POLITICAL.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT.—Certain eminent "Conservative" leaders are constantly proclaiming their loyalty to the Government, while they as vehemently damn the Administration. This is only another covert dodge to divide the North, and weaken its hands against the Rebellion. The distinction between the Government and the Administration is not very obvious to common minds; but these superfine patriots claim that they may be sound supporters of the former, while they oppose every act of the latter. Like Col. Ethan Spike of the State of Maine, who, in a close canvass which hinged on the liquor law, announced himself as in favor of the Maine Law, but against its enforcement, they are in favor of the Government, but against the exercise of its functions. But the heresy is even older yet. In 1794 Washington was roundly denounced by the sympathizers with the insurgents for sending a military force to quell the Whisky Rebellion. They drew a nice distinction between the Administration and the Government, and claimed to be in favor of the latter while they were overthrowing the former. Washington exposed and denounced this manifest heresy. He wrote to the Governor of Virginia that to foster a "want of confidence in the Administration," at such a time, was to breed "jealousy and distrust of the Government." This was Washington's view of the matter. He saw no distinction between the Administration and Government. But then Washington was not a patriot of the Copperhead species.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature is occupied in the discussion of the majority, minority and individual reports and resolutions on the relations of the State of Kentucky to the Federal Government, the Emancipation Proclamation being very generally condemned by the "Union men," while the "Conservatives" censure the Administration for its alleged violations of the Constitution. Some of the reports and protests introduced by the more violent amount to a positive impeachment. Of course there is very little said in reprobation of Jeff. Davis and his despotism, nor of the doings of John Morgan & Co. One of the bolder Union members, Mr. Hecter, on the 10th inst. presented the following satire on the sort of legislation which has been in vogue during the present session:

Whereas, this Legislature on the 7th inst. passed a resolution appointing a Commissioner to repair to Washington City to arrange with the Government for the payment of tolls on the turnpike roads in the northern part of Kentucky; and whereas, the turnpike roads in the southern part of Kentucky have been used and greatly damaged by the armies of the Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Commissioner be required to visit also the city of Richmond, and demand of King Davis compensation for the use of said roads, and he be required to urge the said Davis to pay for bridges burned on said roads.

A Commission has been appointed to attend the Peace Convention on the 18th prox. The Hon. Nat. Wolfe, and Col. Harney of *The Louisville Democrat*, are mentioned, among others, as Anti-Emancipation candidates for Governor of Kentucky.

ILLINOIS.—The Peace Resolutions in the Illinois Legislature last week passed the House, 52 to 23, but were killed in the Senate, two Democrats voting with the Republicans to sustain the manhood of the State. Unless the Senate recede, Illinois will not be represented in the Northern Secession Convention at Louisville. At the worst, not more than five States, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and New-Jersey will disgrace themselves by joining in the traitorous movement. Cheering Union meetings are being held in nearly every county of Illinois, and the reaction against the copperheads has already begun. The bill ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pledging non-interference with Slavery in the States, has passed both houses.

MICHIGAN.—In the Legislature resolutions, relative to the relations of the State to the Federal Government, and against negro regiments, are under discussion. On Wednesday last the Democrats, in State Convention at Detroit,

Resolved, That, while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpation of the Administration and encroachments of Abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of Secession as a move warranted by the Constitution, and dear to every active friend of the security and perpetuity of our Government, and the peace and liberty of the people.

MISSOURI.—The value of negro property is rapidly declining in Missouri, in view of the imminence of Emancipation. At a public vendue recently at Jefferson City, able-bodied black bodies with human souls in them, sold, without warrant against running away, at $10 a head.

During the Senatorial contest which has just come to an abortive termination, Mr. Brockmeyer last week made a speech of which, as it bits off the partisans of the several candidates admirably, we append an outline:

