XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

MAILS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

A communication was received from the Post-Office Department, in answer to the resolution inquiring into the cause of the detention of the mails between New-York and Washington, stating that the delay was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it would be remedied.

CAMP HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE CORPS.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.), presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that Congress take such action as will secure to the army a trustworthy camp hospital and ambulance corps.

COMFORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide greater comfort for the sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem., Cal.) offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, That the present attempt by the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force is a violation of the established rules of international law, and that it is moreover a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty, made at London on the 31st of October, 1861, between the allied Governments of Spain, France and England, and communicated to this Government over the signatures of the representatives of the Allied Powers by the letter of the 30th of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this Government through its Minister resident at the Court of France.

Resolved, further, That the attempt to subject the Republic of Mexico to French authority is an act not merely unfriendly to this Republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and is regarded as not only unfriendly but as hostile.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of this Republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces should be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico.

Resolved further, That it is the duty and proper office of this Republic now, and at all times, to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by the two Houses of Congress, and that he be further requested to cause to be negotiated such a treaty or treaties between the two Republics as will tend to make these views effective.

On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL, the resolutions were laid over until Thursday next.

CREDENTIALS OF THE SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) presented the credentials of Hon. Z. Chandler, re-elected United States Senator from the State of Michigan for six years from the 4th of March next.

TIMBER AROUND THE CAPITOL.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire whether any Quartermasters are employed in cutting the timber on the lands around the Capitol, and if so, by virtue of what law or authority.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE R. I. LEGISLATURE.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep., R. I.) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island instructing her Senators to aid the memorial of J. T. Carey, and to aid in procuring an act for the payment of the claims of the regiment under Col. Carey in the Revolutionary War.

REORGANIZING THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), the bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was taken up.

DISCHARGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT (Un., Ind.), the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) proceeded to speak at length in answer to the speech of Mr. Wright. He alluded to quotations from Jefferson as authority for the suspension of the habeas corpus and for making arrests. He contended that Jefferson never was in favor of arbitrary arrests. He referred to the fact that Jefferson, when President, and when certain arrests were made by Gen. Jackson, sent the affidavits and charges to Congress, and handed the persons over to the civil authority—directly the opposite of the course now taken by the President and the Administration. He referred also to the last speech made by Senator Douglas, in which he said he would resist any interference with the institutions of the State; and he claimed that the Senator from Indiana had no right to quote Senator Douglas as authority for imprisoning peaceful citizens in the Bastiles of the country. He denied that loyalty to the Government included loyalty to the President.

Mr. WRIGHT (Un., Ind.) said that in time of war he believed it to be the duty of every loyal man to support the Government and give it all assistance.

Mr. POWELL (Pro-Slav., Ky.) said that depended on the character of the war. He believed this war was commenced to overthrow the institutions of the South, and he believed that it was overthrowing the Constitution, and he would give it neither money nor men. He claimed that the late elections in Indiana showed that the people did not agree with the Senator's sentiments. They were in favor of the Constitution and opposed to the acts of the present Administration. The people would continue to triumph, and would at the next Presidential election obtain possession of the Government and preserve the Constitution.

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply, said he did not acknowledge that Democracy as true which in time of war refused to aid the Government. There had been a Burr, a Calhoun, and a Breckinridge in the ranks of the Democracy; and many of the Democrats who a year ago were acting with the Senator from Kentucky were now in the Rebel army. He (Wright) did not belong to that wing of the Democracy. It was the duty of every loyal Democrat to aid the Government, by every means in his power, in its struggle for life; and in an hour like this he could draw no distinction between the Government and those who were carrying it on and trying to save it. Secession was the death of the nation, and any admission of that principle by so-called propositions of peace from so-called Democrats was death to the nation. Yet there were men now trying to get into political power through the misfortunes of the country. The sentiments of Senator Douglas could not be mistaken, when he declared that there could be no neutrality in this war. Men must be either friends or traitors. Would the men who deprecated war upon the Rebels counsel submission to them? Would they yield the Government up to the power of treason? If not, their mutterings were mere idiocy. The key-note of all this had been sounded in New-York under the specious claim of State Sovereignty. This nefarious doctrine—that the State had the power to override the country in a time of war like this—must be put down, or the Government would be ruined. Men had kept still a year, until misfortune fell upon our arms, and then they came out and cried against the war in the name of Democracy, because they thought they could gain political power. And here to-day a Senator had talked for an hour and a half concerning the war, and had not said one word against these Rebels, who were trying to break up the Government. If ever this Government fell, its death would come from traitors in the North; and it was time that the Government took measures to defend itself against these traitors. There were 15,000 graves in Indiana to-day, and she had sent one hundred thousand men to the field, and she would send one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand more, before the Government should fall by the hand of treason. [Applause in the galleries.] As Hamilcar swore his child to eternal hatred to Rome, so he was willing to swear his children to forever fight for the unity and preservation of this republic. [Applause in the galleries.]

