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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Opinions of Rebels on the Breaking of the Blockade.

The Union Iron-Clad Gunboat Ironsides Off Charleston.

Attack of the Union Iron-Clad on Fort McAllister.

Tremendous Military Efforts of the Rebels.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE, &c., &c., &c.

We have received a large parcel of Southern papers. Among those which have reached us are the following:—

Richmond Enquirer	February 2
Petersburg Express	February 2
Richmond Enquirer	February 3
Richmond Examiner	February 3
Richmond Whig	February 3
Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy	January 27, 28 and 30
Vicksburg Whig	January 13
Savannah Republican	January 21
Knoxville (Tenn.) Register	January 31
Charleston Mercury	January 20
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel	January 28
Wilmington (N. C.) Journal	January 23
Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser	January 10

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

The Foreign Consuls Notified—Special Steamer Despatched to Nassau—The Ironsides Off Charleston—Opinions of the Press, &c.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 3.]

We learn that on Saturday Secretary Benjamin notified the British and French Consuls in this city that he had received official information of the opening of the blockade off Charleston. We are also informed that a steamer was promptly despatched to Nassau, from Charleston, conveying the same announcement to the British authorities.

The Union Iron-Clad New Ironsides Off Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3, 1863.

The British ship Cadmus touched off Charleston bar this afternoon. An officer, with a boat's crew, came up to the city, passing by the Yankee iron-clad New Ironsides, lying in the offing.

Another Brilliant Achievement of the Confederate Navy.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, Feb. 2.]

The glorious and exciting intelligence from Charleston, which we publish in our telegraphic column this morning, will produce intense delight throughout the limits of our young confederacy. The tidings first reached here Saturday afternoon, and were immediately placed on the Express bulletin. They spread throughout the city with the rapidity of electricity, and caused a thrill of joy to every heart. The achievement is one worthy of our glorious little navy. Its brilliant accomplishment will render immortal the Palmetto State and Charleston, and form one of the brightest pages in the history of this war. The Yankee government had no less than fourteen formidable vessels blockading the port of Charleston. To have destroyed a portion of such a squadron, and vanquished the remainder, with a half dozen boats, would have been a great victory; but when we know that the work has been done by two small iron-clads, the affair reads more like a romance than a terrible reality, which it has proved to be to the Yankee pirates.

Of all places on the face of the globe, Charleston has been the most deeply and intensely hated by the New England Yankees. In the beginning of the war, goaded to madness by the skill and energy of Charleston pilots, who used to run by the blockaders whenever it pleased them, the enemy wickedly attempted to close the port by sinking several stone laden vessels in the main channels. But "man proposes and God disposes." The obstruction of one channel only served to wash out another of far greater depth than any before known. And it is a notorious fact that the blockade has been less efficient at Charleston since the devilish effort of the enemy to destroy the harbor than at any other port in the Confederate States.

We may expect to hear a howl throughout Massachusetts and other Yankee States, such as has never before come up from their Puritanic throats. Their imported rage will find vent in imprecations loud and deep. Let them rave. They have seen but little so far. The South is just waking up. In a few months more our preparations will have been completed, and our iron-clads and rapid cutters will sweep every vestige of Yankee commerce from the bosom of the deep, and send to the bottom every blockader that dares obstruct our harbors. The "good time" so long looked for is coming fast, and the instigators of this devilish war may prepare to confront his Satanic Majesty with all the verve their dastardly and wicked souls can summon. There will be "wailing and gnashing of teeth among Lincoln, Seward, Greeley, and all that ilk at no distant day.

The expedition against the Charleston blockading squadron, was commanded by D. N. Ingraham, a gallant officer, who entered the service of the old navy on the 18th of June, 1812. He is a native of the glorious little Palmetto State.

The Chicora is commanded by John R. Tucker. Her Assistant Surgeon is Dr. William Mason Turner, formerly of Petersburg, Virginia.

The Effective Blockade.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 2.]

The Convention of 1801, between Great Britain and Russia, article 3, section 4, declares:—

That in order to determine what characterizes a blockaded port, that denomination is given only where there is, by the disposition of the Power which attacks it, ships stationary or sufficiently near to create an evident danger in entering.

Queen Victoria's "Waiver of Rights," on the 28th of March, 1854, describes an "effective blockade" to be such as

May be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors or coasts.

The Paris "Solemn Declaration," of April 16, 1856, declares—

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The rule of the armed neutralities of 1780 and 1801 declared that—

No port should be considered blockaded unless where the Power attacking it should maintain a squadron constantly stationed before it, and sufficiently near to create an evident danger of entering.

"The doctrine of Sir William Scott," says Mr. Wheaton, "that a blockade may continue during a temporary absence of the blockading squadron, and which gives to the diplomatic notification of the blockade once made, and even to the notoriety of the pretended fact an effect independent of the actual presence of the blockading squadron, is controverted as a principle by the French publicists, who contend that it must cease by an absence, however occasioned, and whatever may be the formalities under which it was instituted; that a nation can only execute its laws within its own jurisdictional limits of the enemy, and where their squadron is stationed, has been conquered, and that the blockading squadron has succeeded to the occupation of the former possessors, that its interference with the navigation of neutrals is on principle be maintained."

Sir Roundell Palmer, the Solicitor General, defined a blockade to be:—

A bona fide blockade by a force sufficient to maintain it on the spot, and there must also be a sufficient notification of some kind or other of that blockade. These are the two principles.

Above we have treaties, proclamations, solemn declarations of publicists and the Solicitor General, all defining effective blockades—and may we not ask if, upon any principle or declaration laid down in any of the above extracts, the blockade of the port of Charleston can now be held to be an effective blockade, or anything more than a paper blockade with a sham force to maintain it? The naval squadron of the United States, constituted of a few old hulks, has not been able to prevent the establishment of a line of communication so regular and certain between that port and the port of Nassau, that it may almost be said to be a regular line of steamers. It has neither been "stationary" nor "sufficiently near to create evident danger of entering," since, week after week, vessels enter and leave without ever being seen by the blockading squadron. The few that have been seized were captured by the accidents of a dangerous navigation, and not by the vigilance of the blockading squadron.

That the blockading force has not been "adequate" nor "sufficient really to prevent access," is now demonstrated, first by the defeat and dispersion of the squadron by the Confederate gunboats, and next by the fact already mentioned of steamers entering and departing at regular stated intervals.

But the fact can be no longer disputed that the blockade is not now effective, since having been raised by Flag Officer Ingraham, it no longer exists, and should it be renewed, will be liable to the same accidents any dark night.

This gallant exploit of Flag Officer Ingraham will, we sincerely hope, attract such attention to this sham blockade, that neutral nations, whose "solemn declarations" stand recorded, will no longer submit their rights to the annoyance imposed upon them by the weakness of the United States. Its miserable old hulks, both afloat and sunk in Charleston harbor, have played bug-a-boo long enough. It has always been ridiculous, and will become criminal if longer permitted.

In connection with this gallant naval victory we would call attention to the law as laid down in Wheaton's Elements of International Law, where a blockade has been raised, and the effect of that act upon the commerce of neutrals. In part 4, chap. 3, the author says:—

Where an enemy's port was declared in a state of blockade by notification, and at the same time when the notification was issued news arrived that the blockading squadron had been driven off by a superior force of the enemy, the blockade was held by the Prize Court to be null and defective from the beginning, in the main circumstance that is essentially necessary to give it legal operation; and that it would be unjust to hold neutral vessels to the observance of a notification accompanied by a circumstance that defeated its effect. This case was, therefore, considered as independent of the presumption arising from notification in other instances; the notification being defeated, it must have been shown that the actual blockade was again resumed, and that the vessel would have been entitled to a warning if any such blockade had existed when she arrived off the port. The mere act of sailing for the port, under the dubious state of the actual blockade, at the time, was deemed insufficient to fix upon the vessel the penalty of breaking the blockade.—See Robinson's Adm. Rep., vol. 6, p. 65.

In the above case a question was raised whether the notification which had been issued was still operative; but the Court was of the opinion that it could not be so considered, and that a neutral Power was not obliged, under such circumstances, to presume the continuance of the blockade, nor to act upon a supposition that the blockade would be resumed by any other competent force. But in a subsequent case (same Reporter, page 112, the Hoffnung), where it was suggested that the blockading squadron had actually returned to its former station off the port, in order to renew the blockade, a question arose whether there had been that notoriety of the fact, arising from the operation of time or other circumstances, which must be taken to have brought the existence of the blockade to the knowledge of the parties. Among other modes of solving this question, a prevailing consideration would have been the length of time, in proportion to the distance of the country from which the vessel sailed. But as nothing more came out in evidence than that the squadron came off the port on a certain day, it was held that this would not restore a blockade which had been thus effectually raised, but that it must be renewed again by notification before foreign nations could be affected with an obligation to observe it. The squadron might return off the port with different intentions. It might arrive there as a fleet of observation merely, or for the purpose only of a qualified blockade. On the other hand, the commander might attempt to connect the two blockades together, but this could not be done and, in order to revive the former blockade the same form of notification must have been observed de novo that is necessary to establish an original blockade.

From these extracts it appears that the renewal of the blockade must be attended with notification of the fact, as was required in establishing the original blockade, and this notification must be resorted to every time the squadron is driven off and reappears. So far as any rights of the Confederate States are concerned, this raising of the blockade amounts to nothing, but when it is remembered that neutral vessels may sail for Charleston without incurring any danger of capture, there can be no doubt that many will avail themselves of their rights and dart boldly for that port, taking the chance to dodge in if the old hulks should still be lying uncertain and uneasy in the offing. An impetus to our foreign trade will be given that may result in increasing our present supplies very much. It must not be supposed that because of the raising of the blockade at Charleston that that port is open and must remain open for any particular time. The enemy may reappear and re-establish the blockade at any moment. Their right of capture is suspended until the expiration of a time from their renewing the blockade equal to the time given when first established. The blockading squadron must for that time, say forty or sixty days, warn off vessels, and cannot capture. A vessel may sail directly from England for Charleston and cannot be captured, even though her papers show her destination to be Charleston. This may not appear any real advantage, but it is of the utmost importance, and this action of Commodore Ingraham will bring more real practical benefits than any other engagement, land or naval, during the war. All hail, therefore, to the gallant Ingraham and Tucker and their brave crews.

THE ATTACK ON THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4, 1863.

During the attack upon Fort McAllister this morning the flagstaff of the Yankee iron-clad was shot away. She was anchored within one thousand yards of the fort. She retired. She was evidently injured, as she did not reply to the shots from the fort when retiring. The powers in front of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished. The men remained firm at their guns.

There is no excitement and the best spirit prevails.

About three o'clock this afternoon an iron-clad and gunboat approached within two miles of the Thunderbolt Battery, dipped a flag, fired two shots, and retired. The Thunderbolt Battery is five miles south of the city.

Two gunboats came up to St. Marys on Sunday last. One of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Captain [illegible] company of cavalry fired on them, when they landed out of the range of small arms and shelled away furiously.

Another boat was landing men at St. Marys on Tuesday.

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE REBELS.

Appeal to the People of Northern and Northeastern Georgia and Southwestern North Carolina.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, DAHLONEGA, GA., Jan. 12, 1863.

The General Commanding this department, having been reliably informed that there are a number of deserters, tories and conscripts resisting the laws in Northern and Northeastern Georgia, and in Southwestern North Carolina, has despatched a force under my command to suppress any insurrectionary movements, to capture deserters, and generally to restore tranquility to this part of the country.

This I desire to do peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must. But while I am fully prepared to carry out the orders of the commanding general at the point of the bayonet—having a well disciplined, thoroughly equipped and provided force under my command, yet, I am clothed with plenary powers to offer such conditions as may prove conciliatory and insure a peaceful return to duty of every man now occupying a hostile attitude to the government. And I shall pursue the latter course if I am co-operated with.

I hereby desire to assure all malcontents that if they will report to me at these headquarters within ten days, that I am authorized to put them into companies, battalions and regiments upon the coast that are not filled up to the maximum number, or to organize them into additional companies for the post at Atlanta.

In all cases where they have not rendered themselves obnoxious to the charge of having perpetrated violent infractions of the laws of the State or Confederacy, a free and full pardon will be granted.

If, on the other hand, these malcontents persist in arraying themselves against the laws of the land and continue in open treason, I will pursue them into their fastnesses, and use all the power and means at my control to arrest and bring them to condign punishment. My men will be ordered to fire upon them, and at all hazards to capture the last man, until this treasonable movement is completely suppressed.

I appeal to you all to close in with the overtures of offered amnesty and array yourselves under the banner of your country, to rally to her support in her hour of need, and to prove the Southern blood that flows through your veins, by upholding the authorities of your country, by repelling the rapacious invaders of your soil, by pushing on the car of revolution to its destined ultimate success, that future generations may inscribe your honored names upon the roll of the noble and patriotic defenders of liberty, and that you may bequeath to your children a name to cherish, of which they shall be proud to the latest posterity, and not a memento of shame and disgrace.

It will be a fruitless attempt to war against the government, and must result in the most disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it.

The late victories in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi have most triumphantly established the fact that the arms of the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with success in the end.

The country is much better prepared at this time than at the commencement of the war, both in arms and men, to contend successfully with our enemies abroad and put down treason at home. Earnestly anxious for the good of the people of this section, and feeling, as we all should do, a profound solicitude for the welfare of the government in its hour of peril, I am constrained to urge you to accept the terms I now offer you. I am authorized to pay to each man mustered into service bounty and commutation money, the same as all other soldiers who have been or may be mustered regularly into the service.

I am pleased to note the efficient aid rendered the government by the "Safety Committee" of Dahlonega, and cheerfully tender my acknowledgments to them for the timely assistance they have given me as commander of this expedition.

I refer to the patriotic proclamation of his Excellency Joseph E. Brown, in which he clearly portrays to you the sad penalty due those who violate the laws of the State or of the Confederate States. While he nobly exhorts you to return to your duty, and offers his influence to secure your pardon, he will promptly co-operate in suppressing all treasonable manifestations, and sanction the punishment which will certainly fall upon all such as shall continue in insurrection.

Enrolling officers and all good citizens, are requested to aid in carrying out the objects mentioned in these orders, and are assured of prompt assistance should it in any case be necessary.

G. W. LEE, Commanding.

An Appeal to the People of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1862.

In view of the anticipated effect of the Conscript law upon the militia system of the State, on the 12th day of May last I invited the able-bodied men of Alabama, not subject to conscription, to form volunteer companies. That invitation did not receive the attention it merited. The Legislature has adopted no law for the improvement of the militia organization of the State. The impaired condition of that system leaves no means of making the remaining military strength of the State available for its protection and defence except by the formation of volunteer companies.

The State is now threatened from several directions. *Our unscrupulous foe has collected all his resources for one stupendous effort to subjugate and enslave us. He can never repeat the effort. He makes it the crisis of his cause. If foiled in this last desperate struggle, exhausted and dispirited he must yield the contest.* Our brave people may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity to hasten the achievement of peace and independence, by an exhibition of fortitude and courage necessary to defeat the enemy in this last great and convulsive effort. The ultimate triumph of our glorious cause is now clearer than it has ever been. There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburg will be followed by still more decisive results upon other fields. By repeated shocks the enemy's vastly accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbances which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raids; to protect her people and and their property in any assailed quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need be to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its defence. For the accomplishment of these objects she looks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people—too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be desecrated, and their country to be desolated without striking a manly blow in their defence. I therefore call again upon the men and youths of the State, exempted from the service of the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organise themselves into companies to constitute a reserved force, subject to service in this State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when necessity requires it. Their services may never be needed; but it is the part of wisdom and manly courage to be ready. It is the part of folly and cowardice to wait until the enemy's feet is upon our soil, and his musket gleams in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. Shall I call in vain upon Alabamians to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defence? Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warlike strength is not yet exhausted. I send to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before us, they will be ready with as much of the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama! I must appeal to you for your aid to the government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to those now bravely enduring the trials and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Conscript law should be in the service. A considerable number of persons in every part of the State, both officers and privates, who belong to the army and are fit for duty, are lingering at home on various pretexts, while their more manly and patriotic comrades, with ranks thinned and weakened by their absence, bear the shock of an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to conscription are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the enrolling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselves. Now, when the last great struggle of the war is upon us, now, when there is an opportunity to share in the closing triumphs of this great contest now, when our soldiers in the field, standing with fearless resolution amid sufferings and dangers which would appal men less noble and brave, call upon those of like age with themselves for aid and relief, now, when every strong right arm is needed to strike the quick and effective blows which are to give us peace, it is a shame and an iniquity that these two classes of persons should successfully evade the service they owe to their country. Every community owes it to its own reputation and to the country, to give no shelter to those who belong to the two classes above described, and to drive them, by the withering punishment of public scorn, to their proper places. I call upon all the officers, civil and military, of the State, and upon all good and patriotic citizens, to give all their influence, personal or official, to constrain these persons into the path of duty and patriotism, and I especially invoke them to give their aid to the proper officers in arresting and returning those who yield to no gentler means. It may be a disagreeable task, but the end is great and renders it our country's cause, and it is the part of the patriot now to shrink from no task, however disagreeable or dangerous it may be, when the country calls. It is the pride of Alabama that her soldiers never falter upon the battle field. Let no those that none will be permitted to hide under cover of home from their appropriate duty.

In testimony whereof I, John Gill Shorter, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the 22d day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the State the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama.

By the Governor:
P. H. BRITTAN, Secretary of State.

Appeal to the People of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION BY ZEBULON B. VANCE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave to this, [illegible] and, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost overwhelming desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and, whereas, Major General [illegible] commanding the department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the tenth day of February next, shall be relieved from the severer penalties which the articles of war inflict upon the deserter, but that their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave, and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said tenth day of February, shall, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and, upon conviction, be made to suffer death.

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this, my proclamation to all soldiers from this State serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of the opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will cling forever to the names of the deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody contests, and making themselves a name of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, but savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields. And I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence in causing these men to return. Let no one be deceived by the appeal to the patriotism and honor suppose that he can remain at home with impunity. The full power of the State authorities aided if need be by the Confederacy, will be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none assume their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families. They will add nothing to the comforts of their families by hiding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night: they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them, and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears—"Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision and so your Chief Magistrate, I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land unite with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation and our victorious ranks will again be filled and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.

Operations in North Carolina.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Jan. 23.]

The enemy evidently contemplates a simultaneous advance upon all the lines he has selected for an attack, and this at a very early day. *Under the impression, perhaps, that Longstreet has gone to Tennessee to reinforce Bragg,* thus weakening Lee's army, as well as that the same army has been further weakened for the purpose of strengthening our lines in this State, General Burnside thinks the time has come for striking "the rebellion" a mortal blow on the Rappahannock, and in order to make that blow effectual Foster is to try his hand in North Carolina in the way of cutting off railroad communication and raising the blockade of Wilmington by capturing the place. About this Foster expedition, or these Foster expeditions, there has been a good deal of mystification. Either the weather, or trouble in their own camp, or news of the means provided for their reception at the different threatened points, has delayed their movements, perhaps, with the view of providing additional means of offence to counterbalance the additional means of defence which they have ascertained to exist. One or all of these causes may have operated to prevent their moving as per programme; or they may have only been making feints, so far; but we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that within a few hours sail of Wilmington the enemy has the most formidable combined land and sea force he has yet sent out against a single seaport, numbering over one hundred transports, at least two "Monitors," and possibly other less formidable iron-clads, with some eighteen or twenty heavily armed wooden vessels of war; the transports being sufficient to carry twenty-five thousand men at least, while a similar force may be sent overland. This latter supposition, although highly probable is, more conjectural. May we not, in view of these facts, expect the enemy's feined movements to be soon changed into a real and formidable attack? Have we any assurance that the storm, when it does burst, will not burst upon us? On the contrary, have we not every warning to put our house in order and be prepared for whatever may come not indulging in a false security because the attack has not already come, and therefore felicitating ourselves with the notion that it cannot or will not come at all?

We do not say that the formidable preparations now made or making at Beaufort are certainly designed for the capture of this place, or that they may not possibly receive another direction. *They may have reference to Charleston; but the appearance of things certainly gives a strong preponderance of weight to the opinion that indicates this point as at least their first destination.*

No doubt the enemy would much prefer to get possession of the railroad at Weldon, or even at Goldsboro, but he has found that, with our troops moving on an interior line, we can always concentrate a sufficient force to repel him at any point distant from his base of operations and of transportation, to wit: his fleets. Hence is rendered probable his attack on Wilmington, since, in such attack he may expect to receive the assistance of his navy.

This same co-operation of ships or gunboats will determine the character and direction of the spring campaign in the Southwest, now that the rivers of that section are or will soon be in boatable order. We may expect the enemy to make all the use of this arm that he possibly can during the next three months and a half, and hence may we look for seaboard attacks and river raids.

Let us hope for the best. The night of our fierce trial draws towards a close and day is at hand; but once more, for a short time, the gloom may close in apparently thicker and more impervious than ever. But out of this darkness will come light, which will grow brighter and brighter until the perfect day.

No Chance for Peace.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 3.]

Peace between the two belligerents can only be safe where it is an agreed and settled peace. The war between the North and South may relapse into merely nominal hostilities; fighting may cease altogether; and, by a tacit understanding, the greater portion of the belligerent armies may be disbanded or furloughed. The population of the two countries may earnestly desire peace, and even enter upon a mutual commerce; every indication of the cessation of actual war and the abatement of mutual rancor may exist; still, no reliance could be placed upon the existence of peace until definitely settled and agreed upon by the two belligerent governments.

Herein consists the great obstacle to a speedy peace. The pride of the North, the obstinacy of the Puritanic race, the stubborn malignity of a baffled and defeated abolition administration, are difficulties arising on the very threshold of the subject. Then there are great intrinsic embarrassments besetting the task. Where is there presented so magnificent an empire as that which must constitute the subject of division? The Americans are a people, above all others in the world, greedy of land. The acquisition of land has been the passion of the people and of their common government from the beginning of their career. Nor was the *sacra auri fames* more universal or intense in the corrupt days of Rome than has been the greed for land among the American people through all the existence of the American Union. The original emigrant abandoned the other continent chiefly because he was there debarred, by various circumstances, from the acquisition of ever so few acres which he might call his own. Since the Norman conquest the lower and middle classes of the Anglo-Saxon race had been strangers to the privilege, the natural right and the peculiar pleasure of owning land. Our continent was settled in the first instance by a race famished, by six centuries deprivation, for the possession of land. From the disembarkation at Jamestown this has always been the ruling passion of the American population, almost exclusively agriculturists as they were. The great drawback to the agricultural development of our country has been their hunger for land, each farmer persistently cultivating three times as large an area as his force of labor would justify, and therefore bestowing only a third of the pains which was due upon what he cultivated.

This passion for land has been collective, as well as individual. Washington and Patrick Henry were great land cormorants, but not more greedy than their cotemporaries. And these great men made land getting one of the leading ideas of the great government which they established. Jefferson, though a moderate land owner individually, exhibited by land the appetite and digestive powers of an anaconda in his official capacity. He caused the great Western plains to be explored, the Rocky Mountains to be penetrated, and the shores of the Pacific Ocean to be visited, discovered, explored and claimed, in the name of the United States of America. He crushed, with a high hand, the incipient conspiracy for an independent Mississippi empire. He purchased Louisiana.

Even John Quincy Adams, the representative man of New England, the leader of weavers, shoe, glove and ready made clothes makers, clock pedlers and travelling takers of that sort of [illegible] [illegible] inspiration of land acquisition while federal Secretary of State, and purchased Florida, through he surrendered Texas.

The sectional quarrel which grew up between North and South originated partly in this thirst for land. One of the objects of the abolition agitation was to exclude the South from the vacant public domain and to secure it all for the North. The immediate quarrel on which the Union was split asunder was the quarrel over Kansas and Kansas, commenced by the two sections in 1850.

There can be no settled, agreed peace between the two belligerents in this Central war without an amicable division of the magnificent domain which has heretofore been held as the common property of the Union. Is Maryland to go altogether to the North, or to be divided according to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] each of its divisions? The integrity of Virginia can never be yielded either by the commonwealth herself or by the confederacy which has guaranteed it. Will the North stand upon having the new State of Kanawha as one item of peace? Are the unroving Kentucky and Missouri to be given up by the confederacy, or they are ... [illegible] will the South insist that the territorial portion of ... [illegible] ... These questions, whether States are to be divided or not, ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... At length established a policy and a set of principles which serve in some sort to relieve her peace negotiations of the embarrassments which once beset them of new ... [illegible] ... Nevertheless, all previously settled principles of international ... Napoleon the Great, and the leading European Powers under the hypocritical title of the Holy Alliance, set to work with callous indifference to all national instincts and traditions, to establish boundaries, create governments and dispose of peoples with a single eye to providing effective checks and balances of power. Since, however, the arbitrary arrangement of 1815 the public opinion of Europe has again been condensed with reference to what are there accepted as principles of recognized and enlightened justice, and little difficulty is experienced now in adjusting satisfactory terms of peace at the conclusion of the brief wars which now rarely occur among her Powers, great and small.

But on this continent we are without a system of public polity by which to arrange the terms of a settlement. The pride of either party to the existing conflict can find no excuse for concession in any great public principles of general acceptance. The concessions of either party, requiring their persistent adhesion to obnoxious demands, can find no support in rules and precedents which have been established by other States alike circumstanced in previous negotiations. The difficulty of adjusting the terms of a peace mutually satisfactory in such a case and under such circumstances as ours are very great, and years may elapse after the cessation of active hostilities before they can be definitely determined.

Capture of the Town of Woodbury, Tenn.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 31, 1863.

A special despatch to the Constitutionalist, dated Hinesville, Tenn., January 29, says that Morgan dashed into Woodbury this morning, and the Yankees stampeded. We now hold the town.

Cumberland Gap.

Information was received at Jonesboro', Tenn., on the 14th ult., to the effect that a federal force was moving against Cumberland Gap. The Express says:—Warm work is expected there soon from the indications of the times. Our forces are confident of their ability to hold the place.

Pryor on the Blackwater.

CARRSVILLE, Isle of Wight, Jan. 30, 1863.

Brigadier General COLSTON, Petersburg, Va.:—

GENERAL—This morning, at four o'clock, the enemy, under Major General Peck, attacked me at Kelly's store, eight miles from Suffolk. After three hours severe fighting, we repulsed them at all points and held the field. Their force is represented by prisoners, to be between ten and fifteen thousand. My loss in killed and wounded will not exceed fifty—no prisoners. I regret that Col. Poage is among the killed. We inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. Respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF ST. GEORGE TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d instant announces the death of St. George Tucker, brother of Beverley, at Charlottesville, on the 24th January.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The rebel authorities appear to be greatly troubled in regard to the financial policy. In view of the long duration of the war, it is recommended that inducements and coercements to funding shall be applied. Anything tending to contract the present condition of the currency is deprecated. An expansion is strongly urged, and also a provision constituting Treasury notes legal tender.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of 2d inst. says that movements in manufactured tobacco during the previous week were very heavy, prices stiffening as the stock decreases. Quotations were from 55 cents to $1 85, according to grade and quality.

THE PRICE OF GOLD IN RICHMOND.

In Richmond on the 3d inst. gold was said to be advancing. Brokers were asking $2 25 premium. Sterling exchange is quoted at $2 25 and Northern exchange at $1 40 premium.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A resolution to inquire into the causes of the New Orleans disaster was laid upon the table in the rebel House of Representatives by a vote of ninety-seven to forty.

A bill had been introduced in the rebel Senate to enrol as conscripts all white males fit for military duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in the employment of the government, and to fill the places they vacate with competent persons unfit for such duty.

Police Intelligence.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit twos on the People's Bank, of Derby Line, Vermont, were put into circulation in the upper part of the city on Wednesday night, and quite a number of the bills were passed before the police got wind of the affair. David Hall was arrested by officer Gambling, of the Eighth precinct, on charge of passing one of the counterfeits at the drinking saloon, No. 453 Broadway. A man named Henry Stewart, who was in the prisoner's company at the time, was also arrested on suspicion. Upon searching Hall at the station house, Sergeant Slater found three of the counterfeits ingeniously secreted in the lining of his coat. The accused were taken before Justice Quackenbush who committed them for examination. The counterfeit in question is not a very deceptive one, the paper on which the bills are printed being exceedingly flimsy, and the engraving anything but first class. Persons who have been imposed upon will do well to call upon Justice Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Effects of the Late Storm—Rebel Claims of a Victory in the Late Fight on the Blackwater, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4, 1863.

The flag of truce steamboat New York arrived to-day at noon from City Point, bringing down seven hundred and fifty-three Union prisoners from Richmond, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford, of the Third New York infantry, who reports that more prisoners are there ready to be exchanged.

News has reached here that an unknown schooner had sunk on Middle Ground, between Old Point and Cape Charles, and that the crew were clinging to the rigging. Captain J. M. Hunt immediately despatched a steamer to their relief.

One other schooner is aground near Old Point, and four are aground on the bar between Sewall's Point and the Rip Raps.

The storm was very severe, but has abated.

The steamer Monitor, which was aground night before last, has got off. She is loaded with horses, and as soon as she takes in her coal she will leave for North Carolina.

We hear of two more schooners ashore between here and Cape Henry. It is expected that all these schooners will be got off by the steamtugs sent to their relief.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

The steamer sent to save the crew of the schooner sunk on the Middle Ground has not returned.

The Southern papers all claim a rebel victory at Nansemond, near Suffolk, on Saturday last.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4, 1863.

The News from Charleston—Is it Reliable?—The Rebel General Pryor and his Recent Battle with Corcoran—The Merrimac a Bugbear—The Patrick Henry to Run the Blockade—Her Strength—Affairs at Norfolk—Paymasters' Difficulties—Sleighriding in Norfolk, &c.

Late Richmond advices have reached us this morning, from which I learn that (according to rebel statements) the blockade of Charleston harbor has been raised by two rams engaging our fleet, sinking the United States gunboat Mercedita and compelling the State of Georgia, or some other vessel, to strike her flag, but allowing her to escape in a sinking condition. Whether the story is true or not cannot be determined until official advices are received from Capt. Armstrong, commanding the State of Georgia. If, however, the rebels tell as much truth about this affair as that of Roger A. Pryor, on the 30th ult., near Suffolk, no fears need be entertained for the safety of our blockaders in Charleston bay. The Southern papers claim that Pryor was met by our forces, numbering from ten to fifteen thousand, and that after a fight of ten hours he drove us from the battle field with heavy loss. While, however, admitting a considerable loss of life on the rebel side, the Petersburg *Express* publishes an official despatch from Pryor, estimating our loss at five hundred killed and thousands wounded, all of whom are accommodated in houses at Suffolk, which proving inadequate to contain them, compelled Major General Peck to seize the churches and to convert them into hospitals. While the official report of our medical director states our loss in this affair at twenty-five killed and eighty wounded, the rebel braggart, Pryor, endeavors to shield himself and his compulsory retreat by falsehoods. However, the character of this man is too well known, and no one therefore will believe any of his statements.

A number of the Suffolk prisoners were brought here and placed on board one of the transports, under guard. The majority of them are representatives of the "white trash" of Dixie, but a few seem to be intelligent fellows. From the latter I learn that the cry of "Merrimac" is merely a bugbear, and calculated to deceive our government. While the Richmond—as this monster is called—is really ready for operations, and ready to pay us a visit at any moment, her advent is coming to Hampton Roads will be merely to convey the Patrick Henry, has the Yorktown, past our fleet at the mouth of the James river.

The Patrick Henry is a fast side-wheel steamer, and took a prominent part in the engagement in Hampton Roads on the 8th and 9th of March last. After the defeat of the Merrimac No. 1, the Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Beaufort, Teaser and others, having first come to Norfolk, got out of harm's way by going to Richmond, where they still remain. One of two of the above named vessels were either captured or destroyed, and the remainder have been materially strengthened and made ready for sea service.

It is, therefore, highly probable that the Patrick Henry will very soon endeavor to make her exit from the James river to join her consorts, the Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane in depredating on our commerce. The Navy Department is fully advised of these facts, and should take such precautions as will either destroy or effectually hem in these piratical craft with our largely increased and effective navy. The Patrick Henry mounts eight heavy guns, and is strongly iron-plated. Her speed is estimated at twelve knots, and if she once gains the high seas no vessel in our navy will be able to compete with her in speed excepting the Vanderbilt, and this vessel cannot pursue all the rebel privateers at once.

Affairs in Norfolk are almost at a standstill. Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele attends to his usual routine business, and beyond this nothing of any moment occurs. Owing to the late extensive smuggling operations, Major General Dix has determined to grant no more permits to introduce goods for wholesale trade. As soon as this fact became known, a number of speculators banded together to buy up all the flour then in Norfolk, in order to monopolize the trade and run up prices.

General Viele, however, upset the calculations of these would be monopolists by issuing the following order:—

ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,
NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2, 1863.

It having been reported to these headquarters that parties have been and now are buying up all the flour in the city, thus increasing the price by monopolizing the sale, with a view to their own profit and to the manifest injury of the public,

It is hereby ordered that such purchases and sales are null and void, and will be immediately cancelled. All parties concerned will appear at once at these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier General E. L. VIELE.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant Adjutant General.

It is but justice to say that the late heavy haul of contraband goods, amounting to upwards of $20,000, does not demonstrate that the goods came from Norfolk. A large lot of salt has been landed at Roanoke Island and thence transported into the interior of North Carolina. The system adopted by General Viele is to the effect that no one man can take outside of our pickets more goods than is supposed to suffice for the use of his family. If any one exceeds his permit the pickets detain and send him back to Norfolk, to report to the Provost Marshal at once.

Yesterday morning Captain Edwin Ludlow, Assistant Quartermaster at Norfolk, received about $10,000 from Washington wherewith to pay off his employes; but this sum is not sufficient by one-half to pay arrearages alone. Captain Ludlow has had a great deal to contend against; but he has at all times administered his department to the satisfaction of his superiors, and there is no quartermaster in the service whose record is as complete or competent as that of Captain Ludlow. If justice was done to this efficient officer his reward would be a pair of lieutenant colonel's shoulder straps.

Captain Thomas A. P. Champlin, Commissary of Subsistence at Norfolk, is also deserving of more than a passing notice. Captain Champlin came to Norfolk almost immediately after its occupation by our troops, and was for a time Acting Quartermaster and Commissary. Since then he has established an extensive bake house, and supplies good and wholesome bread not only to our troops and government employes, but also to the poor and loyal citizens of Norfolk.

Among one of the few luxuries found at Norfolk is a sleighride. The snow, which has covered the ground to the depth of about eighteen inches, is good and solid, and the streets, unlike the great metropolis, being unencumbered with railroad tracks, are resounding with the merry jingle of sleighbells. The weather is cold and the sky overcast. The prospects for another heavy fall of snow are very bright.

MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE DEATH OF JOHN SLOWEY.—At a special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New York Fire Department convened at Firemen's Hall on Thursday evening, February 5, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has summoned to that bourne from which no traveller returns our deeply cherished friend and associate, John Slowey, ex-Foreman of Lafayette Engine Company 19, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty at the recent fire in Cherry street; and whereas this sad event demands from us an expression of the feelings of deep and abiding sorrow which fill our hearts by the loss of one who, while living, to know was to love; and now that he lives no more, it is our sad privilege to mourn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of John Slowey we have lost one who was ever ready to counsel and advise us in all matters tending to the support and elevation of our beloved institution, and during his connection with this body, was endeared to us all by the possession of those many virtues which constitute and mark the man, and won for himself a place in our hearts which time cannot efface.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our late friend and companion, and we tender our heartfelt condolence to the company with which he was so long connected, his many friends, and to his bereaved family, and pray that He who ruleth on high will be with them in this the hour of their sorrow; and now that his mortal remains are about to be taken to their last resting place, and we shall see him no more among us, we will console ourselves with the reflection that his spirit has taken flight to a better world, while his memory will ever be green in our hearts.

Resolved, That this body, together with the respective companies, attend the funeral of our deceased associate, and that the various apparatus and houses be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Fire Department attend the funeral of the late John Slowey, on Friday, February 6, at half-past twelve o'clock, in the Bowery, right resting on Broome street, the various companies wearing their respective mourning badges, the officers with trumpets draped in mourning, the Chief and Assistant Engineers acting as marshals; the fire alarm bells to be tolled during the solemnities; the Fire Department banner, in charge of a delegation from the various companies; and that the Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the Trustees and the Exempt Association, be invited to unite with us in performing the last tribute of respect to the lamented deceased.

TIMOTHY D. WEST, Chairman.

A. A. JONES, Secretary.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Rebel Reports Relative to Affairs off Charleston.

The Port Completely Blockaded by Iron-Clads.

An Attack on the City Momentarily Expected, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

The reports in regard to the encounter off Charleston harbor, being from rebel sources, are doubtless greatly exaggerated. There has been no interruption of the blockade, and no such assumption will be admitted by the government.

A telegram was received to-day from Fortress Monroe, saying:—

"General Dix is in receipt of rebel news from Charleston to the 3d instant, at which time that port was thoroughly blockaded, the Union iron-clads lying inside of the wooden vessels. The former were not with the fleet at the time of the attack on the 1st inst.

"*An attack on the city was momentarily expected.*

"A despatch boat, with an official account from Admiral Dupont is hourly expected."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 5, 1863.

The extreme cold weather of the past three days has made the roads hard and more passable, although very rough.

The pressure for leave of absence under the recent order granting a limited number of furloughs to officers and soldiers, is very great.

There is every indication that the enemy have very much weakened their forces on the opposite side of the river, relying upon the impossibility of any movement being made under existing circumstances. They no longer make their former display of tents by day and picket fires by night. There are also but few pickets to be seen on the opposite side. Last night, notwithstanding the extreme cold, but few fires were visible, and below Fredericksburg, where heretofore they have been very numerous, only three were to be seen.

This morning a heavy snow storm commenced, which towards evening changed to rain, and the prospect now is that the muddy time is to be re-inaugurated.

This morning there was considerable ice in the river and at the mouth of Aquia Creek, in which the regular mail boat got stuck so that she could not be extricated, and the Portsmouth was finally despatched to her place leaving about 1 P. M.

Our Falmouth Correspondence.

FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 3, 1863.

Cold Weather on the Rappahannock—The Forest Disappearing—Wood Cutting Scarce—General Sumner's New Command—The Recent News from Charleston—Effect in Fredericksburg—Music, &c., &c.

The mild, springlike weather which we have enjoyed for some time past changed yesterday afternoon, and was succeeded by a decidedly "cold snap." A light fall of dry snow half covered the ground this morning, and will, it is presumed, in this changeful climate, soon add its quota to the mud, which we were led to hope was rapidly drying up. If the present temperature continues, however, the roads will soon be all that can be desired in the way of hardness, although teamsters and beasts of burden might find a smoother surface preferable, and it will require several days of this weather to give a sufficiently tough crust to prevent baggage wagons breaking through in many places and half burying themselves in the semi-liquid material beneath. It is the general opinion of the oldest and most weather wise denizens of this village that until the winter, and, indeed, the first month of spring, is well over, roads on which travel is possible are not to be looked for, and this idea also pervades the army, which rests, waiting in a state of almost listless apathy for the warm sun of April. Although the troops are not positively in winter quarters, the woods are fast disappearing, and log huts of comfortable and picturesque, if not always elegant, appearance taking their place. If the Army of the Potomac should remain but a short time longer on the north bank of the Rappahannock, the immense forests which once covered Stafford county will have passed away, leaving but a solitary tree here and there, or, at most, a few scattered groves, as mementoes of their former glory. Already we hear complaints that wood is so scarce that it can with difficulty be procured for fuel, and, as coal seems here to be an unknown luxury, we can only pray Heaven to pity the inhabitants of this desolated region, at least until the winter is past.

A well authenticated report says that Major General Sumner, lately in command of the right grand division, has been ordered to an important command in the West, headquarters to be at St. Louis. His staff yet remain here, but will follow him to his new field of operations. It is also currently reported, on good authority, that the "grand division" system is to be dispensed with, and in relation to this I might add that it is well known that General Hooker has been long opposed to the present arrangement. Many and important changes are also to be made in the organization of the different corps d'armee, the precise nature of which is yet unknown.

The news of the destruction of several of our gunboats off Charleston harbor, which we have just received through the Richmond papers, has caused unbounded exultation among the rebels—in some cases, it seems, mingled with disgust at our pertinacity, or, as they affect to regard it, obstinacy, in carrying on a hopeless contest. As an instance of this feeling I may mention that Col. Teal, our flag of truce officer, was yesterday saluted with the inquiry from a rebel officer, "Why on earth, Colonel, don't your men go away and let us go home?" As yet, however, bearing in mind the sources of our information, we are inclined to accept the whole account *cum grano salis*.

Last night the monotony of existence in Falmouth was broken by a serenade given to Col. Jennings, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, and temporary Military Governor of the town during the absence of Col. Brook. The music was decidedly good, recalling vividly the strains of Grafulla. With this exception, everything has remained "quiet along the Rappahannock."

The New York State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1863.

The State Medical Society have elected the following officers:—President, Daniel P. Bissell, of Utica; Vice President, Joel Foster, of New York; Secretary, Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany; Treasurer, John V. P. Quackenbush, of Albany.

A communication was received from the State society of Massachusetts relating gross abuses in the ambulance service and other departments of the medical service in the army.

Dr. J. Swinburne, of Albany, gave a history of his experience on the field of battle, pointing out abuses existing and suggesting remedies which had occurred to him and which he had already submitted to ex-Governor Morgan in an official report.

A committee, consisting of Dr. John Swinburne and Dr. S. D. Willard, was appointed to communicate with other State secretaries and act with the Governor of the State, on behalf of the Medical Society, to secure such reforms as are necessary for the safety and comfort of the volunteers on the field of battle, and for the more speedy transfer of wounded soldiers to their homes. Several very interesting papers were read, mainly relating to subjects suggested by the present war.

Adjourned.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Arabia, from Boston—L A Heyer and David Arklay, of Boston; Alfred Reed, Jr, of Roxbury; Chas E St John, Edmund S Munro, Lyman Grimes, E A Abel, J S Master, L Weddiger, J L Lanman and Charles Edmenstone, of New York; L O Calvin and H Maxson, of Philadelphia; A Seligman and J L Cohenholm, of San Francisco; Mr Everett, of St John, NB; Hugh Colliner and wife, of St Stephens, NB; David Morgan, of Quebec; G F Coulson, of Toronto; E Ybarra, of Cuba; John Nixon, of Isle of Jersey; H Families, of England; Capt N Arzocloff and Mr Schutz and two friends, of Russia—27. For Halifax—Harrison H Elliott and Samuel Ford, of Boston; Samuel B Matthews, of Chelsea; E Baxton, of Worcester; Capt Osias Sprague, of Barnstable; J Edward Barnaby, G A DeWolf, E R Wiswell, Robert Belloni and F Blanchard and wife, of New York; C Sanderson, of Yarmouth; Capt N O Morris, of Truro; S P Chase, of Cornwallis; E Corning, of Yarmouth; T D Archibald, J Taylor, John Fizell and J B Baker, of Halifax; H Morrison and wife and George Hibbard, of Nova Scotia; Francois Pons, of Montreal; Capt George McClellan, of Londonderry—24. Total, 51.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue.

The following nominations were confirmed in the executive session of the Senate on Tuesday:—

MAINE—Nathaniel J. Miller, Portland, Collector, First district; Nathaniel G. Marshall, do., Assessor, do.; Jesse S. Lyford, Lewiston, Collector, Second district; Hannibal Belcher, Farmington, Assessor, do.; Peter E. Sanborn, Readfield, Collector, Third district; George W. Wilcox, Gardiner, Assessor, do.; Aaron A. Wing, Bangor, Collector, Fourth district; Geo. P. Sewall, Oldtown, Assessor, do.; John West Franklin, Collector, Fifth district; Nathaniel A. Joy, Ellsworth, Assessor, do.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—James M. Lovering, Exeter, Collector, First district; George M. Herring, Farmington, Assessor, do.; John Kimball, Concord, Collector, Second district; Daniel P. Wheeler, Oxford, Collector, Third district; Bolavar Lovell, Papermill village, Assessor, do.

