their brightest colors. Mr. Burton will be particularly effective in the new indescribability, "Where's Barnum"! Those who look in here this evening, will have a rich treat.

Fark Theatre Orientestra.—A grand Musical Festers.

PARK THEATRE ORCHESTRA.—A grand Musical Fes-tival, for the benefit of the musicians attached to the ate Park Theatre, whose instruments were consumed by the late disastrous fire. will come off next Saturday by the late disastrous fire, will come off next Saturday evening. Nearly all the leading artists of this oity have kindly volunteered their services, and every thing is now fairly under way. Mr. Max Maretzek is indefatigable in his exertions to make it a splendid affair; and when we announce that Messra, Herz, Burke, and Timm, with most of the Italian Opera company, will appear on that evening, we have little fear but that this benevolent action will meet with reciprocal oc-operation by the citizens of New York, in filling the Tabernacle on that evening.

Chestry's Minerals.—Christmas has come again, and, as it is well for every body to enjoy themselves on

Christry's Minetrels.—Christmas has come again, and, as it is well for every body to enjoy themselves on this day, the Christys have laid themselves out to afford as much amusement as they can on the occasion. They have accordingly looked over their long list of songs; examined into the various merits of their different dances; cast aside all the jokes that are in the least anisquated, and got up a lot of fresh and racy ones; returned their banjos, violins, accordeons, and tambourine; whilst "Bones" has made his peculiar instruments round as clear as the best Spanish castanets; and, in fact, every thing has been put in perfect order, to give the Christmas folks this day two of the best concerts the Christy Minstrels have ever yet given. At 3 and 8 f M., then, they will be on hand; and, as when Christy undertakes to do anything extrawell, it is sure to "come off," those who go to-day, will be sure of hearing most admirable Ethiopian music. THE NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS will, this day, give

music.

The New Obleans Shermanders will, this day, give two entertainments, viz one at 3 P M. at the Stuyvesant institute, and another at 8 P M. at the Broadway Tabernaele, in both of which they will introduce a most elegant variety of their best songa imitations of italian opera singers, instrumental performances, &c. The excellence of this company has been well tested by the New York public for many weeks now, and the universal opinion is, that their entertainments are among the best of the kind that have ever been presented. They are refined, and still humorous. Collins, Swaine, Rainer, Burks and Sanford, are all first rate singers, and worthy of the attention of all lovers of scientific music, whilst little Oile Ball's performance on the violin is, indeed, most excellent, and fully entitles him to the name he bears. Once more, we commend the concert of the New Orleans Serenaders to the most faverable attention of all the holiday folks, as well as the public in general.

Campelle's Misserrals.—"They Campbells are coming" to-day, sure enough as they give no less than three different concerts, viz. at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ F. M., and each concert will be a full and original one. The very great favor with which these elegant artists have been always received in New York, will, no doubt, bring around them on this great day, crowds of their admirers; and we venture to say none will be disappointed, as they intend exerting themselves to the utmost to give due effect to the various new songs, dances, &c., which they will this day introduce. In the evening performance, they will appear in citiaens dress, without coloring, and will sing a number of most beautiful and favorite ballads, quartettes, trios, &c. Crosby, Hermann, Luke West Peel, Abbett, Burdett, and the other members of the company, will to day show their friends what a Christmas entertainment ought to be.

WHITE'S SERENADERS — These spiendid minstress commence a series of elegant Ethiopian concerts at Stoppani Hall, this day. They will give one at three, and another at eight, P. M.; and the programme will be, on both occasions, a most suitable one for this holi-