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) moved to go into Executive session, at the termination of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep. Ohio) introduced a bill giving aid to the State of Maryland to secure the abolishment of Slavery. It appropriates $10,000,000. Referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill authorizing duties on importations to be paid, if desired, by importers in legal tender notes with 33 per cent added. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REGISTER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep. Ill.) offered a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of compiling a register of the whole forces of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COST OF NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS.

On motion of Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.), the Postmaster General was requested to communicate to the House the amount paid for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Washington for the last four years.

COST OF TRANSPORTING TROOPS AND MUNITIONS.

The Secretary of War was also requested to inform the House what sums have been paid since the breaking out of the Rebellion to the various railroad companies for the transportation of troops and munitions of war between Washington and New-York. This information is required by the Select Committee on the subject of the military and post-road between these two cities.

INQUIRY AS TO NON-PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.), the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution of the House adopted Dec. 11, requiring information as to what regiments of volunteers have not been paid, and the other matters embraced in the resolution.

MR. COX CURIOUS ABOUT THE ARMY OFFAL.

Mr. COX (Dem., O.) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War what amount of revenue is derived from the hides, hoofs and tallow of the cattle slain for the army since the commencement of the Rebellion, the number of cattle slaughtered, to whom sold, whether by contract, and whether an arrangement cannot be made to increase the revenue from that source. Referred to the Committee on Government contracts.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. BEAMAN (Rep., Mich.) presented the credentials of John B. Rogers, claiming his seat as a Representative from Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. KIDDLE (Rep., Ohio), in a general discussion of the subject, said the time had arrived when Congress should exercise the power residing with it and hitherto inert, to supply a uniform currency both to the Government and people.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.), alluding to the former action of Congress, said the currency provided was recognized in every State. It has satisfied every purpose for which currency was needed by the people. It was such a currency as the people were entitled to, and had a right to demand that the Government should at this time provide. The people asked for more of it, because the actual result of its use had shown that more was required for the purpose of the trade of the country, and because a further issue was necessary, and would be beneficial to the public service. The tax bill was in successful operation, and it was believed that the revenue derived from it and from the tariff on imports would much exceed the estimate then made, of one hundred and fifty millions, without operating oppressively on the industrial interests of the country. One more measure was required to perfect the system, viz: a National banking law, which would establish a uniform and secure system of banking throughout the country. He proceeded to discuss as one bill the measures submitted to them by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The substitute he had offered for the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means would afford all the means to pay all the demands of the public service, and at the same time provide for capitalists, bankers, and the people the means to prevent any depreciation of the currency growing out of the redundancy of the notes issued by the Treasury Department.

Mr. HORTON (Rep., O.) argued that there was no other mode by which money could be raised, excepting on public credit. In explaining the pending propositions, he said in order to fund a large amount of debt it was inevitable that the currency should be inflated. But the bill was calculated to prevent evil results. The Committee had made the bill as workable as possible, but would consider any suggestion in the way of improvement. He opposed the proposition of Mr. Stevens to pay interest on paper.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New-Mexico, opposed two classes of currency. He would pay all descriptions of debts in legal tenders. He wanted no better currency than "greenbacks." If one machine would not print notes fast enough he would procure two.

Mr. GURLEY (Rep., Ohio), showed from the act of July, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury had power to sell the per centum bonds on such terms as he should think most beneficial to the public interests, leaving him free to sell at any price.