VERMONT—Jos. Poland, Montpelier, Collector, First district; Wm. C. Kittredge, Fairhaven, Assessor, do.; Geo. A. Merrill, St. Johnsbury, Collector, Second district; Thos. E. Powers, Woodstock, Assessor, do; Carlos Baxter, Burlington, Collector, Third district; Henry C. Adams, Alburg Springs, Assessor, do.

MASSACHUSETTS—Walter C Durfee, Fall River, Collector, First district; Chas. G. Davis, Plymouth, Assessor, do.; Chas. P. Huntington, Milton, Collector, Second district; Elias S. Beals, North Weymouth, Assessor, do.; James W. Stone, Boston, Collector, Third district; Jas. Ritchie, do., Assessor, do.; John Sargent, do., Collector, Fourth district; Otis Clapp, do., Assessor, do.; J. Vincent Browne, Salem, Collector, Fifth district; Amos Noyes, Newburyport, Assessor, do.; Geo. Cogswell, Haverhill, Collector, Sixth district; Chas. Hudson, Lexington, Assessor, do.; John Nesmith, Lowell, Collector, Seventh district; C. C. Esty, Framingham, Assessor, do.; Adin Thayer, Worcester, Collector, Eighth district; Ivers Phillips, do., Assessor, do.; Daniel W. Alvord, Greenfield, Collector, Ninth district; Amasa Norcross, Fitchburg, Assessor, do.; Edward R. Tinker, North Adams, Collector, Tenth district; Chas. N. Emerson, Pittsfield, Assessor, do.

RHODE ISLAND—L. B. Frieze, Providence, Collector, First district; Thomas G. Turner, do., Assessor, do.; Wm. D Brayton, Warwick, Collector, Second district, Wm. A. Pirce, Johnston, Assessor, do.

CONNECTICUT—Alphonso C. Crosby, Rockville, Assessor, First district; John Woodruff, New Haven, Collector, Second district; John B Wright, Clinton, Assessor, do.; Ezra Dean, Woodstock, Collector, Third district; Jesse S. Ely, Norwich, Assessor, do. David F. Hollister, Bridgeport, Collector, Fourth district, Reuben Rockwell, Colebrook, Assessor, do.

NEW YORK—George F. Carman, Patchogue, Suffolk county, Collector, First district, Henry W. Eastman, Roslyn, Queens county, Assessor, do. John Williams, do., Assessor, Second district, Henry C. Bowen, do, Collector, Third district Wm. E. Robinson, do., Assessor do. John Mack, New York, Collector, Fourth district, Pierre C. Van Wyck, do. Assessor, do., Joseph Hoxie, do. Collector, Fifth district, Geo. F. Bellows, do., Assessor, do Wm Orton, do., Collector, Sixth district, John F. Cleveland, do., Assessor, do., Marshall B. Blake, do, Collector, Seventh district, Geo F Steinbrenner do., Assessor, do., Geo. P. Putnam, do., Collector, Eighth district. Anthony J Bleecker, do, Assessor, do Edgar Ketchum do, Collector, Ninth district Homer Franklin, do Assessor, do., Horace M. Dewey, Mount Kisco, Assessor, Tenth district, John G. Wilkin, Middletown, Collector, Eleventh district, Jas. L. Curtis, Cochecton, Assessor, do.; Joshua T Waterman, Hudson, Collector, Twelfth district, Jas. Mackin, Fishkill Landing, Assessor, do., Frederick Cooke, Catskill, Assessor, Thirteenth district, Theo. Townsend, Albany, Collector, Fourteenth district John G Treadwell, Albany, Assessor, Fourteenth do., Gideon Reynolds, Troy, Collector, Fifteenth district, Philip H Neher, Granville, Washington county, Assessor, do., Walter A Baird, Chestertown, Collector, Sixteenth district Lawrence Myers, Plattsburg, Assessor, do Erasmus D. Brooks, Potsdam, Collector, Seventeenth district. Uriah D Hecker, Malone, Assessor, do., Jas H. Burr, Gloversville, Collector, Eighteenth district George T Hanford, Schenectady, Assessor, do, Geo W Ernst, Cooperstown, Collector, Nineteenth district Hannibal Sandford, Norwich, Assessor, do., Lawrence L. Merry, Ilion, Collector, Twentieth district, Nelson J. Beach, Watson, Assessor, do Thomas H. Walker, Utica, Collector, Twenty-first district, Chas. H. Penniman, Rome, Assessor, do., Ralph H. Avery, Wampsville, Madison county, Collector, Twenty-second district, Leonard Amos Wright, Oswego county, Assessor, do Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse, Collector, Twenty-third district, Wm. Gordon, Syracuse, Assessor, do., Wm. A. Haney, Port Byron, Collector, Twenty-fourth district, Jas. W. Oakes, Ontario, Wayne county, Assessor, Twenty-fourth district, Lewis Peck, Phelps, [illegible], Twenty fifth district, [illegible], Binghamton, Collector, Twenty sixth district, Alfred Wells, Ithaca, Assessor, do.; Baynard F. Benton, Corning, Collector, Twenty-seventh district; John I. Nicks, Elmira, Assessor, Twenty-seventh district, John W. Graves, Bolivar, Assessor, Twenty-eighth district, John B. Halstead, Castile, Wyoming county, Collector, Twenty-ninth district; James P. Murphy, Lockport, Assessor, do., [illegible], Collector, Thirtieth district, [illegible], Assessor, do., [illegible], Collector, Thirty first district, Henry W. Woodward, Fredonia, Assessor, do. [illegible], New York, Collector, Thirty second district, [illegible], Assessor, do.

NEW JERSEY—William H. Sharp, Salem, Collector, First district, Josiah G. Dennis, Carpenter's Landing, Assessor, do., Stephen B. Smith, Pennington, Collector, Second district, George W. [illegible], Assessor, do., Third district, [illegible], Collector, Fourth district, [illegible], Paterson, Assessor, do.; Daniel M. Wilson, Newark, Collector, Fifth district, George A. Halsey, do., Assessor, do.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jasper Harding, Philadelphia, Collector, First district, Washington Keith, Philadelphia, Assessor, do. John H. Diehl, Philadelphia, Collector, Second district, Thomas W. Sweeney, Philadelphia, Assessor, do., Wm. J Wainwright, Philadelphia, Collector, Third district, J. Fletcher Budd, Philadelphia, Assessor, do., John H Riley, Philadelphia, Collector, Fourth district, [illegible], Philadelphia, Assessor, do., John W. [illegible], Doylestown, Collector, Fifth district. [illegible], Germantown, Philadelphia, Assessor, do., [illegible], Norristown, Collector, Sixth district, [illegible], Allentown, Assessor, do. William Baker, West-chester, Collector, Seventh district. Thomas W. Cheney, do., Assessor, do. Isaac [illegible], Reading, Collector, Eighth district, Alexander F. [illegible], do., Assessor, do. Alexander H Hood, Lancaster, Collector, Ninth district [illegible], do., Assessor, do.; [illegible], Pottsville, Assessor, Tenth district, John [illegible], Collector, do., [illegible], Easton, Collector, [illegible], Assessor, do., [illegible], Eleventh district, [illegible], Wilkesbarre, Collector, Twelfth district, [illegible] F. Penniman, Scranton, Collector, Twelfth district, [illegible], Collector, Thirteenth district, Benjamin F. [illegible], Assessor, do., Adam J Fahnestock, Harrisburg, Collector, Fourteenth district, [illegible], Assessor, do., Levi Kauffman, [illegible], Collector, Fifteenth district, Horace [illegible], York, Assessor, do., Edward [illegible], Collector, Sixteenth district, Robert G. Harper, Gettysburg, Assessor, do., James J. Hayes, Johnstown, Collector, Seventeenth district, Thomas P. Campbell, Huntingdon, Assessor, do., George Bubb, Williamsport, Collector, Eighteenth district, George Boal, Boalsburg, Assessor, do., John D. [illegible], Erie, Collector, Nineteenth district, Daniel [illegible], Assessor, do., Wm. F. Clark, [illegible], Collector, Twentieth district, Joseph H. Leithart, do., Assessor, do.; Jasper H Thompson, Uniontown, Collector, Twenty first district, D. W. Shryock, Greensburg, Assessor, do., John Sidle, Pittsburg, Collector, Twenty-second district; Henry A. Weaver, do., Assessor, do., Isaiah Nye White, Allegheny, Collector, Twenty-third district; Samuel Harris Butler, Assessor, do.; David Sankey, New Castle, Collector, Twenty-fourth district, Samuel Ingram, Beaver, Assessor, do.

DELAWARE—Charles D. D. Ivey, Dover, Collector, First district; John P. McLear, Wilmington, Assessor, do.

MARYLAND—Jas. T. McCullough, Elkton, Collector, First district; Geo. M. Russum, Denton, Assessor, do.; Jas. L. Ridgely, Baltimore, Collector, Second district; John W Webster, Thomas Bell, Assessor, do.; Wm. E. Beale, Baltimore, Assessor, Third district; Fredk. Schley, Frederick, Collector, Fourth district; Elias Davis, Lonaconing, Assessor, do.; George W. Dawson, Poolsville, Collector, Fifth district; William Welling, Clarksville, Assessor, do.

KENTUCKY—George D. Blakely, Russellville, Collector, First district; Charles S. Todd, Owensboro, Assessor, do.; Wm. H. Spencer, Greensburg, Assessor, Second district; Philip Speed, Louisville, Collector, Third district; Edgar Needham, do., Assessor, do.; Richard Apperson, Mount Sterling, Collector, Fourth district, A. L. Greer, Covington, Assessor, do.

OHIO—Thomas Spooner, Cincinnati, Collector, First district; Charles R. Fosdick, do., Assessor, do.; R. M. W. Taylor, do., Collector, Second district; James Fullan, do., Assessor, do.; John L. Martin, Dayton, Collector, Third district; Wm. Miller, Lebanon, Assessor, do.; W. F. M. Wright, Urbana, Collector, Fourth district; James Walker, Bellefontaine, Assessor, do.; Shelby Taylor, Lima, Collector, Fifth district; Geo. W. Beery, Upper Sandusky, Assessor, do.; David Sanders, Wilmington, Collector, Sixth district; Daniel H. Murphy, Ripley, Assessor, do.; A. P. Stone, Columbus, Collector, Seventh district; Isaac F. Barrett, Spring Valley, Assessor, do.; Isaac Ranney, Delaware, Collector, Eighth district; C. S. Hamilton, Marysville, Assessor, do.; John F. Dewey, Norwalk, Collector, Ninth district; Luther A. Hall, Tiffin, Assessor, do.; S. A. Raymond, Toledo, Collector, Tenth district; Z. E. Graham, Perrysburg, Assessor, do.; John Campbell, Ironton, Collector, Eleventh district; Daniel McFarland, Portsmouth, Assessor, do.; Nathan Denny, Circleville, Collector, Twelfth district; Chas. F. Schaeffer, Lancaster, Assessor, do.; Albert A. Guthrie, Zanesville, Collector, Thirteenth district; Benj. Grant, Mount Vernon, Assessor, do.; W. H. Bates, Elyria, Collector, Fourteenth district; Aaron Pardee, Wadsworth, Assessor, do.; Elakim H. Moore, Athens, Collector, Fifteenth district; Israel R. Waters, Marietta, Assessor, do.; Chas. J. Albright, Cambridge, Collector, Sixteenth district; John H. Burnhill, New Philadelphia, Assessor, do.; Joseph R. Arter, New Lisbon, Collector, Seventeenth district; Jos. C. McCleery, Warrington, Assessor, do.; Richard C. Parsons, Cleveland, Collector, Eighteenth district; John E. Hurlbut, do., Assessor, do.; Henry Fassett, Ashtabula, Collector, Nineteenth district; Horace Y. Beebe, Ravenna, Assessor, do.

INDIANA—Horace B. Shepard, Vincennes, Collector, First district; Jas. G. Hutchinson, do., Assessor, do.; Henry Crawford, New Albany, Collector, Second district; Thos. C. Slaughter, Corydon, Assessor, do.; John S. S. Hunter, Bloomington, Collector, Third district; Wm. F. Browning, do., Assessor, do.; Jas. L. Yater, Aurora, Collector, Fourth district; U. V. Kyger, Brookville, Assessor, do.; Samuel W. Harlan, Muncie, Collector, Fifth district; John Varyan, Richmond, Assessor, do.; Theo. P. Haughey, Indianapolis, Collector, Sixth district; Wm. A. Bradshaw, Indianapolis, Assessor, do.; John G. Grain, Rockville, Collector, Seventh district; James Farrington, Terre Haute, Assessor, do.; John L. Smith, Stockwell, Collector, Eighth district; Joseph Potter, Delphi, Assessor, do.; John F. Dodds, Logansport, Collector, Ninth district; David Turner, Crown Point, Assessor, do.; Warren H. Withers, Fort Wayne, Collector, Tenth district; James S. Frazer, Warsaw, Assessor, do.; Dewitt C. Chipman, Noblesville, Collector, Eleventh district; Winburn R. Pierce, Anderson, Assessor, do.

MISSOURI—Elmund H. Gardner, St. Louis, Collector, First district; Theophilus Papin, St. Louis, Assessor, do.; John E. Mensa, Washington, Collector, Second district; Daniel Q. Gale, Washington, Assessor, do.; C. B. Wilkinson, St. Joseph, Collector, Third district; Joseph A. Hay, Lagrange, Assessor, do.

ILLINOIS—George Schneider, Chicago, Collector, First district, Phillip Wadsworth, do., Assessor, do.; Wait Talcott, Rockford, Collector, Second district; Duncan Ferguson, do., Assessor, do.; Henry A. Mix, Oregon, Collector, Third district; Laster H. Robinson, Morrison, Assessor, do.; Seth C. Sherman, Quincy, Collector, Fourth district; Wm. D. Henderson, Aledo, Assessor, do.; John H. Bryant, Princeton, Collector, Fifth district; Thomas G. Moore, Peoria, Assessor, do.; Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Collector, Sixth district; Erie L. Waterman, Ottawa, Assessor, do.; W. T. Cunningham, Danville, Collector, Seventh district; George W. Rives, Paris, Assessor, do.; Peter Folsom, Bloomington, Assessor, Eighth district; Wm. G. Green, Petersburg, Collector, Ninth district; Amos C. Babcock, Canton, Assessor, do.; Jodiah F. Alexander, Greenville, Collector, Tenth district; John Moses, Winchester, Assessor, do; Robert D. Noleman, Centralia, Collector, Eleventh district; Peter Smith, Sumner, Assessor, do.; Willard C. Flagg, Alton, Collector, Twelfth district; John Scholl, Belleville, Assessor, do.; Daniel G. Hay, Cairo, Collector, Thirteenth district; Dewitt C. Barbour, Tamaroa, Assessor, do.

MICHIGAN—L. G. Berry, Detroit, Collector, First district; Joseph R. Bennett, do., Assessor, do.; Alexander H. Morrison, St. Joseph's, Collector, Second district; Elisha J. House, Paw Paw, Assessor, do.; Ira Mallew, Albion, Collector, Third district; Whitney Jones, Lansing, Assessor, do.; Aaron A. Turner, Grand Rapids, Collector, Fourth district; Alonzo Session, Ionia, Assessor, do. Dexter Mussey, Romeo, Collector, Fifth district; Luther Stanley, Birmingham, Assessor, do.; Samuel N. Warren, Flint, Collector, Sixth district; Townsend North, Vassar, Assessor, do.

WISCONSIN—Thomas J. Emerson, Racine, Collector, First district; Chas. A. Bronson, Milwaukee, Assessor, do.; Edwin R. Wadsworth, Beloit, Collector, Second district; David Atwood, Madison, Assessor, do; J. H. Warren, Albany, Collector, Third district; B. W. Brisbois, Prairie du Chien, Assessor, do.; J. H. Bacock, Beaver Dam, Collector, Fourth district; Orrin Hatch, Oakfield Centre, Assessor, do.; Horace Moriam, Berlin, Collector, Fifth district; Geo. Geary, Oshkosh, Assessor, do.; Wt T. Price, Black River Falls, Collector, Sixth district; James B. Gray, Hudson, Assessor, do.

IOWA—J. C. Walker, Fort Madison, Collector, First district; R. M. Pickel, Mount Pleasant, Assessor, do.; Geo. W. Ells, Davenport, Collector, Second district; Pliny Fay, Muscatine, Assessor, do.; Levi Fuller, West Union, Collector, Third district; Jesse T Jarrett, Dubuque, Assessor, do.; Wm. F. Cowles, Oskaloosa, Collector, Fourth district; G. H. Jerome, Iowa City, Assessor, do.; Horace Everett, Council Bluffs, Collector, Fifth district; S. B. Hewitt, Jr., Eagle Grove, Collector, Sixth district; Delos Arnold, Marshall Town, Assessor, do.

NEBRASKA—James Sweet, Nebraska City, Collector; J. H. Burbank, Falls City, Assessor.

MINNESOTA—John Morris Hall, Mankato, Collector, First district; Geo. W. Baker, Rochester, Assessor, do.; H. G. O. Morrison, St. Paul, Assessor, Second district.

KANSAS—John Speer, Lawrence, Collector; Jas. F. Legate, do., Assessor.

COLORADO TERRITORY—Geo. W. Brown, Denver City, Collector, Daniel Witter, do., Assessor.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—Chas. Blumner, Santa Fe, Collector; Vincent St Vrain, Haro, Assessor.

UTAH TERRITORY—Robt. T. Barton, Salt Lake City, Collector; Jesse C. Little, do., Assessor.

NEVADA TERRITORY—James B. Dilly, Silver City, Collector, Warren Wasson, Carson City, Assessor.

CALIFORNIA—Wm. Y. Patch, San Francisco, Collector, First district, Caleb T. Fay, San Francisco, Assessor, do.; F. B. Murdock, San Jose, Collector, Second district, Richard Savage, Santa Cruz, Assessor, do., John Seidwick, Sonora, Collector, Third district; D. K. Swim, Mokelumne Hill, Assessor, do.; A. S. De Long, Folsom City, Collector, Fourth district, J. H. Avery, Sacramento, Assessor, do., Charles Maltby, Sacramento, Collector, Fifth district, William A. Eliason, Petaluma, Assessor, do.

OREGON—Lawrence W Coe, Dalles, Collector, Thomas Frazer, Portland, Assessor.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY—B. A. Goldsborough, Olympia, Collector; J. G. Sparks, Walla Walla, Assessor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Charles J. Bowen, Washington, Collector, Peter M. Pearson, Washington, Assessor.

VIRGINIA— ——— Wheeling, First district; John Pertinson, Camden, Assessor, do. A. G. Leonard, Parkersburg, Assessor, Second district.

Our Omnibuses Badly Regulated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I am unfortunately nearly blind. Shortly after noon to-day, a Sixth avenue stage, in which I was riding, was entered, near the bottom of the avenue by a couple of drunken soldiers, one of whom was smoking a very offensive cigar. As there was a lady in the stage I drew the attention of the smoker thereto, and very civilly requested him to desist from smoking. Upon doing this I received from the man's lips a volley of filthy abuse, which compelled me to call the attention of the driver to the man's conduct; but all that that person did was to request the offender to put out his cigar. The lady almost immediately left the stage, and I was left alone with the two brutes, who immediately renewed their abuse of me. I again called the attention of the driver to their conduct, but he refused to interfere. Shortly afterwards the two got out, but as they were leaving the fellow who had been smoking struck me a blow on my right eye and smashed my spectacles to atoms. [illegible] to [illegible] a cowardly attack upon an unoffending blind man [illegible] to [illegible] before the driver [illegible] to pose. I earnestly applied to the stage proprietors for redress for the injury I had received—an injury which had resulted from one of their servants having admitted drunken people into the vehicle under his charge. All the satisfaction I could receive was the information that people travelling in these lines must look out for themselves. From this it would appear that the amount of fare received by the company from the different passengers is of more importance to them than the comfort of their many passengers. [illegible] and a large number of friends will certainly avoid travelling by these stages in future, and it will not be astonishing if others should follow our example. The driver not only saw the assault, but had his attention directed to it by me. The only [illegible] however, which he did was to give a grunt and drive on. I unfortunately had [illegible] in the dark for two broken frames of my spectacles, and for my hat, which had been sent spinning to the other end of the stage. [illegible] I could [illegible] the man. It is not high time that some legislature [illegible] compelled all omnibus proprietors to place a [illegible], or some responsible person, in charge of their vehicles?

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1863. A VICTIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

[illegible] Jan. 31, 1863.

The several articles that have lately appeared in the HERALD with reference to the Broadway omnibuses induce me to send you the following little incident, which you may consider as worthy of notice in connection with the subject. On Monday, 26th inst., about five o'clock P. M., two ladies crossed the South ferry from Brooklyn, and took a Fourth avenue stage to ride up town. They had scarcely taken their places, on the upper side, to the right, when three men entered, two of whom took seats directly opposite them, and the third sat lower down. They were apparently strangers to each other, but in reality confederate pickpockets. By the time the stage reached the City Hall it got so crowded up with men that two stood in the centre, holding on by something overhead. When near Canal street, one of the ladies wished to get out. As she rose, the man nearest standing (one of the first three passengers, who had yielded his seat to a new comer), advanced as if to take the place about to be vacated, but in reality to arrest her progress and detain her long enough between him and his confederate to enable the latter to pick her pocket. Another of the trio called out to pull the check, which the lady involuntarily did, thereby removing the safeguard of her arm from her side. It was some moments before she could extricate herself or pass from under the uplifted arm. On reaching the sidewalk the loss of her portemonnaie was discovered. It contained a considerable sum of money. That these men were confederate pickpockets there is no doubt, and that the Broadway omnibuses is their great place of business may be inferred from the great number of pocketbooks lost in them. Conductors on the omnibuses are absolutely necessary. Their presence may check these plunderers and afford some protection to females, besides the assistance they could render in bad weather in assisting them out to the sidewalk. It is hoped your suggestions and the general complaint of lady passengers, as well as of the public generally, will be attended to by the proprietors of the Broadway lines, who must, from the numerous complaints made, see that it is their interest as well as their duty to comply with so reasonable a request. With an apology for the liberty taken in addressing you, I remain, sir, very respectfully, A BROOKLYN LADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Speaking of the cleanliness of our city omnibuses, does the oldest traveller since the days of conductors recollect an instance of a driver giving change without first putting it into his mouth, and then passing it down with the addition of a mouthful of tobacco spittle? KID GLOVE.

Cargo of the Princess Royal.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 3.]

Below we give the principal items of the manifest of the cargo of the steamer Princess Royal, of whose capture while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston harbor news reached here yesterday, through the last published copy of the Richmond *Whig*, received at Fortress Monroe. The fact that a copy of her manifest is at hand here at this time proves the vigilance with which our Foreign Office notes the operations of the rebels on the other side of the ocean and their aiders and abettors. The total value of this cargo in London, without insurance, was $184,280, while her own value there was much greater, as she was one of the fastest and best built iron propellers ever turned out from a British shipyard. Her value and that of her cargo to the rebels, had she succeeded in getting into Charleston harbor, would have been millions of dollars. Though caught endeavoring to get into Charleston harbor, she was cleared for Vancouver's Island!

Not the least interesting part of her story is that she was the property of Lindsay & Co., the Mr. Lindsay, of which firm last year moved in his seat in Parliament, that the British government should no longer acknowledge the blockade because of its alleged inefficiency.

He [illegible] had sufficient proof of the groundlessness of that plea in the loss of his vessel.

The bill of lading shows that the Princess Royal (a vessel of 494 tons) cleared from London on the 8th of December, 1862, for Halifax and Vancouver's Island. Among the goods shipped were 800 [illegible] brandy, by Tipping & Co.; 151,761 pounds of coffee, by H. Solloway; 60,000 pounds of gunpowder, by Curtiss & Co.; 12,530 pounds of tin, by T. Styan; 17,532 do. do., by T. Styan; 12,875 do. pepper, by H. Solloway; 6,600 stearine candles, by T. Bell & Co.; 53 tons sheet iron; 500 boxes tin plates, and 144 boxes hardware, by James Shakespeare; 110 coils of rope, 8,850 pounds of paper, 24 packages of drugs, 7,000 dozen cotton thread, 160 gross do., 260 pieces print cotton, 1 case pins, 16 cases machinery, 200 dozen boots, 1 case screws, 46 furnace bars, 6 frames do. by H. Solloway; 1 case military buttons, 1 case steel pens, 2 do. pins, 3 do. buttons, 5 cases flannel shirts, 1 case emery cloth, 500 pairs blankets, 7 cases bone buttons, 850 gross cotton thread, 1 case needles, 2,332 pieces wool stuff, 11 cases hardware, 12 cases machinery, 8 cases shoe thread, 2 do. hooks and eyes, 1 do. bone buttons, 2 do. woollen hosiery, 24 casks and 42 cases drugs, 6 casks iron screws, 1 case pins, 8 cases and 23 casks apothecary, 9 cases sewing cotton, 30 pieces woollens, 4 cases plain cottons, 8 do. dyed, 3 cases files, 1 case steel wire, 6 cases printed cotton, 3 cases cotton hosiery, 2 do. cotton gloves, 2 do. linen thread, 250 gross sewing cotton, 26 dozen shoe thread, sundry packages machinery, by Lindsay & Co.; 30 packages boots and shoes and 40 packages leather, by L. Ironberg.

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON.

The Rebel Account of the Affair—The Reception of the Union Soldiers in Houston, &c.

[From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 5.]

As General Magruder was on his way to Texas, accompanied by Judge Oldham, Major Forshey and others, the subject of retaking Galveston Island was brought up. The difficulties of the undertaking were canvassed, and the question came up whether the work was feasible. Major Forshey observed, "General, I think the best plan is to resolve to retake Galveston any way, and then canvass the difficulties." The General replied that he thought so too, and from that point began the undertaking.

Arrived in Texas, the first thing the General set about was a thorough examination of the ground and a full canvass of such plans as presented themselves for the work. He also gathered all the forces from the various parts of the State that could be spared from other lines of defence. He might have got ready sooner, but for the want of field artillery, which Major Bloomfield, Chief Quartermaster, was pushing forward from the Mississippi as fast as he could. They reached here only last week.

On Thursday, December 25, it was determined to delay no longer, and orders were at once issued to prepare for the attack. It was then hoped that everything might be got ready by Saturday night, which would have given four hours of darkness for the attack—the moon setting at about two A. M. But the gunboats could not be fixed in time. The utmost energy was displayed, but the work of putting up the bulwarks was not completed in time.

It was found that all things could not be got in readiness before the 31st of December, and the night of the 31st was fixed for the attack. The Bayou City—a Houston and Galveston packet—had been taken by the State, and fitted up as a gunboat, under charge of Capt. Henry Lubbock. She was armed with a thirty-two pounder rifled gun on her bow deck. Bulwarks of cotton bales were built up on her sides, and a force of a hundred men put on board of her, and on Tuesday she left here to await orders at the head of Galveston Bay. Capt. Weir, of Company B, Cook's regiment, commanded the gun, had it was manned by a portion of his men and Capt. Schneider's. Capt. Schneider being second in command. Col. Green commanded the sharpshooters, who were detailed from his regiment.

The Neptune, another bayou packet, was taken on the 26th, and, under direction of Major Leon Smith, fitted up as a gunboat as well as it could be done in the brief time. Bulwarks of cotton bales were built up also on her guards, and she had much the appearance, when she left here, of a well loaded cotton boat, taking her cargo down to Galveston for shipment. She was armed with two howitzer guns, and commanded by Captain W. H. Sangster, Captain Harby, of the Confederate States Navy, commanded her guns, Lieutenant Harvey Clark being second in command, and Colonel Bagby, of the Seventh cavalry, commanded the detail of his men who were on board as sharpshooters. The men were detailed from the Sibley brigade, all the brigade having stepped forward on a call for volunteers, and being anxious to take part in the affair. Besides these, there were several volunteers from among our citizens. The full number of men was about 150. The Neptune left here the morning of the same day with the Bayou City.

The Lucy Gwinn accompanied the expedition as tender, under command of Major Andrew Dickens, and the John F. Carr, also tender, under command of Captain John Y. Lawless. On the Carr there were a number of troops and volunteers, and on the Gwinn quite a number of spectators, who were prepared to take a hand in the fight if their services were required.

In addition to these there were some other remote tenders [illegible], the Royal Yacht, &c.—that did not come into the action.

The whole naval force was under the command of Major Leon Smith, who was admirably fitted for the command of the expedition by his experience as a sailor. In fact, better man for all the stations could not have been picked from anywhere.

It was ordered that the boats should get in position by twelve o'clock and await the signal from the land forces for the attack. They went down, and after midnight arrived close by the fleet. They were discovered, and signal lights from the fleet at once showed that the enemy were awake and watching for them. They backed a short way for the signal from the shore.

Meanwhile the land forces, consisting of detachments from some four or five regiments, under command of Brigadier General Scurry and Colonel X. B. Debray, were moved at about dark from Virginia Point. This is on the mainland, and from it a bridge two miles in length crosses Galveston Bay to Galveston Island, being about five miles distant from the city. The battle took place at the city, the gunboats lying along in front of the city in the bay on the landward side of the Island. Colonel Debray commanded the attacking force, while General Scurry was in the command of the reserves.

From the bridge they moved down to the city, but met with [illegible], and did not reach their position until after four o'clock. In the meantime the boats had withdrawn to [illegible], twelve miles distant, and awaited signal. At about five o'clock [illegible] there, and in [illegible] but we [illegible] and are certain it was eight minutes before five, Houston time. All things ready [illegible] to readiness, the [illegible] General Magruder firing the first gun. The boats at once put on steam and hurried to the scene. They must have been an hour or so on the way, during which time the artillery duel between the ships and the batteries was one of the most terrific on record. There seems to have been everything but the flash of the guns. [illegible] these were [illegible] and [illegible] all. As dawn approached the fire of the enemy appeared to [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] in time to [illegible] a better view of our [illegible], ordered [illegible]. Just as they were about to [illegible], our [illegible], the [illegible] was made as headquarters that the Bayou City and Neptune had arrived and formed on the Harriet Lane. [illegible] with renewed energy, and seemed determined that the victory should be ours.

The gunboats paid their first attention to the Harriet Lane, the Bayou City leading the attack. The Neptune being struck [illegible], soon received such injuries as to disable her. The Bayou City, however, gallantly continued the fight, and, running aboard the Harriet Lane, swept her decks by boarding, and took possession of the ship. Captain Wainwright and his lieutenant having been killed, the ship was surrendered by the master's mate.

The Westfield now started off, apparently disabled, and made her way over to Pelican Channel, between Pelican Spit and Bolivar Point. Here she was subsequently destroyed by the enemy, during a truce. The propellers were lying in the channel about three-fourths of a mile from the Bayou City and Harriet Lane. As the Lane was boarded, the Owasco steamed up to within two or three hundred yards of them, firing into both. The Clifton, [illegible] across the bay [illegible] as far into the bay as she could under the wharf and [illegible] of the Lane that she could not get out. The Lane was also so entangled that she [illegible] could not be worked, and were [illegible] completely disabled. They both lay, therefore, at the mercy of the Owasco. Repeated efforts were made to extricate the boats. The Owasco, evidently fearing the Lane's guns, withdrew to a position about a mile distant. It became plainly evident that unless the Bayou City and the Harriet Lane could be separated, the enemy could escape if they wished. To gain time, therefore, a flag of truce was taken to the Owasco and Clifton, now lying close together, and a demand for a surrender. Time was asked to communicate with Commodore Renshaw, who was in the Westfield. A truce of three hours was agreed upon. Previous to this the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment, quartered on Kuhn's wharf, were charged. They were protected by barricades, and had taken up the planks from the wharf, rendering them impassable, and our forces withdrew. During the truce with the vessels the unconditional surrender of these men was demanded and complied with. Their colors consist of a United States flag of silk, and a white flag, having the coat of arms of Massachusetts painted on it, with the motto, "*Ense petit placidam sub Libertate Quietem*"—"Under freedom the sword seeks peaceful quiet." The appearance of the coat of arms is rather singular. In the corner is an Indian with his bow; at the right corner of the shield is a single star, at which he is glancing askance. We might say the savage was coveting the Texas star. Unfortunately the star is in the ascendant, and the result proved the vanity of his wishes. At any rate the sword of the Forty-second has found peaceful quiet by the aid of Texas freemen.

Before the truce expired the federal gunboats drew off and escaped out of the harbor, utterly routed and defeated, leaving in our hands the city, the harbor, the Harriet Lane, the two barks and a schooner, and vast stores, valuable artillery, &c.

The affair surpasses in brilliancy anything we have ever read of. The exploits of the Virginia and the Arkansas have been eclipsed, and Texas has won a proud preeminence on water, as well as land, and has even eclipsed on her own soil the glories of her achievements on other fields.

ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL PRISONERS AT HOUSTON.

It having been given out that the federal prisoners captured in the recent battle at Galveston would be up on the train this morning, a large concourse of citizens assembled at the depot, burning with curiosity to see the men who had come to desolate our land, but who had suddenly been brought up with a round turn by the unparalleled generalship of our noble commander. After waiting some two hours in the rain the assemblage was gratified with the sound of the locomotive whistle, and presently the train came in view. It stopped about half a mile from the depot, where the Yankees were landed, formed into line, and under guard marched to the depot, and hence to their quarters, where they will remain for the present.

The colonel of the regiment, three captains, six lieutenants, and 350 non-commissioned officers, privates and sailors, are all that could be brought on this train. The balance, some 275, will be sent up as soon as possible.

Our reporter was kindly permitted by the officers in charge to pass the guard and mingle with the prisoners. From them he learned that the regiment had been in service only four months, and had been away from their homes in Massachusetts only about three months. They were mostly Americans, but, occasionally, a foreigner might be seen among them, mostly Irish and Dutch.

Those with whom our reporter conversed were young men, and seemed very intelligent. They acknowledged that the capture of them and their fleet was one of the most daring achievements of the war, but said that they (the federals) were taken by complete surprise, being all asleep. They had not the slightest previous intimation of what was about to happen. The booming of Magruder's artillery was the first thing that aroused them to the sense of the reality. After the boats were silenced and captured, resistance on the part of the land force was in vain. They, therefore, surrendered before any damage of any account had been done them. Only one of their number was killed and some two or three wounded, according to their own story.

They were all remarkably well dressed and accoutred, and all wore a healthy, but rather downcast look. Some indeed held up their heads and spoke to each other as though they were the conquerors; instead of the conquered; but the most of them looked rather sober. Their colonel—a tall, slim specimen of a man—was much stared at, but he never lifted his eyes from the ground. As our reporter could see, during the whole march they expressed themselves much pleased with Texas, and acknowledged that they had been very kindly treated since they were made prisoners.

One smart looking young fellow remarked that he believed they were better off prisoners, than they were before, because now they had a prospect of getting back home alive, and before it was decidedly problematical. Several negroes were seen among the prisoners, one of them, wearing bracelets, was an escaped slave. One clothed in sailor's uniform was very much observed, especially among the boys in the crowd, who failed not to improve the occasion for sport.

The appearance of the Yankee prisoners marching up Main street was novel in the extreme, and was a sight which did one good to look at. Although our people were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement they conducted themselves with becoming moderation toward the prisoners. Occasionally a boy or two would hoot, but aside from this they were not molested during their whole march.

Altogether they were a fine looking body of men, and ought to be ashamed of themselves for volunteering their services in the villainy of trying to subjugate a chivalrous people.

City Intelligence.

SMART ATTEMPT TO ATTACK [illegible] A NEW YORK BANKER—THE OFFENDER ARRESTED.—A few months ago a man named Paddock called at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city, and made inquiries as to where he could deposit certain bonds which he had in his possession. He was told Mr. S. A. Mills, a banker doing business in Exchange place, would be a suitable person to take charge of the property, and Paddock, it is alleged, thereupon called upon Mr. M., requesting the latter to receive on deposit the following:—Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds to the amount of $5,000, $40,000 in stock of the same company, $20,000 Rutland Iron Company's stock, $3,000 Victoria Coal Company's stock, and $2,000 of the Kingston Coal Company's stock. Mr. Mills, not feeling himself called upon to receive the property on deposit, agreed to take charge of it for a short time as a mere matter of convenience to Paddock, who shortly after disappeared and was not heard from again until last December. In that month a letter was received by Mr. Mills from a Mr. W. H. Baffrey, Cashier of the Free State Bank, stating that three well known bankers of this city would call upon him in relation to the bonds, &c., belonging to Paddock. The three bankers, however, never called upon Mr. Mills, and the bonds and stocks still remain in the possession of that gentleman.

The mystery connected with the affair appears to have been cleared up somewhat by the police of Louisville, Ky. A few days ago the Chief of Police of the city of Louisville occasioned the arrest of a man named Holland, having in his possession $40,000 on the "Free State Bank of the District of Columbia," in greenback notes, of the denomination of ones, fives and tens. The notes had on their backs the words "Secured by special deposits with S. A. Mills, banker, 61 Exchange place, New York." There is no such bank in existence, it appears; and the affair is a gigantic swindle. The use of Mr. Mills' name is of course entirely unauthorized. Holland has been sent to Washington to be dealt with by the authorities of that city.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 160 Broadway, occupied by Rinaldo & Lesky, cap manufacturers. The fire extended to the roof, and before extinguished the rear part of the three upper floors was entirely destroyed. Rinaldo & Lesky, who occupied the third and fourth floors and the attic estimate their loss at about $5,000; insured for $6,500, as follows:—

Hamilton	$2,000
Kings County	2,500
Lafayette	2,000
Total	$6,500

The second floor was occupied by Machold & Werklein, dealers in fancy furs. Loss about $4,000, insured for $12,000, as follows:—

Mechanics' & Traders'	$2,000
East River	2,000
Hancock	2,000
Pacific	2,000
Citizens'	2,000
Another company	2,000
Total	$12,000

The first floor is occupied by Vanman & Ladigerwood, dealers in wines and liquors. Damage by water about $1,500, insured for $12,000, as follows:—

New York Equitable	$4,000
Knickerbocker	3,000
Relief	3,000
Stanford	2,000
Total	$12,000

Joseph Murphy occupied a part of the front for fruits, &c. Damage by water about $200, insured for $1,500 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The basement is occupied by Perkins & Stern, dealers in [illegible], whose stock damaged by water about $200; insured for $10,000 in the Security and [illegible] Insurance companies.

No. 162 Broadway—[illegible] Express Company. Damage by water about $50; no insurance. [illegible] [illegible] Damage by water, insured for $2,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. [illegible] by water $500; insured for $2,000 in the East River Insurance Company.

The buildings are owned by F. Hartmann. They are damaged about $3,000, and are fully insured in the Astor and other insurance companies. The Fire Marshal has the origin of the fire under investigation.

LOSS BY INSURANCE ON CROWELL'S CHEMICAL FACTORY, ON COMMON [illegible].—The stock and machinery, Exchange Insurance Company $3,000, Atlantic $2,000, [illegible] $1,500, [illegible] $3,000, Central Park $2,000. On building, $5,000 in Germany and $2,000 in [illegible] Insurance companies. [illegible] $3,000 in [illegible] and machinery, $2,000, East River $2,000, Tremont, $2,000, [illegible], New Haven $2,000, Importers & Traders'. On building, $2,000 in Relief and $3,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance companies.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday at No. 10 Church street upon the body of Eliza Knapp, a native of New Jersey, aged forty five years, who was frozen to death. Deceased was an intemperate woman, and was very much reduced in circumstances in consequence. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN SLOWEY, of Engine Company No. 19, who was killed by the falling of a chimney at the late fire corner of Broome and Cherry streets, will take place from St. Stephen's church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, this afternoon, at one o'clock.

THE WEATHER.—Contrary to general expectation and in accordance with [illegible] prognostications, there was a very sensible moderation in the cold yesterday. The early morning was raw and piercing, but it was not long ere the snow falling began to descend, an assuring precursor of mild weather, at least for a brief period, and the consequence was that about noon the degree of cold on the scale of the thermometer did not bother the people very excessively. The afternoon was quite pleasant, as also was the evening. About six o'clock P. M. the snow, which had ceased for a brief interval, recommenced to fall, but did not promise to leave a very heavy covering upon the streets.

A New Volunteer Regiment.

According to the statement of the Adjutant General of the State of New York, several thousand men are required to complete the quota of the State under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men.

Capt. G. B. Dalotti, formerly of the Sixty-second regiment (Anderson Zouaves), has been lately authorized by Governor Seymour to raise a regiment towards that object. Several influential merchants of this city are taking an interest in the organization of this regiment, and the number of men necessary for its completion is already provided; but, as they are scattered in different localities out of this State, it requires a considerable sum of money to have them brought here and formed into a regiment in this city. As the private resources of Capt. Dalotti have been considerably reduced by the formation of two companies, he finds himself obliged to appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the community to enable him to bring his enterprise to a favorable issue. The headquarters of the regiment are located at 177 Bowery, where he can be seen daily, and give all satisfactory explanation to parties wishing to contribute to his patriotic efforts.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ALLEN—PERRY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, January 31, at the First Congregational church, by Rev. J. W. Holmes, Mr. ALMANZA T. ALLEN to Miss SARAH A. PERRY, both of Jersey City.

Brooklyn and Jersey City papers please copy.

CAREY—SCOTT.—On Saturday, January 24, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. CHARLES E. CAREY to Miss EMELINE J. SCOTT, all of this city.

DORAN—MCCARTHY.—On Wednesday, February 4, by the Rev. Father McFees, Mr. MICHAEL DORAN to Miss JULIA MCCARTHY, all of this city.

Longford and Kerry (Ireland) papers please copy.

DUGAN—DUKE.—On Thursday, February 5, by the Rev. Father Mooney, DANIEL J. DUGAN to ELIZABETH DUKE, all of this city. No cards.

KNIGHT—SMITH.—On Wednesday, February 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Ira G. Hoice, WILLIAM KNIGHT, of Oyster Bay, L. I., to Miss MARY E., only daughter of Brewster H. Smith, of Great Neck, L. I. No cards.

LE ROY—MAY.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Monday, February 2, by the Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's church, Westchester, HERMAN C. LE ROY, to Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MAY, daughter of the late John J. Palmer.

MCCOSH—WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 4, by the Rev. Jared B. Flagg, at the residence of the bride's father, J. FRANCIS MCCOSH to LOUISA S., only daughter of John F. White, Esq.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—MICHEL.—On Monday evening, February 2, by the Rev. Father O'Rourke, PATRICK O'SHAUGHNESSY to Miss DEBORAH MICHEL. No cards. No gloves.

SPADER—JENKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 29, by the Rev. L. H. Page, GEORGE W. SPADER to MARIA E. JENKS. No cards.

Died.

ARENTS.—Of diptheria, WILLIAM H., son of William H. and Julia Arents, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Only days since our little Abey
[illegible]
Left us for a world of joy;
Now, indeed, our cup is o'erflowing—
God hath called our other boy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 238 Washington street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BOYLE.—On Thursday, February 5, at his late residence, No. 263 John street, Brooklyn, JOHN H. BOYLE, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Assumption, corner of Jay and York streets, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, where a Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

BRONSON.—On Wednesday evening, February 4, JESSIE, daughter of Austin and Hannah Bronson, aged 5 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 209 Canal street, this (Friday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, without further notice.

BREWSTER.—Killed, on Saturday, December 13, at the battle of Fredericksburg, WALTER C. BREWSTER, son of the late Dr. S. C. Brewster, of this city.

BENEDICT.—In Union township, N. J., on Wednesday, February 4, Major JOSEPH BENEDICT, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's church, Millburn, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. A train leaves New York at half-past eleven, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and returns at half-past three P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, February 3, RACHEL C. BROWN, widow of Brittain M. Brown, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Robt. Curdley, No. 101 East Tenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CANNON.—On Tuesday, February 3, MOTT CANNON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, from his late residence, Salisbury Mills, Orange county, N. Y.

