them, and giving token, in a hundred ways, that he is "alive all over." Give praise, O newspaper men! to the General who remembers his private soldiers and causes them to be treated like men! Such a man will save us if we are true to ourselves and to those glorious traditions which eighty years of money-getting ought not to have effaced.

ANOTHER THING.

When I rejoined the army over a month ago, I could not get a TRIBUNE; but there were "plenty" of *Heralds, Expresses*, and *Journals of Commerce*. Of course no one had expressly prohibited THE TRIBUNE to be sold, but it is more than probable that any audacious newsboy who might try to sell that paper, would find himself in a position not pleasant for newsboys to be placed in. In a word, the Potomac army, up to the time Gen. Hooker took command of it, had been sadly corrupted by its daily reading; and the miserable stuff constantly belched forth as the public opinion of the North by the sheets I have named, was quickly absorbed by the body of the troops, until murmurings and a spirit of discontent were far too apparent. All that is changed, and a man who desires to read the truth, now has an opportunity to do so. Nor will this change be without an immediate and perceptible effect upon the men.

THE WEATHER.

We have very mild weather—no snow of late, but occasional rains. The roads are yet impassable for heavy artillery or baggage wagons. If Gen. Hooker moves in one month he will have done well. In the mean time let the country be patient and hopeful.

A Card from Gen. C. M. Clay.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In *The Times* of yesterday, you have an article styled "Russia made happy," to which I desire to say a word in reply. I have nothing to say about the spirit of that editorial toward me—it is the same as the rest you have written in reference to me, while at home and abroad. I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism, as a public servant. In that I shall attempt to defend myself, not by words, but by life-acts. But when you venture the insinuation that (I) "He can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments" only in a foreign mission, you misrepresent my "sentiments" and injure the cause of the country. I told President Lincoln that I could not, and would not, enter the field unless the policy of liberating the slaves of Rebels was adopted. As soon as the President issued his Proclamation of the 22d of September, I offered my services, at once, to Gen. Halleck. I was received in such manner that Secretary Chase, who was present, and had urged me by the most pressing arguments to take a command, was satisfied, as well as myself, that I could not serve the country or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and to my own character for frankness demands of me to say that I regard Gen. Halleck as too Pro-Slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issues pending. I have done what I could, and I shall do what I can, to induce the President to put Gen. Benj. F. Butler in his place. I believe that such a change would save the Republic millions of men and money. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and effect to our arms, which the crisis and the public sentiment demand. How far "Russia shall be made happy" will appear when your friend Wm. H. Seward shall place more of my correspondence, and less of his own, before the public.

I am your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Workingmen of Manchester.

From The Manchester Guardian, Feb. 10.

The following letter and inclosure were received yesterday, by the Mayor of Manchester, Abel Heywood, esq:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 9, 1863.

"SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, by the hands of Mr. Moran, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to you as chairman of the meeting of workingmen, held at Manchester, on the 31st of December, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that meeting. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

"ABEL HEYWOOD, esq., Chairman, &c., Manchester."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

"TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent me on the eve of the new year.

"When I came on the 4th of March, 1861, through a free and constitutional election, to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been the cause, or whosoever the fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve at once the Constitution and the integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of government and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of Governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

"I have understood well that the duty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influences of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances—to some of which you kindly allude—induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic.

"I know, and deeply deplore, the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

NEW-ORLEANS PAST AND PRESENT.