Without considering the question, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Naval.

THE GALLANT BOGGS.

Capt. Charles S. Boggs of New-Brunswick, formerly of the Varuna, we learn, has been detached from the Juniata, one of the new war vessels recently built at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, which proved a failure, and has been assigned to the command of the Sacramento, at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-Yard. The Sacramento is a new and larger vessel than the Juniata, and it is hoped will prove a much better ship than the latter. It is probable that she will go into active service at once, and under her new commander we may expect will do her full share in adding to the power of the navy.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON-CLAD GUNBOAT AT ST. LOUIS.

The iron clad gunboat Osage—one of the five now being constructed at St. Louis by James B. Eads & Co.—was launched on Tuesday, January 13. She is 180 feet long by 45 feet broad, four feet depth of hold, has an iron hull divided into about six compartments, and will, when fully completed, have a draught of 3½ feet of water. She is of the Monitor pattern, and will carry her armament (two long range 11-inch guns) placed in a turret in the forward part of the vessel. The hull is strengthened on the outside, and for two feet below the water line, by a plating of four-inch iron. Her deck, the outer edges of which extend but twelve inches above the water, is slightly oval instead of flat, as it is in vessels built strictly after the model of the original Monitor. She will be steered by two iron rudders. Above the recess where the wheel will work, will be the pilot-house, which will be an oval-shaped turret. The wheel will be completely protected at the stern by an iron-cased continuation of the hull and deck-sheathing. She will have four boilers and two engines of 200-horse power each; wheel, 19 feet in diameter; length of buckets, 17 feet.

The other boats under contract at these works are the Neosho, Milwaukee, Chickasaw, and Winnebago, the three last named to be propellers.

THE FLORIDA.

The steamer Florida—for the command of which Capt. Bankhead of the Monitor, has been detailed, is under orders to prepare for active service as soon as possible. Workmen are now employed on her at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and she will be finished in a short time. The Florida, although a purchased steamer, is strongly built, and has the reputation of being fast. Other officers of the Monitor beside Capt. Bankhead have been ordered to her. She rates on the Register with many of the regular Navy built steamer sloops-of-war.

THE PLAN OF CERTAIN IRON CLADS CHANGED.

Instructions have been sent from the Navy Department to the different contractors building the last batch of iron clad vessels to make a considerable change in the plan of their construction. They were to have been larger than the nine battories of the Monitor type, and to draw very little water. Now, however, they are to be made more formidable, and will be of deeper draught than was at first intended. There are other deviations from the original plan to be carried out which it is not expedient to print. They are 1,034 tuns burden, will carry one turret, in which two guns will be mounted. The names of this class of iron clads are:

Vessel.	*Condition.*	*Where Building.*
Mahopac	In frame	Jersey City.
Manhattan	Ribs up	Jersey City.
Tecumseh	Ribs up	Jersey City.
Cenonicus	Keel laid	Boston.
Catawba	Building rapidly	Cincinnati.
Alcatraz	Keel laid	Boonesville.
Tippecanoe	Building rapidly	Cincinnati.

Capt. Ericsson furnishes the plans for these ships, the general construction of which will be the same as their predecessors.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER MONITOR.

An iron-clad Monitor, called the Lehigh, was launched at Chester, Pa., on Saturday last. She is said to be the strongest and most complete vessel of the entire fleet of Monitors. She is 200 feet in length, 12 feet in depth, and 47 feet in breadth. The turret is 21 feet in internal diameter, and is plated with layers of wrought iron eleven inches in thickness. The vessel is worked entirely from below the deck. Her smoke-stack is reported to be impervious to any known shot; is eight feet in hight, and is plated to the thickness of six inches with wrought iron. The Lehigh will be commanded by Capt. Guest, of the Navy.

A GREAT TELESCOPE.—*The Cambridge Chronicle*, Mass., states that Messrs. Clark & Sons, of that city, have succeeded in making a lens two and half inches greater in diameter than that of the famous telescope in the Harvard University Observatory. That is about sixteen inches in diameter; this more than eighteen inches. It was made for a college in Mississippi, but the Rebellion has annulled the contract. The contract price was about $10,000.