Mr. BROCKMEYER—I do not rise, Sir, for the purpose of making a speech. I only desire to address a few words in favor of my particular candidate. Sir, when I look abroad and see the devastated condition of Missouri—when I listen to the wails of the widow and the shrieks of the orphan—when I behold the watery elements of slow and lovelessly running down hill, I feel at once the necessity—the pur-amount necessity—of electing my particular candidate for United States Senator. [Laughter.] When I look at the patriots on my right and the patriots on my left; when I think of the sacrifices labors, they have performed in vindicating the great Constitution of my country, I am at once convinced of the paramount necessity of electing my particular candidate. [Loud laughter.] Sir, when I reflect that trees will grow in the forest, that rocks will rest immediately on the hills, and that pigs will invariably squeal when hungry, I am more than ever convinced of the par-amount necessity of electing my particular candidate. [Roars of laughter.] Gentlemen, when I look around on the terrible war that is devastating the whole nation; when I see the people groaning beneath their burden of taxation; when I see want, suffering, starvation, even, stalking through the land; when I see the people's interests disregarded, and non-union legislators manifesting their very high appreciation of the banking interest of the State of Missouri by their actions—there it is, Sir, more than ever, that I have a resulting sense of the par-amount necessity of electing my particular candidate. [Renewed laughter.] Oh gentlemen, how can you, how dare you tritter away your time in this way! When you return to your constituents, then you will realize the great blunder you have committed in having failed to elect my particular candidate. It has not been my design to throw a firebrand in the way of harmonizing the great emancipation party. I have at all times and under all circumstances counselled conciliation, compromise, compromise—everything for the sake—of electing my particular candidate. [Laughter.] I beseech you, gentlemen, to remember that we are reclining on cushy beds and cushioned chairs, receiving $3 per day and public documents, while thousands of orphans throughout the country to-day are unprotected from the chilling blast of Winter; I beseech you to remember the great interests that are at stake; consider the blood expense of the mighty State of Missouri—her great agricultural resources, her mineral wealth, and the tremendous talent muscle that she possesses, only waiting to be developed preparatory to knocking aside all competitors in the great race of progress and civilization—consider all this, I beseech you. Calmly, soberly, dispassionately reflect; then wise, that miles are stubborn, and that pigs are will kick, and wheel into line, strike shoulder to shoulder, and resolve that you will see, that you do see the great and paramount necessity of electing my particular candidate. [Loud laughter.]

INDIANA.—On the 13th, Gen. Kimball, still suffering from wounds received at Murfreesboro, was publicly received in both Houses of the Legislature, and, in response to an address of the presiding officer, said, he hoped to be able to carry back to the army the assurance that the soldiers would be supported by the Legislature. The resolutions against arming negroes have been hotly debated, but a vote has not yet been reached. From the Murfreesboro Volunteers, the Legislature has received a most stinging rebuke, denouncing its subservicny to the Rebels. After a sharp debate, the protest of the soldiers was ordered to be printed. But the still more caustic resolutions of the 66th and 93d Regiments, from Corinth, were ordered to be returned, as too insulting to be received.

During the discussion, Senator Cobb admitted the existence of a secret order inside of the Democratic organization, but denied that he was a member. He said he knew of its existence, but that all charges that it was designed to demoralize the army and aid deserters, were false.

An attempt is being made to strip Gov. Morton, who is a thorn in the side of the traitors, of his powers as the Executive of the State. By this proposition, the Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General of State are to compose a Board, and the signatures of a majority of them are to give to make valid any executive document or order. This makes them the Executive authority of Indiana.

The Republicans will hold a State Mass Convention on the 26th.

OHIO.—The Copperheads get very little comfort from the soldiers in the field. On the 12th instant, an earnest and enthusiastic meeting of Ohio officers was held at Murfreesboro, for the purpose of taking some measures to show the sentiments that exist in this army in regard to the prosecution of the war, the adoption of dishonorable compromises, and the incipient treason which has developed itself in the North. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and a Committee was appointed to draft an address to be presented to all the Ohio regiments for their adoption or rejection. The following persons constituted the Committee: Col. W. B. Walker, 71st; Col. E. H. Phelps, 38th; Col. J. M. Connell, 17th, and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Lester, 17th Ohio. Col. Connell, a life-long Democrat, drew up the resolutions, which were heartily indorsed by all members of the Committee, both Democrats and Republicans. It has already been presented to a dozen regiments, who have adopted it without a dissenting voice. The cheers with which the address was received by the Ohio regiments would have sent a thrill of joy to the heart of every loyal man in the country. The address is an uncompromising Union document. It affirms that treason can only be suppressed by force of arms, and denounces the Peace movement in unmeasured terms. It says:

Your enemies ask for no cessation of hostilities. Shame upon you to now anticipate them. Shame. Spare your sympathies for miserable traitors, justly confined in prisons at home, and give them to your friends, your relatives, your brothers, who are sacrificing their lives, their all for you on many a bloody battle-field. If some miserable demagogues among you must vomit forth their treason, let them keep it at home. We want none of their vile letters, speeches or papers here. We know for what we engaged in an Abolition war. We have sunk all party considerations in devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever names unholy traitors may apply to us, we will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us God.