The Rev. Howard Osgood gave last evening, in the church at the corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, a lecture on New-Orleans as it was and New-Orleans as it is. He commenced by describing the physical character of the soil on which New-Orleans was built, and the vast country of which it was the natural entrepot. Its population, he said, was very mixed. The old French city still remained, the old cathedral, the old chateaux, and the old people always growing yellow on coffee. But now the American population far exceeded the foreign element. American energy had grasped all this trade, and American enterprise had swelled it to its utmost. In former days it was the gayest of the gay; there were very few churches and very few people in them. Mr. Osgood quoted some of the principal Secession declarations of Dr. Parker, the famous Secession preacher. He had lately attended the magnificent church in which Dr. Parker used to preach. Its 3,000 seats were mostly empty, its congregation was scattered, and its deacons had all taken the oath of allegiance. The last seen of the Dr. he was taking the train for a more congenial Government with the gun in his hand. Most of the population had been devoted to money-making alone, intending to go away when they had achieved a competence. In the Winter it was one of the most delightful places that could be imagined, a very isle of the blest. Its vast hotels were crowded with the beauty, the wealth, and the indigness of the South. From the distant plantations came the thousand-bale widow, or the two hundred-bale belle, or the heiress of two thousand barrels of pork. They knew not what they bought, and the shopkeepers knew how to take advantage of their ignorance. Along the banks lay the steamers three and four deep for two miles in front of the city. All these were gone now. There was a peculiar place allotted for a very peculiar thing—that sort of cross between a Noah's ark and a Roman triteme, which, like an American, was made always to go ahead and never to go back, the flat boat. It had educed a peculiar race of men who had learned to regard the river as their own, and who had now gone down under Grant to see who should stop them. To this bright and magnificent phase of life there was a dark side, muttering with menacing thunders. As you passed by some of those streets you might see in a large courtyard many black men and women, some sitting, some standing, some meditating on their possible fate; most wearing an aspect of stolid indifference. They knew not but that mother and child might be separated; they knew not but they might be sold to a Lagree. Beneath the hotels were the auctioneers. No man could ever witness a slave auction and come away from it with anything but a feeling of detestation, who would not be despised by the very devil himself, even while he used him. Beneath the life of gallantry and pleasure of the hotel was the anguish and horror of the slave mart. The St. Louis Hotel, once the grand slave mart, was now closed. Where were the revelers? Lying stark and still on distant battle-fields. But the black man now whistled and sang John Brown as he passed that hotel on his way to well-paid labor. On the other corner was a new sign, a sign with a strange device—*The Union*; it was the title of a paper published in New-Orleans by black men. In a window a little way down you might see exposed the portraits of Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips. Ah,

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small."