CITY ITEMS.

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.—Underneath the old Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Amity and Sullivan streets, far down below the class-room in the basement are vaults filled with the dead of the past generation, piled one upon another to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet. It is estimated that there are within the vaults about *four thousand* coffins, comprising all the burials from that church and congregation, as well as their friends, between the years 1837 and 1846, when interments were discontinued for want of room.

A few years ago the former worshipers and present owners of the edifice removed, having built themselves a new house of worship further up town, called the Washington-square M. E. Church, or the "Marble Church in Fourth street." Subsequently the old church was leased to a congregation of colored Methodists, who recently proposed to purchase the property, providing the Trustees would remove the remains of the dead interred in the vaults. Under these circumstances the Trustees of the Marble Church determined to remove the bodies from the Sullivan-street Church and deposit them in the New-York Bay Cemetery, at Bergen Point. The sale with the colored congregation was effected on the 13th of last month, and as the purchasers were desirous of taking immediate possession, the Trustees of the Marble Church applied to City Inspector Delevan for permission to remove the bodies. Among those who joined in this application were a number of our oldest and most respected citizens, and Mr. Delevan having good reason for supposing that the removal would be conducted in the most careful manner and that the friends of the deceased would be duly notified of the disinterment, granted a permit, at the same time giving the Trustees special instructions as to the manner in which the work should be performed, cautioning them to do it in such manner that nothing indelicate should occur.

A permit for the removal of the remains was granted by City Inspector Delevan, with the requirement that it should be performed in a proper and respectful manner.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until last Saturday, when a complaint was entered at the office of Mr. Delevan, in which it was represented that the remains were being mutilated in the most shocking manner.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Delevan investigated the matter thoroughly, calling before him several witnesses.

Messrs. Lake and Gedney of the Board of Trustees, with Mr. Loveland, the President, defended the trustees against any intentional neglect or outrage of the remains. They had given due publicity to the matter through the papers. Testimony was offered that the gates were kept locked. Inspector Delevan, after hearing further evidence, said that in view of the complaint and testimony offered, he had decided to send a suitable inspector, at the city expense, to see that the work was henceforth decently conducted, and that the removal of the remains, which was discontinued on Saturday by his orders, would be resumed this morning under the direction of Inspector Travis. It appears that the trustees had engaged some German laborers, and that the latter had thus shamefully abused their confidence.

The trustees, satisfied with Mr. Delevan's decision in the matter, then left the office.

BULL'S HEAD, *Monday*, Jan. 19.—The drovers are jolly again; more jolly than they were in the high market of last week, for cattle are higher this week than last; higher than for the last year. Nearly all the bullocks on sale will be sold to-day at 8@10c. ℔ lb net, and a greater portion at 9@10c. ℔ lb than in any market since last January, notwithstanding the quality is not extra—not so good as last week, and really first-class cattle are quite scarce, and so are the very lowest grades. The advance is owing entirely to short supply, and not as it was last week, to the large purchases of the Government agents, for they are buying very light this week. At the opening of the market, this week, we could not count over 2,000 head upon the market, but during the forenoon, several lots arrived, and a closer count made the number nearly 2,600, and if no more had been expected, buyers would have been more excited than they were, and that was needless, as they not only paid high prices per pound, but took cattle at high estimates of weight, often, we believe, half a hundred more than actual weight. Some of the drovers were not jolly, because, while they saw their neighbors selling out at high figures, they realized the fact that their own stock was on the cars when it should have been in market. Thirty-three cars on the Harlem and seven cars on the Erie were anxiously looked for till late in the afternoon, and there was some hope of another train on the Hudson River Road from Albany, and the market was not quite as steady at the advance as it would have been if these reenforcements had not been hourly expected. It has, however, been a very high one, compared with some six weeks ago, for there have been bullocks sold to-day at ⅝@⅝ that were sold then to feed at 8½c. All have not advanced quite equal to this lot, but the advance is remarkable, and buyers and sellers appear confident that it is not a temporary one, and are shaping business to suit the change.

