XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1863.

PETITIONS FOR REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) presented a petition in favor of the reduction of the duty on iron and steel.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented petitions in favor of a reduction of the duties on spirituous and malt liquors.

PAYMENT OF A CLAIM.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N.H.), from the Committee on Claims, presented a bill for the payment of James Alexander, for hanging the painting of the Battle of Chepultepec. He said the practice had grown up of incurring bills without any authority, leaving them to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. He was directed by the Committee to state that hereafter no such claims would be considered, unless in extraordinary cases.

THE CASE OF FRENCH LADY THOMAS.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution relative to the case of Mr. Thomas (the "French Lady") with a statement of the facts.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) called up the bill regulating the appointment of Midshipmen, the question pending on the adoption of the amendment ratifying the appointments made by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) thought it made no difference whether the amendment was adopted or not. He thought the President and Secretary had a perfect right to make these appointments.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) moved to amend the bill so that the appointments shall be made with reference to merits and qualifications, to be ascertained by examination of the candidates. Rejected.

ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

At the expiration of the morning hour the CHAIR called up the special order, viz., the bill enrolling and calling out the militia of the United States.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. COWAN (Rep., Pa.), by consent, presented a memorial protesting against the bill for the construction of an Air-Line Railroad to New-York.

NEW-MEXICO AS A STATE.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kan.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said he simply proposed to explain the bill and the reason why it was introduced. We were now engaged in a gigantic struggle for the preservation of the national life; and for twenty months we had been sending the young men of the country into the field. Those regiments had suffered much from battle and disease, until now many of the old regiments numbered no more than four hundred. We were told by the leaders of the Rebellion that they were fighting for independence, and that they would make no compromises. Therefore the folly of talking of peace and compromise was comprehended by all loyal men, and all such talk was little better than treason. This battle was to be fought out to the end, and he wanted it so fought as to crush out the Rebellion and restore the nation. He assumed that it was the duty of every good citizen to do his utmost to preserve the nation's life. Congress had the right under the Constitution to raise armies to put down insurrection, and, if necessary, it had the right to call into the service of the country every citizen, either as a volunteer or by draft.

It might never be necessary to put the bill into execution. He hoped it would not. But it was the duty of Congress to provide all necessary means to carry on this contest. The bill proposed to enroll the whole people of the country, and not merely the militia.

Mr. COWAN moved to insert Members of Congress among the persons exempted from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. WILSON hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He thought that Members of Congress and officers of the Government should be willing to serve their country in the field if necessary.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) thought the amendment would not be of much practical value, for the bill only included persons under 45, and scarcely any Senator would be included.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kansas) asked if the Senator thought any Senator would plead his age in bar.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did not know. He thought the Senator from Kansas would be quite as likely to do it as any one. He thought Members of Congress ought not to be taken away from their duties.

Mr. LANE said he had been in the service of the United States, and hoped every Senator might be in the ranks serving his country.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, Hicks, Kennedy, Lane (Ind.), Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson (Mo.)—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sumner, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wilson (Mass.)—24.

Mr. COWAN (Rep., Pa.) then moved to amend so as to exempt the Governors and members of the legislative and judiciary bodies of the several States.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) moved to amend the amendment, so as to limit it to the Governors and Judiciary of the States.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Min.) thought that the vote refusing to exempt members of Congress was most absurd and foolish. The people sent their representatives to Congress, and wanted them to stay there; and they wanted their State Legislatures to remain untouched.

Mr. CLARK said members of the Legislature in his State had volunteered, and he heard no complaint from the people, and he thought they would not complain if some were drafted.

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted—Yeas, 22; Nays, 20; and the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) moved to add to the list of exempts the only sons of widows, dependent upon them for support, which was agreed to.

Mr. COWAN offered an amendment, in effect to allow persons drafted to be exempted by paying $250, and providing that all persons failing to appear shall be tried by court-martial and fined not less than $20, or more than $300 or imprisoned one month, $20 imposed in arrears of said fine.

Mr. WILSON hoped it would not be adopted. What the Government wanted was men, not money.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the result would be that many would fail to appear, and pay the fine of $20, instead of paying $250; he thought the alternative would be better to pay the money or procure a substitute.

After this discussion the amendment was temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment requiring the President, under the call proposed in the bill, to take into account the number of men any State has furnished, and make the apportionment among the States accordingly.

Mr. COWAN thought the amendment could not be practically carried into effect without great confusion.