A gentleman a few years ago gave Campbell, the great slave-trader, a commission to buy him the best coachman he could get, without limitation as to price. The man who had taken care of Flora Temple from a colt was told by his master in Baltimore to take him to Campbell's slave-pen. He drove there; his master went in and soon sent for him. As he went in at one door, his master went out at another. He was taken to New-Orleans and sold for an enormous price. The wife of the man to whom he was sold told him (Mr. Osgood) that for two years she never saw anything so fine as was that man. A millionaire who took a Boston friend to see the sights of New-Orleans, said to him, as they saw a manacled family going away to a plantation, "Ah, I have lived here since 1830, but such a sight as this always sickens me. A crash will come some day; this cannot last." The crash had come. Believing cotton was king, she had seceded from corn, and her curses had come home to roost. She prophesied that the grass would grow so high in Broadway and Wall street, that you could not see Trinity Church steeple, but the grass had grown before the doors of the cotton brokers in New-Orleans. The blockade sealed up New-Orleans so tight that butter and cheese and flour, and even the much despised Massachusetts codfish, disappeared. New-Orleans had never known poverty before, but the crowd that thronged the free market that Butler opened was one of the most harrowing sights that he ever saw. Little children waiting all day, unable to get in for the throng. There was cotton, cotton everywhere, but not a piece to wear. They had been so very sure that New-Orleans could never be taken, a physician who happened in answer to a lady patient, to say that he did not know but that the North might, with its superior resources, take it, was waited upon by the Vigilance Committee that night, and told that he had been very unguarded, and that he had always been a good citizen, but that if he ever said any such thing again, they should be obliged to drive him out of the city or— He understood the *or*, and subscribed $500. Mr. Osgood gave a thrilling picture of the attack on the forts by Farragut. The Varuna, with her beautiful model, could yet be seen above the tide—a fit exemplar of what every true man owed to his country. New-Orleans awoke that morning to a new sunset. The telegraph announced that a fight was going on. That was what they had been wanting. They took their breakfast and went to the telegraph office, where they learned the facts as one after another of the vessels pass the forts. Then came the awful vision of Uncle Sammed with his birch. The road to Secessia was instantly filled. Thousands of hogsheads of sugar and barrels of molasses were exposed on the levee, and people went down with baskets, and aprons, and jugs and got their fill. The cotton and ships and dry-docks were all set on fire. The fleet came up just at evening. The whole city was out on the levee. The cry went up, "Burn the city," "Burn the city," when there came on one of the most severe thunder-showers ever known, which sent them all home. An officer, whom Farragut sent on shore to notify one of the consuls, asked his way of a German physician. The physician only pointed the way, but the officer had but just turned the corner when the physician was hanging to a lamp-post. These were the people whom an attempt was made to conciliate. Then Butler came. His civil administration in New-Orleans had been one of the grandest episodes of this war. He found the most turbulent city upon earth, a city governed by thugs who went to the polls with axes on their shoulders, and pistols in their pockets, a city whose Recorders were the heads of organized bands of assassins. Gen. Butler had reduced this state of things to order; he kept as quiet as Union square at 12 o'clock in the day. Every man felt what one man said he had, that there was a single eye for a single purpose there. How did he make it said? There were but three hangers there while he was there; there were two or three a day before. The man who disobeyed Butler's laws suffered immediately; he might as well place himself before a locomotive. Judge Bell told him (Mr. Crosby) that they had come to administer the laws of Louisiana as they found them; they were not philanthropists. He soon found that the treason of Secession taught that lying was a duty toward Union men. On the way home from the Charleston Convention six Slavery shrieikers sitting together on the steamer said, "When we come back to this latitude we shall come at the head of armed men." They had done so, and none of them led less than a brigade. A Union man suggested that it was not safe to express Union sentiments in some places in the city. Gen. Shepley said in reply, "Show me the place, and I will go to it alone and unarmed, and I will leave word if I am harmed to sever two acres around the spot and have a little monument erected to me on the center of it. Butler's was the only sharply defined character that had come out in this war. He tamed the Secessionists of New-Orleans. He made them look at the portrait of Wendell Phillips, and not grin either. He really had a single eye. No specious appearances deceived him; no man ever told him a lie twice. With regard to the foreign Consuls, those who knew the business of New-Orleans knew that they had been among the chief supporters of the Rebellion. We had news that Gen. Banks had been fired at in the streets. That could not be while Butler was there. Would that we had that open firmness everywhere. He did not ask what was going to be thought of him, or how any step was going to affect his prospects for the Presidency. Mr. Osgood defended Gen. Butler's "woman order." When Butler went to New-Orleans the best dressed women there would step up to a soldier and spit in his face. This order settled all that. A celebrated steamboat-builder boasted that Butler could do nothing with him. He had a contract for finishing a steamboat which Butler wanted finished. The man refused to finish it—said he could do it, but would not. Butler told an orderly to take him to a room in the Custom-House, feed him on bread and water, and bring him back when he wanted to see him. After a few days, the portly man, rapidly growing thinner, begged to be permitted to finish the boat, and promised to make up for lost time. If anything had been lacking to our success in this war, it was the want of just such backbone as Butler had shown. Were he sent back, every Union heart in New-Orleans would feel a thrill of gratitude. He must not be understood as throwing any discredit upon Gen. Banks. He is a firm, honest, faithful man. Gen. Butler did not arrange matters perfectly for two months after he took possession of the city. If Gen. Banks had made some mistakes at first, he would soon remedy them. A late letter from New-Orleans said that the Secessionists began to think that they had got a worse man than the first. Gen. Banks had arrested some of the chief Secessionists, and he was now assessing them to feed the poor. Gen. Banks had treated the subject of Slavery in a practical way. There are 120,000 inhabitants. Of these 67,000 took the oath of allegiance; 21,000 registered themselves as enemies. There was a numerous class who had taken the oath, and who said to each other that they had spit it out. The noble stand taken by Durant, himself a slaveholder, against Slavery, was no isolated case. The lines were distinctly drawn between Slavery and Anti-Slavery. Slavery was forever dead in Louisiana. The men who were opposing the Government in the North could unite only with the Secessionists; they could not unite with the Union men of the South. The first gun on Sumter loosened the tendons of the slave. Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation was less an active creator of freedom than a statement of what was already the fact. The white men being withdrawn from the plantations, the negroes had taken their liberty. The negro was already free; if we tried to put him back, we should have a repetition of the horrors of Hayti. He had heard away down on the river next the ocean, where no Abolitionist had ever come, a congregation of negroes singing "Old John Brown," and the master joining in the chorus. He thought then that Old John Brown had lived for something. Since he had seen how the Conscription law had placed the burden of the war upon the non-slaveholder of the South, and created a division in the hearts of the South, he had no fears concerning the result of this struggle. He concluded by exhibiting a copy of *L'Union*, the black man's paper in New-Orleans.