There is also an advance upon sheep, which are selling at 7@7½c. ℔ lb, live weight. Swine also, not being extremely abundant, and the change in the weather very favorable, feel the effect of it. Full particulars in the regular market reports to-morrow.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—From the annual report of the German Society of New-York, just published, we learn that during the past year there arrived in this city 24,074 German emigrants in 361 vessels, being a diminution of 13,872 in comparison with the arrivals the previous year. The state of health of the emigrants during the year has been quite satisfactory, except those on board Scandinavian vessels which brought large numbers of Mormon passengers, whose morals and health were equally bad. Mr. Theodore Rose has been elected in place of the late agent, O. F. Ehrhart. The late President Wm. Jellinghaus having resigned in April, Mr. E. Van der Hyde was elected in his place.

The receipts of the Society during the year, including the balance of $1,707 83 from last year, amount to $9,515 51; while the expenses, including $3,145 55 for the Committee on Charities, $967 64 for medicines, and $1,138 37 for salaries, amount to $7,189 36. The Society aided during the year 2,128 poor families with $3,013 67. The physicians who gratuitously attend the Dispensary issued 5,365 prescriptions, at a cost of $739 42. At the Dispensary, No. 152 Canal street, 10,232 cases were treated.

The "booking" of passengers for inland travel in the United States, though abandoned by the principal railroad companies, has been reintroduced in the principal parts of the Continent, much to the detriment of the emigrants.

The Trustees, in closing their report, pay a warm tribute to the charitable feeling manifested toward the German Hospital.

THE LATE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—On the accession of Mr. Controller Brennan to office, James Kelly, the Receiver of Taxes, promptly tendered his resignation, and though pressed to remain a while longer, declined the invitation. Mr. Kelly is now President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, a position for which he is admirably qualified. For many years a public officer, serving without compensation as Alderman, acting Mayor, Commissioner of Emigration, and in other responsible capacities, he has never accepted a position with a salary until Controller Hawes, four years ago, asked him to take the place of Receiver of Taxes. While Receiver Mr. Kelly discharged his duties with remarkable fidelity. Here are the collections made during his term:

Amount collected during 1859	$8,839,512 49
Amount collected during 1860	8,340,630 51
Amount collected during 1861	10,105,856 79
Amount collected during 1862	9,015,063 47
Total	$36,301,063 26

Every night the vast accounts of the office were squared and the receipts deposited in the City Treasury, so that Mr. Kelly was enabled on the day he retired to render a strict account of his stewardship to the new Controller, and wash his hands of the whole business. It would have been well for the tax-payers of the city if all their servants had proved as trustworthy. Mr. Kelly carries with him to his new position the undiminished respect and confidence of the community of which he has so long proved a worthy and honored member.

FIFTH AVENUE SKATING POND.—The skating public yesterday held high revel at the Fifth avenue Pond, which the recent change of temperature had converted into a sheet of sparkling crystal. The ice was in prime condition. A larger assemblage was present than on any previous day. The band, for some reason, failed to appear, but the absence of music seemed to have no depressing effect upon the spirits of the visitors. The pond was almost literally covered with skaters, of whom nearly one-half were ladies, while a multitude of spectators viewed the joyous scene from their carriages upon the bank. The calcium lights had been prepared for the illumination of the pond last evening, but the ice was found to be so thoroughly warmed and cut up, that the visitors were excluded at dusk. "Parlor skating" in the hall adjoining the pond is confined to the ladies, and is only allowed when the ice is unfit for use.

Miss Lavinia Warren is attracting increased crowds at the Museum. Those ladies, children, and families who desire to hold converse with her, and at the same time avoid the greatest crowds, would do well to go to the wedding levee, from 10 till 12 o'clock. They will see her, and Com. Nutt, and all the other novelties, without encountering a crowd. In the afternoon, at 3, and evening at 7½, Boucicault's splendid drama, Phantom, will be played, and Miss Warren, the Commodore, and all the other novelties will be visible.

MR. J. ROSS BROWNE ON ICELAND.—Last evening Mr. J. Ross Browne delivered a lecture on Iceland, before a large and highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, in the Hall of the Historical Society. Mr. B. was well received, and his auditory would doubtless have been more enthusiastic if he had been favored with a less apologetic introduction. His description of Iceland and the Icelanders was very vivid and extremely humorous. He entertained with unjustifiable intensity the half-dozen English gentlemen, and their baggage, whose company he "enjoyed," notwithstanding their frequent assurances that Iceland did not produce such fine traveling as old England.