At 4¼ o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill for the relief of the crew of the ship Nightingale, which passed.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and the pending amendment of Mr. Collamer was adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment, which was adopted, allowing the person drafted to be exempted by procuring a substitute, or paying a sum of money, not exceeding $500, to be fixed by the Secretary of War; but, failing to appear, or procure a substitute, or pay the required sum, to be arrested and tried by court-martial.

Mr. NESMITH moved to strike out the third section, which provides for two classes of national forces—one from 18 to 30 years of age, and one from 30 to 45; the first class to be called into active service first. He wished to make the bill as simple and effective as possible.

He believed that every citizen owed an allegiance to the Government, and thought it would have been better had the Government drafted its troops from the first. He liked the bill for its directness and few exceptions. The people must put away the Democratic doctrine that their officers were amenable to them, and to be subject to strict discipline to make good soldiers.

There must be strict discipline to make a good army, and he did not think there was any objection to making Members of Congress liable to draft. He would come within the prescribed age, and was willing to do his duty or procure a substitute, and he thought if the soldiers could put up with the association, the people would not complain.

Mr. WILKINSON wanted to know if Members of Congress could be drafted.

Mr. NESMITH thought they could be; but did not know that they could be arrested.

He thought they ought not to be exempted, for, judging from the service, some Members of Congress had rendered, (the present Members, of course, excepted), he thought they might steal Richmond or capture the Southern Confederacy if it was left out over night. [Laughter.]

After further discussion the motion was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment to pay the interest on the bonds, including those stolen from the Department of the Interior, held in trust for the various tribes, was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD (Un., Tenn.) said no interest had been paid since the commencement of the war.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEES.

During the proceedings Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) replied to some remarks heretofore made by Mr. Washburne, who complained of the manner of constituting the Standing Committees, saying that the North-West had been neglected, especially as to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GROW said that, when he appointed the Committee of Ways and Means, at the commencement of Congress, three members were appointed from that section, beside the Chairmen of the Committees on Commerce, Public Lands, Post-Office, Indian Affairs, Territories, Military Affairs, and Roads and Canals; to which last the pet measure of the West—the Illinois and Michigan Canal bill—properly belonged.

The North-West had been additionally represented on Standing Committees; and the vacancies which had occurred had been filled with a due regard to the rights of the minority of the House, where six of nine members were of Republican politics. He briefly made other remarks in self-vindication. He was not ignorant of the enterprise and sterling energy of that section of the Union, and did not wish it to go out that he had dealt unjustly by them.

Mr. COX (Dem., O.) said no complaint had been made on the Opposition side of the House from the North-West, a majority of the members from which did not vote for the pet measure, as Mr. Grow had termed it.

THE SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENS Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution which, after amendment, was adopted, that after to-day the House will take a recess at 4½ until 7 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered by the members present at the hour of the recess.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, with amendments, and will be voted on to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana Election case.

Mr. MENZIES (Un., Ky.) concluded the remarks commenced by him on Friday. He discussed the legal points, and expressed the belief that, although Messrs. Hahn and Flanders were the free choice of the people, they could not be admitted unless the House had power to ratify the act fixing the day of election.

Mr. YEAMAN (Un., Ky.), while advocating the admission of the two gentlemen, maintained that the House should pass a resolution repudiating and declaring null and void the election proclamation of Military Governor Shepley.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Mass.) said it was not contested that the applicants were loyal men and elected by loyal citizens, or that the election was influenced by military dictation and control. They were citizens of the United States, subject to all the duties imposed by the Constitution and the laws, and all the corresponding rights they had before the act of Secession. He argued that that act had not dispossessed them of any of these duties and rights.

No question was taken. Adjourned.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN FRANCE.

What Manufacturers Think—Condition of the Operatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1863.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a gentleman in Europe to a friend in this country, dated January 23, 1863:

I visited yesterday, at Lille, some of the principal establishments for the manufacture of cotton, and conversed with those among the most notable persons connected with that business. The impressions resulting from this visit but go to confirm opinions expressed to you in previous communications, both as to the origin of what is called the cotton crisis and as to the exaggerated accounts of it in France.

In Lille, employing with its dependencies about 1,200,000 spindles, or a little less than one-quarter the whole number in France, every mill is in operation, and I was assured that there were no workmen out of employ. The manufacturers complained of lack of orders for their goods—that the general condition of uncertainty in their business, which they ascribed as much to the Franco-English treaty of commerce as to the American war, caused purchasers to confine their orders to the limited demand of the consumers, who, in their turn, bought much less than under normal conditions of trade.