COSTILLO.—On Wednesday, February 4, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Dennis Costillo, and the eldest daughter of the late William Gleeson, aged 28 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 118 Centre street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

COWEY.—On Thursday morning, February 5, WILLIAM COWEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from Bellevue Hospital, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river.

CRAW.—On Wednesday evening, February 4, at his residence, No. 65 West Thirty sixth street, after a lingering illness, ROBERT CRAW, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Zion church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNEY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, February 4, MARY, the beloved wife of John Downey, a native of the parish o Drumara, county Down, Ireland, in the 65th year of her age.

Dearest mother! thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us;
He can all our sorrows heal.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Dobb's Ferry, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DOLAN.—On Wednesday, February 4, Mrs. ELIZABETH DOLAN, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 103 East Twenty-ninth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

California papers please copy.

EMMET.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Wednesday, February 4, at the residence of his father, Thos. A. Emmet, [illegible] EMMET, in the 21st year of his age. Deceased was First Lieutenant in the Eighty eighth New York State Volunteers, and Aid-de-Camp to General Meagher. He left the camp near Fredericksburg a few weeks ago, sick of bilious remittent fever, of which he died.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's church, Astoria, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. His remains will be taken from the church to the Marble Cemetery, in Second street, New York.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 4, MARIA LOUISA, second daughter of the late Joseph H. Field.

The relatives, her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from No. 412 Henry street.

GORDON.—On Thursday, February 5, THOMAS ARTHUR GORDON, son of Thomas H. and Mary Ann Gordon, aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 163 Vermont avenue, Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers please copy.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, February 5, COURT GOVEN, only son of George H. and Sarah L. Harrison.

Notice of funeral will be published in papers of Saturday.

HAGAN.—On Staten Island on Saturday, January 31, after a long and painful illness, JOHN HAGAN, in the 22d year of his age.

Dundee, Newry and California papers please copy.

JONES.—On Tuesday, February 3, Miss RACHEL JONES, in her 21st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, at Yonkers, Westchester county, this day (Friday), without further invitation.

Wisconsin papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 3, ST. [illegible] JOHNSON, youngest child of Thomas F. and Esther A. Johnson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Lee, No. 41 West Eleventh street, without further notice.

KENNEY.—At Millington, N. J., on Sunday, February 1, of consumption, MARIA C., wife of Leonard K. Kenney, and daughter of Lucien Bigelow, Esq.

The remains were interred at Greenwood.

LAMSON.—On Wednesday, February 4, [illegible] LAMSON, youngest son of John and Catharine Lamson, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Thou little [illegible],
[illegible]
In this world were thou our joy.
But in the next [illegible]
There we will meet our angel boy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 43 West Thirty-fourth street.

LONG.—On Thursday, February 5, J. COVELL LONG, in the 59th year of his age.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, February 5, CHARLES PALMER, only son of Joseph and Anne Lewis, aged 1 year, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 East Fifty-third street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Pembrokeshire, Bermuda, on Tuesday, January 13, Mrs. SARAH C. MARTIN, relict of John E. Martin, aged 70 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to lament her departure.

MCDERMOTT.—On Wednesday, February 4, JOHN, the son of the deceased Joshua and Maria McDermott, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MERRITT.—In Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Wednesday, February 4, JOHN C. MERRITT, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Putnam Lodge No. 213 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, Madison avenue, between Third and Fitch streets, Tremont. Cars leave Twenty-sixth street at a quarter past eight o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment. Services at the chapel in the cemetery at half-past two o'clock P. M. Cars leave South ferry for Jamaica at a quarter before one P. M.

Maine and California papers please copy.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday morning, February 4, after a long illness, THOMAS MURRAY, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The services will take place at the Methodist church, in Duane street, near Greenwich, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. The members of Engine Company No. 6, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

NORRIS.—On Thursday, February 5, of consumption, SAMUEL NORRIS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 26 Rivington street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'GRADY.—On Thursday, February 5, after a long and painful illness, PETER O'GRADY, of Yorkville, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Lawrence's church, Eighty-fourth street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely. His friends and relatives are invited to attend.

PILL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 5, JESSE TOMES, only child of Henry H. and Eliza Pill, aged 2 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Willington, No. 81 Poplar street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

PIRSSON.—On Wednesday morning, February 4, LOUISA MOTT BUTT, wife of Francis Morris Pirsson, and second daughter of the late George A. Butt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, this (Friday) morning, at twelve o'clock precisely.

RAY.—On Wednesday, February 4, RICHARD CORNELIUS, son of Robert Ray, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will be held in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

RYDBAR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 5, at his residence, No. 29 Oxford street, WILLIAM RYDBAR, aged 26 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The Jersey and New York pilots, also the members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SLOWEY.—On Tuesday evening, February 3, from injuries received at the late fire in Cherry street, JOHN SLOWEY, late a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's church, corner Broome and Chrystie streets, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The officers and members of the Fire Department, and members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M., also the Detective police, the Department in general, and the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Newark (N. J.) and New Haven papers please copy.

SHORTALL.—On Wednesday, February 4, of diptheria, ADELAIDE MARIA SHORTALL, the beloved child of J. W. and Elizabeth Shortall, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, from the residence of her father, 41 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

London and Liverpool papers please copy.

SLOWEY.—On Tuesday evening, February 3, from injuries received at the late fire in Cherry street, JOHN SLOWEY, late a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's church, corner Broome and Chrystie streets, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The officers and members of the Fire Department, and members of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., and relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

SAFFEN.—On Tuesday, February 3, DAVID SAFFEN, aged 63 years.

Funeral from his son-in-law's, No. 11 Rutger street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SPAIN.—On Thursday, February 5, MARY SPAIN, a native of the county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 55 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 362 Second avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

VANDERBILT.—On Wednesday, February 4, MARY, widow of Rutgert Vanderbilt, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son George R. Vanderbilt, also the members of ladies' associations with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WHELAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 4, the Rev. DANIEL WHELAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the York street Methodist Episcopal church.

WETMORE.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, February 5, GEORGE MAINTAIN WETMORE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, Kent street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WEISE.—On Wednesday, February 4, GEORGE W., youngest child of Wm. H. and Norah Weise, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 186 Church street.

WILCOX.—On Thursday evening, February 5, of scarlet fever, AMY, daughter of Joseph D. and Emma D. Wilcox, aged 5 years and 22 days.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 201 Rush street, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Jan 21	New York
Hansa	Southampton	Jan 21	New York
Bohemian	Liverpool	Jan 22	Portland
Europa	Liverpool	Jan 24	Boston
Etna	Liverpool	Jan 28	New York
Borussia	Southampton	Jan 28	New York
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Jan 29	Portland
Asia	Liverpool	Jan 31	New York
City of Washington	Liverpool	Feb 4	New York
Canada	Liverpool	Feb 7	Boston
Bavaria	Southampton	Feb 11	New York
China	Liverpool	Feb 14	New York
Hammonia	Southampton	Feb 25	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Edinburg	New York	Feb 7	Liverpool
Saxonia	New York	Feb 7	Hamburg
Norwegian	Portland	Feb 7	Liverpool
Australasian	New York	Feb 11	Liverpool
City of Manchester	New York	Feb 14	Liverpool
Hansa	New York	Feb 14	Bremen
Bohemian	Portland	Feb 14	Liverpool
Europa	Boston	Feb 18	Liverpool
Etna	New York	Feb 21	Liverpool
Borussia	New York	Feb 21	Hamburg
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Feb 21	Liverpool
Asia	New York	Feb 25	Liverpool
City of Washington	New York	Feb 28	Liverpool
Canada	Boston	Mch 4	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Ocean Queen	New York	Feb 11	Aspinwall
Champion	New York	Feb 21	Aspinwall
Ariel	New York	Mch 2	Aspinwall

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD should be sealed.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 05	MOON RISES	eve 7 39
SUN SETS	5 24	HIGH WATER	morn 9 30

Port of New York, February 5, 1863.

CLEARED.

Ship Victoria, Siboseo, London—R B Morgan & Wiley.
Bark Arab, Helsonold, Cadiz—Theo Jaacke.
Bark Wm Van Name, Cook, Marseilles—Moore & Henry.
Bark Morning Star (Br), Peterson, St Jago de Cuba—Waydell & Co.
Bark Alma (Br), Crowell, Liverpool—N H Wheelwright.
Bark Kate, Baker, Port Royal—J W Lewis & Co.
Schr Comet (Br), Crow, Antigua—J H Rowell.
Schr Francis Hatch, Cousins, Havana—Hanson & Schmelzel.
Schr Indian Queen (Br), Whitley, Halifax—Theo Jaacke.
Schr G H Baldwin, Jones, York River.
Schr C Daniels, Tucker, Washington—John Smith.
Schr Excelsior, Dickinson, Washington—Bradley, Smith & Co.
Schr Garden Hart, Handy, Washington—B D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr J W Fish, Sharp, Wilmington—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Vendome, Webster, Philadelphia—J W McKee.
Schr Dardanelles, McIntosh, Boston—A Howes.
Schr T G James, Francard, New Haven—H B Bartlett.
Sloop [illegible], Morrell, Providence.
Sloop [illegible], Hyde, New Haven—H S Rackett.
Steamer [illegible], Perth Amboy.

ARRIVED.

Ship Richard Alsop, Washington, Liverpool Dec 22, with salt, to Theo Jaacke.
Brig Blue Nose (Br, of Yarmouth, NS), Jeffrey, Dec 30, 40 days, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly gales throughout the passage.
Brig Fleetwood (of Harpswell), Pinkham, Matanzas, Jan 27, with sugar, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Jan 31, in company with bark John Arthur, for Portland.
Schr Eliza (Br), McDonald, Georgetown, PEI, 14 days, with oats to Chas H Trumbull & Co.
Schr Clara, Wilson, Eastern Neck.
Schr [illegible], Chesapeake, 4 days.
Schr [illegible], Johnson, [illegible].
Schr Hickman, [illegible], Boston, 8 days.
Schr [illegible] Brown, Freeman, [illegible], 7 days.
Schr [illegible], Baltimore.
Steamer [illegible], Baltimore.
Steamer [illegible], Providence.

BELOW.

One of Williams & Guion's ships, supposed the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

SAILED.

Ships Caroline Nesmith, Nantes; Alex Marshall, Cardenas; barks Ellen (Brem), Trinidad (Cuba); Mary Kirchner (Brem), Gaselin; Kate Stanley, Aspinwall; Eagle; brigs W R Slocum, A D Knight, Winona, Azelia, Greco, Washington (Br), Isabel, E Crowley, Franklin Dole, James Baker; Isabella, Snow Bird, Julia Decker, Arlington; Mary Louisa, A Tucker, Sunbeam, Wallis, D McLeish, Hannah, Frederic, Mary Eliza, Caroline, [illegible].

Wind at sunset NW, fresh, with snow.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

CAPE TOWN, CGH, Dec 2.—I have the pleasure to telegraph to say, stating that the ship Clara Wheeler was now in the dock, for which her repairs will be very much expedited. Every exertion will be used, and all her cargo can be taken in previous to her being launched. A good deal of delay has been experienced, by the time consumed in transport of materials from Cape Town to Simon's Bay; but all this, with the exception of rope and sails, have been transported, and we hope that she will be ready by the end of December. The deck houses and planks are nearly all replaced, the foremast is in, and the rigging will now progress more rapidly.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP ANGLO SAXON, at Honolulu Dec 13, was hove down for repairs, having been on shore at Howland's Island. Her false keel was torn off, with a piece of the keel, and her copper badly chafed. She was to be entirely recoppered.

BARK JOSEPH FISH, from Cardenas for Portland, sunk off Gun Key, no date. The crew had arrived at Key West.

SCHR SARAH FRANCES, Thatcher, of and from New Bedford for Bristol, RI, while beating into Newport during the heavy NNE blow on Tuesday, carried away the jib and dragged ashore at 2 PM one mile below Fort Adams, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

SHIP [illegible], [illegible], sld from Honolulu Dec 11 for Boston with the following freight—415 bbls (87,000 galls) wh oil, 11 bbls (325 galls) sp oil, 75,623 lbs whalebone, 4 bbls flesh, 34 bags old copper and composition, 4520 hides, 21,271 goat skins, 6 pkgs tallow, 5 bales (120 lb) wool, 433 galls coconut oil, 120 lbs coffee, 3 boxes and 4 cases merchandise.

Ship Nassau, of New Bedford, which sld from Honolulu Dec 11, had on freight 60,420 galls wh oil, [illegible] sp oil and 7000 lbs whalebone.

Ship Isabella, 640 tons, built by John A Robb at Baltimore in 1851, had been sold to a party in New York, understood for $17,000. She is to be placed under the British flag.

Bark Emerald, of New Bedford, before reported sold at Honolulu, was purchased by H Hackfeld & Co for about $12,000, and was ready to sail for Bremen Dec 18 under the command of Capt Rhodes Spencer, with a full cargo of oil and bone. Her name has been changed to Kamehameha III, and she has taken the Hawaiian flag.

Bark B W Pike, 342 tons, built at Bath, Me, in 1852, has been sold in London for $4300.

Schr Augusta, at New Bedford, has been sold to Captain Elbridge Crowell, of South Yarmouth, on private terms. She is to be continued in the general coasting trade.

Notice to Mariners.

Schr Maria, at Honolulu from Howland's Island, reports having on Oct 24 passed over a sunken shoal, not down on any charts in her possession, in lat 5 53 N, lon 164 W. The water on it was about four fathoms deep, the rocks plainly visible, and the water apparently discolored.

Whalemen.

At Honolulu Dec 13, ships Isaac Howland, Long, NB; Navy, Sargent, do; Milo, Forcham, do; Milton, Halsey, do; bark John P West, Tinker, do.

Dates from Paita to Jan 16 state that there were no whalers there.

Touched at Callao previous to Jan 12, ship Trident, NB, for provisions and sld again.

At Barbados Jan 16, schr Thriver, Holman, Beverly, had [illegible] sperm oil.

A letter from Capt Smalley, of bark Edward, NB, reports her at sea Dec 15, no lat, &c, having taken 2 wh, making 150 bbls sp oil. Would be at Talcahuano in April. Had been cruising in company with barks Matthew Luce, Cleveland, NB, taken a 70 bbls sp wh, 1500 sp all told; E C Cowden, [illegible], do, taken a 90 bbl sp wh, making 800 sp all told; Hecla, Luce, do, taken 2 wh, 125 sp, making 1000 sp all told, to be at home in May or June, with the body of Capt Nickerson, her late master.

A letter from Capt Babcock, of bark Merlin, NB, reports her at Talcahuano Dec 29, oil as before reported, all well. Bound on a cruise.

A letter from Sinzabarb, dated Dec 8, 1862, reports bark Atlantic, Sherman, NB, there, with 1300 bbls sp, 100 do wh oil and 250 lbs bone. Would ship it to London.

Spoken—Oct 30, lat 1 S, lon 173 W, bark Covington, Jenks, Warren, 56 sp.

Foreign Ports.

BARBADOS, Jan 10—Arr schr Garibaldi, Gardner, Philadelphia.

CALLAO, Jan 5—Arr bark Eureka, Turner, Vancouver's Island. Sld Dec 28 ship Emily A Hall, Hall, England.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 17—Arr previous, brig Oriole, Lord, NYork; sld Jan 18 brig Walthen, Clark, Boston.

HOWLAND'S ISLAND, Nov 6—In port ship Golden Eagle, Swift, ldg guano, to sail abt 18th.

HALIFAX, Jan 26—Arr brig Kate, McDougall, NYork; schr Thos Bagley, McDonnell, Baltimore.

MATANZAS, Jan 19—In port schr Traie Wind, Newcomb, from Boston.

MATANZAS, Jan 25—Sld bark John Aviles, Hutchinson, Portland (before reported sld 20th for Boston).

VALPARAISO, Dec 31—Arr ship Ariel, of the Wave, Price, NYork; Nov 8 L Fitzgerald, Freet, Baltimore; Harriot Erving, Manning, Montevideo; Dec 29th, brig Josephine, Wood, Rio Janeiro for San Francisco (and proceeded). Sld—not in port 2d ult. Sld Dec 28, ship Prospect, Strout, Chinchas, to load for Europe. [The above were before reported without dates.]

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan 28—Arr schr Ocean Bird, Berry, New York.

BOSTON, Feb 4—Below ship Columbus, from Kennebunk; schr Target, from Brenda Ayres. Old ships Mary Warren (Brem), built at Newburyport, Bremen; Liverpool; Stars and Stripes, Gleaves, San Francisco; barks Emily Jones, Weston, Smyrna; Col James Scott (Br), Sinclair, Havana; brigs Lambert (Br), Bean, Liverpool; Samuel Lewis, Lunt, Cape Verd Islands and a mkt; Maid of Erin (Br), Davis, St Jago; schr Cussatta, Eldridge, Alexandria. Sld, steamer Arabia (at 1713); ship Mary Warren; brigs Maid of Erin, Eliza Bray; Kennedy and Charles remain in the Roads.

BALTIMORE, Feb 4—Arr ship Rebecca (Brem), Wenke, Liverpool. Old schrs Helen, Carroll; Silver Lake, Rose, and Melrose, Brewer, NYork; M M Freeman, Howes, Boston. Sld bark Carolina, (new, 410 tons), McLeod, Rio Janeiro; brig Kingfisher, Crook, Antigua.

BRISTOL, Jan 27—Sld ship Thornthebar, Goodwin, NOrleans.

DIGHTON, Feb 4—Arr schr H W Morse, Benton, Philadelphia. Sld 4th, schr James Neilson, Burt, NYork.

ELIZABETHPORT, Feb 4—Old schrs Geo Gilman, Hart, Hartford; Vigilant, Saunders, Fall River; Jane W Bell, Booth, New Haven; sloop Proof Glass, Hulbert, Bridgeport.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 4—Arr schrs Mantis, Arnold (Br), Arnold, Turks Islands for Boston (Capt Arnold died at [illegible])

on the afternoon of the 2d inst); 2d, Nawadaha, Waters, NYork; Rosina, Hunt, NYork; 3d, Sarah, Holden, NYork for Rockland; Dahlia, Chase, Portland for NYork; Gem of the Ocean, McFarley, Bath for NYork. Old 2d, schr Wm Baker, Pierce, NYork.

HATTERAS INLET, Jan 29—In port schr H B Metcalf, Hall, from Newbern, NC, for NYork, detained by head wind.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 3—In port brig Elmira, Hall, from Sagua for Boston; schr Edward McFarland, from Cardenas for Boston.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Feb 1—Sld bark Anna E Sherwood, Snow, of New York, 393 tons), Thompson, Portland; schr George, Curtis, NYork.

NEWPORT, Feb 4, AM—No arrivals. Wind NW, fresh. In port schrs Esmartine, Grant, from Elizabethport for Fall River; Sarah M Sherman, Malcom, Arctic, Henrietta, Lady Jane, Benj English, Governor, Glendower.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 4—Arr schr Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia; sloop Harper, Rackett, ——. Old schr Cynthia Jane, NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 4—Arr schrs Water Witch, Hull, and C Loeser, Laws, NYork. Old barks Frank (Br), Stanwood, London; Millinocket, Bailey, NOrleans; Br brig Venus, Taylor, Liverpool; schrs Lydia A May, Baker, NYork; S H Sharp, Mayhew, Port Royal; Belle Rose, Brock, Boston. Sld bark Alexander McNeil, Small, London.

LEWES, Del, Feb 3, PM—Nearly all the vessels reported at the harbor in my last have left; since then a NW wind brought to the Breakwater two barks (one reported to be the Mesco, from Havana for NYork), the Danish brig Pollux, from Rio; the revenue cutter Dobbin, and the Five Fathom Lightship remain. The wreck of the schr Leo was sold today. The other schrs reported ashore are only waiting wind and tide, when they will be got off. Wind W.

PORTLAND, Feb 3—Old brig J & H Crowley, Dalsko, Havana; schrs L W Pierce, Loring, Baltimore; Julia Newell, Trott, NYork.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan 20—Sld schr Sarah, Haskell, Washington.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 4—Arr steamers Sea Gull, Kenney; Osprey, Aldrich, and Westchester, Nye, NYork. Sld schr J M Scammell (Br), Brannen, NYork, to load for St John, NB.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 3—Sld (by tel) ship Peruvian, Sargent, Liverpool.

STONINGTON, Feb 3—Arr schrs Montezuma, Whelden, Beverly for NYork; Antelope, Jones; Peerless, Higgins, and Orion, Freeman, Boston for Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

The money market is easier again, though some of the lenders continue to ask and get seven per cent. Quite a large amount of private capital—from merchants and out of town banks—is coming into the street and obtaining employment among the brokers. Any bank or individual who has an idle balance of a few thousand dollars can get six per cent for it on call in Wall street, with ample security, and not a few persons who never lent money in this way before are trying the experiment. Commercial paper sells at 6½ a 7 per cent for the best names; debt certificates are down to 94.

Gold was, strange to say, rather sluggish this morning. It sold as high as 157¼, and as low as 156½; sold in the afternoon at 157 a ¼, and closed 157¼ bid. There is evidently a check in the gold speculation. Some of the banks are becoming ashamed of themselves for having helped the speculation by lending on gold, and are calling in their loans. Exchange is fairly active at 173½ a 174 for bankers' bills; mercantile bills sell at 171 a 172. The Charleston news has produced no effect on the bill market.

The stock market was dull again to-day, but steady throughout the morning and better in the afternoon. Operators are not moving very vigorously in either direction, and the public are a little confused by the action of the Senate on the Finance bill. At the morning board there were but few fluctuations from the prices of last evening. Michigan Southern old declined ¼. Toledo ¾, Terre Haute preferred 2 per cent; and, on the other hand, Cleveland and Pittsburg rose ⅛, and Michigan Central ¼. Bonds are firm; but there is little doing. At the one o'clock P. M. session of the public board the market was inactive, but firmer. Erie rose ⅛, Rock Island ⅛, Harlem ¼, and there was generally more disposition to buy. At the second board prices were rather better, and the tone of the market was firmer, though the amount of business done was light. Erie and the Western shares rose ¼ a ½ per cent. At the four o'clock P. M. session of the public board the market was very inactive indeed. The following were the closing quotations at half-past five o'clock:—

U S 6's, reg, '81	92 a 93½	Erie pref.	90½ a 90¾
U S 6's, cou, '81	93¾ a 94¼	Hudson River	93¾ a 94
U S 5's, cou, '74	83¾ a 85	Harlem	33½ a 34
Treas 7 3-10 p c.	101¾ a 101⅞	Harlem pref	63½ a 64
U S 6's, 1 yr cer	93¾ a 94	Reading	90 a —
U S demand n.	153¾ a 154	Michigan Cen.	96¾ a 98
Brunswick	6 a 10	Mich So & N Ia	54¾ a 55
Canton	23 a 23¾	Mich So guarant'd	102 a 104¾
Missouri 6's	64¼ a 64½	Illinois Cen.	89 a 89½
Americangold	157¼ a 157¼	Clev & Pitts	63 a 63¾
Pacific Mail	167 a 168	Galena & Chi	90 a 90½
N Y Central	118½ a 118¾	Clev & Tol	87 a 87
Erie	73¼ a 73½	Chic & Rk Isld	85 a 85¼

From the official summary of the Finance bill of the Senate transmitted to the Associated Press and published in all the papers this morning it would appear that the Finance Committee of the Senate have realized the futility of attempting to provide the ways and means for the government without further issues of paper money. The Senate bill does not differ in principle from the House bill, and the differences of detail are such as may be readily adjusted by a conference committee. The leading features are:—

1.—The issue of $550,000,000 of legal tender money, whereof $150,000,000 are ordinary United States notes similar to those now in circulation, and bearing no interest, and the remaining $400,000,000 are Treasury notes bearing interest not over six per cent, and maturing within three years.

2.—Authority to negotiate, at the market price, $900,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest not over six per cent, and maturing within forty years. The interest on all bonds over $100 to be payable in coin, on smaller bonds, in paper.

3.—The limit of $50,000,000 imposed by the House bill on issues of "postal currency" to be repealed, and such issues to be unlimited.

4.—All outstanding legal tender notes which are now convertible into United States bonds to be converted before the 1st of July, 1863, on which day the privilege of convertibility expires.

The Senate committee likewise differ from the House in declining to abolish the Sub-Treasury system, and in proposing a tax of one per cent on bank circulation. But the essential features of the bill are given above. Comparing the two bills, we find the following differences:—

HOUSE BILL.	SENATE BILL.
1.—$300,000,000 legal tender, bearing no interest.	1.—$550,000,000 legal tender, of which $400,000,000 are to bear interest, and $150,000,000 to bear none.
2.—$400,000,000 Treasury notes, bearing interest, and exchangeable for legal tender money.	2.—Comprised in the above.
3.—$600,000,000 bonds bearing six per cent interest, and running twenty years.	3.—$900,000,000 bonds bearing interest not over six per cent, and maturing within forty years.
4.—$50,000,000 postal currency.	4.—An unlimited issue of postal currency.
5.—The department to have leave to keep accounts in solvent banks.	5.—The department to keep accounts in the Sub-Treasury exclusively.

It can be seen at a glance that there are no radical differences between the two bills, and that, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, the Senate committee has preserved the essential features of the House bill, and has even been more liberal than the House in granting to the Secretary the power to issue legal tender money. A conference committee will probably soon be at work adjusting the differences between the two schemes. It is probable that it will report a bill not very unlike the rough project which emanated from the Treasury Department about a month ago, authorizing the Secretary to raise $1,100,000,000 or $1,200,000,000, either by the sale of bonds or by the issue of legal tender money or interest bearing Treasury notes, as he finds most convenient and practicable. With such powers the Secretary could adapt his policy to circumstances: borrow on the heels of victories, issue paper when public confidence was on the wane, issue Treasury notes when money became cheap and there was a chance of their absorption by bank depositors. Such a scheme presents advantages greater than are possessed by either the House or the Senate bill.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$490,850 27
—For customs	89,000 00
Payments	1,303,536 97
Balance	6,727,662 06

An auction sale of $600,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg mortgage bonds was advertised for this afternoon by A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. About one-half of the bonds were negotiated at private sale yesterday, and on this fact there was an announcement in some of the evening papers yesterday that the whole of the bonds had been sold, and the public sale would therefore not take place. This notice was incorrect and unauthorized by Mr. Muller, and the effect was to lessen the attendance at the sale; and so, after $115,000 had been sold, the further disposition of the bonds was postponed for the present. The sales were:—

$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg mortgage bonds		105
50,000 do.	do. do.	104
5,000 do.	do. do.	104½
55,000 do.	do. do.	104
$115,000		

It is understood that the $300,000 disposed of at private sale was at 106.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has just been submitted to the stockholders. The traffic for the year 1862 reached $10,300,000, as follows:—

From passengers, first class	$1,684,433 85	
From emigrants	46,958 85	
		$1,731,392 20
From United States troops		379,393 21
From United States mails		74,773 43
From expresses, under contract	$75,120 00	
From extra express freight	71,731 96	
		146,851 96
From freight		7,808,410 85
From miscellaneous sources		368,460 31
Total earnings		$10,304,290 96

The net earnings of the road during the year, after deducting the loss on the canals, were $4,385,608 57.

The gross revenues of the line this year are equal to $28,783 per mile of road (358) miles, and exceed in the aggregate those of 1861 $3,004,290 91. This is made up by an increase of $325,373 70 for passengers and emigrants, of $234,235 07 for troops, $2,270,394 29 for general freights, and $174,286 86 for express and miscellaneous freights.

To accommodate this increase of tonnage—a large share of which is due to the continued interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi river—it has been necessary to expend $859,008 01 for thirty-seven new locomotives and 930 eight wheeled freight and coal cars, and $341,039 14 for additional second track and sidings; the cost of all of which is included in the operating expenses of the road.

During the eight years the company's road has been in operation to Pittsburg its transportation had steadily increased from 250,000 tons in 1854 to 2,223,000 tons in 1862.

The whole number of passengers carried over the road during the year was 1,143,418, averaging a distance of seventy two and one-half miles for each passenger.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 164,503 tons of fuel and other material transported for the company) was 2,223,051, embracing 135,140 tons of coal. The increase in the coal traffic is 130,392 tons, and the whole tonnage of the line over that of last year 602,465 tons.

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863.

$10000 US 6's, '81, reg	92½		100 shs N Y Cen RR		118¾
25000 U S 6's, '81, cou	94¼		100 Erie RR	s30	72¾
1000 U S 5's, '71, cou	85		350 do		72⅜
500 Tre 7 3-10pcns	101⅞		100 do	s60	72½
6000 do	101⅝		100 do	s30	72¼
2000 do Feb&Ag	103		500 do	b10	73
2000 do end	102		100 do	s60	72⅝
10000 US 6's, 1 y cer.	94		450 do		73
2000 do	94⅛		100 Erie RR pref	s60	90
10000 U S dem notes	154½		100 do		90
25000 do	154		600 Hudson River RR		94⅛
5000 Tenn 6's, 1890	61½		50 do		94
2000 Missouri 6's	64¼		300 Chic & N W RR		19
1000 California 7's	131		400 Harlem RR		33
5000 do	131¼		200 do		33½
3000 Erie 4th m bs	112½		200 do	s30	33
5000 Buff, N Y & Erie	107½		100 do	s30	33½
1000 Har RR 1st m	119		100 Harlem RR pref		64½
2500 Har RR 3d m	104½		115 Mich Central RR		99¼
1000 Ill Cent RR bs	125½		230 do		96
500 do	125		500 Mich So & N I RR		56
2000 Hud Riv 3d m	111		500 do		55½
10000 Alt & T H 1st m pre	91		100 do	s10	55⅝
10000 Alt & T H inc bs	60		100 do	s30	55½
10000 do	s10 60½		200 Ill Cen RR scrip		90
2000 Del, L & W 2d m	120		100 Clev & Pitts RR	b10	60
2000 Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	105½		100 do		62
1500 do	105		300 do		63½
1000 Pitts, Ft W & C 3d	90		600 do		64
5000 do	90		100 do		64
6000 Clev & P 4th m	82½		21 Gal & Chicago RR		90
2000 Tol & Wa 2d m	92½		100 do	s30	89½
10000 Amer gold	s10 156¾		100 do	b10	90
10000 do	156½		100 do		90
25000 do	156⅞		13 Clev, Col & Cin RR		125
110000 do	157		200 Clev & Tol RR		87
25000 do	b10 157¼		100 do		88
45000 do	157⅛		250 Chic & R I RR	s60	85
10000 do	s30 157		100 do		85¼
75 shs Phenix Bank	105		150 do		85½
23 Bk State of N Y	91		100 Pitts, Ft W & C RR		63
50 Bk of Commerce	95½		100 do		63½
100 Canton Company	23¾		300 do		64
100 do	23½		300 do	b15	64
105 Penn Coal Co	120		75 New Jersey RR		160
23 Del & Hud Can Co	129		100 Alton & T H RR		12¾
100 Quicksilver M Co	37		100 Alt & T H RR pref		38
100 Pac M S S Co	168		200 do		37¾
250 Mil Transit Co	5		10 do		38½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 6's, '81 cou	94¼	100 shs BrunsCity Lo	6½
5000 do	94½	25 Del & Hud Can Co	130
5000 do	94¾	50 Penn Coal pref	120
1000 U S 6's, '74, cou	85½	200 Canton Co	23¾
1000 U S 5's, '81, cou	85	250 Pac Mail St Co	168
10000 U S 6's, '81, cou	93	450 N Y Cen RR	118
20000 U S 6's, '81, reg	93	150 Erie RR	73⅛
5000 do		100 do	73¼
24000 U S 6's, 1 yr cer	94	200 do	73⅜
10000 U S dem notes	154½	50 do	s30 73¼
2000 Tres 7 3-10 pcn	101¾	50 Erie RR pref	90
14000 Tenn 6's, '90	61	400 do	90¼
1000 Illinois 6's, Illinois	100	100 Hud Riv RR	94½
3000 Virginia 6's	63	50 do	94¾
9000 Har RR 2d mtg	104½	100 do	95
2000 Erie 5th bs '88	103	100 Harlem RR	33¾
2000 Hud Riv 2d m	109	100 Mich Cen RR	96
1000 Gal & Chi 2d m	114	600 Mich S & N I RR	55¾
3000 Ill Cen RR bds	125½	100 do	56
2000 Pitts, Ft W & C 3d	90½	300 Mich So & N I gtd stk	104
2000 Chi & N W 1st m	71	100 do	104½
5000 Tol & Wa 2d m	92	100 Ill Cent RR scrip	90
4000 Clev & Pitts 4th m	82	100 Clev & Pitts RR	64
10000 American gold	157	100 do	s30 64¼
10000 do	b30 157¼	100 Gal & Chic RR	90½
30000 do	b20 157	200 Chic & Rk I RR	86
50000 do	157½	100 do	85¾
20000 do	b10 157¼	50 Chic, Bur & Q RR	107
50000 do	157¼	21 Alt & T H RR	12
5 shs Bk N Y	91	50 Quicksilver M Co	37
50 Am Exchange Bk	95	100 Mil & P du C RR	35¼
600 Bruns City Lo com	6½		

Sales at the Public Board.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

$10000 US 7 3-10Notes	101¾	100 shs Erie RR b10	73¼
50000 American gold	156⅞	200 Clev & Pitts RR	63¾
10000 do b3	156⅞	200 do s30	64
50000 do b20	157¼	50 Gal & Chi RR	90¼
10000 Demand notes	154½	200 Chi & Rk Isl RR	85
100 shs N Y Cent RR	118⅛	100 do b4	85
10 do opg	118⅛	200 do	85⅛
50 Erie RR	73	100 Pitts, Ft W & C	63
20 do	73¼	100 T H & A pref b30	38
100 do	73¼		

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

$2000 U S Trea notes	101¾	100 shs Hud River RR	95½
10000 Debt certifica's	94	100 do	95¼
50000 American gold	157¼	100 Harlem RR	33⅝
60000 do	157¼	100 Harlem preferred	64½
2,000 Demand notes	154½	250 Mich So & N I RR	55¾
80000 do	155	500 Clev & Pitts RR	63
50 shs Pacific Mail	168	200 do b10	63
50 do	167½	100 Gal & Chi RR s30	90
100 do	167¾	100 Chi & Rk Isld RR	85¾
150 do	167½	150 do	85⅞
50 N Y Central RR	118½	100 do b3	85⅞
400 Erie RR	73¼	150 Canton Co	23
1000 do b3	73¾	50 Pitts, Ft W & C RR	63
100 do	73¼	50 do b30	64
200 do b10	73½	5000 Mil & Mo l g bds	61
100 Erie preferred	92¾		

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales were made of 60 bbls. at 8½c. for pots and 8½c. for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was less sought after to-day, particularly by shippers, though prices were about the same; and there was less irregularity in gold and sterling exchange. Sales were made of 8,500 bbls. State and Western, 1,000 do. Southern, and 750 do. Canadian, within our revised range:—

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	a	7 25
Extra State	7 40	a	8 00
Common to choice extra Western	7 50	a	9 00
Canadian	7 50	a	9 50
Southern mixed to good superfine	7 70	a	8 10
Extra do	8 15	a	9 50
Good to choice family do	9 75	a	10 50
Rye flour	5 00	a	5 60
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	4 15	a	5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine, per puncheon	22 00	a	23 00

—Buckwheat flour per 100 lbs., $2 65 a $2 10.—Wheat was inactive, with sales of 70,000 bushels at $1 85 for white Western, $1 65 a $1 76 for red and amber Western, $1 52 a $1 70 for Milwaukee club and amber spring, and $1 43 a $1 55 for Chicago spring. Corn was lightly dealt in, sales having been made of only 65,000 bushels mixed Western at 94c. a 95c. for sound, 82c. a 94c. for unsound and heated, and 95c. for Western yellow. Rye was quiet at $1 03 a $1 12. Sales were made of 3,500 bushels barley at $1 45 a $1 60, and 2,500 bushels malt at $1 60. Oats continued in good demand at 68c. a 73c., according to quality.

COFFEE was firm, but the sales were confined to 100 bags Maracaibo 32½c., 230 bags Rio and Santos at 31c. a 31½c., and there were 1,100 St. Domingo reported for export, but without authentic details. We quote:—Rio, prime at 33c. (a) good at 32c. a 32½c.; fair at 31c. a 31½c.; do. ordinary at 30c. a 30½c.; do. fair to good cargoes, 31c. a 32c.; Java, mats and bags, 35c. a 36c.; Maracaibo, 31c. a 33c.; Laguayra, 30½c. a 32½c.; St. Domingo, 28c. a 29½c.

COTTON was in more demand, and 1,600 bales changed hands on a basis of 86c. a 87c. for middlings.

FREIGHTS were firm, with a moderate business reported. To Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., 25,000 bushels grain at 8d. a 8½d.; 100 tcs. beef at 4s.; 1,000 pkgs. bacon and lard at 25s. a 26s. 3d. and 50s., by sailing vessel and steamer; 100 hhds. tallow at 18s. To London there were shipped 1,600 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 10½d. To Glasgow 300 tcs. lard at 20s.

HAY continued in good demand at 80c. a $1 for North river.

HOPS were pretty active at 18c. a 27c. for new crop.

MOLASSES was in fair demand, with sales of 800 bbls. New Orleans at 40c. a 50c. for old and new crop.

OILS were very stiffly held, but the market was less active.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was heavy at $14 87 a $15 for old mess, $16 75 for new do., and $11 50 a $13 50 for old and new prime, with sales of 1,200 bbls. Beef continued in moderate demand, with sales of 350 bbls. at $11 50 a $12 75 for plain, and $12 75 a $13 50 for extra mess. Sales were made also of 2,250 bbls. and tierces lard, within range of 10½c. a 11½c., 1,000 boxes bacon at 7¾c. a 9¾c., and 500 packages hams and shoulders at 7½c. a 8½c., and 5½c. a 6½c. Butter was in good request at 21c. a 25c. for State, and 17c. a 22c. for Western. Cheese was selling freely at 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—There were small lots of East India sold at 7¾c. a 8c.

SHIPS were steady, with a moderate inquiry for the principal kinds.

SUGARS continued quiet, with sales of 220 hhds. at 11¾c. a 12½c. for New Orleans.

TALLOW.—Sales were made of 250,000 lbs. at 11¼c. a 12c.

WHISKEY.—The sales comprised 1,600 bbls. at 60c. a 62c., mostly at 60c.

WHALEBONE was buoyant, with more inquiry for Arctic, at $1 70 a $1 75; Ochotsk at $1 60 a $1 70, Northwest Coast at $1 55 a $1 60, and South Sea at $1 45 a $1 50 per lb.

FINANCIAL.

ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTION AND PAY OFFICE.—Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and other just Claims, collected and cashed. Circular, with list of prizes for disbursement and book of instructions, laws, &c., sent upon application. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park place, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY, ATTENTION.—OFFICERS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS PAY ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS adjusted and CASHED; BACK PAY, PRIZE and bounty moneys collected and CASHED; PENSIONS procured, by EDWARD BISSELL, late Purser in U. S. Navy, 274 Broadway, corner Chambers street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM OFFICE.—PRIZE MONEY, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money now ready for thirty vessels. All kinds of law business undertaken. No pay unless successful. Prize lists to be seen at our office, 119 Nassau street, room No. 7. E. D. EWEN & CO.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY HAVING BEEN ordered by the Treasury Department, the prize money of FORTY-ONE UNITED STATES VESSELS is now being paid by the undersigned. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 39 Nassau street, N. Y., opposite the Post office.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets, January 1, 1862		$3,145,767 03
Amount of premiums, endowments, annuities and policy fees received during 1862	$759,567 58	
Amount of interest received and accrued	134,713 41	
		894,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 02
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$169,277 32	
Paid for redemption of dividends, interest on dividends, annuities and surrendered and cancelled policies	151,603 58	
Paid sanitary commission and war contribution	825 00	
Paid for taxes and internal revenue stamps	3,093 24	
Paid for salaries and fees to physicians and trustees	70,126 93	
Paid for printing, stationery, advertising, office expenses, express charges, &c.	17,222 34	
Paid for commissions and agency expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of real estate	4,000 00	
		$454,501 05
Balance		$3,655,545 07
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$41,341 94	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New York and of the United States	731,051 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	132,217 67	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 per cent interest	420,010 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	541,753 58	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	102,122 13	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1863	63,577 43	
Interest accrued to January 1, 1863	45,660 33	
Rents accrued to January 1, 1863	833 33	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	68,478 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	677 24	
		$3,655,545 07

The Trustees have declared a dividend of thirty-five per cent upon all participating Life Policies now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1863, and a payment in cash on and after the first Monday in March next, of the third instalment of twenty per cent upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1858, inclusive, to those parties entitled thereto, upon presentation at the Home office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of the next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN E. DESSOND,	JOHN HARDO,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,	HENRY E. DAVIS,
WM. C. DUSENBERRY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN R. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's place. GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 25 Lafayette place, Medical Examiners.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE by WELLS, FARGO & CO., 84 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT, IN SUMS TO suit, from $1,000 to $20,000, on Bond and Mortgage, on city property. GUERNAN & CO., 122 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's office, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, January 29, 1863. The coupons due on the second mortgage bonds will be paid on and after February 2 at the treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, 10 West street, New York, January 12, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent, free of government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's office, this place, on the 12th day of February next, to those parties in whose name the stock is registered at the closing of the books. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at one o'clock, on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 13th of February. By order of the Board. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD Company will pay their First Mortgage Bonds at par, at the Bank of North America, in the city of New York, February 11, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

UNITED STATES NAVY PRIZE MONEY Paid by T. L. BRAYNARD, 31 Wall street.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,000 AT SEVEN PER cent, on first class Brooklyn property, in two sums of $1,000, and three sums of $3,000. Principals only address, Box 3,398, N. Y. Post office.

WANTED—BILLS ON NEW YORK CITY BANKS FOR which the highest price will be paid on application at No. 4 Liberty street, first floor.

$9,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on a property consisting of a large mansion, two cottages, and barn, and of land in this State. The land is abundantly stocked with the best of fruits. The property cost three times the amount. Apply to JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary, 680 Broadway, New York.

$15,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY THIS AMOUNT is required to complete arrangements entailing no risk, which, when complete, will pay 200 per cent in this city, entire control left in the lender's hands. Address, for this week only, T. M. B., Herald office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards, on improved Real Estate in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, 161 Broadway.

$55,000 TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST, on bond and mortgage, in one or more sums, for a term of years, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, 66 Wall street, to JOHN F. CONREY.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. THOMAS B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD Richardson have an interest in our firm from this date. RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRALT. New York, February 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold to my late partner, Geo. H. Reay, my entire interest in the envelope manufacturing business, formerly carried on by Bennett & Reay. GEO. W. BENNETT. New York, Feb. 4, 1863.

Referring to the above, I shall now continue the above business on my own account, at the old stand. All debts to and against the late firm of Bennett & Reay will be settled by me. GEO. H. REAY, Nos. 5 and 7 Spruce street. New York, Feb. 4, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF D. W. BIXBY & CO. IS dissolved from this date by mutual consent, J. H. Hammond retiring, and D. W. Bixby continuing the business at the old stand, No. 8 Astor place. D. W. BIXBY, J. H. HAMMOND. February 4, 1863.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURING business, with a capital of $5,000 to $10,000. For particulars apply to BENEDICT & COIT, 25 Pine street.

$350.—WANTED A MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of the best paying and best located corner Grocery, Liquor and Provision Store in the city; been established twenty-three years; rent low. Apartments for a family rent free. Apply this day to J. F. TRAVER, 170 Chatham street.

$1,200.—WANTED, A PARTY TO JOIN THE advertiser, with this amount, in a lucrative travelling business by which more than $10,000 may be divided in three months. Address Ellis Jackson, station G, New York, appointing an interview.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 227 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-first street. Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies, misses and masters meet at 4 o'clock; gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Classes formed at other times and private lessons given to meet the convenience of all.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY, AND IN moderately good pecuniary circumstances, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. She must be well educated, accomplished, and not more than twenty-two years of age. Address, in sincerity, Robert F. Osborne, box 860 Springfield, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, EDUCATION AND agreeable manners, decidedly bad looking, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady who is not handsomer than the advertiser, with a view to matrimony; money no object; agreeable disposition and domestic virtue the only requisites. Address, for one week, Ephraim Taylor, Brooklyn Post office.