His tribute to the Icelander's love of home and piety, was [illegible] everything else, "except lava and nailspikes." His sketches were interesting, although not attended with the proper facilities of light and anti-friction. His representation of the great Geyser, issuing forth its magnificent fountain, with his traveling tent, and the stars and stripes floating from the tent-pole, in the foreground, was the closing scene, which was commended by the lecturer in a pleasing and eloquent peroration.

The music, which was abundant, was not very highly appreciated by the audience.

The Concert of the Young Mollenhauer Children—said to be very remarkable, and coming of prime musical stock—will be given on Wednesday evening, at Dodworth's Rooms.

BOARD OF ALDERMAN.—For want of a quorum, there was no meeting of this Board yesterday. A special meeting will probably be held on Thursday.

CAPTURE OF JUVENILE BURGLARS IN THE ACT.—On Sunday night Daniel Callaghan, Morris Callaghan, and James Henry, three boys, aged respectively 10, 12, and 13 years, were caught in the act of breaking into the grocery store of Thomas Muldoon, No. 440 Pearl street, and were arrested by Officer Muldoon of the Sixth Precinct. Yesterday they were taken before Ald. Hall, at the Tombs Police Court, who committed them, in default of $500 bail each, to answer.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—Yesterday Daniel McCarthy, arrested by Officer Schneider of the Second Precinct, was taken before Ald. Hall, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with breaking into the exchange-office of John Burtus, No. 256 Pearl street, on Sunday afternoon, and attempting to take away United States Revenue stamps to the value of $15. The accused was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Mathew Sloat, 24 years of age, a ship-joiner, while at work on board the steamship Morning Star, now on one of the East River dry-docks, fell from the upper deck into the hold and was fatally injured. He was conveyed to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-House, where he died almost immediately.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON MAN, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY.—FOWLER & WELLS announce Six Lectures in LINCOLN HALL, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., commencing MONDAY, 19th Jan., to continue every evening. Open at 7½, commence at 8. Tickets for the course, $1. Single, 25 cents. May be had at the door and at 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures To-Night, in Lincoln Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; may be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S beautiful first-premium $5 Running-Stitch SEWING-MACHINE. It is marvelously simple and efficient, and a beautiful Holiday Present. Sent free of express charges on receipt of $5. MME. DEMOREST, 473 B'w'y.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNITED STATES TAX LAW,

NOW READY, is a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen had a short session last evening.

The use of the chamber was granted the Superior Court Special Term for the month of February.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Street Commissioner to repair and alter the Controller's office.

The Controller reported a balance in the treasury on Jan. 17 of $1,342,400 64. The Controller also reported that the amount of Corporation loans now outstanding is $2,895,570, of which $1,500,000 is not legalized, and $500,000 of which must be paid on the 1st of February. The Controller states that the Relief Family Volunteer Fund, to which the Corporation is pledged, will consume $1,500,000 a year during the war. This he proposes to pay in instalments of $500,000 per annum, and submits the draft of an act to obtain legislative authority to continue the bounty. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following Message of the Mayor was referred to the National Committee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have just received the accompanying colors from the hands of Major Mitchell of the 31st N. Y. S. Volunteers, for presentation by the officers and soldiers of that regiment to the City of New-York, from which the flag was received.

The letter of presentation, which is also transmitted herewith, states that this flag was borne at Roanoke, Newbern, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and that at Manassas it was the last color on the field; at Antietam it was the first across the bridge, and at Fredericksburg no color was before it.

Judging from these most honorable incidents of its history, this flag is one of the most interesting and valuable of the mementos of the war thus far received by us.

Knowing that it will be properly appreciated, I would recommend that it be awarded an honorable place in the Governor's Room, and that due acknowledgment be made to the gallant presenters for their filial remembrance of the city which sent them forth to battle for the Union.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS 31st Regt. N. Y. V., Opposite FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. 3, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City of New-York.