Cox, Vallandigham & Co. will do well to improve their opportunity now, for we doubt if their chances of election will be quite so flourishing after the Buckeye soldier boys get home.

Resolutions were offered in the House on the 12th condemning the Abolition policy of the Administration, which were promptly tabled by a large majority.

The Columbus City Fact says:

It is rumored that Gen. Schenck is likely to resign his seat in the next Congress. He only consented to run with the expectation that the war would be over before Congress should meet. That now appearing impossible, Gen. Schenck is unwilling to leave the army to enter into civil life while war is in progress. It is feared that this will assure to Vallandigham the succession, and it is scarcely probable that any other Republican can be elected in that district.

NEW-YORK.—A meeting of Democratic Congressmen elect has been called at the city of New-York, on the 8th prox., under the auspices of Wood, Brooks & Co., to consider the state of the nation.

RESULT OF TOWN MEETINGS.—Chemung—Veteran, 11 Owen, Republican Union, 1. Tioga, Henry Baker; Southport, Edmund Miller; Chemung, 6, W. Buck; Big Flats, W. A. Tuttle; Horseheads, Daniel Bennett; Erin, Alexander Peirce; Baldwin, R. Cassida; Van Etten, Jacob Spencerwood, Independent, 8. Last year, Democrats 7, Republicans 1. One town to hear from.

Yates—Rep. Union, 6; Dem. 4. Last year, Rep. Union, 9; Dem. 5.

Franklin—Bangor, Isaac Delong; Bellmont, Erastus Meade; Brandon, Henry Wellman; Dickinson, William Dawson; Fort Covington, James W. Kimball; Malone, William Wallace King.—Rep. Union, 6. Somerset, Jacob G. Reynolds; Brighton, A. A. Smith; Burke, Orson Rasman; Castetegay, Abel H. Miller; Constable, Alexander Booher; Duane, William C. Duane; Franklin, George Trembler; Harrietstown, —— Blood; Moira, L. A. Burnham; Westville, Chas. N. Johnson. Democrats, 10.—Last year, Republican Union, 10; Democrats, 6.

Otsego—Burlington, E. C. Thompson, 34 m.; Butternuts, George M. Hollister; Exeter, David W. Patrick, 120 m.; Laurens, Wm. Comstock, 13 m.; Morris, Jonathan M. Lull, 28 m.; Oneonta, Stephen Parish; Otego, probably; Pittsfield, —— Hurlbut, 7 m.; Plainfield, probably; Richfield, Alvin B. Loree, 53 m.; Roseboom, Isaac Seafer, 54 m. Rep. Union, 11.

Cherry Valley, James Young, 124 m.; Decatur, Gibson Harlwell, 9 m.; Edmeston, William M. Spencer, 14 m.; Hartwick, Epa Swartwout, 34 m.; Maryland, John R. Boyce, 77 m.; Middlefield, Wm. H. Ely, 216 m.; Milford, Wm. R. Hardy, 78 m.; New Lisbon, Robert B. Hume, 8 m.; Otego, 15 m.; Oneonta, 117 m.; Springfield, Daniel Stalkins, 150 m.; Cadella, Probably, —— Wheeler; Otego, Geo. Young, 44 m.; Worcester, Geo. Decker, 84 m.—Democrats 13.

Last year, Republican Union 14; Democrats 10. The Republicans lose Edmeston, Hartwick, Milford, Otego, and Worcester, and gain Burlington and probably Otego. In Edmeston they carry everything except supervisor and Collector.

Richmond—Chatham, —— Gardiner, 120 maj.; City, Middletown, —— Devil, 276 maj.; North-fd, Peter C. Ludorge, 121 maj.; Southfield, —— Reddy, 105 maj. Democrats 4.

Westfield—A. A. Cole, 10 maj.; Opposition (Anti-Payers) 1. Last Year, Union 5; Democrats 2.

St. Lawrence (as far as heard from)—Canton, M. D. Packard, 157 maj.; Potsdam, George D. Hastings; Depeyster, John H. Chapman; Gouverneur, J. Foster, jr., 259 maj.; Hermon, W. E. Tanner; Lisbon, —— A. A. Sharon, no opp.; Macomb, D. H. Woodworth; Russell, W. H. Read; Massena, G. B. Andrews; Morristown, H. Hooker; Pierrepont, A. Underman, 261 maj.; Rossie, I. H. Church; Stockholm, H. Hulburt; Waddington, Walter Wilson—Republican Union, 18. Norfolk, J. H. Brainerd; Oswegatchie, W. J. Averill, 78 maj.—Democrats 3.