A WIDOW, AGED 28 YEARS, OF REFINED AND agreeable manners, and prepossessing appearance, wishes to form the acquaintance of a gentleman of refinement and wealth, with a view to matrimony. None but those who have means and are willing to render immediate assistance need address Mrs. Leonard, station D, Bible House.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A FINE STOCK OF NEW and second hand Tables, with the only correct combination cushions now in use. Orders by mail attended to by W. H. GRIFFITH, 145 Fulton street.

COAL.

$7 75.—I AM DELIVERING RED AND WHITE Ash Egg, Stove and Furnace Coal, at $7 75 per ton. Large Nut Coal, at $7; Cumberland, $8 50; Cannel, $13; rescreened from yard, 195 West Eleventh street. A. HEARTT.

THE REBELLION.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AND G STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Monday, February 9, 1863, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing the government with (200,000) two hundred thousand bushels of Oats and (5,000) five thousand tons of Hay.

Hay to be good merchantable timothy, put up in bales, and delivered at (2,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

The oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Oats will be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington, within (30) thirty days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for (500) five hundred tons of hay and upwards, and for (50,000) fifty thousand bushels of oats and upwards.

The propositions for the hay and oats may be upon the same paper, but must be made entirely distinct from and without reference to each other.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster, United States Army, Washington D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or the proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &C.

All Oats and Hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not prove of a good, sound merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the railroad depot, or at one of the government wharves, in the city of Washington.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR 20,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR. Sealed proposals are invited till the 10th day of February, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of Flour.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels. Bids for different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper.

The quantity of flour required will be about 200 barrels daily, delivered either at the government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or at the railroad depot, Washington, D. C.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness or such other funds the government may have for distribution.

The usual government inspection will be made just before the flour is received.

No bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

The barrels to be new and head lined.

Bids will be accompanied with an oath of allegiance, and directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. & C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

STATE OF NEW YORK—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S Department, 51 Walker street, New York, February 4, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, to be manufactured in the city of Brooklyn, L. I.—

400 Cork Blue Fatigue Caps, with shield, pompon and cover, to be of material and style of manufacture according to pattern in this office, where the samples and specifications can be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which the caps will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, endorsed "Proposals for uniform clothing."

S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster General, New York.

[illegible] CAVALRY BRIGADE—HEADQUARTERS [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Cavalry, No. 421 Broadway, [illegible] Guard Armory) New York. Recruits & enlisted [illegible] for [illegible] to this corps. [illegible] Adjutant. [illegible]

WANTED—A SURGEON OF EXPERIENCE AND good recommendations, for a cavalry regiment now being formed; one willing to assist in recruiting. One to [illegible] immediately. Address W. W., Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF LAFAYETTE ENGINE COMPANY No. 19, held at the engine house, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, 1863, the Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking such action as might seem proper and appropriate in view of the [illegible] accident that occurred at the fire on the corner of [illegible] and Cherry streets last evening, and by which the company had two of its members stricken down and [illegible] one of whom (Mr. John Slowey) had been connected with the company for the past thirteen years, and the other, our present worthy and esteemed foreman, Mr. George W. Badger, was most severely injured.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, while we feel most heartily sensible that no words of ours can express our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the [illegible] dispensation which has taken from us our dear friend, we consider it our duty to place upon record our heartfelt [illegible] tribute to the memory of our deceased and deeply lamented fellow member, Mr. John Slowey, and also our fervent wishes for the speedy recovery and restoration to us of our present worthy Foreman, Mr. George W. Badger; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. John Slowey this organization has lost one of its most honored, esteemed and beloved members, one who, during the thirteen years he was connected with this company was untiring in his efforts to promote its best interests; no sacrifice of his time or personal comfort was ever spared or taken into consideration when its welfare, or that of any of its members, could be subserved through his agency, until, finally, after sharing with us in all its vicissitudes, toils and dangers to which the company has been subjected during his membership therein, he yielded up his brave and manly spirit, while actively engaged in the performance of his duties in our midst.

Resolved, That although our grief on account of the sad fate of our associate, is all absorbing and most heartfelt, yet we feel fully assured that it is as naught when compared with the woe and anguish it has wrought to the breasts of the members of his family; we therefore most respectfully tender to his bereaved widow, children and other relatives, our warmest sympathy and commiseration, and we beg to assure them of our sincere condolence in their affliction.

Resolved, That to the relatives of our beloved foreman Mr. George W. Badger, we offer the assurances of our deep concern and interest in his recovery from the serious injuries he has sustained, and we fervently trust he may, ere long, be restored to them and us, as free from marks or blemish of person as is his noble nature from unworthy attributes.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our lamented fellow member and ex-foreman, John Slowey, and also that the hose and apparatus of the company be draped with mourning emblems for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the respective families of Messrs. Slowey and Badger, and also that the same be published in the public prints.

JAMES G. BRINKMAN,	Committee.
WILLIAM W. TOOKER,	
WILLIAM BUSH,	
JOHN D. WATSON,	
THOS. A. LAWRENCE,	

JAMES A. VAN BENSCHOTTEN, Chairman.

STEPHEN A. LEE, Secretary.

ALL CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE, BUSINESS or otherwise, will be promptly and honorably attended to, either through a personal interview or through mail, by enclosing a postage stamp and addressing Scribe, box 139 Herald office, when further particulars will be made known.

CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.—DELEGATES to this Convention are requested to meet at Hibernian Hall, 42 Prince street, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to arrange for the coming anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. JAMES SANDFORD, President.

EDWARD DUFFY, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.—HEADQUARTERS, 932 Broadway. A regular business meeting of the association will be held this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. LUKE F. COZANS, President.

JAMES A. CAPOLIN, HENRY W. ALLEN, } Secretaries.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this association will be held at Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway, on Friday evening, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Be punctual. Per order, B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 235, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting at the lodge room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John Slowey, who was killed at the late fire in Cherry street. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. By order, JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, W. M.

WILLIAM QUAIL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS MAKING, SELLING OR using Sewing Machines, are hereby cautioned against infringing my Extended Sewing Machine Patent, originally issued September 10, 1846, and reissued March 27, 1861. All sewing machines, of practical value, now known in the market, and not licensed under my said patent, are infringements of it. Settlements for past infringements, upon just terms, and without litigation, can be made only on application at my office. All infringers not so settling will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 446 Broadway, New York city.

REMOVAL.—ANDREWS, GILES, SANFORD & CO. have removed to 70 and 72 Franklin street, one door west of Broadway, next to Taylor's saloon.

TO THE MECHANICS OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—A mass meeting of the mechanics of New York and vicinity will be held on Friday evening, February 6, 1863, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of preventing a further strike, and to devise the best means to prevent the further importation of foreign labor, thereby causing a reduction of our wages, and thus (throwing) our services on the markets. A general invitation is cheerfully given to all iron workers and shipbuilders to meet with us on this occasion. Several eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DRY GOODS.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, FURS, ALL KINDS LACES, Bought for cash by LOUIS ABRICH, 723 Broadway.

MRS. E. MORRIS, NO. 4 AMITY STREET.—CUSTOM Shirts made, the neatest and best styles in the city; something entirely new in Ties, Scarfs, &c. Prices to suit the times.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER,

BY CHARLES O. WARREN,

STORE 23 CORTLANDT STREET.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Exclusively for account of consignees, BY THE PACKAGE ONLY,

EVERY FRIDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THE CATALOGUE FOR THE SALE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, WILL INCLUDE

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, comprising BOTH WINTER AND SPRING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED TO THE LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE GOODS INVARIABLY OFFERED AT THESE SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE. Large sale of DAMAGED DUNDEE GOODS, SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, and JOBBER'S STOCK OF GOODS, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, At 10½ o'clock.

Included in the above sale will be found FULL ASSORTMENTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. BALANCE OF A JOBBER'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS, and 2,000 PIECES OF DAMAGED DUNDEE GOODS, of every description, saved from the wreck of the steamer Caledonia. Also, FULL ASSORTMENTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, and No. 8 Murray street.

AUCTION NOTICE. D. D. CAULKINS, AUCTIONEER. Office, No. 31 Broadway. SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, CHINA, SILVER WARE, &C. Superbly carved rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Silver Plate, solid rosewood Parlor Suits, &c. FRIDAY, February 6. At the private residence 218 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant Parlor Furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, cost $600; rich rosewood Stool, covered in satin, and embroidered Cover; three elegant full Suits of rosewood Parlor Furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood Etageres, splendid and costly Parian Ornaments, rich Vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare Paintings, rosewood Turkish and Easy Chairs, in one row, rosewood Centre and Side marble top Tables, richly carved.

Chamber Suits, in rosewood and mahogany; Bureaus, carved Bedsteads, Washstands, Sofa Beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure Hair Mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining Room Furniture, consisting of fine oak Extension Table, Silver Ware, rich China, Ivory and Silver Cutlery, Forks, Spoons, &c., with heavy Cut and Engraved Glassware of every description. No postponement.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD Furniture.—JOSEPH SMITH, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Friday), February 6, at 11 o'clock precisely, the Furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, at their residence, 119 Clinton place, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of handsome Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel, plush and reps; marble top Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Work Tables, Corner and Bookstands, Turkish Chairs and Lounges, rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofa Beds, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, Cheval Mirrors, Shades, Tea Tables, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Bolsters, Pillows, Quilts, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Extension Table, twelve oak Dining Chairs, &c. N. B.—This will be an extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 139 BROADWAY. PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, DURING THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FIVE STORY HOUSE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT. To be sold to-morrow (Friday) at 11 o'clock precisely at [illegible] West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. This sale is positive, without regard to weather and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of every [illegible] Velvet and English Carpets, [illegible] [illegible] Mirrors, Parlor Suits in Brocatel, [illegible] Centre and Pier Tables, [illegible] Lounges, Chairs, [illegible] [illegible] Chamber [illegible] China, [illegible] Ware [illegible]. Catalogues at house. N. B.—Housekeepers will find the sale worthy of special attention.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 139 BROADWAY. [illegible] ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. DURING THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FIVE STORY HOUSE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT. [illegible] West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. [illegible] Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, [illegible] Parlor Suits, [illegible] Centre and Pier Tables, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Chamber Furniture, [illegible] French China, [illegible] Ware [illegible] Cutlery. Catalogues at house. N. B.—Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Magnificent Household Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Statuary, and many articles of Art, [illegible] at public auction, this day, Friday, Feb. 6, at the residence of [illegible], No. 13 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Rosewood Pianoforte, Ottomans, Chairs, Arm and Reception Chairs, en suite, covered with satin brocatel, rosewood Etagere, [illegible] Secretary and Bookcase, [illegible] Cabinets, Etageres, Consoles, [illegible] Centre Tables, Ebony Reception Chairs, covered in brocatel; Lady's Work Table, [illegible] Sevres China Vases, Articles [illegible], Centre Tables, King's Reclining Chairs, Curtains, [illegible] French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Bronze Clocks, [illegible] yards Velvet Carpets, rosewood Pianoforte, [illegible] made to order by city makers, with rosewood Stool and Cover, [illegible] Hat Rack, walnut Furniture, Stair Carpets, Dining Room—Oak Buffet, Extension Tables, [illegible] and white Ware, French Bowl, China, Dinner and Tea sets, Silver Casters, Coffee Urn, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Table Cutlery, Linen, &c. Chambers—Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, Hair and Spring Mattresses, walnut Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, &c.

B. A. CHILTON AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, SHEEP SKINS AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse No. 17 Albany street, near West street

470 green salted and dry Hides.
211 Sheep Skins.
42 barrels Tallow.
9 barrels Tallow.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieutenant Colonel A. B. EATON, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.—HORSES, Shetland Pony, Carriages, &c.—By S. W. IVES & CO., at 155 and 157 Broadway, this day, at 1 o'clock. Bay Horse, 15½ hands high; has been used by a gentleman as a saddle horse for two years past; kind, gentle and warranted sound. Shetland Pony, an elegant little animal, piebald, 46 inches high, 6 years old next spring, perfectly broken to saddle and harness; has been used by children, and is highly recommended. Sorrel Horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle, either in harness or under saddle, sold for want of use. English Park Phaeton, a very elegant article, built by Brewster, used only a few months, in superior order. Sleighs—About twenty trimmed and untrimmed city made and Portland Sleighs, warranted. Harness, &c.—Several sets single and double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c. The above are recommended to the attention of purchasers. We have a large stock of Carriages, Top Wagons and open Wagons at private sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS. To be peremptorily sold on FOREIGN ACCOUNT. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Friday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, 158 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, the most of which have just arrived by steamer, and will be positively sold without reserve. Among them will be found—

Sheep and Goat	Van Severdonck
Interior	Mertz
Winter Scenes	Smets
Taking the Pilot	Cannemans
Cattle Piece	Hy Savry
The Happy Father	Pez

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. At the Store No. 141 Broadway. This day, at 11 o'clock, a very large stock of first class city made work, embracing Parlor Suits of various kinds, Reception and Library Suits, Dining Room Suits, rosewood Armoire-a-Glace, Sideboards, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Extension Dining Tables, Lounges, Chairs, Hall Stands, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—EXECUTOR'S sale of Household Furniture, Carriages, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on Friday, February 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Washington square north side, Executor's sale of Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor Suits, rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatel; Lace Window Curtains, Mantel Ornaments, Vases, &c.; mahogany Suit in hair cloth; Worsted de Laine Curtains; Bedroom Furniture, in mahogany; Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Feather Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, marble and ormolu Clocks, Candelabras, rosewood marble top Etagere, Ornaments, Kitchen Furniture, &c. The sale will commence with the Carriages.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 23 Nassau street, Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, carved Rosewood Suits, in haircloth; mahogany Sofa, in haircloth; mahogany Chairs and Rockers, Oil Paintings, several dozens of cedar wood metal and Ivory Pencils, &c. Also Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also an invoice of Chandeliers, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON Tuesday, February 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, Larchmont, the residence of E. K. Collins, in three distinct parcels. (See his special advertisement in the Herald. It is conceded that it possesses advantages unsurpassed by any other other property in this country. For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 23 Pine street.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, will sell, by virtue of a bill of sale and chattel mortgage, Household Furniture, consisting of marble top Cottage Suits, large French plate Pier Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, rosewood marble top Bureaus, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, one pair of Pistols, Carpets, Oilcloths, marble top carved Washstands, &c. [illegible] BOGLE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—Saturday, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, set of Books, sets of Clothing, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.—Elegant Household Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, &c., on Friday, February 6, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire Furniture contained in the private residence No. 100 West Twenty-sixth street, viz:—Rosewood Pianoforte, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture en suite, Dining Room do., curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, China Crockery, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Kitchen Arrangements, Hall Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, &c. Catalogues at house.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT HIS salesroom, 70 Nassau street, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large and general assortment of new and second hand Furniture for parlors, chambers, dining rooms, in walnut, mahogany and oak, together with about 50 Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Feather Beds, Bedding, &c. ALSO, on account of purchasers who bought goods at 401 Eighth avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, and have not called for them, as they will be sold on their account.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at BELL & INGRAHAM'S auction rooms, 60 New Bowery, valuable pledged Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Watches and Jewelry. By order H. SALOMON, L. P., 31 Madison street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JOHN MORTIMER WILL sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 15 East Broadway, Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes and Dresses, Blankets, Quilts, Clocks and Carpenters' Tools. By order of P. & H. Free, 61 Rose street.

S. HERMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Will sell this day, February 6, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 13 Bowery, a large stock of Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c., viz:—

35 eighth and quarter casks fine Brandies.
50 bbls. Bourbon, Scotch and Malt Whiskeys.
60 bbls. and pipes Gin, Rum, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines.
200 cases Assorted Liquors (very choice).
40 cases and baskets Champagne of various brands.
60,000 Segars, Tobacco, Iron Safes, &c.

The above goods, being consigned to us, will be positively sold. Dealers and others are invited to attend this sale, as particularly worth their attention.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF ATtachment and by virtue of an order issued out of the Supreme Court by the Hon. Justice Sutherland, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the Tattersall stables, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, one bay Mare and one black Mare. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 451 Canal street—Mortgage Sale—all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, 33 Carpets, Hall and Basement Oilcloths, Pier and other Glasses, Beds, Bedding, Sofas, Rocking and other Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, China, Glass and Silver Ware; Stoves, &c. By order of PETER A. BRETT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SPECIAL SALE this day, at 3 o'clock, at 451 Canal street, of a large lot of China, Glass, Silver Plated Ware, &c., in lots to suit the trade and others.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at Waterman's Hotel, in Varick, near Canal street, all the Fixtures of the Bar, Billiard, Ball, Dining Rooms and Restaurant, consisting of two very fine rosewood Billiard Tables, made by Sharpe, with all the appurtenances for the same; Bar Counter, Beer Pump, Mirrors, Glassware, Arm Chairs, valuable Oil Paintings, Gas Fixtures, &c. Ball room contains French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, Chandeliers, &c. Dining Room contains a large assortment of Chairs, Tables, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Stove and Pipe, Coir Matting, &c. Also the Kitchen Furniture, embracing one very superior patent Portable Oven and a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Segars, selected with great care.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery and Liquor Store, on the corner of Third and Lewis streets, Soap, Starch, Candles, Flour, a large stock of Brandies, Gins, Wines, fine Ice Chest, Scales, Counters, Horse, Wagon and Harness, &c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT, CONSISTING of a blooded Mare, 15½ hands high, of fine style and action, sound, can show 2:40, of powerful endurance; Top Wagon, Harness and Robes; also, a Pony built Horse, 14½ hands high, well made, can trot certain in 2:45, a fine Wagon or Saddle Horse, the whole, the property of a gentleman about leaving the city, will be sold at their value. Apply at Hackley's stables, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A NEW STYLE PONY PHAETON AND DOG CART.—VILTONS, 412 Broadway. A second hand "Brewster" no top Trotter; second hand Dexter's Gig, and second hand Basket for sale low.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, SUITABLE FOR cart, express or grocery. Price $75. Cold [illegible] [illegible] of use. Inquire at 104 Spring street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BAY HORSE, NEARLY SIX years old, sound and kind; suitable for a pedlar or spring wagon. Inquire at Johnson's stable, 19 Pearl st.

HORSES WANTED—ONE PAIR WELL MATCHED [illegible] will be given a Grand Parlor Piano, cost $400, will now be sold for $250 cash, or for horses, [illegible] carriage at its value. Call at [illegible] stable, 120 and 122 West Thirteenth street.

STIVERS & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 63 Elizabeth street, invite the attention of purchasers to their new style of Grand Carriages [illegible], which are superior to any [illegible] heretofore [illegible] [illegible] special.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, SLEIGH BELLS, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wagons, [illegible], Harness, &c. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] [illegible].

STABLES FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED LIVERY [illegible] for sale, at [illegible], corner of [illegible] street, [illegible] avenue, leading direct to the Fashion Course. A rare chance offered to a purchaser. Call at [illegible], or address box 4,252 New York Post office.

STABLE WANTED—BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND [illegible] streets and Third and Fifth avenues, with accommodations for two horses and carriage in a private stable. Address B., 43 Union place.

STABLE TO LET—ROOM FOR SEVEN HORSES AND four carriages, possession immediately. Also, a Pony [illegible] to carry four persons. Inquire at Platt's stable, 18 West Thirty-sixth street, near Broadway or Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, BETWEEN 5 AND 8 years old, 14½ hands high, pony built and of fine action; must be sound and kind. Apply, with horse, at 163 Waverley place.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—THROWN IN THE AREA OF HOUSE 223 West Twelfth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, one Overcoat. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, WITH MONEY, IN THIRD avenue. The owner may have it by calling at the Mariners' Savings Institution, of A. Jessy, from 9 to 3 o'clock, every day.

FOUND—A FEW DAYS SINCE, A LADIES' SHAWL. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for the advertisement by applying to Mrs. McCloy, 211 West Nineteenth street.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING TWENTY-THREE coupons of first mortgage bonds of Morris and Essex Railroad, payable January 1, 1863, addressed to W. Hogencamp, cashier, and enclosed in another envelope, with printed address, "Bank of Jersey City, Jersey City, N. J." Nos. 202, 203, 204, 220, 250, 201, 202, 203, 161, 230, 200, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 280. Payment of the above has been stopped. WILLIAM REDMOND & SON, 45 Barclay street.

LOST—A FIRE BADGE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE Department, No. 1,017. The finder will have all expenses paid and to give the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at L. W. Kimball's, 233 Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, ABOUT SIX o'clock, in one of the Wall street and Broadway stages, a gentleman's ring, with the initials F C engraved on it. A suitable reward will be paid for its return at 27 South William street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, at Niblo's theatre, a brown Fur (Sable) Collar. A return of the same to A. H., Brevoort House, will meet with a suitable reward.

LOST A DOG AND $3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY last, in the Third avenue, a black and white Dog, with a black and tan head and white mark down the middle of his face; answers to the name of "Pinches." If the finder will please return him to the owner, he will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, as he is a favorite with the family. Apply to J. B., No. 128 Third avenue, near Fifteenth street.

LOST OR STOLEN—A 16 FOOT YAWL BOAT FROM the pilot boat James M. Waterbury at Coenties slip, on the night of the 3d, painted brown outside, and yellow inside, with the name of "David Blackburn" branded in different places on her. A reward of $10 will be paid for her recovery. Apply to John W. Avery, 309 Water street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, A Lady's Silver Watch and Chain, with a gold heart for a slide, in New Canal street, between Broadway and the Bowery, or in Grand street or Essex. The finder will please leave it with Mr. Ekker, at Seligman's, 384 Broadway, and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, IN GREENwich street, between Warren and Murray, two Feather Beds, attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to J. Morgan, express office, 162 Broadway.

LOST—ON FEB. 5, IN GOING FROM HOUSTON TO Prince street, through Prince to the Bowery, Rivington and Suffolk streets, a small morocco Satchel, containing a Draft for $60, Brooch, Sleeve Buttons and other things, of no use but to the owner. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 83 Suffolk street.

REWARDS.

$1 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT A WEEK AGO, TWO Letters, one addressed to Daniel Foster, New York; the other labelled Mr. Brown's letter, and written by James Brown to a friend Leonard. The above reward will be paid on the return of the letters to L. Scott & Co., No. 38 Walker street.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, A PIECE OF A FLUTE, WITH German silver key. The finder will leave it at 371 Broome street.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM 326 EIGHTH STREET, a dark sorrel Pony, on Tuesday night, the 3d inst. The above reward will be given to any one who returns him to 326 Eighth street.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM STABLE 81 UNION square, a large, black and white Dog Pup; had on leather collar with a halter chain. Five dollars will be paid for his return.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 17th inst., a medium sized black and tan Dog, with a defection in one eye. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at 37 Essex street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, AT OR ABOUT THE ISLAND City House, near the South ferry, New York, a Pocketbook, containing $150 and papers. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. IRA BRUCE, No. 2 South street.

FURNITURE.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture, for sale—Property of a gentleman leaving for Europe; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $500, for $250, including Stool and Cover; rosewood Parlor Suit, $130; one for $100; Etageres, Bureaus, Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., made to order for the subscriber; will be sold at a sacrifice. M. MIDDLETON, 113 West Twenty-third street near Sixth avenue.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy	$2
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Ten Copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. *These rates make the* WEEKLY HERALD *the cheapest publication in the country.*

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The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at Six cents per copy, or $3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII.........................No. 36

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Italian Opera—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LA FOLLIE—NARAMATTAH—ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COLLEEN BAWN—BLOOD DRIVER—CASTILIAN BANDIT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH—JACK AND THE BEANSTALK—SHANDY MAGUIRE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway.—A NIGHT IN GRANADA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Mrs. LAVINIA WARREN—COMMODORE NUTT, &c., at all hours—CROSS OF GOLD—Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—LAUGHING GAS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—HAPPY FAMILY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS—PERFORMING ELEPHANTS—COMIC MULES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Friday, February 6, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Despatches received from Fortress Monroe at Washington yesterday, state that the blockade at Charleston was not interrupted for any considerable time by the dispersion of the Union fleet on Saturday, the 31st of January. While there can be no doubt that the port was opened by the sudden assault of the rebel rams, it appears that on the 3d inst. the blockade was completely resumed, and that the Union iron-clads were then lying inside the wooden vessels. An attack on the city of Charleston was momentarily expected. This news was derived from information conveyed to General Dix from rebel sources—in fact from Charleston itself.

Our news from the Southern journals to-day contains much of interest. The most prominent feature is, of course, the late attack on our blockading fleet at Charleston, upon which the rebel press is jubilant. It discusses at length the question of international law relative to the subject of blockade, and claims that it is legally raised. They admit that the Union gunboat Ironsides was lying in the offing on the 3d instant. The Richmond *Enquirer* states that a steamer was despatched to Nassau to notify the British authorities there that the port of Charleston was open to foreign commerce. Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State officially informed the British and French Consuls in Richmond of the same fact. If the news received by General Dix is true they may have been too hasty.

The only news we have regarding the affair at Fort McAllister to-day, at Genesis Point, comes from Savannah, and describes that the Union gunboat Montauk was seriously injured, but that before she retired the parapet in front of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac is that the enemy do not seem either as active or as numerous as heretofore. Their pickets and camp fires appear to be reduced. A heavy snow storm commenced at Falmouth yesterday morning, and ended in rain, leaving the prospects of available roads for military operations exceedingly doubtful. A quantity of ice had gathered in Aquia creek, which completely interrupted the advance of the mail boat.

Major General Peck has issued an order highly complimenting General Corcoran and his command for their bravery and success at the late fight on the Blackwater, which the rebel Roger A. Pryor pretends to claim as a victory for the enemy.

A despatch received at Cairo yesterday states that the attack of the rebels on Fort Donelson resulted in a decided repulse with heavy loss. Our loss did not amount to more than forty or fifty. The intelligence from Island No. 10 leaves us in doubt as to the result of the attack upon the Union gunboat New Era, farther than that the rebels, who retired after firing upon her have not been seen there since, and the probability is that they have transferred their guerilla operations to some other point.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas was introduced. The President was requested to communicate whatever official information he may possess in regard to the death of Mandarin Ward, a citizen of the United States, in the service of the Chinese government. A resolution directing inquiry into the case of Captain John Wethers, of the Fourth New Jersey regiment, who has been confined at Fort Delaware for several months, was laid over. Bills relating to jurors, concerning courts in Washington Territory, and changing the time of holding district courts in certain districts, were passed. The consideration of the bill to encourage re-enlistments, and providing for the enrolment and drafting of the militia, was resumed, and after considerable discussion the subject was recommitted to the Military Committee. A resolution requesting the President to communicate the number of volunteer and drafted men actually raised and mustered into service by the several States, and the time when their terms of service will expire, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a bill establishing thirty-seven additional post routes was passed. The Ways and Means Committee reported back the Senate's amendments to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. Several amendments were disposed of, and finally the bill was committed to a conference committee. A joint resolution to revise and codify the naval laws was adopted. A bill amending the Pension act of June 14, 1862, so as to give certain parties twenty, instead of fifteen, dollars per month, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill, involving expenditures to the amount of sixty-eight millions of dollars, was then taken up. A proviso was added to the appropriation of twelve millions for iron-clads that no contracts shall be entered into for this class of vessels until proposals have been solicited from the principal iron shipbuilders. The appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy Yard was increased, in order to afford accommodations for three vessels four hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, now building there. Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the resolutions endorsing President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation were taken up, when a substitute for the original ones was adopted by a vote of nineteen yeas to seven nays. The resolutions adopted state, in substance, that the war shall hereafter, as heretofore, be carried on for the restoration of the Union, and that the emancipation proclamation is justifiable as a war measure, and merits the support of all loyal people. The bill for the repayment by the State of bounty moneys raised by the various counties received a favorable report. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company. A number of bills were introduced, among which were one to amend the Brooklyn city charter and one to authorize the New York Warehousing Company to construct piers on their lands under the water in the Twelfth ward.

In the Assembly, resolutions of regret in reference to the death of State Senator Willard were unanimously adopted, after appropriate eulogistic remarks from several members. The special order—the resolutions proposing a special committee to investigate into the character and conduct of Speaker Callicot—was taken up, and over it a great portion of the day was consumed in speeches and motions. Among various motions made was one to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which, after a long and warm discussion, was withdrawn by the mover, when the previous question was ordered, and a substitute for the original resolutions adopted, to the effect that when any distinct written charge shall have been made by a member against the Speaker, giving the facts and circumstances, a committee shall be appointed to examine into the matter. The adoption of this resolution occasioned severe denunciation of Mr. Callicot and the republicans by some of the democratic members, and one of them declared his intention of hereafter making a charge in writing, over his own signature, against the Speaker.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a quit claim deed, releasing a mortgage on real estate, and an assignment of a mortgage, are exempt from stamp duty.

The idea that Judge Lemuel J. Bowden was chosen to the United States Senate to represent the new State of West Virginia is erroneous. He was elected precisely as John S. Carlile and Whitman T. Willey were chosen, and will represent the same sections of the Old Dominion that these gentlemen now do, unless the organization of the new State is perfected before the meeting of the next Congress, in which event Mr. Bowden's election will be null and void, except in case the provisional Legislature at Wheeling should claim to act for the old State.

There are now three thousand eight hundred of Jeff. Davis' men in Camp Douglas. On Thursday a feeble attempt was made by a few secession plugs of Chicago to rescue the prisoners as they were being conveyed to camp; but a few pricks from bayonets in the hands of the guard were arguments sufficiently strong to cause them to fall back.

The democracy of Kentucky will hold a convention at Frankfort on the 18th inst.

The receipts and exports of specie at and from San Francisco during the years 1861 and 1862 were as follows:—

	1861.	1862.
Receipts	$41,[illegible],077	[illegible],789
Exports	40,676,758	42,[illegible],761

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at Clinton Hall last evening. The decease of Rev. E. Robinson, a member of the society, was alluded to by Rev. Dr. Thompson, and resolutions of sorrow offered and adopted. An interesting paper was then read by Rev. Albert Bushnell on "Equatorial West Africa," giving a description of that locality, its productions, people, &c., which was attentively listened to by the audience. The meeting ended with a short account of the progress of the Suez Canal by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

The Board of Supervisors held an extra session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Annual Taxes upon the tax levy for the present year. The minority report, presented by Mr. Supervisor Blunt, was simply upon an item of $6,000 appropriated to pay certain parties who advanced the money to clerks employed by the Commissioners of Record. Mr. Blunt feared that by passing the appropriation the Board would recognize the claims of the Commissioners of Record, and he was desirous not to do so until the controversy shall have been settled by the expected decision of the Court of Appeals. The Board agreed to strike out the amount, with the understanding that the proposed appropriation should be added to "county contingencies." The minority report was withdrawn, and the majority report was then taken up item by item. The only amendments of importance were the addition of $10,000 to the advertising and printing appropriation, and the sum of $60,000 for the completion of Harlem Bridge. After some discussion, the tax levy, as amended, was passed, the aggregate amount of the estimates being $3,624,482. Reports of committees upon routine matters were adopted, after which the Board adjourned till Tuesday.

The meeting called for the discussion of peace resolutions at Tammany Hall has been indefinitely postponed.

The Chicago *Times* says that twelve of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas froze to death on Sunday night last. Upwards of a thousand of them are now sick.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, an Irish laborer, named Michael Cahill, was convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a horse valued at $250, on the 30th of December last. The horse was owned by Mr. Edward Daly, of 203 First avenue. The prisoner's defence was that he had found the horse in the street. The jury, after remaining out a short time, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 423 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 47 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 34 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 67 of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 17 of the heart and blood vessels, 176 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 5 of old age, 31 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 4 premature births, 51 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 27 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 15 of diseases of the urinary organs, 21 from violent causes, and 2 unknown. There were 282 natives of the United States, 13 of England, 8? of Ireland, 21 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was inactive yesterday; but prices were firm, especially towards the close of the day, and some of the speculative railway shares were higher than the day before. Money was in rather better supply—rate of call loans 6 a 7. Gold opened at 156¾, rose to 157⅜, fell to 156⅛, rallied, and closed at 157⅛ bid. Exchange closed at 163½ a 164 for bankers' bills.

Cotton was in more demand yesterday at 86c. a 87c. for middling, with sales of 1,500 bales. Flour, wheat and corn were steady, but in limited request. Pork and beef were steady, while lard, bacon, butter and cheese were active and firm. Sugars, rice and coffee were quiet. New Orleans molasses was in good demand, as likewise were hay, hops, tallow, tobacco and whiskey, the latter article mostly at 60c. There were moderate shipments of breadstuffs and provisions reported for the principal British ports, without any important changes in rates.

The Rebel Raid Against Our Blockading Force at Charleston.

We learn from the Richmond papers which arrived yesterday that immediately after the scattering of our vessels by the rebel rams in the recent unfortunate affair at Charleston a Confederate steamer was despatched to Nassau to give formal notice to the authorities there of the raising of the blockade. This step, taken in connection with the fact that the British steamer Petrel was kept waiting the issue of the conflict to convey the British Consul to the entrance of the port, so that he might satisfy himself that their dispersion was complete, sufficiently attests the understanding that existed with the agents of the European governments as to the objects intended to be accomplished by it. And to show how thorough and general that understanding was, we have only to point to the additional fact that scarcely had the plan been consummated when the British war steamer Cadmus arrived off the port from Fortress Monroe, having, no doubt, been despatched there by the British Minister at Washington.

It is evident that considerable weight is attached by the rebels to all these formalities. They are intended to constitute the grounds for another appeal against us to the great international tribunal of the world. How far the facts will sustain it has as yet to be ascertained; for we have only their own account of the affair. To enable our readers to form their own judgment as to the legal bearings of the latter, we yesterday placed before them the declarations of such high international authorities as General Magruder, General Beauregard, Commodore Ingraham, Judge Kent, Sir William Scott, the continental writers Hautefeuille and Ortolan, the rebel Secretary of State and Lord John Russell. Notwithstanding all the light thus thrown upon the points at issue, people seem to be none the wiser for it; but, even if they were, it would affect but little their ultimate decision. The writers on international law are not held in much account now-a-days. Our own authority, Judge Kent, has but little weight abroad; and as to Sir William Scott, although his recorded opinions fully sustained us in the Trent affair, they were not listened to. It will no doubt be the same with the continental authorities Ortolan and Hautefeuille, whose views seem to bear in our favor in this Charleston matter. It is in fact unnecessary for us to trouble ourselves about what the text writers may say in regard to the question raised by it. England has set the world an example that will for the future render utterly nugatory their decisions. In the Trent affair she asserted the principle that might constitutes right, and in this Charleston business we shall have to follow her example.

Instead, therefore, of concerning itself about the legal and diplomatic difficulties of the question—of which there is promise of a plentiful crop—let the government at once set itself to avoid all such quibblings, by taking measures for the immediate reduction and capture of Charleston. The enterprise should not be undertaken, however, without such a force as will insure, beyond all chance of failure, the object aimed at. We should no longer underrate the military and naval strength of the rebels, but should prepare for this enterprise as if Charleston was one of the strongest places in the world, and as if its capture was to end the war. Let there be no more peddling, no more cheese-paring of our resources, in connection with it. When the blow is struck it should be decisive and crushing. In this way, and in this way alone, we may bid defiance to the efforts of the rebels and their European sympathizers to embroil us with foreign governments, and to defeat the object of all the sacrifices that this unhappy war has cost us.

"THE GAME" BETWEEN THE HERALD AND MASSA GREELEY.—The Hon. Massa Greeley, in commenting upon some remarks of the HERALD on ex-Governor Morgan's election to the United States Senate, as an encouraging sign of the times, says that our "game" is to "let the war drag on, with alternate successes and reverses, but no decisive event, till some doughface can be chosen President in 1864, and then we can patch up a compromise that will make all serene." But Greeley is slightly mistaken. Our "game" is to put down the rebellion, and to let the almighty nigger take his chances until we shall have saved the Union. Greeley's "game" is unquestionably the abolition game of "emancipation or separation." He says that "the rebellion may as well be put down in three months as in three years;" and so say we, and so we have said from the beginning; but while the negro is made the all-absorbing question at Washington the war will "drag on." Greeley might do something to push it forward by donning the red breeches of the African Zouaves, and by leading a brigade of them "on to Richmond." Let him prove his faith by his works.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The great snow storm which passed over Southeastern Virginia on Tuesday last has doubtless "snowed up" the Army of the Potomac on the hills of the Rappahannock, and this wintry embargo of snows, rains, thaws and mud may detain General Hooker for days and for weeks to come. Three or four days of continuous frost are wanted now to put him and his army in motion; for the Army of the Potomac, as much as a ship at sea, is dependent upon wind and weather.

Probable Results of Napoleon's Policy Towards This Country.

The French "Yellow Book" has made revelations which enable us to appreciate the policy of the Emperor Napoleon at its just value. We are now aware from the best authority—the Emperor himself—that his real designs are to increase on this continent the power and influence of the Latin race, and to check the further spread or aggrandizement of this republic. Napoleon is averse, as he himself states, to our ultimately obtaining possession of Mexico and Central America, and he deprecates our having the entire command of the Gulf of Mexico. He admits that America must feed the manufactories of Europe and give life to her commerce; but he objects to America belonging exclusively to Americans, and asserts that he (Napoleon) should have his share of this continent. In furtherance of these plans he has undertaken the conquest of Mexico, and, as he imagines that we are greatly reduced in power by the protracted rebellion which has made such great inroads into the resources of our government, he now lays aside all hypocritical pleas as to his having undertaken this expedition for the welfare of the Mexican people, to re-establish order and law and give them a good government, and avows that his Mexican campaign has for object the furtherance of the influence of the Latin races, and also to establish a barrier which shall stay our advancement and progress.

We are not desirous here of cavilling at Napoleon's assumption of the dignity of leader or head of the Latin race, nor will we discuss the measures whereby he obtained the throne of France, nor will we make any references to his mode of procedure as regards Nice and Savoy. We will content ourselves with asserting that for the future we hope all pretence of good will or friendship for the United States will be set aside by Napoleon, and we would suggest to his Minister at Washington that any further deception upon that point were useless now that the master has unmasked his batteries. We are at present fully aware of that which we have all along feared—namely, that Napoleon is our enemy, and that he will use his every effort to keep the North and South asunder; but we may surely hope that the misguided people who now acknowledge the usurped sway of Davis will understand that in Napoleon they have as bitter an enemy as we of the North have in him, and we hope the Southerners will appreciate that when he labors to separate us he is fatally injuring all parties. He is surely working against the confederacy in Mexico. Should the separation between the North and South occur or not, the natural tendency of the people of the seceded States is southward. Here they will meet with the antagonism of Napoleon, who will, when he has conquered Mexico, absorb State after State from the confederacy. That this is his design the people of the South know full well from the evidence of that intercepted Texas correspondence.

May we not reasonably hope, then, the rebels will understand that divided we fall, united we stand. Let us hope that our administration will make use of this new weapon placed in their hands by the unseemly haste of Napoleon. The French Emperor supposes our power at an end, imagines our form of government destroyed. In this he may or may not be correct. We are, perhaps, passing through a crisis which must arrive sooner or later in the existence of all great nations, and as a result we may—which Heaven forbid!—change our present liberal and free government for one centering in a more arbitrary form of power. Be that as it may, we cannot lose our strength, and Napoleon makes a fatal mistake if he thinks that we shall be rid of power because changes are brought about in our form of government. The probable results of his avowed inimical purpose against the advancement of the American people will be to cause them to join issue against his encroachments; and herein he has unwittingly rendered us a great service by his development of his Mexican policy.

He has allowed his ambition to overrun his usual caution. Like his uncle, he has become intoxicated by success. He should bear in mind that Napoleon the First came back from Moscow a wreck. He will understand ere long that he will retreat from Mexico a ruined man, should he not at once adopt the wise measure of leaving America to the Americans. In vain will he pit the Latin against the American. The sturdy Yankee and the impetuous Southron will alike bear down a race that has no call upon this continent—which at one time was theirs, but which they were unable to keep. Providence has placed upon this vast New World an enterprising, hardy, adventurous race of men, whose destiny it is to people and hold it. They would clear away any portion of the Latin race as surely as they have swept away the red men and the great forests. Napoleon is a great diplomatist and a successful one; but he cannot stay the progress of the American race. He might as well attempt to mop up Niagara with his ermine mantle. Let him take warning in time; for we are now aware of his real intentions, and will resent them. Our government will surely act now with but one idea—the welfare of the Union and the defeat of all its enemies.

THE LATE CHARLESTON AFFAIR—THE PLAY OF BOPEEP PLAYED OUT.—From the best information which we have upon the subject, we conclude that the late disgraceful affair at Charleston was the result of a discovery by the rebels that we had nothing but wooden ships on guard around the outlet of the harbor. Our iron-clads which had been there, were temporarily drawn off for service elsewhere, and so the rebels seized the opportunity for a dash among our wooden blockaders, with the consequences already detailed. We have had enough of this unprofitable game of bopeep with the rebels. They occupy the inside of a great circle, around which our warlike forces are operating, and so it is useless to attempt to surprise them in any important military enterprise. They are promptly informed of all our movements, and if they discover a weak place in our lines they attack it; if they find themselves in a dangerous or weak position they evacuate it or fortify it. The only available strategy which we can successfully employ is that of Gen. Hooker, of fighting the enemy wherever we can find him, and of fighting him, not, as heretofore, with inferior numbers, but with an overwhelming force, which we can do in every important operation. We hope soon to have the pleasure of communicating to our readers some cheering results of the adoption of this rule of strategy, so strikingly illustrated by Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, in moving with a crushing force "upon the enemy's works."

CAUGHT NAPPING.—The old sleepy heads of the *Journal of Commerce*, the negro minstrels of the *Evening Post*, and Greeley, too, can only account for the publication of the first news of the late disgraceful affair at Charleston upon the theory that it was a rebel trick for a European sensation. Thus it appears that by the underground railroad the news was brought to the HERALD by special express, in order that it might go out to Europe by Wednesday's steamer. But, if such was the object of the rebels, why did they not give their news to all our morning journals at the same time?—for every one of them would have snapped at it. And why, if a favorable European sensation was the object of the rebels, should they report that the ships of our blockading squadron, which were dispersed in the morning, began to reappear in the afternoon, and that the next day, to the number of twenty, they were counted in the offing? But, at all events, say our sleepy-headed contemporaries, the real facts were awfully exaggerated in this news from the Richmond *Dispatch*. But how so? We have in this news no positive declaration of the loss of any federal ship except the Mercedita, and we presume that no one doubts the loss of that vessel. So far from exaggerating the facts in the case, it appears that the rebels in these original reports omitted the most important fact of all—the escape, after the dispersion of our blockaders, of a steamer from Charleston bound for Nassau. The simple truth of the matter is, that while our drowsy contemporaries were all caught napping by their readers on Wednesday morning, the HERALD was found, as usual, to be wide awake. This is the simple solution of the whole mystery.

OUR IRON-CLADS.—The conflict between the Monitor and the rebel ram Merrimac proved the immense power of our newly invented iron-clad vessels-of-war. Since the date of the repulse of the Merrimac great improvements have been introduced in the construction of our Monitors, and not the least is the fact that they have been rendered seaworthy. The late voyage of the iron-clad Weehawken proves beyond all doubt the ability of these vessels to outride any storm, however severe.

The Montauk, commanded by the famous Captain Worden, has, as we learn from the rebels, made three terrible assaults upon Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee river. The first day the rebels announced her repulse, after severe injuries having been inflicted upon her turret by the heavy ordnance of the rebels. We learn, however, that upon the second day she made another attack upon the fort, and was again repulsed, sustaining, as she did the first day, severe injuries. From the fact that the rebels themselves acknowledge she came on the third day within one thousand yards of the fort, and gave it a terrific bombardment, we can but conclude she was not injured seriously on any previous occasion. The rebels state that the heaviest solid shot broke into pieces when striking the ship's turret, having no perceptible effect upon it. We are perfectly justified in stating that our iron-clads are a great success, and ready for any serious work which may turn up for them. It is needless to add that Charleston should be the field for their immediate operations.