This stagnation of business they also assumed to be, in great part, the result of speculative manufacture of cotton for years past, notably in England, and which, far in advance of the wants of consumers, had gone to glut the markets of the world—that the distress in some districts was not on account of the scarcity in cotton, they seemed to think was proven by the fact of the large stock now in Liverpool, where sales are now made mostly to speculators, to be resold again and again, and where the supply for the wants of manufacturers is kept up, and was likely to keep up from the United States for some time to come.

Indeed, taking into consideration the enormous stocks of cloths and yarns still remaining to be disposed of, the fact that the manufacture for years past had been far in advance of the wants of the consumers, it seemed to be believed that, with a certainty of a supply of over half the weekly consumption of cotton in Europe during a period of manufacturing expansion, the necessities of Europe would be supplied without the addition of a single bale from the United States. The cotton crisis, mainly caused by the overproduction of manufactures, would have come without the war, which has, in fact, not only saved many manufacturers from ruin, but made the two last years among the most prosperous they have ever known, and it will abate when the causes which have excited it shall have ceased to operate, viz.: when this surplus stock of manufactured goods shall have flown off into the natural channels of consumption, and customers again be found in the now glutted markets.

It is not the past, nor hardly the present, that distresses the manufacturers. Their concern is on account of the future, and it seemed to me that their greatest distress would be, not in the continued shutting off of the cotton supply from the United States, but in its being again restored. "Are you really anxious for peace and an opening of the cotton ports?" said I to one of the most prominent manufacturers of Lille. "As a man, yes; as a manufacturer, no;" was his reply; "the throwing into the markets of the world a couple of millions of bales of cotton would cause immense and widespread perturbation and disaster. The same speculative spirit which has now stimulated a rise in cotton beyond its value, would equally exaggerate in a contrary sense this supply—the result would be a panic, a prodigious fall in the prices of goods, and ruin to manufacturers and merchants holding large stocks of goods."

The district of which Lille is the center, is mainly employed in the production of the finer yarns or tissues, in which labor enters for much the largest proportion of the cost. The price of cotton has therefore less influence in these manufactories than in Rouen, where the coarser fabrics for ordinary consumption are manufactured.

The department of the North, of which it is the capital, is largely engaged also in the manufacture of linen and woolen goods. These industries, in which the raw material is, in great part, of French production, are now very flourishing, having received great stimulus by the high price of cotton, causing, to a considerable extent, fabrics of this material wholly or in part to be replaced by the former.

It would thus appear that the Department of the Seine Inferieure, of which Rouen is the center, is the only one where there is real distress among the working classes of the cotton districts; and there its causes seem to be generally misstated and its extent exaggerated. It has become too much the fashion to ascribe every misfortune touching the public or private purse to the American war; and in France, I can comprehend that this reiterated charge to our door of all the suffering of the people has a motive in the desire to remove from the shoulders of the Government the responsibility for perturbations in trade and manufactures which might be proved to be due in a great part to the commercial revolution caused by the late treaty of commerce with England.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last night T. W. Coleman, a German, went into the liquor store No. 172 First avenue, and fell down, expiring almost immediately.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1863.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GASON—A bill to amend the act to Incorporate Companies formed to Navigate the Lakes and Rivers and allow them to increase or diminish the number of their Directors.

By Mr. TOBEY—A bill to provide for the election of two Town Officers for each town in the State.

By Mr. LOW—A bill to provide for the appointment of receivers for manufacturing companies in case of insolvency.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution requiring the Committee on the Militia and Public Defense to ascertain and report the number of men enlisted and furnished from the State, the terms for which they are enlisted, and the number now in the service of the United States; the number whose terms of enlistments will expire previous to the next meeting of the Legislature, and recommend some feasible plan for supplying any deficiency which may exist in the quota required of a State, and for supplying the places of the volunteers whose terms of service expire shortly.

The following bills went through the Committee of the Whole, and were ordered on their third reading: One bill making appropriations to support the common schools, and another bill to amend the United States Deposit Fund law.

The bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General, to hold in custody the trust funds now held by any court or county treasurer, was taken up.

Mr. GANSON moved an amendment fixing the interest to be paid by the State on moneys deposited with the Receiver-General at 3 or 4 per cent.

A long debate ensued. The Committee rose, and, without taking any vote, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 4.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, on a question of privilege, states that a few days ago he received a petition for the restoration of Slavery in New-York. Being a firm believer in the sacred right of petition, he had presented the same. He desired it to be understood that he did not favor every bill and petition he might present.