Judge Low's Resolutions.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1863.

Inclosed I send copy of a series of resolutions introduced by Judge Low of the Senate, as an introduction to his speech on the Governor's Message, and taking issue with the Governor as to the causes of the war. These resolutions have an important bearing on the question as to how the Rebellion should be treated. They accord substantially with the views of Gen. Butler, as expressed in the speech made by him at Lowell.

In the admirable speech of Judge Low, following the introduction of these resolutions, and sustaining them in opposition to the Governor's theory as to the causes of the war, the Senator completely demolishes the assumption that the Rebellion originated from any fault of the North. On the contrary, he shows clearly, by recitals from the records of treason, that the conspirators plotted the treason years ago, in order to get rid of the democratic principle in Southern political institutions. The arguments of the Judge were so convincing and unanswerable that no Senator dared to take issue. Republicans as well as Democrats seemed surprised at this new phase of the atrocities of the Rebellion, and many stood aghast at the picture drawn from this inside view of the Southern conspiracy. Only a few Senatorial votes ventured to lisp a negative on the passage of the resolutions.

This is the first declaration emanating from a legislative body that embraces the true theory of the Rebellion. These resolutions, and the speech of Judge Low, contain the very information which the public need. They go to the foundation of the conspiracy and disclose its secret motives. While they lay bare the atrocity of the secret, impelling motives that led the traitors into rebellion, they sweep away the false pretenses that have been employed to delude so much of the non-slaveholding population South, and so many of our countrymen of the North. Who of us supposed at the commencement of this war that the spirits who inaugurated the rebellion were intent on overthrowing Democracy in the South? Who, at the beginning of the war, supposed that these traitors were in alliance with the despotisms of Europe to prostrate the cherished rights of the masses of our own native born fellow-citizens of the South? Well might we exclaim—Slavery, indeed thou art a monster.

We ought to feel proud that these resolutions are sent forth from the Legislature of the great State of New-York. With what joy will they thrill the hearts of the loyal Unionists of the South; and with what ecstacy will they be hailed as the harbinger of sympathy and devotion of the great North to their cause. The down-trodden masses of the South may now say: "Heaven be praised—we have more friends in the North than the traitors!"

* * * *

Whereas, The political influences now controlling the Rebellion have defined their motives and positions by announcing that "Slavery and Democracy are incompatible," and that they are "irreconcilable antagonisms;" and, *Whereas*, also, it now plainly appears that the Slaveholders' Rebellion originated in a conspiracy against the principles of free government, as well as against the national unity; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that it has become a question for the American people, as well as for the advocates of liberal government everywhere, whether Slavery shall perish or the principles of free government be overthrown and prostrated.

Resolved, That free government in the South had nearly ceased to exist previous to the inauguration of open rebellion; that in the execrable practice of duelling, civil liberty had been stricken down, and public opinion had become the result of regulation by murder; that the management of the incidents of that rebellion has been a mere continuation of an execrable system of conduct inaugurated by slaveholding traitors who had long plotted the overthrow of free government in the South.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people of all the States free Republican government; that this is the sine qua non of our whole political system and the highest object of our fundamental law; that there is no reserved power by the States or incident of State sovereignty that has or can have acknowledged existence in opposition to this fundamental guaranty; that, in maintaining this guaranty of free government against all antagonisms, we maintain the Constitution as it was, as it is, and as it should be.

Resolved, That the despicable sympathy expressed by political circles in Europe in favor of the overthrow of democratic government in the United States is precisely what the American people had a right to expect; that the expression of sympathy by the masses of Europe in favor of maintaining our free Government against the acknowledged antagonism of Slavery is also what we had a right to expect; but that any portion of our free countrymen of the North should have joined the coalition between traitors and European despotisms, to overturn the national unity, is what no patriot in our country had any right to expect.

Resolved, That we hereby absolve ourselves from allegiance to all party, excepting that great party of American freemen who are determined to stand by the question of national unity and free Government. To this great party we cordially tender the hand of fellowship and unity. We call upon the people of this great State to stand by this cause with one accord, and to maintain it with all their might, and power, and means, and credit, and to exhibit no hesitation or faltering until this cause is made triumphant.

Resolved, further, That we call upon the Legislatures of the loyal States of this Union, upon Congress and upon the President of the United States, and invite them, clearly and distinctly to present to their countrymen, North and South, the great issue between free government on the one hand and the antagonism of Slavery set up by the conspirators against free government on the other—that we not only believe, but know with moral certainty, that when this question is well and definitely understood by the masses it will bring into political affiliation and unity the free labor force of the whole Union.