OUR OMNIBUSES BADLY REGULATED.—We publish in another column several communications calling for a change in the present system regulating our omnibuses, and citing instances of its evil results. We would suggest to the superintendents of our omnibus lines that a great benefit would result for them in placing upon all our stages a conductor or money taker. Were the drivers free to pay undivided attention to their horses we should not see so many horses falling down in our streets. The pavement of Broadway on a wet day is exceedingly slippery, and we observe the horses slipping and sliding about. As long as they are held up by the driver they do not fall. But some passenger calls off his attention, either by entering the vehicle or by calling upon him to receive the fare; the driver is obliged to turn away from his horses, and down one of them goes, and remains lying upon the pavement until the driver unhitches him. This occasions vexatious delays, added to which the falls must injure the poor horses. All this might be remedied were a conductor placed upon each omnibus and the driver allowed to give his whole attention to his horses. The comfort and safety of the passengers would thereby be enhanced a hundredfold. We call the special attention of the omnibus superintendents to this matter.

THE WARS OF THE RACES.—England, some centuries ago, suffered a long time from her "Wars of the Roses;" and now the North American continent has become the theatre of the wars of the races. Louis Napoleon is making war against Mexico to establish in that quarter the ascendancy of the Latin race, and we are engaged in a continental war which involves the emancipation, salvation or extermination of the African race. Abraham Lincoln's proclamation is before the world, and Louis Napoleon's follows close behind. We know that the Emperor has undertaken a difficult job for the Latin race; but it is a mere trifle compared with our President's project in behalf of the African race. The sequel will probably be the subordination of both the Latin and the African from their "irrepressible conflict" with the Anglo-Saxon race. Let us wait and see.

OUR LATE VICTORY AT FORT DONELSON.—The defeat of the rebels in their effort the other day to recapture Fort Donelson may be set down as a very important victory. Fort Donelson commands the Cumberland river, the channel by which General Rosecrans receives nearly all his supplies. The recapture of this fort by the rebels would cut him off from his supplies, and would probably compel him to risk the safety of Nashville in order to reopen his communications. It will be perceived from this daring assault upon Fort Donelson that the rebels in Tennessee are desperate, and active and vigilant, but that they have been successfully checkmated thus far in all their grand schemes. We hope soon to hear that, routed and dispersed, the fragments of their main army are on their way to Georgia.

BENEFIT OF MISS CUBAS AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—The beautiful Cubas makes her last appearance but one, and takes her farewell benefit at this theatre this evening, presenting a bill of unusual attraction.—The French dance, La Folie, assisted by Signor Ziniones and a full *corps de ballet*. Celestos great pantomimic Naramattah, the Spanish dance "La Madrilena" and the "French Spy"; when in addition to this Mr. Couldock appears in his last success of "One Touch of Nature," we think the most exigent will admit that an entertainment of full and rare attractions will be presented.

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

The Rebels Repulsed with Considerable Loss.

The Enemy Driven Off at Island No. 10,

&c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 4, 1863.

General Tuttle received a despatch this afternoon stating that the rebels at Fort Donelson had been repulsed with considerable loss, and that the Union loss was from forty to fifty. The despatch gives no further particulars.

There is no further news from Island No. 10; but it is supposed that the rebels have been completely driven off.

CAIRO, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

A despatch from Fort Donelson to-night says that the fight lasted from one to eight o'clock in the evening, when the rebels retired in great disorder southward.

Their killed is estimated at two hundred and wounded at five hundred. Our loss was two killed and forty-one wounded and missing.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 4, 1863.

About 5,000 cavalry, under Wheeler, Stearns and Wharton, attacked our force at Fort Donelson yesterday and were repulsed and utterly routed.

General Mitchell selects the quarters of prominent secessionists for wounded rebels. Forty-five are thus quartered.

General Jeff. C. Davis' division, with a cavalry brigade occupy Franklin.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

Our forces at Vicksburg are now engaged repairing the crevasses of last fall to keep the water out of camp.

The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but doing little execution.

The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at sixty thousand. It is believed that this is the largest number that can be brought to its defence.

A thousand negroes will be sent from Memphis to work on the canal.

THE NAVY.

Reinforcement of the Charleston Blockade.

WAMSUTTA—6, United States steam gunboat—is under orders to leave this port to-day or to-morrow to reinforce the South Atlantic blockading squadron. She is to touch at Port Royal and receive there such orders relative to her future movements as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit to issue. Captain Kittridge, who distinguished himself so conspicuously while attached to the bark Arthur, has been given the command of the vessel. The Wamsutta is one of the twenty-three gunboats built by contract for the regular navy in 1861. She has recently undergone a thorough overhauling here, and is now in excellent condition. Her officers are:—

Commander—J. W. Kittridge, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensigns—Chas. D. Bryant, Peter C. Asserson, G. H. Hutchins.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. H. Winslow.
Acting Master's Mates—Geo. P. Goodrich, Chas. Crossen, Thomas Kenedy.
Acting Engineers—Wm. A. Andrews, Wm. H. Brown, S. W. Mahan, Wm. J. Carman.

JUNIATA—9, new screw sloop-of-war—is ordered to leave Philadelphia on the same mission as the Wamsutta. She recently failed in two attempts to get to sea, but is now believed to be all right. She is a perfectly new ship, and has on board nearly three hundred officers and men, among whom is a full guard of marines. Her hull will compare favorably with that of any vessel in the service, having been built by a regular naval constructor. To-day or to-morrow the Juniata will leave port for the rendezvous at Port Royal, where she will be assigned to a post on the Charleston blockade.

WALLACE—3, steam tug—also leaves here to day or to-morrow for the South Atlantic fleet, most important duty having been laid out for her there. The nature of it cannot be published.

VICTOR—3, new steam tug, recently the Martha—has sailed from this port for the South Atlantic fleet. She is a very pretty little vessel, and is needed in the neighborhood of Charleston or Key West for important service. She was recently purchased in this city, and was built in Williamsburg. Her officers are —

Commander—Ensign John W. Bennett.
Acting Master's Mates—William L. Lindley, George H. Marks and John Bishop.
Acting Assistant Engineers—John Seaman, John T. Earl, Edwin P. Richardson and Samuel Fowler.

No Signs of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

No signs of the steamship Europa, now about due at this port. Weather fine and cold.

Musical.

To night the opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given at the Academy of Music with a strong cast. Added to the talent of Manager Grau's troupe will be the efficient services of Madame Strakosch, who has kindly consented to sing the role of Donna Elvira, thus enabling Mr. Grau to bring out the work. The following artists will sing:—Signora Lorini, Madame Strakosch, Miss Kellogg, Brignoli, Amodio, Susini and Barili. The house will be heated hours before the commencement of the performance, to insure the comfort of the immense audience which will be present. Almost all the places in the house are already disposed of.

On Saturday there will be, as Manager Grau's closing performance, a grand matinee, which will combine the attraction of Italian and French opera. Signora Lorini and Mlle. Morensi will appear in "Norma." Mlle. Cordier will sing, for the first time here, in French, in the comic opera "Les Noces de Jeannette."

Heavy Snow Storm in Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 5, 1863.

The heaviest snow storm for several years fell on the mountains to-day. It has drifted so on the railroad track as to hinder the passage of trains, and twelve trains were stuck in the snow near Gallitzen, at ten o'clock to-night.

Death of an Army Correspondent.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

Nehemiah Staaly, for several years a reporter for the Boston press, and well known as the correspondent, "Scout," of the *Journal*, with General Burnside's first expedition and with subsequent expeditions, died last night, at his home in South Tamworth, N. H., of chronic diarrhoea, contracted while in the faithful discharge of his duty. He was an estimable young man, and his early death is deeply regretted.

The Boston Bank Weekly Statement.

BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1863.

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	66,496,806
Specie	7,635,009
Due from other banks	14,976,800
Due to other banks	18,389,909
Deposits	34,490,000
Circulation	8,365,000

The Weather Throughout the Country.

Place.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weather.
Buffalo	5	8 A.M.	18.00	29.79	E.	Snowing.
Toronto	5	8 A.M.	17.00	30.03	—	Snowing.
Sarnia, C. W.	5	8 A.M.	12.00	—	—	Snowing.
Cleveland	5	8 A.M.	19.00	29.45	S. E.	Snowing.
Cincinnati	5	8 A.M.	28.00	—	—	Snowing.
Halifax	5	9 A.M.	4 bz	—	N.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	5	9 A.M.	6 bz	—	N.	Clear.
Boston	5	9 A.M.	1.00	—	N. W.	Snowing.
Springfield	5	9 A.M.	6.00	—	N.	Clear.
New York	5	9 A.M.	14.00	—	N. E.	Snowing.
Philadelphia	5	9 A.M.	11.00	—	N. E.	Snowing.
Washington	5	9 A.M.	19.00	—	N. W.	Cloudy.

Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5, 1863.

The passenger train from Steubenville, Indiana, was thrown off the track by a broken rail at East Cadiz Junction this afternoon. All the passengers in two of the cars were more or less injured. One car was badly smashed and the other burned up.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1863.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

A large number of bank presidents from New York, Philadelphia and other cities, are here holding interviews with Secretary Chase, the members of the financial committees and others, upon the monetary questions before Congress.

The fall in gold, as compared with last week's prices, and the recent appreciation of public stocks are hailed here as evidencing the confident anticipation of moneyed men that the National Free Banking bill and general financial measures of Secretary Chase will become laws, check the currency inflation and improve the public credit. The currency panic is regarded here as likely to be succeeded by a panic against the gold speculators.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL.

The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee, having charge of the amendments to the Tax bill, have been busily engaged. They will report in favor of a reduction of the tax upon some articles, but a disposition is manifested to increase the tax wherever it can be to insure an additional revenue of one hundred millions over that estimated as derivable from the present rate of taxation. The increase will, in most instances, be placed upon luxuries.

DECISION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to stamps required upon certificates of corporation stock:—Whenever the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory evidence that any person, persons or party shall become stockholders in such corporation, and shall make in the books thereof the requisite entries showing that such person, persons or party, shall have become stockholders, and shall make and sign a certificate or certificates thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers to affix to every such certificate the appropriate revenue stamp, the expense thereof to be paid by the person, persons or party for whose use or benefit such certificate or certificates shall be made and signed.

CALL FOR THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS ENLISTED.

An important resolution was passed by the House to-day, calling for the number of troops enlisted in each State, with the dates of the expiration of the terms of enlistment. It is hardly probable that the Secretary of War will deem it consistent with the public interest to give the information asked for.

SUMMARY ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENTS.

Incidentally to-day in the discussion of the militia bill, the subject of military arrests was referred to. Mr. Sherman admitted that two-thirds of them were unjustifiable and foolish, but maintained that there were offences which would justify summary arrests and imprisonments by Executive authority. He asked Senator Richardson what he would do, if he were President, with a person who was aiding the rebel cause? The reply was, that if he were within the military lines he would arrest him, as did Jackson at New Orleans, but if he were without the lines the laws and the courts would take cognizance of the case.

THE MILITARY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Military bill seems to be as badly managed as the Franco Mexican matter. At first a bill was presented to increase the army, but in committee it was amended so as to make a new bill. This was denounced by Mr. Sherman as immature and insufficient, and it was therefore recommitted. In defending the Militia bill, Mr. Sherman said that it was designed to make the States that had not done so comply with the draft. Its action was not to be against the States, but over and above them, so as to reach individuals. Here came up the old constitutional points as to State rights, which was exhausted by the grants of the Senate in 1820. Senators Bayard and Carlyle maintained in general the old Virginia and Carolina doctrine. Lastly, Mr. Garrett Davis, while supporting the Websterian view, took occasion to indulge in another philippic against Executive usurpations. He said, how long are we to enjoy freedom in the legislative chambers. God only knows—no man could tell when attempts might be made from the other end of the avenue to overthrow it. Referring to Mr. Trumbull's declaration yesterday, that there should be no officers except such as supported the President's military policy, Mr. Davis said, what was a rule to the officers should be the rule for the soldiers. In that case, one half of the army would be thrown out of the contest. As for the fifty thousand Kentuckians in the Union armies, he said that they felt, that if we could triumph, secessionism would first fall, and then the abolition faction who were attempting to destroy the constitution by proclamations and usurpations under the plea of military necessity. Senator Carlile made an effective speech, in which he showed that the decisions of the Supreme Court in 1795 did not cover the points of constitutional objection to an enforced draft by the government upon citizens without intermediate State action. The people will resist arbitrary and unconstitutional legislation. We must use force against the rebellion, and not against friends. Mr. Clay, in 1820, said that the question then was, shall the abolitionists put down the Union or the Union put down the abolitionists? In this connection Mr. Carlile referred to the errands of Wendell Phillips hither to dictate government policy. It was never intended by the framers of the constitution that Presidents should direct generals in the field as to their military movements. Gen. Halleck was a puppet, and the Cabinet mediocrities.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

There was so much ice in the Potomac this morning as to prevent the departure of the mailboat for Aquia creek at the usual hour, and she did not succeed in getting out until this afternoon, and consequently she did not reach her destination until about dark.

HEAVY SNOW AND RAIN STORM.

A heavy snow storm prevailed here until about four P. M., when it changed to rain, which has been falling steadily ever since. To-day, for the first time this season, sleighs were out on Pennsylvania avenue, but their season was short, the rain soon rendering sleighing impracticable.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The bill preferred by the Air Line Railroad Committee proposes to charter the Washington and New York Railway Company, authorizing it to locate a road upon the most practicable and direct route through one or more of the States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to the west shore of the Hudson river or Raritan bay, opposite the city of New York, with a capital stock of ten millions of dollars and thirteen directors, all of whom shall be stockholders, chosen by the stockholders, and two additional ones, to be appointed by the President of the United States. First class passenger trains are to run from Washington to New York within eight hours, and the tariff of prices is not to exceed two and one-half cents per mile for first class passenger cars, nor five cents per ton per mile for first class freight. The government is to have the perpetual right of priority of business, and is not to be charged a price exceeding two cents per mile for the transportation of troops and seamen, nor more than three cents per ton per mile for transportation of munitions of war, army and navy supplies and other government freights, subject, however, to the control of Congress, so far as government transportation is concerned. The charter further provides that the company shall have power to connect with any railway now constructed or being constructed, leading in the general direction of the line specified; provided that when the railway is completed it shall be of the kind and character specified in the charter; and, further, that no arrangement shall be entered into with any existing company which shall tend to defeat the object of this act, viz:—"an additional through line of railway from Washington to New York." No aid is asked of the government except the implied faith that the government passengers and freight shall be conveyed over it in preference to any other line at the same rates. The location of the road is subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and is to be completed within two years of the passage of the act.

THE ARMY COMMANDERS.

It is known that the War Department feels that its ideas and policy have been thwarted by the Generals, and it is intended to weed out the latter until there shall be efficient practical supporters of the administration at the heads of the columns.

COURT MARTIALS.

A very large building has been erected here for the use of court martials. It contains four large rooms, with suitable anterooms, &c.

THE CONGRESSMEN FROM LOUISIANA.

The Committee on Elections, in deciding upon the claims of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn to seats in the House from Louisiana, say they were elected under the proclamation of the Military Governor, Shepley. The principal doubtful point in the case appears to be the time of election fixed by him differing from that of the law of Louisiana. The fact, however, that the rebel Governor had deserted his duty, while the constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government, made it necessary for the Military Governor to assume to fix a time for the election.

THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The bill to reorganize the Paymaster's Department, reported from the Military Committee in the House Tuesday, was understood to be aimed at Colonel Andrews, now at the head of that department, on political grounds, and was voted down. A strong protest against it was entered from the republican side.

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of newspaper publishers from all parts of the country has been called to meet here Monday evening next to urge upon Congress the importance of reducing or repealing the duty on imported paper.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED BY TROOPS.

The House Military Committee has established the precedent of paying for property destroyed by our troops in the present war.

INDEMNITY TO MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The Senate bill, introduced Tuesday for the purpose of executing the fourth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of August 9, 1842, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Massachusetts $32,608, and to Maine $113,908, it being at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per acre for public lands in possession of those persons described in the third and fourth articles, to be paid as soon as Maine shall agree to quiet, by good and sufficient releases, all the occupants of the public lands in Maine and Massachusetts. The Secretary may at his discretion pay these demands in any United States six per cent securities that are or may be authorized by law.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The House this evening manifested a disposition to disown the children of Secretary Welles at the naval school. It appears that the Secretary has assumed the authority to appoint to the school seventy-six midshipmen, the number that the seceded States were entitled to have in the academy. By law each Congressional district is entitled to two appointments, the nominations being made by the representative of the district in Congress. Of the seventy-six appointed by Mr. Welles only two were recommended by Congressmen, the rest having been brought in in batches by outsiders. There is no provision by law for these appointments, or the support of the pupils, and if a vote had been taken to-day upon the resolution to dismiss them it would have passed. There are symptoms, however, that party lines will be drawn, and an appropriation made for the support of *les enfans perdus*.

REVENUE STAMPS.

It is stated here that Dr. Ayre, who owns a large portion of the *Tribune* establishment, has refused to use the internal revenue stamps upon his patent medicines, asserting that he can make more money by paying the penalties than using the stamps. Commissioner Boutwell insists that the penalty shall be imposed for every bottle and box sold without the stamp.

RETURN OF GENERAL CRAWFORD.

General S. W. Crawford has returned to Washington, to report for such duty as he may be able to perform, although not sufficiently recovered from his severe wound to endure active service in the field.

THE ARMY.

James St. C. Morton was on Tuesday nominated by the President for Brigadier General.

Lieutenant J. W. Fisher, late of General McClellan's staff, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment.

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that five thousand and thirty-eight applications for patents were made during the year 1862, and that three thousand five hundred and twenty-one were granted, caveats filed, eight hundred and twenty four, applications for extension, forty-one, patents extended, twenty-two patents expired, six hundred and forty eight. All, excepting eighty-three of the patents, were issued to citizens of the United States. $153,518 were received for patents, reissues, &c., and $11,031 for copies and recording. The expenses were $182,800. The receipts were swollen by an appropriation for refunding moneys expended of nearly $31,000. The cost for clerk hire was upwards of $122,000, of which $44,402 were for temporary clerks.

LEAGUE ISLAND AND SECRETARY WELLES.

The Naval Appropriation bill was amended in committee of the whole to-day so as to put it out of the power of Secretary Welles to contract for League Island under it. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, warned the House that the Secretary was attempting to steal that island for a Navy Yard by making contracts in defiance of law.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The evidence in the McDowell Court of Inquiry case is closed. General McDowell will on Monday submit a statement, reviewing the testimony.

ANTIPATHY OF SOLDIERS TO NEGROES.

The practical feeling of white soldiers towards negroes is seen in the fact that yesterday morning a lot of one hundred and fifty convalescents from Philadelphia, in charge of a guard of ten men, arrived at the Soldiers' Rest, and at once showed their antipathy to the colored people by assaulting the contrabands employed about the quarters to keep the place in order and to make fires, two or three of whom were badly beaten. In a short time, however, the guard on duty there restored quiet by arresting eight or ten of the ringleaders, who are now confined in the guard house. The Baltimore papers state that in coming through that city they attacked every colored person coming in their way, and assaulted the police who endeavored to protect them.

THE REBELS PAROLING DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS.

The rebels have established an office for paroling prisoners a few miles south of Fairfax Court House, where the business of paroling deserters and stragglers from our army is regularly carried on. It is said that the office does a lively business.

TOBACCO FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The recommendation has been made by the military authorities to have tobacco added to the army ration, and a resolution to that effect will be offered in the House to-morrow.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee have made a report with a bill to establish the Metropolitan Railroad. They report that the road from Washington to the Chesapeake will place its depot upon the deep waters thereof, in direct interior water communication via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Raritan Canal, New York harbor, the Hudson river, the Housatonic river, the Connecticut, Thames and other rivers, which fall into Long Island Sound, with all the Atlantic cities and towns situated upon these rivers in all the New England States; that by this means the most ample facilities for intercourse, and at the current rates for freight, will be afforded to the government for military purposes, and to the people the rapid and cheap means of sending aid to their friends; that a portion of the road to Point of Rocks will enable the government to control the Valley of Virginia, cutting off all chances of future raid and invasion of the loyal State, and will save an immense amount in transportation. The Connelsville road being that link between Cumberland and Pittsburg, when connected by uniting the existing road from Point of Rocks to Cumberland; and the Metropolitan road will form with the Fort Wayne and Chicago road the main stem of the great Pacific road; that it will shorten the distance between Washington and Pittsburg more than one hundred miles, saving to every person travelling between the West and Washington ten dollars, and saving upon military stores, the produce of the West, &c., from four to seven dollars per ton, and reducing the time between Washington and Pittsburg from twenty-four to eighteen hours. Data and statistics are given showing that in government transportation alone upwards of four millions of dollars per annum will be saved, if the same ratio of transit is kept up by the war; and that, in case of foreign war, these roads will be inestimable for government and public uses. The bill provides for no appropriation or expenditure of money, only a guarantee of each company's bonds to a limited amount, which is secured by a mortgage and well guarded provisions for a sinking fund to extinguish the debt.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1863.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS FOR THE USE OF SEAMEN.

The Vice President presented a memorial from the shipmasters and insurance companies of New York, asking to have prepared hydrographic coast charts for the use of seamen.

A CAMP HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE CORPS.

Mr. Nesmith, (opp.) of Oregon, presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Rice, (opp.) of Minn., presented the credentials of Hon. Alexander S. Ramsay, elected United States Senator from the State of Minnesota for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS IN KANSAS.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WARD IN CHINA.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public interests, any information he may have received from our Legation in China in regard to the death of General Ward, a citizen of the United States, in the service of the Chinese government. Adopted.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN JOHN WETHERS.

Mr. Wall, (opp.) of N. J., offered a resolution requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the case of Captain John Wethers, formerly of the Fourth New Jersey regiment, who has been confined for several months in Fort Delaware, and report in relation to the charges against him, and by what authority he was so confined. Laid over.

JURORS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill in relation to jurors in courts of the United States, which was passed.

THE RELIEF OF COLORED WOMEN.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE COURTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill concerning the courts in Washington Territory. Passed.

VACANCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Trumbull also called up the bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the executive departments. Passed.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. Trumbull also called up a bill to change the time of holding the district courts in certain districts. Passed.

THE ENROLMENT AND DRAFTING OF THE MILITIA.

The bill to encourage the enlistment and the enrolment and the drafting of the militia was taken up. The pending question on Mr. Carlile's motion to strike out the fourth section was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Collamer, Bayard and Davis.

Mr. Carlile (Union) of Va., wished to call the attention of the Senate to the question before them. The objection to this section was that it gave the President power over persons drafted, and subjected them to the Articles and Rules of War before they were mustered into the service of the United States, the same as if they were in actual service. He said this very question was raised and the same objection was made in the convention which formed the constitution. He quoted from Story's Commentaries to show that there was a distinction between being simply drafted and being in actual service, and that the general government did not have control of the militia until in actual service. He thought it not expedient to give such power to the President. He said that there was an impression that this war was waged for other purposes than the restoration of the "Union as it was," and he thought that there was much to give strength to that impression. He was for the "Union as it was," and believed that there was force enough in the constitution to preserve the Union. Force might be employed against the rebellion, but not against loyal people. If the policy of the war was to be liberty to the slave, or death to the Union, then the latter would be the only result attained from the attempt to prosecute such a war. If the administration had a policy, no matter what, it should be changed, if it was against the will of the people, and the people had declared with great unanimity, that this was not a war of subjugation, but to restore the Union and put down an armed insurrection.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, was surprised at the opposition to this bill. We had arrived at a condition where we could not fill up the army with volunteers, and the question was, how should we fill up the army? Was the Senator from Virginia willing to give up the contest? Every nation had some kind of a conscription law, and Congress had the power to raise armies. In regard to this section it simply fixed the time when a man should be considered to be in the service of the United States. The opinion of Judge Story, therefore, had no bearing on this section.

Mr. Doolittle, (rep.) of Wis., said that he had a decision of the Supreme Court on this point. The case arose in Pennsylvania, and Justice Washington, delivering the opinion of the Court, laid down the rule that a distinction was to be made between a person called into the service and one who was actually employed. But he further said that Congress might have declared, and perhaps it was better it should have declared, that the time when a man was in service might date from the time he was drafted, or when the order was given to the Governor. But Justice Story was from New England, and, perhaps disaffected towards the war of 1812, delivered a dissenting opinion, and that was quoted.

Mr. Sherman claimed that the question really was, whether we should fill up our armies and continue the war, or whether we should give it up. He urged that the bill, instead of being liable to objection, settled the question referred to by Judge Story, and made the time definite when the term of service began. He would have had the bill gone further, and made the proper exemptions of those who should be drafted. The laws of France and Prussia had many wise exceptions which would prevent many hard cases that would occur under a general law. If we would have fewer political speeches and less talk about the negro, and turn our energies to the suppression of the rebellion, we should soon see good results. He believed that a proper conscription law, with the necessary limitations, to be the most important law that this Congress could pass. If no such law was passed he should despair of success. If we allowed the armies to dwindle to nothing, in consequence of party disputes and quarrels about generals, we might as well give up the contest. But he did not believe that the people would ever give up the contest until the rebellion was crushed out.

Mr. Carlile claimed that the decision referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin was merely a dictum of Judge Washington.

The motion to strike out the section was rejected—yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., moved to amend by inserting the word "white," so as to make it read, "all able-bodied white male citizens."

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Ind., moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee, with a view to incorporate certain exemptions.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., was willing to go as far as the farthest in the prosecution of the war. But he wanted to know if it was the desire of the democratic leaders to indoctrinate that party with the idea that this was an unconstitutional war, and that they were under no obligation to give it support.

Mr. McDougall, (opp.) of Cal., did not understand the Senator, or see any reason why he should make a partisan speech at this time. He would not engage in any party discussion with him. He had endeavored to keep out party politics from discussions in the Senate. The democrats of the loyal States were willing to do all that was necessary to strengthen the government and restore the Union.

Mr. Doolittle regarded this as one of the most important bills that Congress could pass. It was necessary that this war should be carried on. The rebellion must be put down by the sword and bayonet, and if necessary the whole strength of the country should be called out. He very much regretted to hear this war discussed in a partisan spirit. There was a time when there were no parties in regard to the war, and he believed that now the people were, without distinction, true to the government when the real issue was presented of whether this government should live or die, and a military despotism be erected on its ruins. If the people, for any cause, should fail to support the government, and the Southern confederacy was established, it needed no prophet to foretell the result. Appeals would be made first, to the border States to join them, and then to Pennsylvania and Indiana, by promising them a monopoly of manufacturing, and, under the lead of such democrats as James Buchanan, an effort would be made to compel these States to go into that confederacy. He believed this to be the original conspiracy to which James Buchanan was a partner, and the friend of Buchanan, Judge Black, has said that, if the South went, the State of Pennsylvania would go with them.

Mr. Rice, (opp.) of Minn., asked the Senator if he would express his opinion of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Doolittle said he was perfectly willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of the New York *Tribune* in December, 1860, and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences and most mischievous in its tendency. The New York Herald was regarded as the organ of the democratic party, and day after day that paper was saying to the people of the South—"If you go out of the Union, and the friends of Mr Lincoln shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority the democracy of the North will rise in arms, and no republican soldier shall ever be permitted to leave his State." This was the language of the Herald until those at the South believed that the democracy of the North would fight against their country, and that, if there was a civil war it would be in the free States. The New York *Tribune*, at the same time, almost equally unfortunate, said—"If they want to go, let them go." Here was the New York *Tribune*, claiming to be the leader of the great republican party, saying in substance to those secessionists—"If you go, the republicans will not fight you." These two presses, working upon the minds of the secessionists, made them believe that they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. Latham, (opp.) of Cal., raised the point that this discussion was out of order. The question was on the motion to refer the bill.

The Vice President decided that it was out of order.

Mr. Doolittle said there had always been the utmost latitude on such motions.

Mr. Rice moved that the Senator have leave to go on. He wanted the Senator to express his opinion on the conduct of the Secretary of State in sending the French Minister to Richmond, and in sending messages through him to Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., said this was entirely out of order, and he objected to any answer.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., hoped the Senator would answer.

Mr. Doolittle did not wish to say anything out of order, and declined to proceed.

The bill was then recommitted to the Military Committee.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Latham presented a memorial from the Pacific Telegraph Company, received to-day, relative to the bill to modify the present Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph law.

THE UNION FORCES.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the number of volunteer and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service by the several States, and the times when their terms of service expire. Adopted.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

The bill to revive the act to pay bounty and pensions to the men actually employed in the Department of the West was taken up.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1863.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL POST ROUTES.

Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., reported a bill to establish thirty-seven additional post routes, but making no appropriation. Passed without being read.

THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., reported back the Senate's amendments to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The House disagreed to the amendment restricting the mileage of members to ten cents per mile to and from Washington.

The House, by a vote of 62 against 56, concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the appropriation for a subscription to the *National Intelligencer* for the Second Comptroller's office, and inserting "one daily newspaper."

A similar amendment, in connection with the office of the First Auditor, was agreed to.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Maynard, (Union) of Tenn., spoke a kind word for the *Intelligencer*. Although it might differ from the administration and the majority of the House as to the conduct of the war, it was honestly devoted to the maintenance of the government, and was of good, moral and honest constitutional tastes. That it was a strong opponent to treason there was no doubt.

Mr. Lovejoy, (rep.) of Ill., did not agree with the gentleman that the paper was this, that and the other.

Mr. Maynard wanted to know whether the gentleman was in the habit of reading the *Intelligencer*?

Mr. Lovejoy replied that he heard about it every morning in the family where he was boarding. It was a fair specimen of nothing.

Mr. Maynard thought the gentleman was not competent to express such an opinion, after admitting that he had not read that paper. For himself he read it every day before getting out of bed.

Mr. Lovejoy did not see why the *Intelligencer* should have any pecuniary benefit over other papers, and be thus held and cherished.

The House directed that a committee of conference be asked on the disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

MR. WRIGHT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Mr. Wright, (Union) of Pa., rising to a question of privilege, said that his colleague (Mr. Stevens), in a recent speech, charged him with, after making patriotic remarks, advising compromise and conciliation, which in such a case was to make a covenant with Hell. Mr. Wright denied that he ever proposed such action. The compromise he suggested was with regard to legislation, in order to secure harmonious action. He had denounced the rebellion out and out from the threshhold, and every man connected with it. He was for vigorously carrying on the war, and putting down the rebellion. He would compromise with no rebels in arms. He was sensitive on the subject of the charge, because it was so distant from his feeling and desire. He was for no compromise except an honorable one, by which the country could be saved, but not while the rebels were in arms and in a threatening attitude.

Mr. Stevens was very glad to hear this from his colleague. He was satisfied that he had misunderstood his remarks. But this was not wonderful, considering the distance of his seat from his colleague's and the continual confusion in the hall. There was nothing objectionable in his colleague's remarks, and he would take the earliest occasion to make the proper correction.

THE OPERATIONS OF MINERS.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Nevada, which require the officers of all mining corporations carrying on mining in the Territory to reside therein. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CODIFYING THE NAVAL LAWS.

Mr. Sedgwick, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to revise and codify the naval laws. Adopted.

AMENDMENT OF THE NAVAL PENSION LAW.

Mr. Sedgwick, (rep.) of N. Y., reported a bill, which passed, amending the second section of the Naval Pension act of June 14, 1862, so as to give the parties therein mentioned twenty instead of fifteen dollars per month.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House considered the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates an aggregate of sixty eight millions of dollars.

An item of twelve millions for iron war steamers was amended so as to provide that no contracts shall be entered into for construction until proposals have been solicited from the principal iron shipbuilders and made on the most favorable terms.

An appropriation for the Philadelphia Navy Yard was reduced from $220,000 to $228,800, for repairs of all kinds.

An appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy Yard was increased, in order to accommodate three vessels now building there, four hundred and twenty eight feet in length.

The sum of $85,000 was appropriated for the Norfolk Navy Yard, to facilitate the repair of vessels, but not to be understood as re-establishing that yard.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

Obituary.

HORACE P. RUSS.

Mr Horace P Russ, a well known citizen of New York, and for some time past resident in California, died on the 31st of January, at Halifax Nova Scotia, in the forty second year of his age. Mr Russ was intimately and very favorably known to the people of New York as an active and energetic man of business, an enterprising and successful contractor and a gentleman of genial good nature and of a frank and open disposition and manner. Indeed, his name has obtained general notoriety in the United States, besides attracting a good deal of attention in Europe, from his having originated the plan, and carried out its execution, of paving the great thoroughfare of Broadway with the peculiar granite blocks which are now familiarly known to all residents and travellers as the "Russ pavement." This project of Mr. Russ was opposed by a good many taxpayers, as well as some corporate interests, particularly the stage proprietors, at first, and it required very considerable exertion, with a large amount of anxiety on his part, to obtain permission to put down a specimen square of his pavement, which was eventually accomplished, the first blocks being laid opposite the marble palace store of A. T. Stewart, where it was known that it would be subjected to the severest test from the continual rough wear and tear consequent on the greatly congested travel always to be found there, both on account of the narrowness of the street at that point and the existence of the great emporium. It was then tried in Fulton street, opposite the Herald office. Soon after this the work was commenced all along Broadway, and the deceased had the pleasure of seeing his favorite plan carried into effect. Mr. Russ, we believe, supplied the material used for the pavement in New York. After the completion of the work Mr. Russ went to California, where he resided for some years, his active mind finding full scope for the exercise of its great industrial faculties in the Golden State. From San Francisco Mr. Russ went to Nova Scotia, fixing his headquarters at Halifax, and was engaged in very extensive mining operations in the British colony at the time of his decease. Humanly speaking, this event occurred at a very early age for the many friends of Mr. Russ, in calling to mind his pleasing appearance, will, at the same moment recollect that it was produced by a combination of fine physical development combined in a very well proportioned form, which gave promise of a lengthened existence. Mr. Russ possessed in an eminent degree the same traits of energy and vigor, and never contemplated such a thing as failure in any undertaking which he embraced. Indeed he has been often known to say that no earthly work was impossible to judiciously directed science and skill, winding up, as he frequently did with the assurance, by way of example, "I would undertake, sir, to build a railway from New York to Liverpool, and do it."

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
Kentucky, Extra Class 61—February 5, 1863.
40, 57, 14, 32, 59, 76, 57, 33, 63, 7, 21, 73, 33.
Kentucky, Class 62—February 5, 1863.
17, 2?, 6, 14, 32, 46, 16, 70, 26, 55, 61, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries—
Delaware, Extra Class 61—February 5, 1863.
74, 12, 33, 9, 19, 70, 60, 20, 57, 49, 42, 21, 63.
Delaware, Class 62—February 5, 1863.
14, 46, 54, 34, 13, 64, 60, 72, 49, 41, 39, 32.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.
Class 61—February 5, 1863.
2, 59, 3, 39, 69, 58, 33, 70, 77, 78, 1, 68.
Class 62—February 5, 1863.
40, 38, 27, 23, 50, 75, 1, 37, 55, 45, 67, 73.
For Circulars, &c., address FRANCE, ELLIS & CO., Covington, Ky.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Twenty per cent premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

See Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand at WHEELER & WILSON'S, 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Skating Balmorals, India Rubbers, and all the various styles of Boots and Shoes, in great variety at MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal street.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862. Office No. 495 Broadway, New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of Unequalled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

One dozen Cartes de Visite, $1 50.—Vignettes of unequalled style, at STACY'S Gallery, 691 Broadway, between Amity and Fourth streets.

Mothers! Mothers! Are you Disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Ladies, Try Laird's Bloom of Youth; be convinced of its value for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye applied by skilful artists.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Removed.—The Office of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, removed to 48 Dey street. Mrs. Winslow's Domestic Receipts—a nice little cook book—can be had gratis by applying as above.

Medical Adviser, &c., on Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual systems; infallible treatment. Sent in sealed envelopes for $1. Address E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey street, or Dr. M. Larmont, 647 Broadway, New York. Hours, 9 to 5 daily.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.—Radical Cure Truss Office still at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No connection with any other office of the same name. A lady attendant.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

The Weekly Herald, with its increasing circulation, is a capital medium for advertisements designed to reach the notice of country dealers and merchants.

NOTICE TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Twenty thousand reams of good paper wanted. Size 32x46. Apply at the Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 427 Broome street, corner of Crosby, New York.

The subscriber having withdrawn his interest, stock and material from the late firm of Lighte & Bradbury, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January) and having purchased the entire stock of pianofortes and pianoforte material owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Pianofortes.

Employing the most skilful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is now prepared to manufacture Pianofortes of unequalled tone and durableness.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at 427 Broome street, corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, New York.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

AMBROSIA.—DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA IS A stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box, containing two bottles, price $1. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot, 493 Broadway.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—BUY YOUR FIRST CLASS Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, &c., at E. D. BASSFORD'S Great Bazaar, Cooper Institute, Astor place.

ALONE IT STANDS.—THE SURE REMEDY FOR A cold or cough, headache, deafness and catarrh—DURNO'S SNUFF.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADjusted and cashed. Pensions, Bounty, Pay and Prize Money collected. Bankers' references. SOMES & BROWN, 2 Park place, N. Y.

AT GIMBREDE'S—ON EXHIBITION, IN WINDOW and in the store, the cards for the great little wedding.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
NEW STYLE,
NEW STYLE,
THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD,
THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
In doses of from six to ten pills, produce the expulsion of large quantities of fluids from the system, without in the least depressing the vitality of the blood. The matters which are removed are, in fact, the effete materials or impure parts of the blood. Employed according to the printed directions they produce most important changes in the system, favoring organic transmutations—causing only the removal of vitiated matters which have become useless or injurious to the system, and securing in the reconstruction of the body nothing but sound, healthy materials. Directed by experience
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
can be made to produce the most varied effects on the constitution, and all resulting in one uniform result, which is a reduction, of the death of the impure, of the disease exciting principle. So, perseverance invariably restores health when they have been used while the powers of life were capable of restoration.
SOLD AT NO. 4 UNION SQUARE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 294 CANAL ST. (Brandreth House.)

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS.—The only Burnished Sewing Machine and Hand Needles, Crotchet, Hackle Pins, &c., 421 and 473 Broadway, New York. 150 Needles, any and all sizes, 25c., free by mail.

BOURBON WHISKEYS—VARIOUS GRADES, FOR sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G. E. HENDUM, Broadway and Cedar street.

BEWARE THE NORTH EASTER.—BROWNE'S IMproved patent Metallic Weather Strips totally exclude cold wind, rain and dust, from around the crevices of doors and windows of every description. They are warranted winter and summer for five years, references to thousands of our first citizens. Depot 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, up stairs.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice and Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cts. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cts. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

DIRECTION LABELS AND TAGS—ALL KINDS white and colored, printed and plain, in quantities to suit purchasers, at VICTOR E. MAUGER'S, 115 Chambers street.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK HAS REMOVED TO OFFICES 612 Broadway, corner of Houston street, where he can be seen confidentially from 9 until 5 o'clock for consultations and office practice.

DR. LUTHER, DENTIST, REMOVED TO 34 EAST Twenty second street. Adamantean White Fillings for tender teeth, superior to all others.

FOR MEDICINAL USES.—OLD BOURBON OF VERY superior quality for sale in bottles by G. E. HENDUM, Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] as low as one, two, and three dollars each, at G. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

HO FOR [illegible]
The Harnden Express steamer Augusta Dinsmore will carry for soldiers and vicinity on Saturday next, Feb. 7. Articles for soldiers taken at very low rates.
This company have resumed sending goods to Hooker's Army at Falmouth and vicinity.
OFFICE 74 BROADWAY.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with Hooker's Army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Windmill Point and other places in the vicinity. Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost Marshal. Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package. Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points, at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 463 Broadway, and Thirty-seventh street Depot.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY are now running daily Expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public, should accompany the packages.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New York.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE ARE PAYING EIGHT cents per pound for rough fat. JAMES BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth street.

S.—T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S.—T.—1860—X., &c.
The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:—
SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:—
Gentlemen—This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital and on every battle field. With respect, your servant, Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Superintendent.
WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1862.
Gentlemen—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and to my astonishment am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X. means. Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.
Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:—
We are compelled to order twelve dozen Plantation Bitters to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully, yours, SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN.
BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.—The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more and oblige,
Yours truly, T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all druggists, grocers and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LIBERTINE'S STRATEGY; OR, LOVERS' TRIALS.
BEING THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR YELVERTON AND MARIA THERESA LONGWORTH,
SHOWING HOW THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH,
HOW HE SOUGHT TO MAKE HER A WILLING VICTIM TO HIS BASE MACHINATIONS,
HOW HE UNDERMINED HER VIRTUE,
And Sought to Appease her Conscience by a FRAUDULENT MARRIAGE,
And was Caught in His Own Trap.
THE DEVOTION OF WOMAN,
And Her Utter Inability to Control Herself.
Now being published in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIAL OF THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:—

At a meeting of paper manufacturers, on the 30th day of December, in the city of New York, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial which should bring before Congress some of the reasons why the duty on foreign paper should not be removed. The committee must ask the indulgence of Congress while presenting their statement, as they are compelled to meet this question under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. The measure which they oppose has been introduced and advocated almost exclusively by and in behalf of the newspaper press. The power and influence of the press is fully conceded; but this very power—peculiarly its own—which gives it at all times great influence, renders it truly formidable when, stimulated by its own interests, it undertakes to carry through Congress a measure involving a question of public policy, and one which, if adopted, would bring disaster to a branch of domestic industry of great magnitude.

Ordinarily great public measures are freely discussed through the press; but we regret to say that free discussion of this question is excluded from the papers which are the most prominent in advocating the measure. The committee are therefore obliged to present—more at length than would otherwise be necessary—their reasons for opposing the measure.

Although the rapid increase in the consumption of paper—especially printing paper—during the last twenty-five years is without a parallel, yet the wants of consumers have been promptly supplied by our own manufacturers. The long established policy of the government, combining revenue with the encouragement of home industry, has drawn a very large capital into this branch of business; and the production of paper has fully kept pace with the demand. Notwithstanding the fact that capital and labor are so much cheaper in Europe than here, yet prices of paper have ruled so low in this country that, under a revenue duty of twenty-four per cent (the rate for many years prior to 1862), the quantity imported has never been very large.

Competition among those engaged in the business has for many years reduced the profits below the average of other branches of manufacture. This has been more especially the case for the last five years, and during the year 1861 the market was overstocked, the prices reduced beyond precedent, the business attended with actual loss, and many mills compelled to suspend operations, and are now closed.

During the first six months of 1862 the demand gradually increased, causing an advance in the price of stock, and consequently of paper. In the meantime the supply of stock rapidly decreased.

About sixty-five per cent of the whole amount of paper stock is derived from domestic rags of cotton fabric, and twelve per cent from cotton waste and rope and bagging used in baling cotton.

Non-intercourse with the cotton States, while cutting off the supply of cotton waste, rope and bagging—one thousand tons per month—has, by diminishing the supply of cotton, raised the price of cotton goods at least two hundred per cent, thus greatly reducing their consumption, and consequently the quantity of domestic rags. Hence the diminished supply of paper stock. In October manufacturers became alarmed, fearing they might not be able to stock their mills. Prices of rags advanced two to three hundred per cent. This caused a rapid advance in the price of paper; consumers then became alarmed, and made purchases in anticipation of future wants, and both stock and paper soon reached a point higher than had been known for many years.