Entertainments.—Thursday, Feb. 26.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Raoul—Minnie Warren.
WALLACK'S—Masks and Faces.
WINTER GARDEN—The King's Rival.
NIBLO'S—Satanella.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Wild animals performing.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Havana by steamer Eagle, Thursday, Feb. 26.. 2 p. m.
For South Pacific and Central America, by steamer Ariel, Monday, Mar. 2 ..... 10½ a. m.
For New-Orleans, by steamer George Washington, Thursday, Feb. 26 ..... 11 a. m.
For Albany, &c., daily (Sundays excepted), overland via St. Joseph, Mo. ..... 5 a. m. and 12½ p. m.
North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada ..... 5 a. m. and 12½ p. m.
North and West by Mail ..... 5 a. m.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ..... 5 a. m. and 12½ p. m.
Southern and South-Western Mail ..... 5 a. m. and 12½ p. m.
Eastern Mail by Railroad ..... 5 a. m. and 12½ p. m.
Eastern Mail by Railroad, extra Mail ..... 12½ p. m.
New-Bedford, Newport and Fall River ..... 5 p. m.
Extra Mail for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington ..... 10 p. m.

The Long Island Mail closes at 5½ a. m.; a Mail for Hempstead and Jamaica only closes at 2 p. m., due at 7 p. m. The Huntington and Babylon Mail closes at 12½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson River RR., 7, 10 a. m. and ..... 3½, 5, and 10½ p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem RR. ..... 10½ a. m.
To Boston, by New-London, Stonington, and Fall River lines, daily (Sundays excepted) .. 4 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., via Springfield ..... 6 a. m. and 12½ and 8 p. m. Sunday, 5 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., via Shore Line ..... 12½ and 8 p. m.
To Philadelphia, by New-Jersey Railroad ..... 7, 10, a. m., 4, 6, 7½, 11½ p. m.
To Philadelphia, by Camden and Amboy Railroad ..... 6 a. m. 2 p. m.
To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey ..... 6, 9 a. m., 12 m., 4, 5½, 7 p. m.
To Washington, by New-Jersey RR., 7, 10 a. m., 7½ and 11½ p. m.
To Washington, by Camden and Amboy Railroad ..... 1 and 5 p. m.
To Buffalo, by Erie RR., 7 a. m. and 5½ m. (Express trains.)

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Eagle	New-York	Havana	Feb. 26
Pacific	New-York	Havana	Feb. 26
George Washington	New-York	New-Orleans	Feb. 26
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
George Cromwell	New-York	New-Orleans	Feb. 28
New-Brunswick	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Persia	New-York	Queenstown &c.	Feb. 28
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 1
Queen	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 4
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mar. 7
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 7
China	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 11
America	New-York	Queenstown	Mar. 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Mar. 11
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 14
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mar. 21
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mar 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Apr. 1

TO ARRIVE.

Steamships.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Hammonia	Hamburg	New-York	Feb. 11
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 11
Florida	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 11
Java	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 12
Celtic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 14
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Feb. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 21
Teutonia	Hamburg	New-York	Feb. 23
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 28

Business Notices.