Resolved, That as the representatives of the people of New-York, we send the tender regards of our whole people to the brave men composing the Army and Navy of the Union—that while we cherish their names and brave deeds in affectionate remembrance, we pledge to them the firm and vigorous support of our people in every way and form possible, to make support available. It is theirs, through patriotic bravery, to achieve success; it is ours, as their grateful countrymen to honor them for it.

CITY ITEMS.

A special meeting of the Historical Society will be held this evening, when a paper will be read by Mr. George H. McWhorter of Oswego, entitled "Recollections of the Period of the Declaration of Independence."

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP GOLDEN CITY.—This noble specimen of American naval architecture, constructed by W. H. Webb of this city, is now lying at the docks of the Novelty Works, receiving her machinery and having her interior fitted up. She is intended for the Pacific passenger trade and will run between Panama and San Francisco. For this especial service she has been designed with great care under the superintendence of Capt. William Skiddy. The length of the Golden City is 340 feet, breadth of beam 45 feet, tonnage 3,500 tuns. The model is beautiful. We think she will be a very fast vessel.

The interior is designed with great skill and care for the comfort of passengers, and with a keen perception of the beautiful. Under her deck will be very roomy, and not cut up with bandbox saloons, like most of our large ocean steamships, and her upper and main saloons will be large, and far more splendid than those of any vessel afloat; they will accommodate some 1,500 to 2,000 passengers.

For securing proper ventilation, the state-rooms will be very large, and lattice work will be secured in every available position, to insure a full and free circulation of air in all the apartments. The machinery of the "Golden City" is now being fitted up at the Novelty Works under the direction and superintendence of Wm. Vanderbilt, Chief Engineer of this line of steamers. The following are the dimensions of her engine, boilers, &c.:

VERTICAL BEAM ENGINE.

Diameter of cylinder, inches	105
Stroke of piston, feet	12
Diameter of piston rod, inches	11½
Diameter of crank-pin journal, inches	14
Length of crank-pin journal, inches	16
Diameter of beam-center journals, inches	15½
Length of beam-center journals, inches	24
Diameter of water-wheel outside of buckets, feet	49
Length of buckets, feet	18
Width of buckets, inches	24
Diameter of water-wheel shaft journal, inches	22
Length of water-wheel shaft journal, inches	30
Supplied with Sewell's surface condenser, fitted with 3,500 brass tubes, 9 feet long, the condensing of which equals, square feet	8,000

She is supplied with four of Martin's horizontal tubular boilers, placed in a nest, the dimensions of which are:

Diameter of face	20 ft. 4 ins.
Depth	11 ft. 6 ins.
Height	11 ft. 6 ins.
Diameter of smoke pipe	10 ft. 6 ins.

Each boiler has five furnaces.

Fire surface in each boiler equal to	3,379 sq. ft.
Grate surface in each boiler equal to	120 sq. ft.

It will be noticed that the engine is to be furnished with Sewell's surface condenser, so that fresh water will be fed into the boilers. This condenser is very similar to some others now in use. The only difference is that the tube joints are secured by vulcanized India-rubber thimble rings, put on by hydrostatic pressure; they permit the joints to play without breaking or causing leakage. The water for refrigeration passes through the tubes of the condenser, and the steam is exhausted on the outside among the tubes. This condenser is almost exclusively used in the United States Navy.

DOINGS OF DEATH.—According to the report of the City Inspector for the week ending the 16th inst., 493 deaths occurred in this city. Of the deceased, 118 were men, 101 women, 136 boys, and 138 girls.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. HALL.—On Saturday evening, Capt. John Hall, Superintendent of the Ship-News Department of the Associated Press, was presented with an elegant testimonial by the employees at the Ship-News Office. The gift presents a fine piece of penmanship. The vignette, adorned with the national emblem, anchor and chain, and surrounded by a wreath, contains a true likeness of the Capt. In the center is expressed the sentiments of the donors, while the whole is encircled by a cable chain, which at the lower part of the testimonial inclosses a view of New-York Bay and vicinity, with the new yacht approaching an inward-bound vessel after intelligence for the Associated Press.