Consumers of printing paper, particularly the newspaper press, whose prices were generally based upon low prices of paper, felt the change, an advance in their own prices became necessary unless paper could be brought back to former rates. Under this state of things, when both manufacturers and consumers were alarmed and uncertain in regard to the future, many of the newspapers not only increased their prices, which was reasonable and just, but also raised the charge of combination and monopoly against paper manufacturers, which was most unreasonable and unjust. Notwithstanding the fullest denials, this charge, without a particle of evidence to sustain it, has been reiterated again and again. Application has been made to Congress for a repeal or a large reduction of the duty on foreign paper, in order to protect the press from the effect of this alleged combination. The manufacturers of paper are compelled, in justice to themselves, to remonstrate most earnestly against this movement. The committee have heard no satisfactory reasons why Congress should be called upon to select this particular branch of industry for a sudden change of their long established policy—a change threatening disaster to those engaged in the business.

Paper has risen in price because the cost has been increased by the rise in stock and labor, together with the general effect of a depreciated currency. Stock has advanced, because the sources of supply have been cut off by our political troubles. If the alarm in regard to future supplies has been exaggerated, as is quite possible, and the extreme prices are not warranted, they will soon adjust themselves to a proper standard. Any attempt to create and maintain prices upon a fictitious basis, by combinations and monopolies, would be absolutely impossible under circumstances such as surround the business of manufacturing paper. Those engaged in the business would be indeed most short-sighted to attempt, by any agreement or combination, to bring about a state of things which—however it may affect others—would necessarily result in nothing less than a calamity to themselves. And the committee would here deny the charge of combination in the most unqualified terms, and confirm this denial by referring to the annexed certificate, signed by the proprietors of most of the large mills—of which the owners are members of the Paper Manufacturers' Association—and which alone supply not less than one hundred and forty thousand pounds per day, mainly to consumers in the large Atlantic cities. (See page 4.)

In view of the depressed state of the business, a portion of the manufacturers have had conferences during the last two years, and agreed upon and recommended minimum prices for only the leading kinds of paper; but the prices thus named do not exceed the average for five years preceding the war—making due allowance for the excise duty and the depreciation of the currency—and as they are much less than the actual cost of paper at the present price of stock, the recommendation has become entirely inoperative. Manufacturers deprecate this state of things as much as the consumers. Stock has risen in a greater ratio than paper.

If the manufacturers could have rags and other materials used by them at the same rates as were paid prior to the war, and have payment in the then existing currency, paper would be furnished at the prices then paid.

Many mills are now filling large contracts with the newspaper press at former prices, which will not pay for the raw material at the present price of stock. Bleaching powders, soda ash, felting and other imported articles used by papermakers, and from which the government derive no inconsiderable revenue, have risen more than fifty per cent. Iron, copper, and many other articles largely used by the laboring classes as well as by the government, have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. Cotton goods have advanced from two to three hundred per cent. Surely, some of these articles, especially cotton fabrics, are as much necessities of life, and especially to the poor and laboring classes, as newspapers, yet we hear no cry of "monopoly," against the manufacturers, and no effort to reduce the duty on the imported articles.

The manufacturers of paper are not alone responsible for the great calamity which has befallen our country, and which has disturbed more or less, every branch of business. They will cheerfully bear their full share of the burden which the war has thrown upon us, and, if not crippled by partial and oppressive legislation, the government will receive from them not less than one and a half millions of dollars annually from the excise tax.

No essential relief for the consumers of paper can be obtained by the measure proposed, unless importations become so large as to interfere disastrously with our own manufactures.

The magnitude of the interest involved in this question will be seen by the following statement:—

There are in the loyal States not less than six hundred mills, exclusively for manufacturing paper. These are distributed in all the States, from the Penobscot to the Mississippi, employing a capital of more than thirty millions of dollars, and giving occupation and bread to not less than fifty thousand persons. The annual product of this business, based on former prices, is estimated at thirty-five millions of dollars. In addition to the foreign stock and other materials used for making paper, rags, valued at ten millions of dollars, saved by careful housewives, or collected in the streets of our large towns by the poor, are annually converted, by capital and labor, into a product worth at least twenty millions of dollars. Shut up our own mills, and this stock would be almost entirely lost, unless exported, to give employment to the laborers of foreign countries, and the product returned to us, to be paid for in gold as its equivalent.

We respectfully submit that, while we are struggling for national existence, and the energies and resources of the country are taxed to the utmost, it is not the time for sudden changes in the long established policy of the government.

Nor is this the time hastily to adopt a measure that will open the door for the products of foreign countries, for the benefit of those who bear no part of the burden thrown upon our own industry at this crisis.

Leave this branch of manufacturing free to pursue its business, unembarrassed by partial and unjust legislation, and efforts will be made which can hardly fail to produce favorable results. Foreign rags will be imported in increased quantities, and measures are now in progress which, in a few months, will increase the quantity of paper made from straw, flax and other fibrous materials to an extent that will give great additional relief.

Time only is necessary to bring all the relief that can be looked for, while the country remains in its present disturbed condition.

In view of these statements, the undersigned—in behalf of the manufacturers of paper whom they represent—most respectfully, but earnestly, remonstrate against the proposed reduction of the duty on foreign paper.

NORMAN WHITE, New York city,
E. SOUTHWORTH, W. Springfield, Mass.
E. R. COPE, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. D. WARREN, Boston, Mass.
J. C. PARSONS, Holyoke, Mass.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.
E. H. MOORE, Philadelphia, Pa.
STEPHEN HOLMAN, Holyoke, Mass.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New York city.
E. H. OWEN, South Lee, Mass.
} Committee of the Paper Manufacturers.

CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PAGE 4.

The undersigned, members of the Paper Makers' Association, and manufacturers of printing paper, hereby certify that said Association took no action in reference to prices of paper which was obligatory upon its members. In view of the advance in the price of stock, and the excise tax, it was recommended that newspaper be sold at not less than twelve and a half cents per pound; and book paper at sixteen and eighteen cents, according to quality, with the excise tax. Making due allowance for the depreciation of the currency, these prices were no higher than the average for five years preceding the commencement of the war; they were based upon the value of stock at that time, and are much less than the actual cost to manufacturers at the present price of stock, which has since advanced more than fifty per cent.

This recommendation was not binding, but was considered as an expression of the views of the meeting, that the prices specified would only fairly remunerate the manufacturers.

We further certify that we have not been controlled in our prices by any action or proceedings of said Association, and we know that the charges that the recent advance in the price of printing paper is to be attributed to combination among paper makers—which have been so industriously circulated—are utterly groundless.

Grant, Warren & Co., Boston, Mass.	Lewis Bunce & Sons, Manchester, Conn.
Wm. Russell & Son, Lawrence, Mass.	M. C. Younglove, Pres. Clev. (Ohio) Paper Co.
James D. Mowry, Norwich, Conn.	Davis & Upham, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
B. F. Martin, Manchester, N. H.	Harrison, Hanford & Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Richards & Hoskins, Gardiner, Me.	C. Howard & Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Daniel F. Crocker, Lawrence, Mass.	A. & W. Orr & Co., Troy, N. Y.
H. V. Butler & Co., New York.	S. S. Hammond, Wyoming Mills, East Pike, N. Y.
Edwin Bulkley, New York.	B. Bagley, Livingston Mills, Dansville, N. Y.
Theodosius S. Bartow, Treas. Chelsea Manufacturing Co., New York.	I. Remington & Sons, Watertown, N. Y.
Charles Magarge, Phila., Pa.	Henry M. Lewis, Trenton, N. J.
Jessup & Moore, Phila., Pa.	Manning & Peckham, Troy, N. Y.
E. R. Cope, Phila., Pa.	Howland & Palmer, Fort Edward, N. Y.
L. C. Woodruff, Pres. Niagara Falls Paper Man. Co., Buffalo, New York.	Hodge & Co., Rainbow, Conn.
John Carver & Co., Hill River, New York.	Chauncey, Kilmer, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
F. S. & J. Parker, New Haven, Conn.	S. W. Wilder & Co., Lawrence, Mass.
D. & P. N. Fairchild & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	Jesse Lyon & Sons, Fitchburg, Mass.

GOLD PENS.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, 25 Maiden lane, New York.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—A MEETING OF THE officers of this regiment will be held at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. J. W. STILES, Colonel.

PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURE, STONE IN THE Bladder and the special diseases of both sexes treated by Dr. DANIELS, late Professor of Surgery in the [illegible] Medical University of Philadelphia. Office [illegible] near Fourteenth street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

W. H. BENTON & CO., [illegible] New York. 81 Leonard street [illegible] Agents for the Washington [illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS WILL FIND the largest old established office, corner of 11th street and Sixth avenue, for German, Irish, English, American and Protestant women and girls, to suit all. Good places always ready.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more customers, to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at 168 Spring st.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY DESIRES A SITUATION as travelling companion with an invalid or assistant superintendent in a hotel, or any large institution. Can furnish unexceptionable references. Address Traveller, Herald Post office.

A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER, of a situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, confectionery, both ornamental and plain; desserts, entrees, &c.; is also familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties, having lived in this capacity for a number of years in the first families in this and other cities, in one whom she be relied upon, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen this week at 131 East 17th st., bet. seen 1st and 2d ave.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as wet nurse. Wages moderate if she can have her own child with her, in city or country. Apply at 46 1st st.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS DESIRES A situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. City references. Apply for two days at 34 East 22d st.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation, either in a hotel, boarding house or private family, as chamber-maid, or to do general housework. Good references. Apply at 54 Henry st., second floor, back room, from 11 o'clock until 5.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation as lady's maid or to teach children in English and French. Best city reference. Inquire at 453 2d av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG man, as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store; is willing to make himself useful; is not afraid of work. Good references. Address John, Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and excellent washer and ironer, good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 132 West 33d st., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid or to do general housework in a private family; best of reference given. Call at 100 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, as wet nurse; has no objection to go to the country; good city references if required. Call for one week at No. 365 4th ave.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, WHO HAS lost her baby, wishes a child to wet nurse. Call for three days at 746 2d ave., corner of 39th st. and 4th floor.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A GOOD SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family; the best of city reference can be had. Call for two days at 846 7th ave., between 51st and 52d sts., third door, front room.

DRESSMAKING WANTED—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, by a person who can make and trim dresses, and do plain and fancy sewing; would take a situation as seamstress and make herself useful if required. Best of reference. Call at 156 Houston st., between 1st and 2d ave.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as nurse and seamstress, no objection to New York. Call at 92 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; or would do up entire work. Good city references. Apply at 125 West 27th st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A RESpectable married woman, can come well recommended. Apply at 169 Hester st., rear building, third floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, to do general housework or washing and ironing. Best of city reference. Apply at 106 Greene st., up-stairs, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, as gardener, understands the cultivation of garden farm crops. Best of references. Apply at 50 Dey street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S COMPANION or governess by a young lady, well qualified for either position; no objection to the country or travelling, a place in a family going to California preferred. Best of references given and required. Address, stating terms &c., Mary Gilford, box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHWOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, can take the entire charge of an infant. Good city references. Call at 220 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., to the boot store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION. She is a most excellent laundress and a good cook, understands baking and pastry; has lived in good families, can give the best of city references. Apply at 163 7th st., corner of 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at 250 6th av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress or as chambermaid and to do the washing; best of city reference given. Can be seen at 120 West 18th st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Best city reference. Call at 150 10th st. place, between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENEral housework at 194 Macdougal st., corner of Bleecker. German preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FAMILY or gentleman's washing. The best of reference can be given. Call at 114 7th av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has lost her baby, a situation as wet nurse. Has good city references. Call for two days at 218 East 13th st., corner 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 257 5th st. Satisfactory reference will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE commercial experience, and understands Bookkeeping, wishes to obtain a situation at a moderate salary. First class references. Address Accountant, box 150 Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, GERMAN, WHO CAN write and speak English fluently, wishes to obtain a situation as porter or delivery clerk in a banking or wholesale business. Good references. Address C. H. B., box 172 Herald office.

A GERMAN GARDENER (MARRIED), WHO HAD the charge of a first class country residence, including graperies and greenhouses, for the last four years, desires to obtain an engagement. Call or address R. O. Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, 370 Broadway.

A STRONG, ABLE BODIED YOUNG MAN (GERMAN), with good city references, wants a place as clerk or partner in a wholesale grocery or provision store. Address or call at this day 20 Eighth avenue, corner of Jane street.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man, just arrived from England, aged 24, as assistant salesman or light porter, or in any capacity where he would be useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Address C. D. W., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF several years experience. Can furnish the best of references as to competency and reputation. Address Bookkeeper, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, to go to California; would not object to go to Cuba. Address H. Hammond, Jersey City.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A YOUNG man, of undoubted integrity and good business capacity, is desirous of obtaining an agency that will enable him to travel through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. He is a resident of Minnesota and familiar with that country. Best city references. Address J. H., care of S. D. Chittenden & Co.

TO IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—AN EXperienced traveller, who is a first class salesman, would accept an engagement to travel for a large business; speaks several languages. Address Traveller, for three days, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, a situation as farmer. Can be seen for 10 days, this day, at the office of the subscribers. William Redmond & Son, 45 Barclay st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A FAMILY, A situation, either as a bookkeeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery store; is well acquainted with the business; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address box 24 Yorkville Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of children; no objection to the country or travelling. First class references. Apply at 45 Watts st.

THE TRADES

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, COMPETENT IN EVERY department, seeks a position where his services, and, if necessary, a small investment, with stedre to him a fair income. Address Foreman, box 212 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER—HAVING A GOOD cash trade, who can come well recommended in every respect, can hear of an opportunity to make an engagement, by addressing L. M. H., box 173 Herald office.

BAKERS.—WANTED, A BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of bread and cake; none need apply but one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at 95 4th st., Williamsburg, after 10 o'clock.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD ENGRAVERS at Alling Bros. & Co., Newark, N. J., or 170 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—A FEW GROSS OF PRESS PAPERS (second hand), for a hydraulic press for pressing paper, are wanted; they must be in fair order. ALEX. ROBERTSON, Lithographer, 157 William st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, A GOOD MACHINE smith, to whom good wages will be given; none but a good workman need apply at William Taylor & Sons, No. 12 Adams st., Brooklyn.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GOOD OPERATOR WANTed, who understands the business generally in a gallery in Broadway. Address, stating wages, &c., Thomas, Herald office.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SILK AND WORSTED weavers. Address A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands silver and electro plating, and who is experienced as a mechanic in brass and light metal working; such a man will find good employ in superintending a shop; to apply at 429 Broadway, office No. 17, between 3 and 5 P. M., or address box 767 Post office, with references.

WANTED—FOR A SOUTHERN LOYAL CITY, A first class photographer, who understands ambrotyping and is competent to take entire charge of a gallery. Also, a young man perfectly familiar with photographic printing. Apply to Scovill Manufacturing Company, No. 4 Beekman street, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CUTLERS, TO make ivory handled table cutlery. Apply to E. V. Haughwout & Co., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS ENGRAVERS. APply at No. 6 Mulberry place, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHIC Printer; one wishing a steady situation. Also, a boy to clean glass, and a girl to mount cartes de visite. Apply at W. S. Pendleton, 5 Chatham square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FORTUNE IN A DAY—AGENTS WANTED. The Eliptic Dollar Sewing Machine Company will furnish the exclusive agency of any county in the United States, not taken, and give the machines complete, on following terms:—
3 case, containing 10 machines $50
1 " " 5 " " 30
Single machine for canvassing 10
Sent, collectable on delivery by express, everywhere. Address Eliptic Dollar Sewing Machine Company, New York city.

A SPECULATION.—AGENTS, SOLDIERS IN CAMP or discharged, can make easily $10 per day selling our great new Union Prize and Stationery Packages, containing fine writing material, presents, useful and fancy articles, &c., worth over $1, for only 25 cents; a splendid watch, perfect timekeeper, presented to each agent free. Prize packages to enclose variably sold at all prices; fine watches and jewelry very low. Send for new circulars for 1863, with extra inducement. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, N. Y. Largest and oldest prize package house in the world.

A BOY WANTED—AT THE NASSAU HOTEL, CORNER of Nassau and Hudson ave., Brooklyn. Apply from 8 to 10.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR A LARGE and interesting History of the City of New York, by Miss Mary L. Booth. None but experienced men need apply. Apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS & BRO., 377 West Twenty-third street.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—MUST BE QUICK, ACtive and present testimonials of his capacity, ability and honesty. Salary moderate. Address, with real name, giving reference from where last employed, salary wanted, &c., D., box 4,831 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE; ONE who resides with his parents in the upper part of the city. Apply at 889 Broadway, corner Nineteenth street.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE. ONE who lives with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, W. & P., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OYSTER SALOON, TO OPEN oysters and wait on the table. Inquire at 927 Broadway, in the basement.

CENTRAL PARK SALOONS.—WANTED, SEVERAL young men and boys, to serve behind the refreshment counters. Apply at the principal saloon on the upper pond.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, COMPEtent to take charge of a drug store. Address, with name and reference, J. U., Herald office.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—FROM THIRTEEN TO fourteen years of age. Apply at the dry goods store 114 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, WHO is thoroughly acquainted with the city retail stationery business, as partner or otherwise, who can command a good class of customers, in a good store. Good stock and no debts. Address Cook, with references, &c., Herald office.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, firemen, seamen, carpenters, blacksmiths, schmakers, cooks and stewards, for one year; pay from $14 50 to $20 per month, besides prize money. Apply only at 87 West street, corner of Albany, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT EIGHTEEN years old, who can read and write, will be expected to wait and drive, and be otherwise useful; must have good city references. Address J. C., box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MEN WHO WISH TO EMgage in a legitimate business, in which they can make $25 every day by a small investment of $200, are invited to call at 609 Broadway, room No. 3, up stairs, to examine the most important new inventions of the age. HOWARD TILDEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, WELL RECOMmended, as bookkeeper and correspondent for an importing house. Address H., box 4,908 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; MUST be sober, clean and genteel. Apply at the steamboat House, Rio Bergen's, Port Richmond, S. I.

WANTED—A TEA MAN, AT BALDWIN'S, 211 GRAND street, Williamsburg. Apply this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FULLY CONversant with the sports and best base ball players, business must have exceptionable references as to social character and ability. Address, stating salary expected, A. H., box 4,123 Post office.

WANTED—AN ARTIST TO RETOUCH AND COLOR Photographs. None but competent persons need apply. A sample accompanied to testing paper on application. Apply to M. Aronson, 167 Chatham street.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; ONE who has had some experience preferred. Apply after 3 o'clock P. M., at 15 Wall st., room No. 31.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN RUN ERRANDS AND make himself otherwise useful. Apply at 61 Chambers st., second floor.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK ALSO A CLERK IN an insurance office, and grocery store and a book keeper. Apply at 131 Wall st., at the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, stating one preferred. No consultation to advance. Applicants by mail must enclose the costs pittance. Established 1840.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WISHING TO GO TO SEA, to engage in coastwise ships, steamers and to the United States Navy. Office 120 West street, corner of Chambers and Reade, up stairs. RANDALL & CO.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO BOYS to leave grocs, two clerks for grocery stores, rate to go to Cuba, salary liberal, two conductors, two trimmers, three porters, one stewardess, clerk for a railroad ticket office. Apply to Mr. SPIAN, No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, TWO first rate salesmen, acquainted with the business. Address, stating amount of salary required and references, D., box 1,466 Post office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE A SMART ACTIVE LAD, 15 years of age. Must reside with his parents. Salary first year $12. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, P. H. Herald office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TRAVEL WITH the advertiser, $120 will be cleared weekly. A good party with about $300 in cash, can apply at room 13, first floor, at 51 Liberty street, near Nassau.

WANTED—A SMART, ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH $1,500 to $2,000 cash, to a business never before introduced in America, and which will pay $200 per week clear. Call at the Oriental Music Hall, 659 Broadway, after six in the evening.

$60 A MONTH.—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 A month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pens. Oriental Burner and Kitchen other new, useful and exclusive articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine.

$75 A MONTH.—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS IN every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap family Sewing Machines. Address S. Madison, Alfred, Maine.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 510 BROADWAY—THE UTMOST INTRINSIC VAlue paid for Diamonds, fine or unset Silver Plate, Jewelry, old Gold and Silver &c., or advances made on the same. JOSEPH SOLOMON, Diamond Broker, 510 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT 68 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND STREET, room No. 5—HENRY HYMAN procures advances of cash on Diamonds, Silver ware, or buys the same for cash; also on Watches, Silver Ware, Pianos and Personal Property.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF Broadway—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods, and Personal Property of every description, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, Broker and Commission Merchant.

AT 65 NASSAU STREET—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND Broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, 65 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AT 77—MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Silver Ware and Silks, and highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver, refined and in which no value or expense will be spared. The city Pawnbroker tickets bought for Diamonds, Watches, &c., at 77 Bleecker street—up stairs.

CASH ADVANCES UPON DIAMONDS (NET OR UNset), Watches, Silver Plate and Camels' Hair Shawls or direct purchases made at the utmost intrinsic value. Office hours from 9 till 10 and 2 till 5. B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, 212 Broadway.

212.—PRECIOUS JEWELS, WATCHES, PLATE, &c. The best possible prices paid for articles of value—Diamonds, Watches, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Pearls, Optical Instruments, &c., &c., at his private rooms. Advances made. J. H. BARRINGER, 212 Broadway, room 13, up stairs.

10,000 WATCHES WANTED—BY HENRY REGAN, 171 Bowery, near Broome street; gives the best price in New York for Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns and Pistols, and Silver Ware, at the old stand, 171 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIversity (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately at his convenient arranged suite of offices, 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets, having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in hospitals, entitles him to confidence. Sundays, from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M.

DOCTOR WARD, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE of Surgeons, of London, author of the "Private Treatise," attends from nine o'clock in the morning until one at night, at his office, 12 Laight street, near Canal.

DR. ANDREWS SPECIALLY CURES CANCERS, WENS, Tumors, Fistulas, Stricture, Piles, Ear and Eye Diseases, Female Complaints, Drunkenness and all bad cases, with pleasant remedies, at his Pantologic Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 2 Greene street.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MEMBER OF THE College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, may be consulted daily at his office, from 8 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

DR. WATSON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE of Surgeons, London, author of the "Cause and Cure," attends from 8 in the morning until 8 at night, at 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

DOCTOR POWERS, OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN AND Operating Surgeon, specially cures the worst forms of disease at his Hygienic Medical Institute, 12 Laight street, corner of Canal. Agreeable remedies. Save time and money. Advice free.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRIVATE TREATise, &c. Office 134 Bleecker street, west of Broadway.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S OFFICE IS AT NO. 3 DIVISION street, New York city; established 1834. He has no other office. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. Open every day except Sunday, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH AVENUE, EXtracts Teeth without pain or danger, under his new chemically purified chloroform and ether. Good Sets inserted for $20; Rubber $5; Silver $6. Gold Fillings $1; Silver and Destine 50c. Extracting 25c. Late of No. 5 Bond street.

MADAME RESTELL, PHYSICIAN, 102 CHAMBERS street—Agents, 1314 Liberty street, N. Y., in Brooklyn, 175 Fulton street.

MADAME DESPARD, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, TREATS successfully and skilfully all diseases. No. 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street.

EXPRESSES.

BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND PACKing Establishment, 111 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—Household furniture packed and shipped to all parts of the world. Covered wagons for removing furniture to and from the country. Furniture stored

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—AS WAITRESS, IN A small private boarding house. One who is neat in appearance, quick and obliging, and perfectly understands waiting in the dining room, can have a good home at 102 East 14th st.

GOOD SEWING GIRLS CAN FIND EMPLOYMENT by inquiring at Buchmann & Laurent's, 406 Broadway.

NURSE WANTED—WITH FIRST CLASS CITY REFErence. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day at 20 East 30th street.

PLAIN SEWING WANTED, AND A FURNISHED room, in the rear of Brooklyn, and the rent taken in dressmaking. For particulars inquire at 290 Bridge street, Brooklyn, from 4 till 6 o'clock.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—WILL PAY splendidly. Address, enclosing postage stamp, box 788 Post office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family; she must be an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at 521 West 12th st., between Hudson and Greenwich.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 554 6th st., between ave. D and C.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, one that will make herself generally useful. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at No. 6 Nelson place. Wages $8.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO THE general housework for a family of two persons. None need apply who have not good city reference. Also an errand girl. Apply to Mme. A. G. Russell, 232 Wooster street, near Amity.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at Ross street, between Bedford and Wythe avenue, second door from Wythe avenue, Williamsburg.

WANTED—TWO SALESWOMEN AND A MILLINER to make dress caps and headdresses. Apply to Madame Isaac, 360 Canal st. None but first class hands need apply.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and give good reference. Apply at 70 West 46th st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN, TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 109 West 43d st., on Feby. 15, from 2 till 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron for a private family; she must understand her business thoroughly and have good city references. Apply this at 217 West 23d st., near 7th ave.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply at 50 West 11th st., between 5 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL, FOR HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and not afraid of work; wages $6 a month. Apply, with city references, at Mrs. Fisher's 347 Canal st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer and good baker, with good city reference. Apply at 40 Hammond st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, TO WET NURSE A BABY at her own house; one who has lost her own baby, no other need apply. Call at 134 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—COLLAR RUFFLERS AND HEMMERS, ON Wilcox & Gibbs' and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Apply to B. Huston, 111 Chambers st.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD WAITRESS, AND TO ASsist with the washing and ironing; none but those who understand their business need apply. Call at 160 West 11th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS CHAMBERmaid and dressmaker in a private family, city references required. Call at 70 East 45th st., three doors from 5th av., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD REference, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call only between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 227 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business, and bring good references from her last situation. Apply at basement door of 51 Clinton place (6th st.), from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WET NURSE WANTED—WITH A FRESH BREAST OF milk. Apply at 156 6th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework in a small family. City reference required. Inquire at 219 West 14th st., for two days.

WANTED—TEN RESPECTABLE WAITER GIRLS, AT the French office and liquor bar saloon, 159 Broadway. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, AN HONEST, safe and industrious girl, a good cook, washer and ironer. No other need apply. Call at 61 7th av., between 14th and 15th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, TO COOK, WASH AND iron. To one who understands her business good wages will be paid. Apply for two days to W. S. Peyton, 176 Bowery.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF GOOD braiders, accustomed to work on silk and cloth. Apply at 107 Sullivan st., near Spring, before 11 or after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WAIT AND DO THE washing and ironing of a small family; Germans or German preferred. Call from 11 to 3 o'clock, no sunday, at 151 Hicks st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Must be a good washer and ironer and bring good city referees. Apply at 477 East Broadway, corner of Market st., between 6 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, IN A VERY small private family, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at the basement door, with good city references, 152 Macdougal st., one door below Amity.

PERSONAL.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION AND ADOPTED out to good homes. Also ladies about to require nursing may rest assured that they can have good care and medical attendance during their confinement, at Madame GHINDILLE'S, 70 West Houston street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF BEN ROBERTS, BY trade a saw drawer, also a mechanic, a native of Yorkshire, England. Should this meet his eye, let anything to J. Crossley, Farmville, Conn., he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person knowing whether he is dead or alive will confer a favor by directing as above.

IF THE GENTLEMAN IN THE HABIT OF FREQUENTING the saloon of Otto Flach, whom his friends familiarly call "Dick," will return the umbrella taken by mistake from this establishment yesterday, he will confer a great favor on the party owning it. In the pockets of the coat were papers of considerable value to the owner, but valueless to any other person. Return to Otto Flach, 153 Fulton street. OTTO FLACH.

LINDSEY BLUE, IRVING HALL.—WILL THE LADY, standing at the entrance to the ladies cloak room, who approved the course of conduct adopted by the gentleman on the stairs, state through the medium of the Herald, how the gentleman can thank her for her kindness.

MR. SIMON C. REEDER WILL FIND IT TO HIS ADvantage by calling on A. H. Wyckoff, 204 Fourth avenue, he having received some valuable documents for the above person.

PROF. ADAMS SPIRIT TELEGRAPH SENDS WONderful messages from spirits to their friends on earth. It is magnetic and electric. It tells names, ages and facts about both the living and the dead. No 1 Waverley place, corner of Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A FOREIGNER OF means, of character, without encumbrance, is desirous to have adopted by a family, nice to treat as one's own child, for his or her own benefit. The parents of the child must give up all their rights in the same until the completion of the education which will be the best liberal and accomplished and in which no pains or expense will be spared. The city Mayor does not intend to impose his own name on the child, nor require any rights beyond the acknowledgment of the benefits conferred. The child must be intelligent looking, naturally bright, and kind hearted. Parents or guardians having such a child may obtain a good opportunity to have him or her well educated without any expense or trouble by addressing for six days a note (stating all particulars, which will be considered strictly private) to Foreigner, box 131 Herald office.

THE PARTY WISHING TO COMMUNICATE WITH Joseph A. Hernandez on Monday, Jan. 10, at 167 Sands street, Brooklyn, will please call or send the name and address of the said party. JOSEPH A. HERNANDEZ.

WILL THE PERSON WHO PRESENTED A LITTLE child with some candy at Jersey City depot, on Tuesday, please send a note with address to D. D. H., box 105 Herald office.

$20.—IF THE PERSON WHO HAS TAKEN CARE of Roxy, the little colored girl, for the past week, will call at 19 East Thirty-third street, her clothes and a sum of money will be given her; also information desired as to whether she is comfortably situated or no.

VALENTINES.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY
FEBRUARY 14.
VALENTINES, VALENTINES,
AT
CUPID'S HEADQUARTERS,
98 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
One thousand new kinds of Comic Valentines.
Now designs of Sentimental Valentines.
New Valentine Cards,
Soldiers' Valentine Packets,
New Valentine Writers.
Valentines from one cent to fifty dollars.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
T. W. STRONG,
98 Nassau street, New York.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
THE NEW YORK
UNION VALENTINE COMPANY
OFFER TO THE TRADE
Larger discounts, better styles, and a greater variety of
COMIC
AND
SENTIMENTAL
VALENTINES
THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
They have a variety of Styles very desirable, from the fact that they differ from any ever before manufactured. You will do well to examine this Stock before purchasing.
BERLIN & JONES,
VALENTINE AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in all kinds of
NOTE AND ENVELOPE PAPERS,
NO. 134 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AT NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET—THE UTMOST VALUE paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, either in gold coin or current funds. Persons having the above for sale will do better than at any other establishment in the city. JOS. B. ISAAC, No. 9 Chambers street.

GOLD COIN PAID FOR FINE LARGE DIAMONDS. Private parties, wishing to part with choice single stones, are offered at extreme value. Apply only from 9 till 10 and 2 till 3; to B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, 212 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER.—LADIES OR gentlemen having old Gold, Silver or Diamonds to sell, by going to LOUIS ANRICH, 728 Broadway, under the New York Hotel, can sell better than at any other place in the city. He offers to pay the highest price—twenty per cent more than any other person—and pays in city money, without being compelled to take any other goods in exchange. Remember, 728 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, with private table if desired. Apply at No. 52 University place, near Fourteenth street and Broadway, up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a handsome third story front Room, with Board; hot and cold water in pantries; also one Room on fourth floor, with fire and gas. For one or two gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six o'clock. Apply at 61 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue and Brevoort House. References exchanged.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER OF FRANKfort and William streets, one block east of the City Hall, two hundred and fifty light, warm, neatly furnished Rooms. Single rooms, 25c. to 37c. per day; $1 to $2 50 per week. House open all night.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN HOtels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 110 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping. It offers that a family may have a complete home and live at low rates.

A NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, PLEAsantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, from $3 50 to $5 per week, families accordingly, at 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. Dinner at 12½ and 6.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH partial Board, in a private family. References exchanged. Address box 4,034 Post office.

A CARD.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with first class Board (French and German styles), can be had at 20 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The family (German) is of the highest respectability. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBTAIN A HANDSOMELY Furnished Room for himself and lady (Board for lady only), with a lone lady, in a quiet neighborhood and house, where there are no other Boarders. Below Fourteenth street preferred. Address for two days, stating terms (including fire and gas), location, &c., Comfort, Herald office.

A LARGE FRONT UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, to a gentleman and wife or quiet family, with good Board, at a reasonable rate; also a front furnished Room for single gentleman; few boarders taken; cars and stages convenient. Apply at No. 1 Horatio street.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT FURNISHed Room, with fire, gas and bath, in the house of a lady of refinement, not above middle age, and where there are no other boarders; desires agreeable society, and will be permanent if suited. Location west side, below Twenty third street. Address, naming terms and full particulars, "Thirty-five," Herald office.

A LADY WISHES TO LET A FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom, plainly furnished, with cooking stove &c., for housekeeping, or with Board; those wishing a pleasant home will do well to call; terms moderate. Apply at 217 West Twenty-fourth street.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY WILL LET A room to a gentleman and lady or to a gentleman. Call at No. 9 Wooster st., second floor, front room.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE and children, with three furnished or unfurnished Rooms, between Canal and Houston streets. Terms must be low. References exchanged. Address Z. Board, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and servant. Would find their own furniture, and be permanent if suited. Address F., box 980 Post office.

BOARD IN THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR DR. Spring's church.—A furnished house of Rooms, for a small family, without little children, house new and in complete order. Address Deforest, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, IN THE vicinity of New York. References given and required. Address S. G. V., Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, A HANDsomely furnished front Room, with good Board, in a pleasant part of the city, location not below Bond street nor above Fifteenth street, and between Fourth avenue and Madison street or Sixth avenue. None need apply except those who have good apartments. Address A. W., Broadway Post office.

BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR A gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Location first class, near Wall street or South ferry. Terms moderate. Dinner at 4. Apply at 77 State street, opposite Battery place.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, WITH Board, two very pleasant front Rooms (second story) furnished or unfurnished; location near Fulton and Wall street ferries. References exchanged. Address H., 165 Jorolemon st.

BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, with large closets, on second and third floors, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Desirable location convenient to South and Wall street ferries; terms moderate; dinner at six o'clock. Apply at 67 State st. recp.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—AT 243 COURT STREET, one door from Baretto, leading to ferry, attention early and constantly; care given to comfortable home on moderate terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE, WELL FURnished Rooms, on the second, and one on the third floor, with partial Board, for gentlemen. Apply at 43 Sidney place.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.—By two gentlemen, an entire Second Floor or two Bedrooms and a library, with the entire use of bath and water closet. The rooms must be handsomely furnished and the house first class, with few or no other boarders, and in a central location. For the required accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address box 2,060 Post office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW PLEASANT SINGLE Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 63 Union place.

FRENCH BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with well furnished Rooms and Board, in a French family, occupying a first class house, 23 West Twenty-third street, near Broadway, corner of Market st., between 6 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL,

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR persons desiring Country Residences.—The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 300 acres, a fine stylish old mansion, in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported innumerable and of great variety, a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruits and flowers, out buildings, including farm house, yachtmen's cottage, fronting on a fine harbor, and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation, having a bold shore on the Sound a mile in extent, five sides belted by creek and inlet, one side by the main road; the lands tracing the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent and air invigorating. Distance from the city 38 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations, two miles. When "Chatsforth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built), the distance will be only half a mile. Apply at the premises to E. K. COLLINS, or to him, at the office of Woodruff & Co., 40 Broad street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between twelve and two o'clock, where a map can be seen. If not sold by the 17th inst., will be sold by James M. Miller. (See Auction Notice.)

AT 319 FOURTH AVENUE—FOR SALE, CITY AND country Dwellings, Stores, Tenements, Farms, Lots, &c. Parties having property to dispose of for cash only are invited to call on or address McKIBBIN, DAY & COBB.

AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM FOR SALE—AT Uniontown, N. J., on the New Jersey Railroad, twenty miles from New York. The whole farm of 76 acres lies in the village and can be divided into village lots; has abundance of fruit, house opposite the depot and three minutes' walk from it; barns, stables, granary and all necessary outhouses; two good wells and a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for city property. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, 39 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS private Dwelling House, No. 129 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with all modern improvements. Price $8,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage for term to suit purchaser. For particulars inquire of CHARLES OHENY, 195 Broadway.

A GOOD CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—BEING on Third avenue; house four stories, brick, 25x60, with all the modern improvements. Also two small Houses adjoining. Inquire at 113 East Fifty-third street.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE HANDSOME three story brown stone front House, No. 94 Lexington avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, in good order, with all modern improvements. For particulars inquire of THOS. H. GHOOLY, 376 Pearl street.

A FIRST RATE FARM OF 143 ACRES, NEAR PATterson, for $9,000; 100 acres, near ..., $10,000; 200 acres, at Sing Sing, $7,500; at near Hackensack, $5,500; 82 on Ponds, Yonkers, near depot, $7,500; 95 Rockland county, $5,000; ... $2,200. Good buildings and fruit on each. W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, HARLEM OR Morrisania, worth about six thousand dollars, for which forty-five hundred dollars in 6 per cent mining bonds will be given, and the balance in cash, at 87 Bowery.

A BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE, FINELY finished, northeast corner of Lexington avenue and ... ninth street, for sale. Terms easy. Inquire at 87 Bowery.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, on Brooklyn Heights, 68 Columbia street, opposite Colonnade row, with a fine view of New York bay; will be sold very cheap, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to or address M. Thompson, 26 Wooster street.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, TWO FIRST CLASS Dwelling Houses, No. 105 West Thirty-eighth street, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements, and No. 121 West Forty-fourth street, fourth house from Broadway, with all improvements also. Apply to JAMES FOWLER, KIRKLAND & CO., No. 336 Broadway.

A FINE HOUSE ON WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET for sale at $15,000; West Forty-eighth street, $10,000; ... West Forty-fifth street, $13,500; ... West Forty-... street, $14,500; West Thirty-ninth street, $8,000; West Twenty-seventh street, $25,000. Also on Fifth and Madison avenues from $7,500 to $40,000; all good locations. ORRELL & DALTON, 17 Nassau street.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND for sale, within ten minutes' walk of the Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, two acres of ground, with house and stable. The situation is one of the most beautiful on the island. A very fine house, completely built. ORRELL & DALTON, 17 Nassau street.

BARGAINS FOR CASH—A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY brown stone House, 35 Twenty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue; a three story high stoop House, on Forty-fourth street, near sixth avenue. J. W. BARTLETT, owner, 443 Broadway, N. Y. Also a new three story high stoop House, well located, near ferries and cars in Brooklyn. Price, including gas fixtures, only $4,000.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—PROPERTY on Fifty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue; No. 144 Charles street, a large Yard with Dock, in Greenpoint, and No. 73 Ryerson street, Brooklyn. Immediate possession given of 73 Ryerson street. B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS ON the property 20 and 22 Spring street. The improvements consist of two tenement brick houses, in the rear of which is a coal yard, the lots are 50x115 would suit for manufacturing purposes; the lease has 18 years to expire, with the privilege of purchasing the property; the location is desirable, it being an equal distance between Broadway and the Bowery. For particulars inquire of GEORGE SKIDMORE, 16 Nassau street, room No. 5. Office hours from 12 to 1.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE Samuel B. Althouse, the five story marble front store, 8 Mercer street, 25x100 feet; the tenement house and stable, 149 Greene street, 25x100; the three vacant lots, 144 Greene street and 20 and 22 West Houston street, each 25x100 feet; three first class three story ... House, 68 Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, lot 25 by 100. The latter can be seen at any time after 1 o'clock P. M., by obtaining a permit from the Undersigned. W. T. CUSHING, Executor, 20 East Houston street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, on south side of Thirteenth street, near Third avenue. Inquire on the premises, 219 East Thirteenth street. Address W. O. A., box 1,271 Post office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST CLASS FARM in Elizabeth, N. J., near Elizabethport, on the Rahway road, about 100 acres. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a two story stone house, 34 by 50 feet, a barn 50 by 100, carriage house, cattle, corn and other outbuildings, all in good repair. There are five acres of oak and hickory wood land, and about eight acres of salt meadow. A stream of fresh water runs through nearly every lot on the farm. The water is good. First rate orchard of apples, pears and quinces, also cherries, strawberries and blackberries in abundance. It is very healthy and in every respect a splendid location, and is sold on account of the ... of the owner. It is within half a mile of two depots, and 2½ miles from Elizabeth City. If applied for soon it will be sold at a great bargain, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to C. B. LIGHT, Agent ... Works, 73 Hudson street, foot of North street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE HOUSE, size 34x48, Lot 105 feet deep, occupied by the owner, will be sold or exchanged for a smaller house in New York or Brooklyn. It is a good speculative property. For further particulars inquire of E. A. DICKINSON, 30 Beekman street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 23 feet by 59, on a full lot; store and twelve rooms, four bar, pantries; situated in Meserole avenue, Greenpoint, one door from Leonard street. Inquire of JAMES FOSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown stone House No. 19 Second place, Brooklyn; has water, bath room, marble basins, range, furnace, speaking tubes, gas, &c. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG, 153 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY CORNER STORE AND Dwelling, first story of brick, balance frame. Lot 25x100, building 25x50; has water and gas; situated corner of Broadway and Front street, near railroad depot and steamboat landing, Elizabethport, New Jersey. Also for sale, a building adjoining the above, of same size, with four extra lots, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG, 153 Pearl street, New York, or to J. H. COOLEY, Agent, Elizabethport.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A MODERN three story brick House, in perfect order, heated throughout; hot and cold water, gas, water closets, &c.; size 25x50, lot 25x100. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. This property will pay interest on $15,000 in rental. Address M. C., box 897 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT House, 25x50, built for two families to a floor, and Store and Lot in fee, 25x87, 85 Market street. Large part may remain. Apply to C. H. SMITH, 263 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURERS OF any purpose, a three story brick Building; size 30 feet by 93 feet 6; marble trimmings, 16 feet ceilings, dry basement under ground, new, built by day's work; situate in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; price $10,500; half the amount to remain on mortgage. B. MYERS, 56 John street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN A FLOURISHING VILLAGE, on the Hudson river, within two and a half hours' ride of New York, a two story and attic Frame House and Lot; house 25x30, suitable for boarding. Also the Stock and Fixtures of a furniture and undertaking store in the same place; will be sold low to a cash customer; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to J. P. NELSON, 193 West street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL NEW PRIVATE AND Tenement Houses, with and without stores, in the Nineteenth ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. JUCH, First avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front House, with all the modern improvements, 61 Third street, near Second avenue. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, 13 acres, 40 wood, 34 miles from New York; the house and outbuildings in good order, abundance of fruit, &c. Inquire for particulars of BLOOMER & MACBETH, 24 and 26 Peck slip, New York.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE STORY HOUSE, 132 East Thirtieth street; neighborhood unexceptionable; has all the modern improvements. Price $5,000. Apply to J. T. YOUNG, 91 East Thirty-fifth street, or 98 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM, 128 acres; good buildings, &c.; 2,000 young bearing peach trees; good neighborhood, four miles from Flemington, N. J., $10,000. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., A THREE STORY brick Cottage, with iron balcony, good cellar, newly repaired; pleasant neighborhood, within one block of the Grand street railroad; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 4 Franklin place, Howard st. bet. Devoe and Ewen streets and Graham avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMFORTABLE AND BEAUTIful brick Country Residence and 10½ Lots, tastefully laid out, near the city and easy of access; location unexceptionable. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Call at or address 421 Broome street, in the piano store.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT, ON SOUTHWEST CORner of Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, Eighth ward, Gowanus, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to W., 86 Wall street, front basement.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE, WITH FOUR AND quarter acres of fine garden and workshops rented, in a growing neighborhood, fifteen miles from New York. Apply to GRINNELL, GODDARD & CO., 23 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Houses in West Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue. Inquire at No. 9 West Forty-sixth street.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE THREE STORY high stoop and brown stone basement House, with sub-cellar and stable in the rear, with wide alley; suitable for any business, at 302 West Nineteenth street. Inquire of C. SCHUMANN, as above.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY property, an improved Farm, in Will county, Ill., forty miles southeast from Chicago; near three railroads and canal; high rolling prairie, very healthy and a capital neighborhood. Apply to J. T. YOUNG, 98 Duane street.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE—THE Residence of the late Joseph T. Carpenter, with the Farm, containing about 120 acres of land, situated in the town of Newcastle, Westchester county, N. Y., near Chappaqua. This place is located in an unexceptionable neighborhood, remarkably healthy, and possesses all the advantages of easy access to New York by railway; Harlem Railway depot at Chappaqua, 1½ miles; Hudson River Railroad depot at Sing Sing, 8 miles. For particulars inquire of JAMES CARPENTER, on the premises, or AZARIAH CARPENTER, 12 and 14 College place, New York city.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House, complete with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, 102 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES, IN Williamsburg, on Ainsley street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The houses are well rented and pay a handsome income. Apply to, or address the owner, A. CHESHIRE, Syosset, Long Island.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR CASH, FIVE City Lots, in the city of Chicago, with dwelling houses thereon, renting well. The property can be bought for $7,000. Address Y. Z., box 175 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK or Brooklyn city property—A Farm, containing about 40 acres, located near Jamaica, Long Island; tenement property preferred. Address box 214 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN—TWO HANDsome modern built Houses, Nos. 224 and 228 Atlantic avenue, between Court and Boerum streets; south side; height of houses, two stories above store in front and three in the rear; lots, 19x40, houses, 19x44; cellars under all, and vaults under sidewalks. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of Mrs. KELLY, 89 Bergen street, near Hoyt street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—FIRST CLASS NEIGHborhood—two four story brown stone front Houses, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Nos. 28 and 24 West Forty-first street. Forty-sixth street is one of the best improved streets up town. Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 12 East Tenth street, $10,000. Apply at 82 Nassau street, to Mr. SHAW.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—TWO BROWN STONE front Houses, three story and basement and high stoop; first class neighborhood, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Nos. 52 and ... West Forty-seventh street, the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace. Price, $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, 82 Nassau street, from ... to 3, or at 95 West Forty-seventh street, 8 to 10 in the mornings or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also 152 East Tenth street, $10,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND basement brick House and Lot, 25 feet front, No. 71 West Twenty-ninth street. One half or two-thirds of purchase money may remain for 3 or 5 years. Possession 1st of May next. Apply to JOHN C. GILES, No. 11 South William street.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC river, N. J., twenty acres of Land, having a most beautiful river front, within about one hour of the city by Erie Railroad. It is a delightful spot and in the neighborhood of beautiful improvements, also from twenty to sixty acres adjoining the above, very elegantly located, with improvements, &c. Inquire on the premises of JAMES SIMMONS, between Passaic and Paterson, or address Paterson, N. J. Sixty per cent can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown stone first class House in Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also a three story and high basement brown stone first class House in Forty-first street, between First and Second avenues. Both have all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of DANIEL DARROW, 303 West street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 37½ FEET wide, with stable on rear street, near Union square. The house and stable were built by a gentleman for his own use by day's work, and have always been occupied by his family. The grounds in rear are handsomely arranged and unusually large. The decorations are in excellent taste, and by Gould and Marcotte. The establishment is complete for a gentleman's use. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—NO. 521 GREENWICH street between Spring and Vandam streets, with good will, buildings and store fixtures, no ground rent; nine years to run, fee in Trinity church. Old established and excellent business location. For sale cheap, for cash, or stocks, or first or second mortgages. Apply to JOHN L. SERVIN, 120 Nassau street, New York, room No. 3.