SIR: Herewith you will receive, from the hands of Major Mitchell of this regiment, for presentation to the City of New-York by the officers and soldiers of the 31st Regiment, N. Y. Vols., a color given by the city to the regiment in May last, a scarred and worn veteran, now withdrawn from the field, its condition preventing its being longer carried.

This color bears the honorable names of Roanoke and Newbern—battles in which this regiment was engaged before its reception. Since then it has been borne in the battles of Manassas, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. At Manassas it was the last color on the field. It was the first color across the bridge at Antietam. At the close of the fight at Fredericksburg no color was before it. At Chantilly and at South Mountain it also held a post of honor. In all these battles many brave men have shed their blood in its defense. Of those who first saw it flung to the breeze, one-half have fallen in action beneath its folds. Beside the actions enumerated, it has been five other times under fire, but never withdrawn.

Sir, in returning this flag to the custody of the noble parent who entrusted it to us, the officers and soldiers of this regiment, her sons, feel that it will be none the less valued because its gold is dim, and its folds are torn, since these blemishes—honorable scars—were received in pressing forward in the path of duty, honor and patriotism, to which she pointed when confiding it to our care.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER, Colonel 31st Reg't N. Y. S. V.

A. W. MCKEE, Adjutant.

The Board adopted resolutions creating a new $1,000 Clerkship in the office of the Clerk of the Board; to procure an $800 sword, sash, and belt for Gen. Thos. Francis Meagher; and to give a steamer to Engine Company No. 26.

The President appointed Joseph A. Scoville Reader to the Board. [Mr. Scoville was at one time, we believe, Private Secretary to a distinguished Southern statesman, afterward edited the journal known as *The State Register*, first published at Albany and then in this city, and is now, we understand, a writer for *The New-York Leader*.]

The President announced the following Standing Committees for the year:

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN FOR 1863.

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT—Messrs. Cole, Healey, and Riley.

ARTS AND SCIENCES—Messrs. Gaw, Repper, and Murray.

ASSESSMENTS—Messrs. Riley, Russell, and Price.

BELGIAN PAVEMENTS—Messrs. McVay, Haviland, and Brice.

CLEANING STREETS—Messrs. Sanford, Brandon, and McGrath.

CROTON AQUEDUCT—Messrs. Healy, McConnell and Brady.

DONATIONS AND CHARITIES—Messrs. Webster, Brady and McVay.

FERRIES—Messrs. Murray, Brice and Keenan.

FINANCE—Messrs. Brice, Hayes and Webster.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Messrs. McGrath, Healy and Fitzgerald.

LAMPS AND GAS—Messrs. Brandon, Murray and O'Brien.

LAND AND PLACES—Messrs. Haviland, McGrath, and Cook.

LAW DEPARTMENT—Messrs. Gross, Webster, and Riley.

MARKETS—Messrs. Keenan, Houghtaltn, and McGrath.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Joyce, McConnell, Webster, Brandon, and Haviland.

ORDINANCES—Messrs. Brady, Gaw, and Fitzgerald.

POLICE—Messrs. Fitzgerald, Cook, and Riley.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING—Messrs. Keenan, Cook, and Healy.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. McVay, Murray, and Brice.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messrs. Fitzgerald, Riley, and Gaw.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Houghtaltn, Brady, Repper, McConnell, and Sandford.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES—Messrs. McConnell, Gross, Houghtaltn, Gaw, and O'Brien.

ROADS—Messrs. Russell, Joice, and Brandon.

SALARIES AND OFFICES—Messrs. Hayes, Keenan, and Gross.

SEWERS—Messrs. O'Brien, Sandford, and Brady.

STREETS—Messrs. Hayes, McVay and Brice.

STREET OPENINGS—Messrs. Gross, O'Brien, Russell and Fitzgerald.

TAXES—Messrs. Sandford, Cook and Riley.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS—Messrs. Repper, McVay and Houghtaltn.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—Messrs. Sandford, Murray and Fitzgerald.

The Board adopted a resolution that no Committee, except required by the Charter, should act jointly with any Aldermanic Committee, which will make the National Committees of each Board distinct.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Expression of the Brooklyn Democracy in regard to the Course of the Hon. T. C. Callicott.