EXHUMATION OF THE DEAD.—The proposition of the Trustees of the Madison avenue Baptist Church, to exhume and remove the remains deposited in the burial ground corner of Wooster and Amity streets, called together a large number of persons yesterday, who met in that churchyard, to give directions respecting the removal of the remains of their relatives and friends. There are about 250 head stones in the yard, but that is not a fair indication of the number of bodies buried there, since some of the graves have no head-stones, and in many instances two or three bodies are interred in one grave. All the bodies that are not taken away from this burial ground by their friends will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery and buried there, with marks by which they can be recognized whenever parties desire to have their remains removed to other places of interment. This burial ground was first opened about fifty years ago. The Hon. W. D. Murphy, who was on the ground, states that the property was purchased in 1804 by the Trustees of the Fayette (late Oliver) street Baptist Church, for the sum of $5,000. Interments were discontinued in 1843. When the dead are removed the ground will probably be sold to liquidate a debt on the church. W. H. Travers has been appointed by the City Inspector to superintend the work of removing the dead.

ESCAPE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.—On Sunday night, under cover of the darkness, P. M. Ellis, 72d Coun. Wm. Van Houghton, 150th N. Y., Milo A. West, 153d N. Y. Thos. Hadfield, 13th N. Y., and Henry Myres, 6th N. Y. Artillery, who had been arrested for desertion, escaped from the Park Barracks where they were confined, by cutting a large hole in the wooden panels in front of the prison opposite Park Row. The detective guard is on their track and will soon return them to safer quarters. Since the 1st of Dec. last, over 1,500 deserters have been arrested in this City through the vigilance of the detectives and other officers of the Provost Marshal's office. Nearly all have been sent back to the army, but little delay being made in returning the skedaddlers as fast as arrested.

THIRTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—The Thirteenth Ward Evening Schools, male and female, were closed for the term on last Friday. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were present, and listened with marked attention to the exercises prepared for the occasion. Addresses were made by Messrs. Gardner, Elliott and Tucker of the School Board—the latter presiding—and over 200 certificates were distributed to deserving pupils. The attendance of adults at these schools is one of their prominent features, and was alluded to in the address of Mr. Elliott as a marked compliment to the efficiency of the teachers employed, and of the general good management of the schools by the visiting committee. The class in book-keeping, under the supervision of Mr. Jellitt, had made rapid strides, and gave practical evidence of close application and a perfect idea of the theory adopted by the Board of Education. The Male Department is under the direction of Mr. J. D. Benedict, and the Female Department under that of Miss Jane Rutherford.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—Late papers from Europe state that the preliminaries of a second "international" prize fight have been arranged between John C. Heenan, who calls himself "the Champion of America," and another bruiser rejoicing in the cognomen of the "Unknown." It was brought about by Jack McDonald, Heenan's trainer, during a meeting of the principal members of the prize ring, when McD. agreed to match the Benicia Boy to fight the Unknown in six months, for $5,000 a side. It was supposed that Heenan was the "Unknown" who had accepted the challenge to fight Jem Mace for $1,000 and the champion's belt.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BOUNTY SWINDLERS.—Yesterday afternoon, Detective Keefe arrested H. J. Mumford, alias Ford, and Henry D. Gilbert, members of the Seymour Light Infantry, Col. Liebenau, commanding, charged with having been concerned with Lionel J. Cooper, formerly a lieutenant in the same regiment, in swindling the authorities of Erie County out of thirty-five bounties, amounting in all to about $3,000, in the name of the regiment, but without their authority, for men who had been recruited from that county, and who are now on Staten Island. It appears that Col. Liebenau was in Albany last week, where he first heard of the operations of his lieutenant, and he immediately applied to have his authorization revoked, which was done at once. The prisoners, who were very much in the company of the absent lieutenant, are accused of being accomplices in his swindling transactions. At any rate, they will be detained at headquarters for further evidence.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—Col. E. V. Serrell is now on duty in this City and vicinity recruiting and organizing the Third Battalion of the Volunteer Engineers, and has established his headquarters at No. 17 Bowery. The engineer corps form the highest branch in the service, and by a special act of Congress the Volunteer Engineers are placed on the same footing with Engineers of the regular army, and have the same pay, clothing and emoluments. Eight hundred good and trustworthy men are wanted, and none need apply unless fully versed in mechanics.