LANDS.—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—LARGE AND thriving settlement of Vineland mild climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, rich soil; produces large crops, twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years; good business opening; good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland county, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST class brown stone front Houses up town.
A number of brick Houses in various parts of the city.
A number of Houses of different styles in Brooklyn.
A number of Vacant Lots in this city and Brooklyn.
A number of Farms in all parts of the country.
A number of Harlem Lots.
A number of Mill Sites.
A number of Tenement Houses.
Broadway Property. House at Long Branch, N. J.
C. V. DE FOREST, 335 Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT THIRTY-seven acres, situated in Godwinville, Bergen county, New Jersey, on the line of the Erie Railroad, one mile from the depot, and an hour's ride from the city of Paterson and twenty miles from New York. On said Farm is a good House, Barn and other outbuildings, and has fruit of various kinds, including two apple orchards in full bearing; on the farm are two quarries of building stone, and it is well situated to be divided into small plots. For particulars apply to C. SHUART, at the Godwinville depot.

WILLIAMSBURG LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE ON easy terms. Also several Houses. Apply to B. J. HUNT, 112 Fourth avenue, N. Y., or to C. FOWLER, agent, corner of Third and South Ninth streets, Williamsburg.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, FOR A LONG term, two or three lots of ground, suitable for a lumber yard. Address A. L., Herald office.

$1.000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO STORY HOUSE and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars running to three ferries; from $250 to $300 cash, the balance can be paid from $100 to $200 per year. Also a two story brick Store and Dwelling together for $1,600. A corner brick Store for $1,250. A new three story framed House and lot for $1,600, seven months' terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, Brooklyn.

2.600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain—Being the well known Burnett's lands, laying from two to seven miles of the city of Toledo, Ohio, with good roads and schools. Title perfect, and will be offered for a few days if sold in a body at $16 per acre, where the wood, logs, stones and timber is worth double what is asked for the land. The soil is first class and worth $30 to $40 per acre, in small tracts for farming, after the timber is taken off. This is a chance seldom to be offered, to purchase so valuable a tract of land low, and at a time when lands are so rapidly increasing in value in that vicinity. For further particulars inquire of W. W. CLARK, No. 16 Pine street, New York, office American Petroleum Company.

$3.500 WILL BUY A THREE STORY BRICK House and Lot, store on first floor, shelving, gas fixtures, bow windows, &c. in nice order, is within five minutes of Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn, rents for $20 per month. Terms easy. E. B. KELLOGG, 153 Pearl street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD MINK CAPE FOR sale cheap, or a full set, can find a cash customer by addressing L. D., Herald office.

DEALERS IN PETROLEUM OIL. $5,000 wanted in an established, profitable and pleasant business. The advertiser is engaged in distilling Petroleum Oil, and is desirous of increasing the capacity of the works. The business is one in which speedy returns are made, and is conducted on a strictly cash basis. Address, for one week, THOS. P. GOODWIN, 943 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

HUMPHRY TURNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON and all kinds of Cast Steel, Cardigan Works, Sheffield.

HUMPHRY TURNER & CO., CRINOLINE STEEL ROLLERS, Sheffield.

HUMPHRY TURNER & CO., CAST STEEL WIRE DRAWERS, Sheffield.

HUMPHRY TURNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FILES, RASPS, and all kinds of Machine Knives, Sheffield.

LOOK HERE—GENTLEMEN, MARRIED AND SINgle, for an important circular call on or address Mackey & Co., dealers in foreign and domestic India rubber goods, at 81 Nassau street.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE IN THE city, where the cheapest Marble Mantels, &c., can be bought is at A. KLABER'S Marble yard, 109 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York. (Cut this out.)

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL APPAratus, Globes, Surveying Transits, Levels and Compasses, Students' Microscopes, &c. &c., made by JAS. W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Priced and illustrated catalogues free.

POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED—OF ALL DENOMINAtions, at a discount. Address, stating quantity and terms of sale, D. S., box 164 Herald office.

STEREOSCOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS, WITH views in all parts of the world, representations of statuary, incidents, battles, &c. &c., of the rebellion, made by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Priced and illustrated catalogues sent free.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE HYDROMETER, with book of tables and instructions for liquor inspectors. Price complete $9. Made by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD Newspapers of every description, old Pamphlets of every kind, old Blank Books and Ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of Waste Paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding houses, express offices, &c. Will send to any part of this city, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Jersey City. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann street.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, 17,500 Chestnut or Cedar Telegraph Poles, twenty-five feet long, six inches or more in diameter at top, bark off, sound and straight; deliverable on or before March 20, at Boston, Worcester, Providence, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and at such intermediate points as may be agreed upon. Applicants will please state how many poles and at what places they will deliver. Address (stating lowest cash price) North American Telegraph Company, Boston, Mass.

TO CAPITALISTS.—BEFORE INVESTING YOUR funds elsewhere, call and see the most useful invention ever made. It is worth a short journey to see it in operation, at 23 Dey street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE MACHINERY, SEcond hand, of a Cotton Mill, with from twenty to twenty-four looms, and the necessary appliances to complete the same. Address Cotton Mill, box 3,881 Post office, New York, until February 10, stating price and where the machinery can be inspected.

6 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, newspapers and pamphlets. The highest cash price paid for all kinds of old rags by E. E. WALKER, 23 Spruce st.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE—THE OYSTER BAY, NO. 553 Broadway, New York city, will be sold for cash or exchanged for available real estate in this city or vicinity, doing a very profitable business. The present proprietors are unable to attend to the same, in consequence of being heavily engaged in government contracts. Apply to Subsistence Contractors, Park Barracks, City Hall Park.

A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY, WITH ALL THE Steam Machinery and Tools, will be sold at a sacrifice; it is now in full operation; a good chance for a party, with about $900. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND PAYING DENTIST business for sale cheap, the owner leaving the city; is handsomely fitted up and furnished, doing a large business; excellent location and favorable rent. A rare chance. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

A BUTTER, CHEESE AND POULTRY STAND IN A principal market for sale at a bargain, owing to ill health; low rent, well established, doing a good cash trade, and best chance to get in the business. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO LET OR FOR sale—With or without Furniture. A large brick house, in the centre of three acres of ground, on an eminence overlooking the Hudson for a long distance north and south; garden large and prolific, stable and numerous other buildings. The whole grounds are covered with every variety of choice fruit bearing trees, three minutes' walk from railroad station; cars several times a day, and three-quarters of an hour's ride from Jersey City ferry; also several steamboats land in the vicinity. Inquire of T. W. BAYAUD, 100 Pearl street, near Hanover square.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN. APply within three days to J. A. PARISE, 56 Market street.

FOR SALE—THE BRIG ADELPHI, 186 TONS REGISter, capacity 1,600 barrels; coppered four months ago; copper fastened. For sale by JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver street.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF the Tontine Hotel, New Haven, Conn., with the good will of a four years' lease; terms easy and possession given immediately. H. LEE SCRANTON, New Haven.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE. Apply at 207 and 209 Water street.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP DAVID SANDS; SHE IS SIX years old, in good order and has a new suit of sails; carries 100 gross tons in 6½ feet water, and is a fast sailer. For particulars inquire of MOORE & CHAPMAN, 30 West street, New York, or of LUTHER PRATT & SMITH MACKEY, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., or of LEWIS DE BAUN, Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A ROGERS TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at 207 and 209 Water street.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a ready made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring establishment (established fifteen years), situated on a good thoroughfare in the most business part of the city. To a cash customer a good chance for investment is offered, as the party in possession is necessitated to give up business on account of ill health. The stock is good, was bought for cash, and to a cash customer and none other a good bargain will be offered. None but a cash customer need apply. Address H. L., box 1,460 city Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS—The Audubon House, 461 Broome street, near Broadway, also that large Hotel, corner Seventy-sixth street and Fifth avenue opposite Central Park, and a three story House on Fifth avenue at Yorkville, rents for $300; and the House and Lot 360 Broome street, near Bowery; also that large and profitable Tenement House, 135 Elizabeth street. Apply at 461 Broome street.

FOR SALE—PATENT SPRING PADS FOR LADIES' dresses, $4 83 to $6 per dozen pairs. Patent Spring Bust and other Corsets, $15 to $50 per dozen. Braces, Bandages, &c. Terms net cash. Mrs. A. S. McLEAN, Patentee, 84 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first class corner Liquor Store, on a large thoroughfare, doing a good business, and will be sold cheap, as the owner cannot attend to it. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 53 Centre street.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE TWENTY-FIVE HORSE Engine, second hand, in excellent order; cylinders 10 by 4 ... Boiler, 14 feet long by 40 inches in diameter, with one 12 inch Flue. DAVISON, DICKINSON & CO., 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE IN THE SIXTH ward near Chatham street, this store has been established for the last ten years, always has and is doing a good business. Apply instanter for selling. A note addressed to O. P., Chatham Square Post office will be attended to. None but a cash customer need apply. Will be sold with or without stock.

FOR SALE—A FEED STORE AND FIFTEEN BRICK Stalls, in good order, situated at 156 East Twenty-first street. Apply next door, 164 East Twenty-fifth street, or to A. COWEN, 623 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BEST BILLIARD AND Drinking Saloon in the Ninth ward, well established; rent of the whole house only $275, receives from tenants $370 per year; saloon and apartments for a family rent free. Billiard tables all new. Apply to TRAVERS, 170 Chatham street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE LOT OF LUMBER; also City Cast Iron Boilers, $10 to 120 gallons each. Can be seen at 64 Franklin street, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A SALOON AND Fixtures, doing a good business. Apply on the premises, 623 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A WATER POWER ... feet ..., easy of access and located on a ... for ... dozen ... To manufacturers of ... will give its ... terms unexceptionable. Address P. W. H., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED TIN WARE, Copper, Brass, Plumbing and Gas Fitting Business, Gas Stoves, Cooking Ranges, &c., and Machines are in good order, cheap for cash. The ... causes the proprietor to dispose of the same. Call on the premises, No. 117 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND CONTENTS OF A Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store, doing a good business. Apply at 410 Myrtle avenue, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED BASEMENT, SUITAble for either a ... or restaurant. Low rent. ... furnished. Is offered low for cash. Other business ... J. EDWARD IRELAND, 63 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AN INVENTION WHICH WILL ENABLE ... to ... Inquire of Dr. DE MARINI, No. 97 ... street.

FOR SALE—A PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT, 223 Broadway, doing a good business. Price $300. ... reasons for selling. R. F. HUYLAR.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS COOKING RANGE, FOR ... Also a capital Oyster ... adapted for a restaurant. Apply ... 251 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, IN LEONARD street, an extra wide and ... Store, between Broadway and Church street. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

ONE OF THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES in the city for sale, with or without furniture. Address L. L., box 163 Herald office.

PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE BEST avenues in the city, with ... fixtures, &c., all complete. Reasons for selling, the owner having other business to attend to. Address immediately J. L. S., box 212 Herald office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—FOR SALE, THE OLD ESTABLISHED Photograph Gallery No. 525 Broadway.

$18.000.—MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS and persons seeking a desirable investment in real estate are informed that the well known Boquet Iron and Manufacturing Works on Boquet river, near Lake Champlain, consisting of Rolling Mill, Nail Factory (27 machines), Flour Mill, Cloth Factory, Cooper and Blacksmith Shops, 15 Dwelling Houses and 55 acres of Land, are offered until April 1, to close an estate, for $18,000. This indisputable and unincumbered. Address David Wilson Albany; E. L. Nichols, Plattsburg, or Low Brothers & Co., Chicago.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FREE LECTURES ON "POLITICAL ECONOMY."—A course of four Lectures on "Political Economy" will be delivered by Simon Stern, Esq., at the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, in the great hall, on the invitation of the trustees, commencing Monday evening, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays, at the same hour and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitations issued. By order of the Trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIanoforte for sale—Elegantly carved legs and case, overstrung, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, all modern improvements, made to order, been in use seven months; cost $500, for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also Parlor Furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

A FINE PIANOFORTE, 7¼ OCTAVE, ELEGANTLY carved, round corners, with carved figures; has cost $600; will be sold for $300. Can be seen from 10 to 2 at 177 West Twenty-eighth street.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—A FINE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, 6½ octave, will be disposed of for $120; has iron frame, grand action, powerful tone, Stool, Cover, &c. Apply at 129½ East Twentieth street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS seven octave Pianoforte (second hand), a Gold Hunting Lever Watch and Vest Chain, worth about $200, or either will be exchanged against a Piano of less price, difference paid in cash. Address M. M., station D.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, will give instruction in English, French and Music three hours daily, at reduced terms, from $25 to $30 per quarter. Best references given. Address Miss A. L., care of Mr. Chickering, 694 Broadway.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR, 40 YEARS OF AGE, OF the highest respectability, recently arrived from Paris, would like to give lessons in French in exchange for full Board. Address T. Adams, care of Mr. Faivre, 122 William street.

A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM EUrope, would like to give French and English lessons in a private family or school, for her board only. Apply at 47 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A PROFESSIONAL teacher of his language, wishes to exchange French for music, Spanish or German, with a resident of Harlem (lady preferred). Address J. G., box 46 Harlem Post office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation, as above; is a good sewer; will make herself agreeable; is good tempered and fond of children. Can be seen at 192 East 19th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—PROF. E. TELLERING, 819 Broadway (established in 1851), will receive applications for private tuition in French and German conversation, as also in English, French, German, Latin and Greek grammar. Will make translations.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like a situation as Resident Governess. She is qualified to teach the English branches, French, piano, harp and guitar, with singing. Best references. Address Teacher, box 176 Herald office.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT, AS HEREtofore, by CIPRIANO GORRIN. For further particulars apply personally to the sub. at No. 16 West Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Miss Laura Keene.
Open at seven, begin at quarter before eight.
FIFTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
In consequence of the great success attendant upon the production of the operetta of the
PET OF THE PETTICOATS
and the numerous requests for its repetition, it will be presented to-night and to-morrow night for positively the last time.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear in her popular character of
PAUL, THE PET,
received at each representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
from the most ...
CROWDED AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES
of the season.
FRIDAY, FEB. 6,
will be presented the comic operetta, in three acts, of the
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul (the Pet)..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
And the comedietta of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, will be produced, for the first time, a new and extensively augmented version, by Charles M. Walcot, of Planché's famous extravaganza,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
the additions to and alterations of which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible; and new characters and incidents introduced, solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by
Mrs. Wood..........in the..........Principal role
New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. Maeder; also a new overture by Mr. Thomas Baker; new and gorgeous scenery, machinery, dresses and properties, prepared at great cost, and the compiler of the piece,
Mr. WALCOT, Sen.,
will make his first appearance, in fifteen months, as the King; while, to complete the attractions,
THE ARAB GIANT, MR. GOSHAN,
is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
when Mozart's immortal work,
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE,
will be given, with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.
The box office for the sale of tickets will open on Saturday next, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 25 cents extra; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The second performance will take place on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—WANTED, IN EARLY spring, a pretty cottage comfortably furnished, in a healthy locality, within 15 miles of the city. The family is small, the lady a careful housekeeper. The house must be clean and in good order. Give full particulars and address Colonel, box 205 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ON OR NEAR FIFTH avenue, by a small family (no children), a first class elegantly furnished House, of which great care will be taken. Address for one week H. B. C., box 3,707 New York Post office.

FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS WANTED—ON SECOND floor or the upper part of a private house (with Americans preferred). House and neighborhood must be good, located east of Broadway and below Thirtieth street. Rent not to exceed $200. Would like possession immediately. Family consists of a gentleman, wife and infant. Address, with particulars, A. C., station D, for three days.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, TO LEASE, OR TAKE on shares, for one or a term of years, by a practical farmer, a good Farm, within convenient distance of New York. One suitable for carrying on the milk business preferred. Address A. B., box 183 Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, SUITABLE FOR a small family of three grown persons, either from 1st of March or 1st of May. None need reply without stating price and location. The advertiser can give good security or pay in advance. Address box 4,557 New York Post office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—EITHER TO PURCHASE OR hire, by a desirable tenant; a modern three story and attic Dwelling, situated between Twentieth and Twenty-eighth streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address or apply at 103 West Twelfth street, stating location, price, or rent, &c.

HOBOKEN.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR five years, a good and comfortable House; rent about $300 to $400 per annum. Answers must contain full particulars, location, rent, &c. Address A. B., box 120 Herald office.

MACHINERY.—WANTED, A STEAM ENGINE OF one hundred horse power, with boilers, together with a train of Rolls and set of wire drawing machinery. Any person having the above, or either of them, in good condition for sale low, may find a purchaser by addressing box 2,511 New York Post office.

OFFICE AND ROOM WANTED—A PHYSICIAN wants an office and a bedroom in the same house; location from Eighth to Eighteenth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address Dr. U., station D Post office.

ROOM WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, suitable for a physician's office, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 2,211 Post office.

SAFE.—WANTED, A SECOND HAND FIREPROOF Safe, medium size, for books and papers. Address box 919 Post office, stating maker, dimensions and price.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR one year from the 1st of April or May, situated between Sixteenth street and Central Park, and between Third and Sixth avenues. Rent not to exceed $1,400. Address ... week, ... box ... Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ST. JOHN'S Park, a two story attic or three story Dwelling House, with modern improvements; rent not to exceed $500 per annum. Address C., box 543 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SMALL HIGH STOOP HOUSE BEtween Twenty-third and Forty-sixth streets, and Lexington and Sixth avenues; will buy or rent. Address, with size, location and price, box 4,213 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND A KITCHEN, UNFURnished, between Prince street and Tenth street preferred, to a decent house. Address A. L., box 1,623 Post office. Good reference.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF MARCH, a house with modern improvements, on the west side of the town. Address, stating location and terms, J. V. N., box 252 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THIS CITY, A CHEMICAL Laboratory, ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boilers; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 229 Herald office.

WANTED—A LARGE STORE, IN SOUTH, FRONT, Water or Pearl street, between Broad and Wall streets, or in any of the adjoining streets in same vicinity. Inquire of or address H. Goodwin & Bro., 207 and 209 Water street.

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT HIGH STOOP HOUSE, not above Forty-second street nor east of Third avenue, rent not to exceed $550; possession 1st March. Address W. E. H., 541 East Forty-ninth street.

WANTED—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, a first class Hotel or a very large Boarding House, about thirty miles from New York. Address, stating particulars, B. R., 17 Waverley place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ON this island, seven or eight miles from the City Hall, price $40,000 or less, suitable for a private gentleman. Address with particulars, box 3,707 New York Post office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A SMALL, NEAT BRICK HOUSE conveniently in complete order, with water, gas, &c. below Fortieth street, between Fourth and Ninth avenues at a moderate rent. Apply to H. A. BROWN, 437 Broadway.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A good House, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-sixth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; the rent will be paid monthly in advance; the proprietor can board with the family if desired. Address Tenant, Station F., 408 Third avenue.

WANTED—PRINTING PRESSES AND MATERIAL, in good working order, or new, at a low figure. Also Paging Machines of improved make; size, style and maker's name required to meet attention. Address Publisher, box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR THREE YEARS, A MOdern built three story and attic House. Location between Twenty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 1,711 Post office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—BY A MAN, WIFE AND CHILD, TWO OR three furnished Rooms for housekeeping. Rent must be moderate. Address J. L. T., Union square Post office, for two days.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MODERN brown stone front House, in a good location up town, for which I will pay part cash, and balance in land or corner lots, centrally located in the flourishing city of St. Paul, Minn., and of the most valuable description, purchased from first hands for cash; title perfect and unincumbered. This is a rare chance for a person wishing to dispose of a good piece of property. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. (or address me) at my office, 169 Broadway. CALVIN C. BURT, Attorney at Law.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A CENTRAL LOCAtion, furnished Apartments on second floor, with all conveniences for cooking by my own servant; all modern improvements will be expected; any family having more room than they want will be treated with; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating price and location, Rooms, Herald office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXQUISITE BOOKS—BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, with eighteen beautiful engravings, $1 20. The Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons, with fine steel plates, 50 cents. Rousseau's Confessions, fully translated, two handsome volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, on receipt of price, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann street.

INSURANCE MONITOR, EXTRA—ISSUED THIS DAY, contains the official reports of all Fire Insurance Companies of New York; their assets, income, profit and loss, and net surplus. It is an invaluable guide to insurers and stockholders, for at a glance the exact standing of every company may be known. Orders received at room No. 5, 14 Wall street.

STIMSON'S IMPROVED CHECKER BOARD—FOR learners as well as experts at draughts. L. STIMSON, stationer, No. 3 Bront street, has just published and copyrighted a Checker Board, which is a novel, curious, useful and ... 10 combinations illustrative diagrams, the rules of the game, and instructions to learners how to become experts, with the advantage of the numbered squares used in the English club rooms; yet with all this matter upon it, is a neat, handy Board of about fourteen inches square. Price to the trade, $3 per dozen on board, without hinge, $2; in sheets, 21; retail prices by mail, post paid, 50c., 35c. and 15c.

"THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL"—"HOW TO CULTIVATE Order"—"How to Detect a Thief"—"Life and Its Powers"—"Structure of the Human Body," with ten illustrations—"Noses, Their Significance"—"Lavinia Warren, the Bantam Woman" (soon to be Mrs. Tom Thumb), with portrait and sketch of character, in the "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" for February. Ten cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

SPORTING.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL the choice breeds of Dogs. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 50 cents. Butler's new work, $1. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6.
CUBAS..........CUBAS..........CUBAS.
Senorita Cubas takes great pleasure in returning her sincere thanks to the public of New York for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon her during the past four weeks of her very brilliant engagement at this establishment. In presenting her name to her friends for a first benefit, she is happy to announce the following attractive programme, at the same time to say that, as so many requests have been made for her cartes de visite, she has determined to present
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
to the parquet and dress circle. The cartes have been executed in the highest style of art by
FREDERICKS & CO., BROADWAY.
MISS FANNY BROWN
the brilliant and fascinating actress, has kindly volunteered to perform the part of
NARRAMATTAH'S SISTER.
The order of performances will be presented as follows, and the beneficiaire particularly requests an early attendance, as the curtain rises at precisely a quarter before eight, and will commence with the exciting French dance entitled
LA FOLIE,
in which the beautiful
CUBAS, SENOR XIMENES
and the Corps de Ballet will appear.
Incidental to the Ballet will be
1. Gallop..........By the Coryphees and Corps de Ballet
2. Andante..........By Senorita Cubas and Coryphees
3. Finale, Waltz..........By Senorita Cubas and Coryphees
After which Celeste's thrilling Indian drama of
NARRAMATTAH.
Narramattah, the child of the forest..........Senorita Cubas
Faith Heathcote, her twin sister..........Miss Fanny Brown
Conanchet..........A. H. Davenport
To be followed with the new Drama entitled
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE,
in which the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
and Miss Couldock will appear.
After which Senorita Cubas' great Spanish dance of
LA MADRILENA,
assisted by a full Corps de Ballet.
La Madrilena represents, perhaps, in the most glowing form, that intense passion which is the characteristic of the dance of Southern Spain, the very weeds of whose soil are hot and fervid. The Cubas will dance La Madrilena in the precise costume worn in Andalusia on nights of festive dance, and impart to it all that rapture and abandon which belongs to this, the most magnificent of the national dances of Spain.
To be followed by the great French melodrama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
THE TERRIFIC COMBAT AND
WILD ARAB DANCE.
In this piece Senorita Cubas is pronounced by the press to have no equal on the stage in this or any other country.
Monday, Feb. 9,
EDWIN BOOTH.
Box book now open for the sale of seats.
REMEMBER FRIDAY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½, begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
Bulwer's great play, with new Scenery, Costumes and elegant Stage Appointments of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Damas..........Mr. Mark Smith
Glavis..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Beauseant..........Mr. Reynolds
Mons. Deschappelles..........Mr. Norton
Jabot, landlord of the Golden Lion..........Mr. G. Holland
Gaspard..........Mr. Young
Major Desmoulins..........Mr. Parkes
Captain Dupont..........Mr. Parsloe
Captain Gervais..........Mr. Pope
Notary..........Mr. Turner
Pauline..........Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Deschappelles..........Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte..........Mrs. John Sefton
Marian..........Miss Greene
SATURDAY, Morton's very attractive standard Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
MONDAY, eighth and last night for the present of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY (first time here), the charming Comedy
HENRIETTE,
Translated from the French and adapted to the American stage by the late H. G. Watkins, Esq.
WEDNESDAY (by desire), the romantic play of
PAULINE
will be repeated for the ninth time.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
MARRIED LIFE, is in rehearsal.
To be repeated, Money, A Bold Stroke for a Husband, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, The Poisoned Husband, The School for Scandal, The Road to Ruin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,
Eleventh night of Mr. E. EDDY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTOR.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
COLLEEN BAWN,
COLLEEN BAWN,
COLLEEN BAWN,
declared by
ALL THE PRESS
to be superior to any former production of this famous drama in this city.
BEST SCENERY,
BEST EFFECTS,
BEST ACTING.
MR. E. EDDY..........as..........MILES-NA-COPPALEEN
SLEDGE DRIVER.
MR. E. EDDY..........as..........Ivan Danilo
The
CASTILIAN BANDIT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee..........Miss Laura Keene
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1863,
MISS LAURA KEENE
respectfully announces that she will have the honor of again appearing at the above establishment with her
NEW YORK COMPANY,
consisting of those popular artists,
MR. W. H. BLAKE,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
MR. C. WALCOT, Jr., MR. C. PETERS,
MR. LEVICK, MR. STODDARD
and other well known dramatic celebrities, whose appearance on a former occasion at this house elicited together the LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.
TWO ELEGANT COMEDIES
on the same evening.
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1863,
will be presented Goldsmith's glorious Comedy, in five acts, entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Miss HARDCASTLE..........Miss LAURA KEENE
Mr. HARDCASTLE..........Mr. W. H. BLAKE
For full cast see bills of the day.
The entertainment will commence with the elegant Comedietta entitled
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
Lucy Arundel..........Miss Laura Keene
Howard Leslie..........Mr. Charles Wheatleigh
Charles Arundel..........Mr. C. Levick
Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle..........50 cents
Secured Seats..........75 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents
The sale of secured seats will take place at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Saturday and Monday, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
514 BROADWAY, 514
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Henry Wood..........Proprietor, &c.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION
MORE NOVELTIES, BY THE
GREAT COMBINATION OF STARS,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Whose refined and pleasing entertainments continue to attract
CROWDED HOUSES
Monday, Feb. 2, and every evening during the week,
THE ECHO, THE SURPRISE PARTY,
FOREIGN AIRS AND NATIVE GRACES,
LORD LOVEL, WOMAN'S RIGHTS,
THE TRAITOR'S FATE, FOUR VULTURES,
BOB'S WELCOME HOME, THE HAPPY FAMILY, &C.
By Eph Horn, Charley Fox, Nelse Seymour, Cool White, Henry Lockwood, Glenn, Schwicardi, Isaacs Brothers, Gariagni, Haslam, Isla, Lewis, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

444—THE GREAT AMERICAN MUSIC HALL.
444 BROADWAY.
A CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
The greatest combination of talent ever congregated upon one stage.
A WONDERFUL CONSTELLATION.
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.
First week of
MISS LOUISE,
The accomplished vocalist.
TONY PASTOR,
The greatest comic Singer of the age.
CHARLEY WHITE,
J. WAMBOLD,
FRED. SHAW,
DAN. SHELBY,
T. G. RIGGS,
Mons. PAUL BRILLIANT.
Mons. LA THORN,
Master TOMMY,
Messrs. ASHTON and DONOVAN,
A. MARINA.
Together with other prominent performers, with
THE GREAT BALLET TROUPE,
composed of the most finished dancers.
R. W. BUTLER, Proprietor.

IRVING HALL.
MR. JOHN P. COOKE,
Formerly Musical Director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that his
FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA
will take place on
TUESDAY, FEB. 10,
when the following artists have in their kindest manner volunteered to assist:—Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Professor Eben, Mr. F. Leitsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare, W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the city. Tickets 50c. each, to be had at the music stores and at the hall on the evening of performance.

PARISIAN CABINET,
OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY,
563 BROADWAY..........563 BROADWAY.
At an enormous expense and with costly additions, this elaborate collection is now on exhibition.
OPEN (FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY) FROM
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION..........25 CENTS

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, 600 BROADWAY, L. B. LENT, Manager.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in the country. Extraordinary performances by the
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES,
at 11½ A. M. and 3 and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

MONT BLANC..........
MONT BLANC..........
MONT BLANC..........
MONT BLANC.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
COME AND TAKE A LAST LOOK
AT JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
FAMILIES TAKE NOTICE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEB. 6 AND 7,
LAST NIGHT OF THE PANTOMIME

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI, THE GREAT ORIGINAL panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, 652 Broadway, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

GRAND CHANCE FOR EXHIBITORS TO OBTAIN A first class travelling Exhibition, by visiting the Ladies' Fair, at 758 Broadway, and buying a chance in the Polyniorama of the War, which will be exhibited during the fair. The fair intended of Commodore Nutt may also be seen at all hours of the afternoon and evening.

BANJO TAUGHT BY H. C. DODSON, THE GREATEST teacher and performer on this instrument in the world. Twelve perfect tunes taught in 12 lessons for $5. Satisfaction given or no charge. Apply at 649 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CLOSING MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE—MATINEE.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
The Academy, at the Matinee, will be heated comfortably.
Doors open at 11½, commence at 12¼
(in consequence of the length of the programme).
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE MATINEE.
Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA,
with Mme. LORINI in her celebrated impersonation of the Druidess.
Mlle. MORENSI..........Adalgisa
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
with Mlle. CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera where in she made so great a furor in New Orleans.
Tickets for the Matinee $1, to admit to any part of the house, are for sale in advance at the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
Director..........J. Grau
NOTICE.—The Academy this evening and at to-morrow's Matinee will be heated comfortably.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 6.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
The house this evening will be illuminated as on the Prince of Wales' Gala Night.
Mozart's Immortal Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI—DON JUAN.
In announcing the last night of the season Mr. Grau begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage of his efforts by which he has been enabled to bring his second season to a triumphant close, notwithstanding the disappointments occasioned by the severe indisposition of several of the leading members of the company. Thanks, however, to the general willingness of the artists, and the cheerfulness with which they have placed themselves under his direction, he has been eventually able to fulfil all his engagements. Called upon to assume the management at a time when no one else could be found to take the risk, and when, owing to various causes, it was difficult to crystallize the talent that still remained in America, he has yet been able to attach to his company only the best artists, and with their hearty cooperation to fulfil this responsibilities to the public. Judicious combination and the timely production of favorite operas have commanded the public attention and led to a degree of prosperity that was entirely unexpected. Regretting the necessity that compels Mr. Grau to relinquish the season at a time when its success is so marked, but being compelled to do so by his engagement to appear in Boston on Monday next, the 9th inst., Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that on this (closing night) Friday,
MOZART'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE, DON GIOVANNI,
will be performed, in which all the artists of the company will appear.
MME. STRAKOSCH,
although she has declined all engagements during the season, has kindly volunteered to sing the part of Donna Elvira, whereby Mr. Grau is enabled to bring out the work.
Cast of DON GIOVANNI:—
Donna Anna..........Signora LORINI
Donna Elvira..........Mme. STRAKOSCH
Ottavio..........Sig. BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni..........Sig. AMODIO
Leporello..........Sig. SUSINI
Commendatore....Sig. BARILI | Masetto....Sig. DUBREUL
Zerlina, for the first time, by..........Mlle. KELLOGG
Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO
Saturday, at 12¼ o'clock, Grand Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
All bills due by the management must be presented for payment to-day and to-morrow before 12 o'clock, as the company leaves after the matinee for Boston.

THE OPERA. THE OPERA.
CHOICE RESERVED SEATS for "Don Giovanni" can be obtained at the Opera, 63 East Fourteenth street, corner of Fourth avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Reserved seats can be had at Godfrey's, 831 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley
THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the
JEWISH MAIDEN
has created the most profound dramatic sensation and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this city.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. D. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess..........MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivalled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mesdames Chanfrau, Sherrett and the admirable chorus.
This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a force and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions,
LOVE TURNED TO HATE.
The performance will conclude at 10¾ o'clock precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Last night but one of the Pantomime.
MR. GOSHEN,
THE CELEBRATED ARABIAN GIANT.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MR. G. L. FOX IN THREE PIECES.
JACKSON HAINES, THE CHAMPION SKATER.
A DEMAND FOR CELESTE'S GREAT DRAMA.
MISS FANNY HERRING..........as..........NARRAMATTAH
IN THE
WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
Schepatchee Blunk..........Mr. G. L. FOX
The great Pantomime of
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
Mr. Goshen..........as..........The Giant Swallowaliss
Mr. G. L. Fox..........The Clown Happy-go-Lucky
JACKSON HAINES IN THE SKATING CARNIVAL.
Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Laura Brown and the Pantomimists.
MILLIKIN MAGUIRE.
Shandy Maguire..........Mr. G. L. Fox
Dan Kelly..........Miss Fanny Herring
Mary Connor..........Miss E. Deane

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
LAST DAY BUT ONE
LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
the wonderful and charming
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB
NEXT TUESDAY, the 10th inst.;
consequently her public exhibition
CLOSES TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
and all who fail to see her now will miss the opportunity forever. The crowd has already become so immense that the Manager
GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,
GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,
ONE IN THE MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON, at 1½ and 3 o'clock,
ONE IN THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
and, if necessary to accommodate every visitor, he will
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,
as determined is he that every patron of the Museum shall see every attraction announced in the bills and advertisements.
The drama selected for the occasion is the
MORAL DOMESTIC PIECE
THE CROSS OF GOLD,
or,
THERESA'S VOW.
Miss WARREN
appears on the stage, and is introduced to the audience at each performance, and
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum every hour.
HER MORNING LEVEE from 10 till 12
is less crowded than the others, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN and FAMILIES.
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL, COME EARLY;
BUT COME WITHOUT FAIL,
and see this magnificent
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
before she takes her departure from public life.
Also to be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach; LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, under ten, 15 cents.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.
MONDAY, FEB. 2, and every night during the week,
CROWDED HOUSES. ANOTHER NOVELTY.
BRYANT'S LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. Blowhard Colton..........Mr. G. W. H. Griffin
Mr. W. W. Newcomb, in his Scenes of Boyhood.
ITALIAN AIRS, BY NATIVE ARTISTS.
Mlle. Allegro..........Rollin Howard
Count McGinnis..........Signor Dan Bryant
MR. DAVE REED
will make his first appearance in his celebrated Plantation Scene,
SALLY, COME UP.
DEAF AS A POST; SCENES AT PHALON'S,
The Walking Dolls, Blacksmith's Jubilee, Three Blind Mice.
MR. C. CAMPBELL.
Messrs. Leslie, Fowler, Hobbs, Savory, Morrison, Conners, Emmett, Burnside, Little Mac, Neil and Dan Bryant, in the
PLANTATION FESTIVAL SCENE—HIGH DADDY.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7½. Tickets, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.
First time of
LUCIE DIDIER,
Drame intime in three acts, by Messrs. Leon Battu & Jaime Fils.
Doors open at 7¼, curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats H. Dardonville's, 622 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA, 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Broome street.
EIGHTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA,
romantic opera, in three acts, by C. Kreutzer, with Mme. Rotter and Messrs. Hartmann, Lotti, Weinlich and Graf in the principal roles.
Saturday evening, Feb. 7, THE POACHER, by A. Lortzing.

BROOKLYN ARENA.—S. O. STOKES, MANAGER, Raymond street, between Fulton and De Kalb avenues, THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 6,
THE AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
MELVILLE, THE WILD HORSEMAN,
besides all the other great Riders and Acrobats belonging to this famous troupe.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEB. 6 AND 7.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

MADAM MONTALBA
MADAM MONTALBA
IN ENGLISH TRAGIC CHARACTERS,
IN ENGLISH TRAGIC CHARACTERS.

"THE GREAT WHAT IS IT?"
FREE MUSEUM HALL, 600 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE MENAGERIE. FULL EVERY EVENING.
GENTEEL LADY WAITERS.
THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

PLAY BOOKS.—PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE ACTors, actresses, opera singers, ballet dancers, &c. Price 25 cents each, or five for $1. Send stamp for catalogue. N. B.—Orders received for cards of all celebrities by W. C. WEMYSS, 575 Broadway, New York.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING

Departure of the Senatorial Figurers and Sore Heads on the Canal Appointments.

Emancipation Resolutions in the Senate.

Investigation of the Charges Against the Speaker in the House,

&c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1863.

The excitement that has existed at the State capital for a week past has in a measure subsided. The crowds that gathered here on the Senator contest have all disappeared, many of them highly gratified; but a large number have left sorely disappointed, the radicals all asserting that it may do very well to talk about organizing a new party, but the people will not go with them; but this I imagine will be found to be a mistake. The revolution that has been going on for the last six months in the minds of the people in this State, changing the entire political complexion, has unquestionably prepared them for just such a movement as that which is now proposed; and it so happens that a majority of those whom the people have sent here to represent them have, in their votes for Senator, decided that the people approve of the movement. In fact, during this canvass for Senator several members wrote home to the most prominent men in their districts and laid the programme before them, and received in reply an emphatic endorsement, accompanied with the declaration that the public have long been looking for a movement of this kind, are ready for it, and that this is the golden opportunity, for the simple reason that none of the old issues that formerly divided parties now exist. New issues are now before us, and no more appropriate time could be selected for the success of a movement for the organization of a new party.

The army of applicants for canal appointments have also taken their departure. There were three sets of these—first, the democrats; second, Weed republicans; third, radicals. The latter having been completely left out in the cold, their deputation has largely diminished this evening in the halls and saloons of the different hotels. The Weed republicans and moderate democrats have drawn the prizes between them, by virtue of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, who were elected on the Union ticket, headed by Dickinson, in the fall of 1861, going over to the democrats, and thus agreeing or deciding in dividing the appointments in that way. Dickinson on this question acted throughout with his late friends, the radicals. Since the commencement of the appointments facts have come to light that in one or two instances the conservatives have been deceived in the record of the men appointed, but the appointments in this respect will be revised, and those whose appointments have thus been secured by a false record, or showing that they were conservative when their action heretofore has been entirely with the radicals, will be removed, and those whose records are beyond suspicion on this point appointed.

The emancipation resolutions came up as a special order in the Senate. Most of the session was taken up in the discussion of points, and it was finally settled by a vote of the Senate in a way that debarred the opponents to the measure offering amendments, and in that condition the subject was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

Senator Murphy opposed the emancipation proclamation because it was a departure from the policy adopted by a resolution of Congress, declaring that the war was prosecuted for the enforcement of the law in the rebellious States, and was now conducted simply for the abolition of slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union.

Senator Ganson strongly opposed it, on the ground that by the constitution and laws of the land every rebel was still a citizen of the United States, and possessed all the rights and was liable to punishment as a rebel under the constitution, and the moment that the rebellion was crushed and the rebels laid down their arms they had the same protection as the people of the North under the constitution, and were punishable only by a judicial trial, and, therefore, their property could not be confiscated by any proclamation in the form of a military order, issued, as its advocates state, as a military necessity, and an order that the military alone was directed to enforce. In addition to that this proclamation, if it is enforced, directs that, even in the event of the rebels laying down their arms, but claiming their slaves under the constitution, the war shall be continued until all the slaves are delivered up that were on the 1st of January, 1863, declared free by the proclamation.

The hour of adjournment arrived before he concluded his speech. The question went over to another day.

The House adopted the resolution of the Senate in reference to the death of Senator Willard, and then took up the resolution to investigate the charges against Mr. Callicot, which had been set down as the special order for to-day. A motion to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was made; but during the debate this was withdrawn, and the debate recurred on the original resolution, that the House elect a committee, and was carried on for some time, growing quite personal, especially between some of the New York members. There was, in fact, a lively and interesting time in the Assembly all the morning. A substitute for the original resolution was finally offered, which in effect is, that whoever any member of the House makes, over his own signature, any specific charges that he has reason to believe true, the House shall elect a committee to investigate the charges. This substitute was adopted by a vote of 60 to 48, when the question recurred on adopting the resolution as amended.

A spicy debate took place on the adoption of the resolution as amended, Mr. Fields making a strong speech on the efforts of the republicans to shirk an investigation, charging them with corruption, the worst ever known in the history of the world, by their own administration at Washington and here, where corruption had been charged against the man they had elected Speaker. The republicans presented almost a solid front against the investigation. It was one of the strongest speeches that he has ever made.

Mr. Murphy and others followed.

A vote was finally taken, resulting in the adoption of the resolution as amended.

As soon as it was announced as carried, Mr. Dean moved a reconsideration, and that that motion be laid on the table, and then that the House adjourn. Had this last motion carried, the question would have been the first thing in order as soon as the Assembly convened to-morrow, when we should have had another day spent in debating it. A long scene of filibustering followed this motion, during which many of the members absented themselves from the House for the purpose of obtaining their dinner, resulting in a call of the House. A vote was finally reached, and all the motions of Mr. Dean, even that for reconsideration, were voted down, and all supposed the question was ended for this session; but Mr. Fields gave notice that he should file specific charges over his own signature. If, therefore, he carries out this notice, we shall have at least another day spent over this question. The filibustering that took place over the election of Speaker, and now the investigation of charges made against the successful man, bid fair to absorb the best portion of the session.