The following bills were noticed for introduction:

Mr. DEAN, to increase the fees of notaries public, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other officers in proportion to the expansion of currency; also in relation to the Havre Steamship Company, to prevent the extortion of fees from them by harbor masters.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

T. C. FIELDS—To incorporate a Society for the Protection of Destitute Children in New-York.

A. SMITH—To legalize the ordinance of the City of New-York, granting permission to Messrs. O'Keefe and Duryea to change their stage route.

Mr. DEAN in relation to military fines. It creates an office in each county as Collector of Military Fines, who has the sole power to receive and collect fines, to be appointed by the Governor of the State. It authorizes the collection from every person subject to military duty $1 fine for neglect to attend the annual parade. No property is exempt from execution. Parents and guardians are responsible for minors.

Mr. ROGERS—To authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to lay a track on the following route: Through Pearl street to Burling slip; through Burling slip to South street; through Pearl from Burling slip to Wall; through Wall to South, thence to Peck slip; also, from its road in the Bowery through Canal street to Broadway; also, from their track in the Second avenue through Seventy-second street to the east side of Fifth avenue; also, from the track on the Second avenue through Sixty-sixth street to First avenue, and to Twenty-third street.

Mr. LOUTREL—To amend the law of divorce—granting divorce for adultery, desertion for ten years, and any separation without communication for ten years.

Mr. SKINNER—For the relief of persons whose lands have been taken for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, but who neglected to file claims.

SAXTON SMITH offered the following:

Whereas, Reports are in circulation that gross frauds have been committed or contemplated in the sale of the Gansevoort property, in the City of New-York, to James B. Taylor, *Wherefore*, the Controller has notified the Common Council of the said city that the title of said property is defective, and the proposed repurchase by the city of New-York of said property is void and fraudulent.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate all the matters connected with the sale and proposed repurchase of said property, and the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Laid over. Adjourned.

The Newspaper and Book Publishers.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

There was a large attendance of newspaper proprietors and book publishers before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations to-day, to urge the importance of memorializing Congress for relief against the paper-makers' monopoly. It was shown that the cost of school books alone was five millions of dollars annually, and that this combination of paper manufacturers added thereto full twenty per cent, which was a serious tax on the majority of parents; also, that nearly all the religious publications, weekly newspapers, and books heretofore published for the people would be compelled to suspend entirely or be greatly restricted in their usefulness. The daily papers would also be compelled to further advance their price.

The publishers closed their case by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the welfare of the community, as well as the diffusion of education and general intelligence, call for the adoption of some measure which shall cheapen the cost of paper and prevent any combination of wealth or of interest to keep up the value of the article at so high a point, as to inflict a severe tax upon education and the dissemination of information generally among the people.

Resolved, That so far as regards the protection of capital and industry, the book and newspaper publishing business, employing vastly more of capital and labor than the production of the raw material, is entitled to the highest consideration.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for an amendment of the tariff, which shall reduce the duty on imported paper from 35 to 5 per cent, or as near thereto as may be deemed practicable and expedient.

Governor Curtin and Secretary Seward.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The assertion that Gov. Curtin is concerned in arrangements for forming a new party, are entirely without foundation. During his visit to Washington he had no conversation with Mr. Seward, or any other person, on such a subject.

Trial of Charles Lewis.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The trial of Charles Lewis, for the murder of James Rowand at Princeton on the night of the 13th of November, has closed its seventh day. The evidence of the prosecution is all in, and the State rested the case this evening. The defence will open to-morrow. The defence has no witnesses.

A British Schooner Wrecked.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The British schooner Rouser, St. John's, N. B., for Boston, was totally wrecked on Whale's Back, Portsmouth, yesterday. The crew are supposed to be lost.

Business Notices.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

PEARL MOTTLED SOAP IS THE BEST and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

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BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes de Visite, $2 per dozen; Duplicates, $1 50. All Negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, 152 Chatham-st., N. Y.

EIGHT CARTES DE VISITE FOR $1, At TAIT'S, Corner Courtlandt and Greenwich-sts.

TEN THOUSAND DOZEN NECKTIES, at Retail. 25 cent Ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent Ties at 25 cents. 40 cent Ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent Ties at 50 cents. Gents' Fine Linen Collars 15 cents, best made at 20. J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

THE CELEBRATED CRAIG MICROSCOPE will be sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade. Address HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by FOWLER & WELLS, 308; C. SHEPARD, 308; LOW, 623; McFARLAND, 357; CHAS. LEMBKE, under Barnum's Museum.