LIBRARY FOR FORT SCHUYLER.—The army Committee of the Christian Alliance, engaged in establishing a free library for sick and wounded soldiers at Fort Schuyler, have already purchased over 250 volumes for the above object. The Committee desire the further co-operation of individuals interested in this humane effort. That portion of the library already purchased may be seen at No. 20 Vesey street, where contributions of money or books will be received.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Preparations are on foot by the Irish societies, delegates from which have already met in Convention, to celebrate with the usual pomp and circumstance of bygone years, the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. James Sandford has been chosen President of the Convention, which is now filled, delegates having been admitted from all the Irish societies. Several meetings will be held before the arrangements for the day are completed.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.—The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr, now being held at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, will be continued till Tuesday evening, when it will be closed. The attendance each day and evening has been very satisfactory, and it is presumed the result will be a handsome sum netted to the treasury.

HO FOR NEWBERN AND BEAUFORT.—The Adams Express Company's new steamship Mary A. Boardman, will sail from this port on Thursday next for Newbern and Beaufort, N. C. She will carry out a large mail for the troops and blockading squadron, also a large number of packages for the soldiers.

NEW RESERVOIR TALKED OF.—A proposition is before the Legislature to authorize the Croton Board to purchase land north of One-hundred-and-Seventieth street; also engines, machinery and materials to the extent of $200,000 for the erection of a new reservoir. To secure the amount six per cent bonds are to be issued by the Corporation.

TRACTS.—The American Temperance Union sent 63,000 tracts into the army last month. Since the war commenced over 400,000 tracts have been distributed among the soldiers, chiefly through Sabbath-school contributions.

FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The recent report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, in regard to the "Custom-House Frauds," has been a "nest's nest" to some of the Copperhead journals (in their estimation), and they made it the occasion of a fling at the Administration and its employees, advising them, in their usual style, to bestow less attention to the "nigger" and more to curing the evils thus exposed. The real facts are, that it is the attention given to ferreting out these frauds by the new employees, which has been the means of thus bringing them to light. I would call special attention to the fact that all those implicated are men who have been in the employ of the Government under the Buchanan Administration, and have held over; and further, in the majority of cases, the culpability has been with the importer and broker, who have heretofore too often found clerks willing to assist them.

Yours respectfully, C. P., Custom-House Clerk.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

PASTORAL VISIT.—As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, the friends of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, will hold a pastoral visit at the Rectory in Fifty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, this afternoon and evening. The Committee invite 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, and solicit those who cannot personally attend to respond by some token of their love, directed as above, or to any of the following Committee: John A. Hardenbrook, N. Y. Twines, R. Bloomfield Boyd (Secretary), No. 244 East Tenth street, Aug. R. Trotter, No. 317 West Twenty-third street; Harvey H. Woods, No. 105 Allen street, James Chashing, jr., No. 94 West Forty-fourth street; C. R. Whitemore, and R. T. Hazell, No. 62 Liberty street, and William Wetmore, No. 24 West Ninth street.

THE DEATH OF DR. GEORGE P. CAMMANN.—At a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the Demilt Dispensary, held Feb. 16, the following preamble and resolutions, prepared by a Special Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, Dr. George P. Cammann, our esteemed friend and lamented colleague, has suddenly removed from us by death, therefore

Resolved, That the Demilt Dispensary, in its entire organization—contributors, managers, medical staff, and recipients of its charitable aid—have to mourn, in the decease of Dr. Cammann, the great loss of one who, from nearly the first establishment of the institution, has, by his unwearied assiduity and evident zeal, largely contributed to its success, its reputation, and the accomplishment of its benevolent aims. In the relation of medical associate we have found him a courteous friend, a skillful adviser, a man of retiring modesty and disinterested benevolence. The untiring zeal with which, during nearly his whole professional career, though independent in means, he has devoted himself daily to charitable service in this and other institutions, and the enthusiasm and success with which he has pursued the special department of Physiological Diagnosis, of which he was one of the first contributors in this country, render his example worthy of our emulation, and secure to his memory a lasting remembrance from every lover of science.

Resolved, That the Medical Board of the Demilt Dispensary extend their warmest sympathy to the large circle of bereaved relations and friends upon whom this great affliction has fallen.

Resolved, That as a last tribute of respect to the deceased the Medical Board will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in *The American Medical Times* and daily journals.

WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, M. D., Chairman.