The debate to-day was characterized with personalities which did no credit to the parties engaged in it. It would be much better for all such to send their dirty linen to a washerwoman to rid it of all its impurities before they exhibit it in so public a place as the Assembly Chamber. If they continue as they have to-day, it will not be long before the public will become convinced that there are not enough honest men in the Assembly to save it from the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole.—Mr. Montgomery in the chair—and took up the special order, the Governor's Message.

No one being prepared to speak, the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1863.

SOLDIERS BOUNTIES.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably a general bill for the repayment of the bounty moneys raised by the several counties in the State.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Amendatory of the charter of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amendatory of the Brooklyn city charter.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—Authorizing the New York Warehousing Company to construct piers on their lands under water in the Twelfth ward.

A bill amendatory of the act authorizing town subscriptions to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The special order, the resolutions of Mr. Truman, declaring in favor of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, was then taken up, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Cooke.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that it was a well known fact that the original resolutions were introduced for the purpose of affecting the result upon the election of United States Senator. That event having transpired, he regarded the consideration of the resolutions now as a waste of time. He moved to lay them on the table.

After further debate, Mr. Cooke's substitute was adopted by yeas 19, nays 7.

Mr. MURPHY offered another substitute.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. MURPHY and GANSON, when the Senate took a recess until half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1863.

Resolutions expressive of the regret of the House at the death of Senator Willard were introduced and several speeches were made, eulogizing the life and character of the deceased Senator.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SPEAKER CALLICOT.

The hour for the special order having arrived—the resolutions to investigate the charges of corruption against Speaker Callicot—

Mr. ANDRUS obtained the floor and moved to refer the charges to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and in that motion moved the previous question.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS, on a question of order, claimed that he had the floor when the question was last before the House, and only gave way for a motion to postpone it. He was still entitled to the floor. Mr. Fields characterized the attempt to smother the investigation by referring the charges of corruption to a committee formed by Speaker Callicot himself, after the charges had been made, as dangerous and indelicate. He reviewed the character of the committee to which it was proposed to refer the charges of corruption. It was a committee composed of three republicans—Messrs. P. E. Havens, Church and Fisher, three of the most active members in the bargain by which the organization of this House was effected—and two democrats—Messrs. S. Smith and Moulton. The latter, while strictly honorable and upright, were yet gentlemen whose mild dispositions and kind hearts did not fit them for the duties of this investigation. He (Mr. Fields) believed that the committee had been formed with a special view to smother this investigation after it was known that the republican caucus had resolved to refer the resolution to the committee.

Mr. W. DEWEY moved a substitute, requiring specific charges in writing against the Speaker, verified by the signature of a member of the House, before a committee to investigate the charges was granted, and declaring that the investigation must be confined to the specific charges.

Mr. ANDREW SMITH moved an amendment, instructing the committee to investigate the character of the members of the Legislature and the proceedings of the lobby of 1860 and 1861.

A warm personal debate here sprang up between Mr. Fields and Mr. Smith, in which Mr. Fields severely assailed the character and political integrity of Mr. Smith, declaring that the Committee on Cities and Villages of 1860, of which Mr. Smith was a member, was a legislative pawn shop, in which every bill was labelled with a price, and the amount of that price collected before the bill could pass through the committee.

Mr. DEAN said that the amendments which had been proposed were evidently intended to smother the investigation into the charges of corruption made against the Speaker. He (Mr. Dean) was willing to vote for any investigation; but he was not willing to embarrass the present grave subject by frivolous amendments.

Mr. ANDRUS denied that there was any desire to smother the investigation, and admitted that the motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which had been hastily made, was improper. He then withdrew his motion to so refer.

Mr. DEAN was glad that a motion allowing a person charged with corruption to pack his own jury had been withdrawn. He argued that the charges had been specifically made, and much more so than had ever been done before on this floor, and the members making these charges would be subject to expulsion if they did not substantiate them. The friends of the Speaker on the floor should be the very ones to court the demand for this investigation. They should not seek to evade it.

The debate was continued with considerable spirit till three o'clock, when the previous question was ordered.

Mr. DEWEY's substitute was adopted, resolving that when a specific charge is made and verified in writing, and signed by a member of the House, giving the facts and circumstances, if the House think an investigation demanded a committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such specified charges. When their names were called Messrs. Murphy and Fields severally assailed the republicans, charging them with crushing an investigation.

Mr. MURPHY said the object of the substitute was to screen the Speaker, charges being made openly on the floor. If they honestly desired an investigation they would have voted for the original resolution. It was a degrading sight to see the republicans sneaking and shirking the duty imposed on them by the State, sitting pale and trembling in their seats, frightened to meet the consequences of the corrupt bargain by which the organization of the House and the election of a United States Senator were effected. He charged that they had placed a living lie to preside over the House, and had tied him into the position, and he stood to-day shaking and trembling lest an investigation should take place, which would place corruption not only on the Speaker, but the foreheads of other members of their party.

Mr. CHURCH called him to order for abusive language.

Mr. MURPHY was not surprised at the interruption of a gentleman who had been a leader of the party who placed Mr. Callicot in the chair. What did the resolutions ask? They asked an investigation into the charges of low, degrading corruption made against the Speaker of the House by gentlemen in high standing in point of intelligence and influence on this floor. With these charges against him Mr. Callicot had been forced into the chair by a party who now seek to crush investigation and cover up the guilt of the creature they used.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS, in the course of his speech, said that although the object of the republicans was to crush investigation, they should not succeed, for he should force them to investigate the charges. Those he had already made and proved should be reiterated in writing, and he would dare them to refuse investigation.

Mr. CHURCH denied that there was any desire to evade investigation. The object was to secure a specific charge, so that the committee would not be formed to inquire into the acts of a man's life for years past. Let any charge be made which any member is willing to back by his signature, and all will favor investigation. In reply to the charge that the Speaker desired to evade investigation, he denied its truth. He courted investigation.

Mr. FIELDS—Why does he not say so on the floor, and not go off and leave his new friends to resort to tricks to crush it.

Mr. CHURCH—No trick has been resorted to.

When the name of Mr Dutcher was called he inquired if he could vote, having paired off on political questions.

Mr. SHERWOOD—This appears to have been made a political question.

Mr. HULBURT—If the gentleman from Steuben considers this a political question he speaks for himself, not for me. If by political dodges and drill the opposition seeks to crush investigation let them do so, but for one, he had far different motives.

Mr. SHERWOOD—The gentleman misunderstands me. He said this had been made a political question by gentlemen who announced themselves paired off with political opponents. He was incorrect also in his charges upon the republicans, that they desire to crush investigation. They opposed a roving commission, but were prepared fully to investigate all charges.

Several motions for a recess and to adjourn were made and lost.

Mr. DEAN moved to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute and lay that motion on the table. Lost, and the House refused to reconsider the vote.

The following is the substitute as passed:—

Whereas, certain rumors of improper official conduct on the part of a member of the House from the Fifth district of Kings county have been circulated, and whereas, the House desires a full investigation of every distinct charge against said member, therefore

Resolved, That whenever a specific charge shall be made against said member of corruption, or criminal conduct in his official character, which charge shall be in writing, signed by a member of the Legislature, stating that he believed the same to be true, and giving the facts and circumstances upon which said belief was founded, and which charges shall appear to demand an investigation, then a committee of five shall be elected by the House with power to send for persons and papers and inquire into said charges, and report to the House the evidence and conclusion of the committee thereon.

At half-past four P. M. adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at seven P. M.

The Speaker announced Mr. Cornell as member of the Committee on Banks in place of Mr. Fields, excused, Mr. Clark, on Charitable and Religious Societies, in the place of Mr. Loutrell; Mr Wait, on the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties in the place of Mr. Darcy.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. J. S. HAVENS, in the chair, took the floor, and argued in an able speech in favor of the emancipation proclamation; the justification of arbitrary arrests, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as a military necessity.

Mr DEAN took the floor to reply, but being indisposed, gave way to a motion to postpone further debate till Thursday next. Agreed to. Adjourned.

The New Jersey Legislature and the War.

TRENTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

Mr. Schovel (war democrat), of Camden, offered the following joint resolutions in the House to-day:—

Resolved, That the unparalleled events of the past two years have revealed to the citizens of the United States, beyond question or the possibility of doubt, that a peaceful reconciliation upon the form of our constitution is repelled and scorned by every State now in rebellion, and that secession means treason, and in the hearts of its sympathizers, North and South, means war against our country and the disintegration of our nation.

Second—That the citizens of the United States in the State of New Jersey, believing it the duty of every good citizen to sacrifice ease, estate, applause and life itself to the sacred call of our country, now declare their unalterable determination to sustain the government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union.

Third—That no differences of political opinion, no badge of diversity upon points of party distinction, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of our government, the maintenance of its laws and the defence of the flag of our country.

They were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 5, 1863.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada held its anniversary last night. Hon. George Brown, Oliver Mowat and others addressed the society. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Mr. Lincoln, expressing the sentiments of the society. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Artists' Reception.

[From the Boston Post, Feb. 5.]

The first of the artists' receptions took place last evening at the Studio Building, Tremont street. It was a very successful and brilliant affair, and attracted a gay, fashionable and *distingue* throng. Some eight hundred invitations were issued, most of which were honored by attendance. Among those present were leading citizens and their ladies. The hall was graced by contributions from our resident artists, and included many exquisite gems. These did not fail to engage the appreciative attention of the hosts of spectators, and many were the compliments they received. A feature of the reception, and which has not been the case previous seasons, was the opening of the various studios, all of which were well filled by choice specimens of art. It would be easy to mention in detail the very fine displays each studio presented, but the crowded state of our columns prevents. The reception was a most gratifying success, and inaugurates the series most auspiciously. Many of the ladies present were most elegantly and artistically attired. Two from the azure regions of Beacon Hill essayed the new Parisian style of head dress, including the powder, the tints of gold, the humming bird, the flowers and the other pretty arrangements. As a matter of course they shared the honors and attentions of the other works so profuse on all sides. As beautiful as were the products of the artists—and they exceeded all former demonstrations—it must be confessed that the most beautiful of all that met the eye were the ladies present; whose regal costumes, fine persons and cultivated manners were the subject of compliment and admiration.

M'CLELLAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

General McClellan's Movements in Boston on Tuesday.

[From the Boston Post, Feb. 4.]

Yesterday the General, accompanied by several friends, including leading manufacturers and merchants, took a special train at eleven o'clock A. M. for Lawrence. His wife and a few other ladies were also of the party. The train reached Lawrence shortly after twelve o'clock. Its arrival was the signal for a grand welcome. Bells were rung and a salute was fired. At the depot several thousand were collected, and on the General emerging from the car he was greeted with prolonged cheers and shouts. The most intense anxiety was manifested to get a sight at the gallant commander, and it was with no little difficulty that he could for a time advance through the throng. The party were taken in carriages to the Pacific Mills, where they were received by the Treasurer, J. Wiley Edmonds, Esq., by whose invitation the General visited Lawrence. The reception was brief and with little formality, and the company were soon taken to the different portions of the model mill. Everything was viewed with much interest. The General made numerous inquiries from time to time as to the ingenious machinery, beautiful fabrics, &c. After passing through the various rooms, the General was conducted to the hall of the Pacific Company, where three thousand school children, assembled for the purpose, greeted him with hearty cheers. They then sang with great spirit, "Marching Along" and the "Star Spangled Banner." These did not fail to give delight to all who heard them. This interesting occasion concluded, the party were invited to a collation in another portion of the building. An hour was thus spent in a social way, after which carriages were taken and the company returned to the depot. As the train left the air was rent with cheers, which did not cease till the cars were hidden from view. Nothing of interest occurred on the return trip. The cars reached the city soon after four o'clock, when the General was driven to the Tremont House. He expressed great satisfaction with his visit to the new Manchester of America.

At six o'clock the General and lady proceeded to the residence of Charles Amory, Esq., Mount Vernon street, and dined, remaining there till half-past nine o'clock.

The principal event of the day—or rather evening—was the serenade at the Tremont House, which began shortly after ten o'clock, and was kept up till midnight. The Germania Band, augmented to the mammoth proportion of fifty or more pieces, was stationed in the rotunda of the hotel—the blustering cold weather without rendering it too uncomfortable for the performers. As many as could pressed into various avenues of the hotel for the purpose of listening to the charming strains of the band. Upon the outside, notwithstanding the fury of the Boreasian demonstration, were gathered several hundred most enthusiastic people. Their presence, under the frigid circumstances of the case, testified a cordial respect to the General. To have breasted that cutting northwester, signified something more than hollow demonstration. At intervals the multitude broke forth in prolonged cheers. Within, the scenes were especially gay and cheerful. The parlors were graced by the presence of ladies—some belonging in the hotel, while others were present on invitation. Gentlemen well known in various circles, had come up with their wives and female friends to see and converse for a moment with one who is occupying so large a space in the public eye. The ladies' parlors on the left of the entrance were set apart for the reception. Hence resorted the anxious and curious throng. There, in the centre of the room, stood the General, animated, pleasing, happy, bowing to this one and that, and exchanging the right word with all. Near by, and surrounded by a retinue of admirers, was Mrs. McClellan, magnificently attired, with a flashing eye and brilliant tongue, the cynosure of all eyes. Scores pressed about her for introduction, and to each she was the gracious lady and felicitous conversationalist. Intellectual in countenance, thin in face, somewhat fragile in physique, sympathetic in nature, her appearance was interesting and attractive in the highest degree. At her right and left were some half dozen intimate female friends in full dress, each receiving the tribute of merited compliment. Upon the piano were disposed in generous profusion bouquets of freshly gathered flowers, the colors of which seemed in eager competition with those which shone from the gay costumes of the fair ones present.

Ladies and gentlemen continued to flock into the parlors, and the greetings progressed, General McClellan heroically shaking hands and speaking salutations to all. [Let us here, in brackets, say that some people have a monstrously cruel way of shaking hands, the victim of whom is to be pitied.] In the meantime the band continued its very fine programme of music, and it was not until near midnight that the General was permitted to retire. In doing so he expressed many thanks at the courtesy of the serenade and the good wishes that honored him from the hundred of warm tongues that had spoken. It was a source of regret, as before intimated, that the sudden change in the weather to severe cold and a high wind prevented the band from occupying a stand outside instead of within the hall; but it must be borne in mind that those who got up the serenade had nothing whatever to do with the tempestuousness of the elements.

The programme for to-day includes a visit to the Public Library, the rooms of the Historical Society and the Discharged Soldier's Home. At half past two P. M. the General will receive calls from such ladies and gentlemen as may desire to see him at the Tremont House. This evening he attends a private party at the residence of Mr James Lawrence. The talked of visit to the Legislature is a matter of doubt. This will unquestionably be a disappointment to not a few of the assembled wisdom, who are as fond of seeing lions as are other people. Their consolation must be in a visit to the Tremont, care being taken not to enter the wrong door.

To-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, the General will visit the Temple Club rooms, West street, where he will be appropriately entertained. During the forenoon he will probably visit some of the public schools; and in the evening another levee. It is now expected that he will leave Boston for Connecticut on Friday. He is compelled to decline invitations to Concord, Portland and other places. A written reply was forwarded yesterday to the invitation from Portland. The sword to be presented to General McClellan is nearly ready. It is to cost about $600.

Movements on Wednesday.

[From the Post, Feb. 5.]

General McClellan's time was fully taken up yesterday with attentions which from day to day press so closely upon him. And yet he is unable to accept but a tithe that await him. Yesterday forenoon he visited the Public Library in company with Mr. Everett and others. The Trustees, of which Mr. Everett is Chairman, were present to extend to him a proper greeting. He was conducted to the different portions of that most admirable institution, and which appeared to give him great satisfaction. On returning to the lower hall he was confronted by twelve young ladies, assistants in the library, who presented him a splendid bouquet of flowers. In connection with the floral tribute it was stated to the General that each lady of the twelve has one or more brothers in the army, and several of whom are officers. The gift was no less significant and acceptable on this account. Subsequently he visited Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis at the Evans House, accompanied by Mr Everett and Wm Gray, Esq. He found much to admire here, and took with him several mementoes. His next visit was to the rooms of the Historical Society, where many genuine curiosities in the shape of Revolutionary relics, manuscripts, &c., attracted his attention. He also visited the Home for Discharged Soldiers, Springfield street, where a considerable company was gathered to see him. At two P. M he received his friends at the Tremont House, and last evening was the recipient of a soiree at the residence of Dr. J. Mason Warren.

To day he will visit Salem, leaving the city at eleven A. M. in a special train. He will be the guest of Geo. Peabody, Esq. As Gilmore's band goes down something out of the usual programme may be expected. On his return he is to be presented with a sword and equipments, a gift of numerous citizens, and this evening will be entertained by Mr. Everett. On Saturday morning he leaves for Hartford.

Movements of Gen. McClellan Yesterday.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

General McClellan visited Salem to-day, where he was welcomed by a great crowd and a salute of thirteen guns. A similar salute was fired in Lynn as the train with the General on board passed through that city. A large delegation from Augusta, Me., including several members of the Legislature, all expected to arrive to-night to pay their respects to the General.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to General McClellan was negatived by a tie vote.

Skating in Full Blast Again.

REVIVAL OF THE SKATING SEASON—THE BALL ONCE MORE ALOFT—A NEW OBJECT OF ADMIRATION—THE STORM—FIFTH AVENUE POND, &C.

In olden times it used to be said that "the third time buttered the fish," and, for the third time this season, skating has been opened on the Central Park. It is to be hoped that for a short time, at least, we may have some good skating; for, on both of the former occasions, before our readers really knew there had been skating, it had entirely disappeared.

The opening yesterday certainly gave great promise of some endurance of the ice, which was on all the ponds of the Central Park about five inches in thickness. During early morning the ice was very slippery; in fact, so much so, that any one not on skates could scarcely keep their feet. A snow storm, which lasted until noon, rather spoiled the morning's fun; but, clearing up after that hour, the afternoon's skating became very pleasant. The ponds were soon swept, and a surface of hard, glib ice presented that made skating really a pleasure. Many members of the New York Skating Club were early on the ice, and amused themselves and others by cutting a variety of fancy figures on its surface. As the ice was in such splendid order and unused, the marks made upon it by the runners of these fancy skaters were very pretty.

A new sensation was caused yesterday by a lady skater, in blue, who was the object of universal admiration, both for the speed as well as the grace of her movements. Our reporter recognized in her one of the Central Park scholars of the past two seasons; but so rapidly had she improved in her skating that she surprised and surpassed all her former competitors. Miss F. Creighton will certainly carry off the palm this winter.

Mr. Edwards, with his little son and daughter, both under ten years of age, excited much admiration for the skill of their movements. These children prove plainly that the next generation will outshine the present in the graceful art of skating.

In the evening a snow storm somewhat spoiled the pleasure of the wisher for moonlight skating. The moon could not be seen, and the clouds prevented her light from reaching *terra firma*, but yet many skated on until very late. It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to allow skating on favorable occasions until half-past eleven, instead of ten, last season's closing hour.

The skating on the Fifth avenue pond was excellent yesterday. Several of the members and their friends visited the ice both in the day and evening. The pond was lit up after dark.

From our exchanges we learn that skating has been resumed all around us, from Canada in the North, and Chicago in the West, to Philadelphia in the South. *Vive la patiner.*

THE BATTLE AT DESERTED HOUSE.

Our Suffolk Correspondence.

SUFFOLK, Feb. 2, 1863.

Reinforcement of General Pryor—He Again Advances—Why We Did Not Attack Him—The Soldiers and Their Pay, &c., &c.

Late this afternoon we received information that the rebel General Roger A. Pryor, after being heavily reinforced from Weldon and Petersburg, had again crossed the Blackwater river, and, for the present, taken up a position at Carrsville, an insignificant little place situated between sixteen and seventeen miles from this town. General Peck once more set to work to not only repel, but also make, an attack. He took every precaution to have the troops in readiness for immediate and effective service. After this he left it for the enemy to approach nearer, the better to enable us to get in his rear and cut off retreat. Some may inquire why we did not march forthwith to Carrsville and attack him. The reasons for not so doing, especially in a geographical point of view, are obvious. Had we went to Carrsville Pryor would have had the advantage to cut off our retreat. There are so many roads, running in almost every direction, that it is entirely out of the question to keep artillery on all of them, in order to avoid a surprise or prevent the possibility of a flank movement. Then, again, the natives know every bypath and blind road through the woods, and while we are to a great extent ignorant of this knowledge they are ever ready to impart it to the rebels, and thus help them, to our detriment. Besides all this, Pryor, while no nearer to Suffolk than Carrsville, can with great facility fall back to the Blackwater river and cross that stream on his floating bridge. Carrsville is but a very short distance from this river. Hence it is prudent to allow an enemy to get well away from his stronghold, the better to capture his guns and destroy his ammunition and transportation trains. Thus the reader will see why we remain for the present where we are.

The Adams Express agents at this point tell me that notwithstanding $500,000, with more a-coming, has already been paid out to the troops, still but very little money is being sent home by the soldiers; also, that of the money they have received the principal part has come from the Massachusetts troops.

The natives hereabouts are greatly exercised over the movements of Pryor. They may be seen constantly running from one neighbor's house to the other, holding confabs on stoops and other high places, talking low and cautiously, but evidently vehemently, and on the whole manifesting an anxiety and interest that your correspondent believes to bode us no good. General Peck is very strict with them, as he ought to be. He cannot act either too cautiously or stringently to insure the safety of his command.

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 3, 1863.

Snow in Suffolk—Pryor—Our Troops—Rebel Movements, &c.

A terrific snow storm is now prevailing here, with a piercing wind from the northeast. The houses, trees, streets and everything of an outdoor character are deeply covered with snow, the latter being now—with it snowing fast—nearly three-fourths of a foot deep. So decidedly unpleasant is the weather that the streets are almost deserted, not only of their inhabitants, but also of officers and soldiers. No one seems at all inclined to venture out, except in cases of imperative necessity.

The morning reports regarding the whereabouts of the enemy show no material change since the previous day. No doubt this unexpected snow storm will materially affect the plans and manoeuvres of the rebel General Pryor.

Our troops are in good, comfortable quarters, and so their friends need not be worried as to their condition and shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

A gentleman and lady arrived in this city yesterday direct from Richmond. The gentleman reports that heavy bodies of troops have been despatched southward via Richmond. Also that there is a strong feeling for a discontinuance of the war.

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 4, 1863.

General Peck's Complimentary Order—Deaths in This Vicinity, &c.

The following has been issued relative to the late battle of the Deserted House —

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.

The commanding General desires to express his warmest thanks to Brigadier General Corcoran and the troops assigned to his command for their good conduct and gallant bravery in the engagement of the 30th of January, 1863, at the Deserted House, and which resulted in driving the Confederate forces to the Blackwater. Most of the regiments were under fire for the first time, and furnished those others so unfortunate as not to have part in the expedition with examples of patriotism worthy of imitation.

The misconduct of some of the troops has been brought to his notice, but he forbears to specify them, in the belief that those conscious of deserving censure will avail themselves of the first opportunity to retrieve the past.

Especial commendation is due to the wounded for their bravery on the field, and for their patience under suffering. They are cared for by the kind and skilful officers of the medical department, under the able superintendence of Surgeon Hand.

The families and friends of the dead have the sympathies of all patriots, and the precious recollection that they fell in the great cause of constitutional liberty.

By command of Major General PECK.

BENJ. B. FOSTER, Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

The following are the names of those who have lately been buried in the government cemetery at this place—

Abraham Shollehammer, 177th Pennsylvania.

Samuel Wooker, Jeremiah Brotier and Lewis Murphy, Co. D, 4th United States artillery.

Oliver Washburne, Charles Wood, Robert Valkenburg, George Abbott and John Keghan, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York.

Samuel Roberts. Died in hospital January 30. Seventh Massachusetts battery.

Harrison Craig, Seventh Massachusetts battery.

Corporal Thomas Wood, Company B, Wm H. Campbell and Thomas Stone, Company C, Sixty-ninth New York.

Jos. A. Beach, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry.

Ralph Williams Died in hospital, February 1. One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania.

Seventy-nine bodies have been deposited in this cemetery since the 11th of last November.

There have been only five deaths in hospital from the 3d of January up to the present time. It is now very healthy here.

There was sleighriding, and pleasant sleighriding, too, here yesterday and the same continues to-day. At this time the weather is fine, but exceedingly cool.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General Burnside passed through this city *en route* for Washington on Wednesday.

A Buffalo paper says that Miss Libbie Rice, the eldest daughter of Dan. Rice, the showman, was married the other day, at Girard, to Mr. Charles Reed, an equestrian connected with the great show. The match was a runaway one.

A. T. Smith, of the United States Army, Wm. R. Calvert, of Cincinnati; W. H. Tilford, of St. Louis, H. B. Rumsey, of Indiana; J. M. Schofield, of Hartford; E. Bush, of Boston; B. S. Shepard, of Chicago, and H. Dwight, of Oswego, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major General Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; G. E. Thornton, of the United States Army; P. P. Pratt and S. S. Hanly, of Buffalo. Thomas W. Wasson, of Springfield; L. L. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, and Wm. Lardner, of Long Island, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brigadier General Pierce, of Boston; A. H. Sherman, of Newburg. Captain Loper, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Captain Lawless, of Wilmington; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica; D. T. Vail and P. A. Burden, of Troy; H B. Goodyear, of New Haven; S. R. Van Campen, of Elmira; H. V. Mann, of Indiana; H. W. King, of Chicago, and C. M. Garrison, of Detroit, are stopping at the Astor House.

New Jersey News.

CITIZENS KIDNAPPED BY THE PROVOST GUARD.—EXCITEMENT IN HUDSON CITY.—A considerable excitement was occasioned in Hudson City yesterday and the afternoon previous in consequence of the summary arrest of two citizens by the provost guard, as alleged deserters. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon a sergeant and four privates, belonging to the provost guard, and quartered at West Hoboken, proceeded to Hudson City, where they took into custody a young man named William Ketchum on a charge of being a deserter from the United States service. The accused protested against the arrest on the ground that he was not a deserter, did not belong to the service, and never had, with the exception of serving in the first three months volunteers, at the close of which he received an honorable discharge. The provost guard paid no attention to Ketchum's protestations, but compelled him to accompany them to the camp. A friend of the prisoner, named Patrick Coleman, went along with them, and upon arriving at the camp was questioned by Colonel Leichlerkost, who also caused him to be detained on suspicion of being a deserter. The circumstances of the affair becoming known, caused considerable excitement in Hudson City, and about twenty citizens started for the camp for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the release of the prisoners. Meantime Squire Martin being applied to, issued a warrant, which was placed in the hands of Constable Hanley. The latter, accompanied by two citizens, proceeded to the camp and arrested the sergeant and one private, who were taken to the jail and locked up to await further action. Colonel Leichlerkost at once released Ketchum and Coleman, and, it is said, immediately took his departure, apparently fearing that he, too, might receive a summons from the Squire and a night's quarters at the county lockup.

THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD ACCIDENT—PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury made a presentment relative to the loss of life at the Hackensack river, on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad. They found—First, that the signal at the bridge was wholly inadequate. Second, that this company, and, in their judgment, all companies, should use, in all cases where danger is likely to arise, two classes of signals—one indicating safety and the other indicating danger. That such a course will lead to extreme watchfulness on the part of station agents where danger is likely to ensue, and will induce attention on the part of engineers and conductors of trains. Third, that the force at the bridge was insufficient to man the draw. Fourth, that the bridge tender was not a man of sufficient capacity for the position which he held. Fifth, that to secure the safety of the public a law should be passed to require a train to stop from three to five hundred feet from all draw bridges, and in full view of the same, and that the same precaution should be taken wherever the rails of one steam railroad intersects or crosses the rails of another railroad at grade.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

The Movements of the French Prior to Their Defeat.

Official Account of the Rout at Las Vigas,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Orizaba Correspondence.

ORIZABA, Dec. 4, 1862.

The French General Forey Reviews His Troops—Mexican Cavalry Charges Surprise the French—Forey Not Sure of His Slippery Allies—A Small Success of Marquez's Forces—The French Plan for Attacking Puebla—Reported Intrigues of Comonfort—Commerce and High Prices, &c., &c.

On the 27th ult. General Forey had a grand review of the French and Mexican forces then here. The review took place on the plain of Escamela, to the northeast of Orizaba, and about nine thousand men were on the ground. The French, of course, went through all of their evolutions and movements in brilliant style, and the Mexicans did wonders and quite surprised General Forey. The Mexican cavalry charges were something new for the French, and had that interest which novelty always imparts to anything. The lancers are pretty to look at, as they go dashing along with their little banners streaming and fluttering in the breeze; but experience has shown that the Mexican lancer, on his bad and lean horse, is not dangerous to an enemy except he be Mexican. Still nobody can deny that they make a fine show, with their banners, broad hats, wide, open trowsers and lively little horses. The less showy charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique had something in it that inspired the looker on with confidence.

On the 28th Marquez was sent off with an expedition to San Juan Coscomatepec and Huatusco, both of which places he has taken without any difficulty. The Juarez troops left at Huatusco stacked their arms in the little fort of the place and marched off to their homes when they heard of the approach of Marquez. Before the departure of this expedition General Forey called Marquez and his officers together and made them a speech, in which he said he hoped they would behave themselves and be guilty of no acts of violence, and that they would not desert to the enemy on the day of battle. The old fellow is evidently not very sure of those slippery birds. Yesterday he got advices from Marquez, and was in great glee with the favorable news he had received—his Mexican allies had as yet committed no acts of robbery or violence! Strange as it may seem to one not well versed in Mexican peculiarities, the thing is not so unreasonable. Even the most abandoned of the abandoned among the Mexican soldiers of to-day do not steal purely for the love of stealing. They, for the most part, will gratify their tastes always on the sly, but unless pressed by want they will not steal publicly. At present they are paid out of the French army chest; and it is risking nothing to say that the forces under Marquez to-day are the most moral and well behaved Mexican troops under arms. *O tempora! O mores!* Who will say after this that the French have not done wonders in Mexico?

On the 1st Gen. Douai left here for the table lands by the road to Aculizingo and the Canada de Estapa with 7,000 men. The plan is to take the line I have already described to you—Perote, San Andres, San Agustin del Palmar—and then press forward and try to drive in all the Mexicans and force them to fight at Puebla, where it is hoped the French may be able to get the main body—if not all—of the Juarez troops. Persons who have just arrived from the capital, by way of Puebla, assert the whole force in and about Puebla to be about 16,000 men, and not over 18,000 men, most of whom are poor recruits. Gen Forey is doomed to be greatly deceived in his plans, I fear. He overestimates the Mexicans both as to number and valor, and the result will be they will slip through his fingers and be off to their retreats in Michoacan, Oajaca, the mountains of Guerrero and the States on the borders of the United States. The French have now over 12,000 troops who, in two days from now, will be on the high level of Anahuac, and if a wide-awake American general had the direction of affairs this force would be in the halls of the Montezumas before Christmas. But General Forey knows nothing of Mexico. Out of compliment, he pretends to think that there was a reason for the defeat of General Lorencez on the 5th of May last, and now, if the Mexicans foot him out of a battle altogether, his position will be ridiculous enough. His great prudence will have been as disastrous as the imprudence of Lorencez.

General Comonfort, who has now got command in Mexico, has commenced his intrigues with General Forey, and there is a bare possibility that there will be no fighting this side of the capital. Comonfort is trying to do Forey, and *vice versa*. We shall see which is the stronger. If the sad examples of Prim and Wyke were not so fresh, I should have no hesitation in going double on Comonfort, and as it is I think the odds are not heavy against him. The Mexican diplomat (and they are all diplomats) can strike the soft spot in any great man from abroad with the accuracy and precision that a master carver finds a joint in a turkey.

Commerce is now to be thrown open, the French army agreeing to desist from further occupying all the transportation for their account. Flour now sells at from seventy five to eighty dollars per barrel, and everything else in proportion, so speculators who wish to reap rich harvests may know their market. Above, at Puebla, prices will for a time be still higher, and in the whole region about here prices must remain high for some months to come. Freights from Vera Cruz to this place are now at fifteen cents per pound for a distance of thirty-two leagues, and the roads are now as dry and good as they ever are.

General Forey will not likely move up before the 15th or 20th of this month. He is now awaiting his siege train, and I fear when he gets it he will find no game for it. The Mexicans are watching the arrival of the siege train to make their arrangements to be off. The movements of Gen. Doray may make this more difficult than they have thought of.

ORIZABA, Dec. 10, 1862.

Passage of the French Over the Cumbres—Forey Hatching Chickens Before He Gets Eggs—More Rumors of Comonfort's Intrigues—Promotion of Saligny—Juarez's Visit to Puebla—Reduction in Prices—Probable Distribution of the Mexican Troops—Positions Held by the French—The Railroad from Vera Cruz, &c., &c.

Since the date of my last to you—on the 4th inst—we have had no event of importance. The French forces have passed the Cumbres without any difficulty. The Mexicans had prepared fearful mines; but the risk of stopping to fire them was too great; so they left them for the French to destroy. On one occasion the Mexican advances came in sight on the ridges of the Cumbres above Aculzingo, but they contented themselves with firing a few shots at such a long distance that no harm was done, and the French did not condescend to reply. No doubt they have claimed a victory for this feat of arms, and the grand capital of Mexico has rung with joy.

The forces sent to San Andres, under Gen. Mirandol, occupied that place without great difficulty on the 7th. Those who have gone up on the road to Puebla, under Gen. Douai, were at last dates beyond the Canada de Estapa. It is not positively known what are to be the operations of this expedition pending the advance of Gen. Forey; but I imagine the idea is to keep the Mexicans from running away from Puebla if possible. It is the plan of Gen. Forey to catch as many as he can at Puebla. If he can bag 20,000, or even 15,000, of the forces of Juarez there, the game will be up, and the rest of his labors will be confined to sending expeditions off to the different States and organizing the country.

There have been a number of wirepullers at work trying to draw Gen. Forey into negotiations, and circumstances have not been altogether unfavorable for them. Were the agents employed by Juarez a little further removed from notorious blackguards, a better result might be obtained. As it is, I think Gen. Forey will be able to avoid the snares which caught Gen. Prim with such facility. At all events, so far no harm has been done.

Gen. Comonfort is now the great card of those who wish to shelve Juarez and keep all the plunder acquired by the distribution of the properties of the clergy. The army of *adjudicatarios* are trying to organize for the support of the man they turned against for his *coup d'etat* in December, 1857. Comonfort has moreover the support of a considerable number of moderate men. But with all their wirepulling I fear those great scamps of Mexico will find it impossible to keep their ill gotten gains without having a new understanding, and at all events recognizing that they owe something to the State.

By the mail just arrived from France, the Count de Saligny has received the fullest approval from his government. He has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor and received an autograph letter from the Emperor, reassuring him of the satisfaction his conduct has given. This should convince those who have been so lavish in their slanderous abuse of the French Minister that his conduct has been in conformity with the policy of the Emperor of the French, and not actuated by personal motives, as so many have repeatedly stated.

Juarez has paid a visit to Puebla, so we hear, to infuse confidence in the defenders of that place. His reception caused a grand display of fireworks and other Mexican jim-cracks in that city, and Juarez made warlike speeches, which were received with thundering applause by his troops. The time is now close at hand when they will be called upon to show how far their patriotic enthusiasm is backed by pluck. Juarez has at least 15,000 men in and about Puebla, and all these will be well hid in the strong works they have erected when the French get before the place. The troops at Puebla are those most faithful to Juarez, and if they can fight, and are disposed to defend their chief, they will have a chance of doing so. If they lose there the prospect will be sad for them and their chief. There will be no refuge but the mountain fastnesses. But I repeat my fear that after all the Mexicans will not stand at Puebla, and that they will also clear out from Mexico after sacking the place. The time is now close at hand when we shall see how far my predictions are correct.

We have advices of the surprise of a Mexican foraging party near San Andres. The French, hearing that a large quantity of grain was being removed by a Mexican force, sent a party by night to make a surprise, and they succeeded in killing twenty, taking forty prisoners, and seizing all the grain and a large number of mules and horses. The French had one officer killed. It appears that the officer's horse broke in among the flying Mexican cavalry, and the rider was found dead among the Mexicans. It is possible that in the darkness he was shot by his own companions, as the French suffered no other loss.

Since the advance of the French supplies of all kinds have been pouring into this place, and prices have fallen fully one-half, although still very high. With all the decrees and enactments of Juarez, sufficient will be left to support the invaders until the next harvest. In many agricultural districts on the high lands the crops have been cut and left in swathes on the ground, the proprietors sending their laborers away to the mountains after this was done to furnish an excuse for not gathering and threshing. Lying on the ground in this manner, the crops cannot well be burned, and it is too much labor for the foragers and incendiaries of Juarez to dispose of them in any other manner. As the French advance the laborers are returning from their hiding places, and grain is becoming abundant in all hands. Indian corn is now at one-third the price it was a month ago, and wheat and barley have equally declined. Flour is still at about sixty dollars per barrel, and cannot be had in small quantities at that price; but a few days more must bring about a great reduction.

The positions of the French this week will be Perote, San Augustin del Palmar and San Andres, with expeditions thrown ahead to near Puebla, on the north and east sides. Gen. Forey's plans are not fully known; but we do know that all he is now waiting for is his siege train. I think my next letter will give you advices of his advance with the rear guard, and by Christmas I shall have the pleasure of addressing you from some point in sight of the famous Cerro de Guadalupe—perhaps from comfortable quarters inside Puebla.

The position of the Mexican army in the interior is:—Forces at Puebla, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand; forces at the capital, under Comonfort, four thousand, forces in the Bajio, under Generals Doblado and Uraga, some four thousand more; and perhaps there may be two thousand more scattered throughout the country. Taking the highest estimate we have only thirty thousand men who profess to be opposed to the intervention. In the siege of Guadalajara by Gen. Ortega—before Juarez and his partisans had demonstrated how false were their professions of liberality and love of constitutional government—that General had under his orders 33,000 men. Besides these there were the garrisons of Vera Cruz, Tampico, the troops on the frontier and in various places throughout the republic—altogether making up a total of nearly 40,000 men, who then were voluntarily in arms to put Juarez in power. Now, to sustain him in power and oppose a foreign invasion, that number, by force and all other means, cannot be obtained. What is the reason? Clearly that the great bulk of the Mexicans are tired of their own ridiculous attempts at self-government.

The railroad from Vera Cruz to this place receives the constant attention of Gen. Forey, who recognizes the importance of this great work in successfully carrying out foreign intervention in Mexico. The direction of the work remains in the hands of Capt. Lyons, who has sent to Cuba and the United States for laborers. The road from here on to the capital will be pushed forward so soon as the French army advances, and in six months time we shall probably see several thousand laborers at work. The French are in favor of bringing out American contractors and laborers to do the work, and in this they show their good sense, for four or five thousand Americans scattered along the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz will be the best guarantee the country can have against Mexican robbers.

The French Defeat.

PUEBLA, Dec. 13, 1862.
RECEIVED IN MEXICO AT 4:30 P. M.

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR:—

General Rivera communicates to me by express that he succeeded in laying in ambush a force of cavalry and infantry at the place called Las Vigas, that they fired upon the French at close quarters, and that the French were taken completely by surprise. He tells me besides that he cut them up badly, and that he will report in detail hereafter. At the time the engagement occurred there was a dense fog. The infantry was from Tlacolulan, and General Rivera reports that they behaved very well.

ORTEGA.

PUEBLA, Dec 19, 1862.
RECEIVED IN MEXICO AT 7.48 P. M.

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR:—

General Rivera communicates to me by express that an encounter had taken place between his troops and the invading army, which has moved from Jalapa. It seems that the whole of his troops were engaged. The engagement was bloody, and lasted three hours. The honor of the arms of the nation has remained untarnished, particularly if it be taken into consideration that the brave soldiers under the command of our general were less in number than the eighth part of the invaders, and that their object was to annoy the enemy coming in the direction of Perote, rather than to prevent his advance. Almost all our force was cavalry. I send you an official report.

ORTEGA.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE SUFFERERS OF LANCASHIRE—AN APPEAL FROM THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS—THE WAY GOVERNMENT CURRENCY IS DEPRECIATED—THE CRUSHING-OUT OF THE REBELLION, ETC., ETC.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A. A. Low, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr STEVENS, who has returned from the Banks expedition and resumed his official duties, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Chamber:—Oliver Hoyt, Morris A. Jessup, John E. Gavit and William F. Smith.

Messrs. S. B. Chittenden and Joseph Gillyard were elected, instead of Messrs. Foley and Babcock, on the Committee of Arbitration.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CHAMBER.

Mr. BROWN objected to the use of the chamber dedicated to the business of the members composing the commercial interests of the city by other parties. In October last he had offered a resolution against the National War Committee holding a meeting in that chamber, which was now being used for other purposes than those which properly belonged to the province of the Chamber. He then offered a resolution to the effect that the chamber shall not be used for any meeting outside its legitimate sphere, except when authorized by the members and the Secretary.

Captain MARSHALL strenuously opposed the motion, denying that the chamber had been used for any purposes foreign to its original intent.

After a rather desultory and confused discussion, Mr. Brown's resolution was put and lost.

DEPRECIATION OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. TOUCEY offered the following resolution in this connection, which was unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That this Chamber most heartily deprecate the attempt of secession sympathizers and others to injure the credit of the United States, by depreciating its notes below those of non-specie paying banks.

Mr. Toucey said he had been given to understand that brokers were going around the city offering two per cent premium in order to depreciate the national currency, which proceeding should certainly be guarded against.

THE LANCASHIRE SUFFERERS.

A communication from the Association of Cotton Spinners and Winders in Lancashire, England, was read, which set forth that they had seen an extract from a New York journal which stated what were likely to be the results of the present war in the loyal States of North America; that already 1,200,000 have been withdrawn from those States, and principally from the operative classes to various branches of industry, and that many important works were suspended or only partially in operation; that the sentiments expressed and the scheme propounded in the article has caused a great sensation among the spinners and winders of this town, and many hundreds of them have already expressed their willingness to emigrate to America if a free passage and support could be afforded to them until employment could be procured, that in the town of Preston, Lancashire, there are 1,267 spinners and winders, and of that number nearly eight hundred are totally without employment in consequence of a great many mills being closed; that many of those mills have been closed for twelve months, and in those that are working, on account of a very inferior quality of cotton (chiefly Surat) being used, the operatives scarcely earn sufficient to keep body and soul together; that, such being the state of affairs in Lancashire, the operatives of Preston deem it their duty to offer you their humble and sincere expression of gratitude for the noble and philanthropic scheme propounded to release us from our present impoverished condition; and the association earnestly hoped that the merchants and the cotton manufacturers of the Northern States of America will lend their powerful aid and support to carry out a wise and practical scheme of emigration, which they were sure would be beneficial to them and advantageous to the distressed operatives of Lancashire; that if such a scheme of emigration could be carried out they had no doubt that the most sober, industrious and intelligent—in fact the very flower of the Lancashire operatives—would avail themselves of the opportunity of making a home where they can claim kith and kindred with thousands who have emigrated to a country where labor is better paid and the laborer more respected than elsewhere. And, in conclusion, the committee returned thanks for the aid which had been rendered by America to the suffering operatives, while they indulged the hope that the efforts to restore the Union may be crowned with success, and that the country may be hailed as the great republic of the world.

The above was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

THE REBELLION.

Mr. CHITTENDEN offered a long series of resolutions in support of the government for the suppression of the rebellion, urging on all the necessity of coming forward, now, irrespective of private or political considerations, to save the country.

The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be transmitted to President Lincoln.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

A resolution in favor of instructing the Committee on Harbor Defences to co-operate with General Wool, in order to place our harbor in a proper state of defence, was adopted, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Illness of Colonel Cross.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

The gallant Colonel Cross, of the New Hampshire Fifth, is at the Parker House quite ill. He was *en route* for the army, (which he is most anxious to join) when he was taken sick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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