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who often overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the Soldier, exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket, to be taken as occasion requires.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."

Prof. EDWARD NORTH, Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

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"Too favorably known to need commendation."

HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"Contain no Opium, nor anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

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"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."

Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New-York.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease" T. DUCHARME, Chorister, French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are Imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES, HIGHEST PREMIUM. International Exhibition, London, 1862. Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends Ladies.

SUIT'S KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY, for sale by EVERY DRUGGIST AND GROCER in New-York after Feb. 14, 1863.

MARRIED.

SEELY—BOLTWOOD—At Lawrence, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 12, by the Rev C. M. Cordley, *Prof.* Charles A. Seely to Miss Caroline A. Boltwood.

DIED.

ANDREWS — On Sunday night, Feb. 15, at the St. Denis Hotel, Thomas Andrews of this city, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Thomas's Church, Broadway, this day (Tuesday), at 12 m., without further invitation.

BARROWS—In Mansfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, Dan Barrows, esq., in the 83d year of his age.

CAMMANN—On Saturday, Feb. 14, at his residence, at Fordham, George P. Cammann, M. D., in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. John's Chapel, Hudson Square, New-York, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice. The members of the Academy of Medicine, and the fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, are also invited to attend.

COMSTOCK—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N.Y., on Saturday, Feb. 14, George Lane, son of John D. and Ceda M. Comstock, aged 3 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, in New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p m. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DAVIDS—On Monday, Feb. 16, at his late residence, No. 65 Morton street, William Davids, aged 60 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to White Plains on Wednesday morning by the 10½ train.

FISHER—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, Jane E., widow of James Fisher, jr., and daughter of the late Henry Sillcocks of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 17th, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, James H. Sillcocks, esq., Bayard street, New-Brunswick, without further invitation. Trains leave New-York at 10 and 12 o'clock; return at 2½ and 6 o'clock.

HILL—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 16, Crissie A., wife of William H. Hill, in the 24th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cutchogue, Long Island, for interment.

MARSHALL—On Saturday, Feb. 14, Aquilla B. Marshall, aged 32 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, 17th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. C. Bunn, No. 166 West Forty-second street.

MILLS—On Sunday morning, Feb. 15, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. Drake Mills.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Spring, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MILLER—On Sunday, Feb. 15, Matthew S. Miller, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St Mary's Church, Lawrence street, Manhattanville, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAY—Of diphtheria, on Monday, Feb. 16, Theodore Janncey, son of James E. and Mary C. Ray, aged 9 months and 14 days.

PETTIT—At Manhattanville, on Monday, Feb. 16, James B., youngest son of James B. and Elenor A. Pettit, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days, of water on the brain.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his father, Tenth avenue, between One-hundred-and-thirtieth and One-hundred-and-thirty-first streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RUSHWORTH—On Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862, William Ripley, son of David Rushworth, at the residence of his father, Higher Ardwick, Manchester, England.

TRAVIS—At Peekskill, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, Capt. John L. Travis, aged 49 years.

Special Notices.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Committee will be held at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman pro tem.
GEORGE W. JAQUES, Secretary pro tem.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.—The Members elected to this Committee are requested to meet for Organization, pursuant to adjournment, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman pro tem.
GEORGE W. JAQUES, Secretary pro tem.

King's County Republican General Committee.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1863.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Committee room, No. 9 Court-st. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.
WM. HUNT, Chairman.
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, ISAAC B. CHANE } Secretaries.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher's First Lecture before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1863, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. SUBJECT: "TWO THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON." Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, and the Book and Music Stores. THREE HUNDRED RESERVED SEATS, Sold only at the Library, Astor-place, and SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st. Price, 50 cents.

New-York Historical Society.—A Special Meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock.

The Librarian will read a paper by the late GEORGE H. McWHORTER of Oswego, entitled "Recollections of the Period of the Declaration of Independence."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute will meet at its rooms, in the Cooper Union building THIS DAY (Tuesday), February 17, at 1½ o'clock p. m. Subject: "Preparation of Hot-Beds." The meetings of this Club are open to the public.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

Pastoral Visit.—The friends of the Rev. RALPH HOYT will hold a PASTORAL VISIT at the Parsonage, in 54th-st., between the 2d and 3d-ave., THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, 17th inst. The assistance of all who feel interested in sustaining the Rector of the Free church of the Good Shepherd in his arduous and important work is earnestly solicited. Those who cannot personally attend are requested to respond by some token of their favor, directed to the Parsonage or to the undersigned.
R. BLOOMFIELD BOYD, Secretary, No. 244 East 10th-st.