A meeting of the Democracy of Brooklyn was held in the Governor's room of the City Hall last evening for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling in regard to the recent course of the Hon. T. C. Callicott, Representative in the Assembly from the Vth District.

The Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor of the City, presided, and after a brief address, in which he denounced the course of Mr. Callicott, stated that as soon as he heard of his defection he telegraphed to him to stand firm—to stand by his colors as a Democrat—and then wrote him a letter, urging him for God's sake not to depart from his party allegiance, for if he did he would be a traitor, and would meet a traitor's doom. The following letter from Mr. Callicott was received by the Mayor in answer, and read to the meeting:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor dated yesterday reaches me this morning while I am at my seat in the House, listening to the diatribes of two or three of the pets of Judge Dean, who have had his case in charge and are exasperated by his defeat. After what has occurred, no matter who is elected Speaker, he cannot be. Although when I found Fernando Wood had control of the caucus I refused to go into it, I voted steadily for Gilbert Dean without variation for more than eighty ballots. It was evident he could not be elected, for he is one of the most obnoxious men in the House. I spoke to the leaders, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Cagger and others, and told them that I could be elected and perhaps one or two others on our side, but although they believed it they could not change front for fear of Wood. Mr. Richmond told me so this morning. Secretly, the best men in the Democratic party here are pleased with the defeat of Wood's candidate.

Dean's friends have been endeavoring for some days past to make substantially the same compromise that has been made with me, but could not do it because he was so obnoxious personally. The basis in substance is, that as the House is equally divided, the Speaker shall be a Democrat, the Clerk and other elective officers Republicans, all the appointed officers (of whom there are fourteen), are to be Democrats, and the Committees are to be equally divided, one half to one side, and the other half to the other. If any more reasonable plan can be divised, I should like to know it. The whole cause of the bitterness of feeling manifested on the subject, is that those who wished to make the like compromise themselves have been disappointed. The imputation that I have been in any way false to Democratic principles is wholly untrue, and I feel assured that time will do me justice with you and others who have been misled by it. I take your advice in the same kindly spirit in which I know it has been given.

Very truly, your friend, T. C. CALLICOTT.

Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISH.

Mr. Kalbfleisch, after he had read the letter, observed, that Mr. Callicott, from his acts did not mean what he said.

Speeches were made by Hon. S. D. Morris, ex-Attorney-General Cushing, J. L. Douglass and R. S. Church, esq., in which the course of Mr. Callicott was bitterly denounced.

A Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. D. P. Barnard, J. F. Hennessy, Thos. H. Faron, James Troy and C. J. Sprague was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. They reported the following:

Whereas, The democracy of Kings County has heard with regret that one of the representatives in the Assembly from this county, Theophilus C. Callicott, elected as a Democrat, has become the Republican candidate for Speaker in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic caucus; and

Whereas, Such a course on the part of one of our representatives is calculated to produce the impression that it is the result of political corruption; and

Whereas, The only true foundation of a government of the people is in the virtue of the people and of the representatives elected to represent their will; and

Whereas, The recent election in this State was conducted purely upon principles which were well known and distinctive in their character, and that the affairs of our National Union occupied a prominent place in the canvass, and that on the part of the Democracy our motto was, the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; and

Whereas, The course of the present National Administration in the prosecution of the war shows that there can be no peace except upon the destruction of the Union and the overthrow of the sacred and reserved rights of the States and the people; and

Whereas, The Administration unless checked by a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress will, by yielding to the radical measures forced upon it by the black spirit of Abolitionism totally destroy our Union and the hope of our people for the triumph of the flag of our country; therefore

Resolved, That in the election of a Republican United States Senator at this time from this State in opposition to the voice of a majority of the people, we consider that a blow will be inflicted upon the Union and Constitution from which they may never recover.

Resolved, That the said Theophilus C. Callicott be earnestly urged to remain faithful to the people which have placed him in his present office by honestly carrying out the views of the Democratic party and by co-operating with the representatives of the party from all parts of the State in such measures as their united wisdom shall judge best for the good of our common country.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to present a copy of the action of this meeting to M