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

WILLIAM H. DONAGHE, M. D., } Committee.
E. R. FRASER, M. D., }
GEORGE L. HYSLOP, M. D., }

THE BOND-STREET HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The eighth annual report of this young but eminent institution, of which Dr. Otis Fullgraff is the presiding manager, has just been issued. It abounds in interesting statistics of the vast labors accomplished by its corps of physicians, showing the success of this unobjectionable system of treatment, when all others had failed. The great feature of the Dispensary is that it is free to the poor. The increase in the number of patients during the past year has been very great: 1,159 cases were treated, 21,539 prescriptions were given; against 5,130 cases and 13,666 prescriptions the year previous. This is no doubt due in a measure to the extensive facilities given to the suffering poor by the appointment, last Spring, of two resident physicians, who have attended to a large number of patients, out of the regular hours. Over 4,200 visits have been made by a special physician to the destitute, who were prostrate with disease since last year. The physicians who attend this institution have been eminent practitioners in the leading cities of the world, and in the statistics of diseases which received their successful treatment there are many cases which have been currently pronounced incurable. Under the care of the careful and experienced Dr. Fullgraff, this excellent charity promises to be the instrument of still greater and more extended usefulness. The receipts during the past year have been $4,632 60, the expenses $4,294 56, leaving a balance of $337 04. The closeness between the amount received and expended in footing fully the duty of the public to support this excellent and well-timed charity.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN FAST MEN IN CALIFORNIA.—*The Alta California* dated Jan. 19 contains an account of a desperate affray, in which one of the parties, named Chapman, was mortally wounded. It appears that Eoff, a notorious sporting character, at the close of a horse race, attempted to browbeat the Judge (Maj. Meeker) by ridiculing his decision and offering to bet that it would not be sustained by gentlemen elsewhere. A Mr. Chapman present at once offered to accept the wager. Eoff backed out, and the parties met in town later in the evening in the Pony Saloon, when Eoff said to Chapman, "You had a good deal to say about that decision to-day, and you don't like me any how." Chapman replied, "I don't know about that; I think the decision was just." Eoff retorted, "Just like all you d——d scoundrels." In the row which followed, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hendricksen interposed, and Chapman left the saloon, but Eoff followed him with a foul tongue. Mr. C. armed himself and returned to the saloon. Eoff saw him and retired to the back room. Chapman followed him. Eoff exclaimed, "I know you are armed now, and if you draw I will shoot," which was followed by the shooting. Eoff then emerged from the saloon, and, any way, Eoff was arrested and taken to prison. Chapman has the reputation of being a very patriotic and generous man. Eoff is known as a reckless, untrustworthy fellow. In California he had a rencontre with one of the Lloyd family, on account of his abduction of a young sister of the man with whom he had the difficulty. In New-Orleans he was mobbed for alleged foul practices on the turf, and a similar fate befell him on the Union Course, Long Island, when he drove the mare Princess against Flora Temple and sold the race.

A DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—The passengers on the steamer St. Mary during her last trip from New-Orleans to this port, in recognition of the skill and courtesy of Capt. Talbot, have presented him with an elegant and chaste silver tankard, lined with gold, made by Ball, Black & Co. The gift is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and bears this inscription:

"Presented to Capt. Wm. H. Talbot of the steamship St. Mary, by passengers on board this vessel on the trip from New-Orleans to New-York, in January, 1863. In memory of his seamanship and courtesy." Brig.-Gen. Hamilton and others.

POLICE MOVEMENTS.—During the past week, the Police Commissioners made the following appointments: Charles F. Mather to the 29th, Wm. Reynold to the 23d, Daniel Mahony to the 7th, James Leonard to the 7th, Robert Carrigan to the 2d, John Dougherty to the 42d, Richard Baker to the 42d, and Newton Cannon to the 1st; and accepted the following resignations: Moses S. Smith of the 27th, James A. Duffy of the 14th, Mark T. Seymour, Central office; John Dougherty (Doorman) of the 14th. Deceased: Jas. B. Millspaugh of the 7th.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REGULATIONS FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.—The season of Lent, the most solemn fast in the Christian year, commences earlier this year than usual, the first day (Ash-Wednesday) occurring on the 18th inst. Archbishop Hughes of the Diocese of New-York, has issued the following regulations on the subject to his people:

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meals on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash-Wednesday.

4. The absence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, and on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

During Lent, services will be held in the following churches.

On Mondays, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German) and St. Michael's. On Tuesdays, in St. James's, St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French), and Holy Cross. On Wednesdays, in St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assession (German), St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville. On Thursdays, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Columbia's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus', and St. Laurence, Yorkville. On Fridays, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German).

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

A FEMALE ADVENTURER.—Two or three days since, a young French girl, named Pauline Miller, residing at West Hoboken, was arrested in male attire, while attempting to enlist at a recruiting office in New-York, and was sent to Police Headquarters. At the latter place, she narrated a very plausible story, which was credited, and considerable sympathy was shown for her behalf. She stated that her father and brother were interested in the story, since which