Frederick Douglass will Lecture in Bridge-st. A. M. E. Church, between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av. (Rev. R. H. Cain, Pastor), THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "The Black Man and the War." Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of said Church.

The Amateur Musical Entertainment which was to have taken place at No. 1 West 47th-st., This (Tuesday) Evening, Feb. 17, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY EVENING next, Feb. 21, at Irving Hall. Tuesday evening tickets will be received. An extra number of tickets are in the possession of those ladies in whose hands they were at first placed.

The Institute of Reward has the pleasure to announce that Mr. OSCANYAN has kindly volunteered to deliver his lecture on "The Women of Turkey," in behalf of the ORPHANS OF OUR SOLDIERS. The public in general and the large number who could not obtain admittance last Wednesday, will now have double incentive to attend this unique and interesting lecture, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at the Cooper Institute. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

N. B. As the reserved seats are already being rapidly disposed of, those who desire to obtain them must apply immediately, at DEVOE'S EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 13 Cooper Union Building; Crowen's Bookstore, Broadway, cor. 4th-st., or Fowler & Wells's, No. 308 Broadway. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock p. m., and will be fully illustrated.

What shall be Done with the Negro?—The Anniversary of the NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the President, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, and other eminent speakers. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the Emancipated Negro, so vitally connected with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion.
C. C. LEIGH, F. G. SHAW, WM. A. BUTLER, } Committee.

Washington's Birthday Celebration.—ORATION.—"Our Country—Its Martyrs and their Reward," by Rev. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., at Clinton Hall, Feb. 23, 1863, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Admittance, 25 cents.

Ready on Wednesday:
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
A DOUBLE PAGE.
A DOUBLE PAGE.
A STARTLING PICTURE.
A STARTLING PICTURE.
MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS,
MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS,
LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!
STAND FROM UNDER.
STAND FROM UNDER.
DIFFUSIONIST IN COUNCIL.
DIFFUSIONIST IN COUNCIL.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS will also contain
A DOUBLE-PAGE PICTURE,
THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS and MASQUERADE BALL given by the ARION SOCIETY, at Niblo's, on Wednesday night, Feb. 11.
NARROW ESCAPE of Gen. CORCORAN and Col. SPEAR at Blackwater, Va.
AND MANY OTHER INTERESTING PICTURES, ALL IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
READY ON WEDNESDAY.
To be had of all Newsdealers.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, General Agent.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physician having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success.

Remember, Dr. SCHENCK'S rooms in this city are at No. 32 BOND-ST., where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the DOCTOR is there or not.

CONRAD FOX, No. 31 BARCLAY-ST., is WHOLESALE AGENT FOR NEW-YORK.

United States Sanitary Commission.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Jan. 16:

Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. A., by D. Hitchcock	$20 00
Citizens of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands	1,200 00
The Hon. Milton S. Latham, California	250 00
Chas. Astor Bristed (additional)	100 00
Friends, by W. P. P. (additional)	50 00
New-Albany, Indiana, Branch Commission, by D. Snerilly, Treasurer. (Omitted in former acknowledgment)	500 00
San Joaquin Relief Society, by H. B. Underhill, Secretary, Stockton	730 00
Citizens of Oregon, by the Hon. Amory Holbrook	1,384 19
Citizens of Vermont, by Wm. H. Hadley	104 30
Andrew Boardman	20 00
Frederick Marquand	50 00
Mrs. Wm. B. Astor	100 00
Philo P. Stewart, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	25 00
The Rev. Chas. Redmond, Troy, through Mr. W. E. Hagan	5 00
Dr. T. W. Blatchford, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	5 00
Cash, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	5 00
Cash, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	5 00
A. Cary, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	2 00
Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury (additional)	100 00
Citizens of Santa Clara township, by Jas. H. Morgan, St. Clara, Cal	2,022 62
Citizens of San Francisco and interior towns, by James Otis, Treasurer	20,000 00
Alex. T. Moore	20 00
Henry S. Hallet	50 00
Hallet & Carman (additional)	100 00
American Citizens, Honolulu, by Messrs. Alex'r J. Cartwright, Chas. R. Bishop, B. F. Snow, E. O. Hall, and Sherman Peck, Committee	1,189 00
Citizens of Ormsby County, Nevada Territory, by W. Stewart, Treasurer, Carson City	4,000 00
Thomas McConnell