COLDS—COUGHS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, for the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

PREMIUM ON GOLD.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold, without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at Old Prices. Thinking his Customers entitled to the benefit of the Premium on Gold, rather than the Wall-st debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in Gold the full Premium in this city on the day when received. In this way, he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without GOLD.

When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered.

Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and Wind Colic; sure to regulate the bowels—25c. a bottle.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—At the request of several Ladies and Gentlemen, a CLASS for INSTRUCTION in PRACTICAL PHYSIOGNOMY, or CHARACTER READING, will be organized on SATURDAY EVENING next, under an experienced Teacher, at the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, where tickets may be obtained.

THE CELEBRATED CRAIG MICROSCOPE is sent by mail, postage paid, with a beautiful mounted object, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade. Address HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Resalled on Broadway by FOWLER & WELLS, 308; C. SHEPARD, 376; Low, 323; McFARLAND, 357, cor. 22d-st.; LEMERE, under Barnum's Museum.

LIGHT CARTES DE VISITE FOR $1, of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner of Courtlandt and Greenwich-sts.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and California, including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

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

IΩΔΗΣ. IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. For the cure of Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c. Send for a Circular. DR. H. ANDREW & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 418 Broadway.

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.

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.

Also, FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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

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. 579 Broadway, cor. White-st.

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

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

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

MARRIED.

CORNELL—SHELTON—At Birmingham, Conn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. John Brainard, Thomas Lavender Cornell and Lillie, daughter of Edward N. Shelton, esq.
EATON—COLLINS—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. Dr. McLane, John Eaton to Miss Maggie H. Collins, all of the above city. No cards.
HILL—MANN—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Bergen, N. J., by the Rev. Edward W. French, the Hon. Isaac Hill of Rochester, N. Y., to Mrs. Caroline Mann, eldest daughter of John G. Parker, esq.
JUDSON—FORREST—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by the Rev. W. P. Breed of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. N. West of Brooklyn, Isaac N. Judson to Harriet N. Forrest, both of Brooklyn. No cards.
PARRETT—GILMORE—At Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. G. W. Flanders, D. D., Mr. Edwin S. Parrett of New-York to Maria T., daughter of the Hon. J. A. Gilmore of Concord. No cards.
STARR—MORRIS—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the Church of the Messiah, Theodore B. Starr to Miss C. M. Morris, both of this city.

DIED.

BUSTEED—On Thursday, Feb. 24, after a short and painful illness, Margaret, wife of Geo. W. Busteed, aged 36 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 407 Fourth avenue, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.
CROLIUS—On Saturday, Feb. 21, John De La Montagnie, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days, son of John and Magdalen B. Crolius.
FLOYD—On Tuesday, Feb. 24, Jennie, daughter of Jane B. and the late Capt. Geo. W. Floyd, in the 22d year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of her Mother, No. 471 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, second door above Powers-street, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.
Buffalo papers please copy.
MAXWELL—On Sunday, Feb. 15, at Clarksville, Tennessee, of consumption of the lungs, after a very short sickness, William Charles Maxwell of Company D, 102d Ohio Regiment, only son of George T. and Margaret Maxwell, aged 20 years.
MOORE—At Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Moore, widow of James Moore, in the 68th year of her age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. James's Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. The boat connecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James slip at 7 o'clock p. m. Carriages will also be in attendance at the Grand-street Ferry, Williamsburgh, until 1½ o'clock p. m.
NEWELL—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, Mary E. Hartness, the beloved wife of Edward Newell, in the 29th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, No. 231 Bergen street. Albany papers please copy.
SHAFFER—On Monday, Feb. 23, of apoplexy, Frances Vermilye Shaffer, widow of the late Peter Shaffer, in the 73d year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, with or further notice, from her late residence, One hundred and twenty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Harlem, at 11 a. m. on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863.
TOWNSEND—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, Charlotte Brinsen, youngest child of John J. Townsend, aged 1 year and 8 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her father, No. 134 Fifth avenue, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.

Special Notices.

The Twentieth Ward Republican Association will hold a Monthly Meeting at Jackson Hall, cor. of 53d-st. and Sixth-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAS. L. HASKIN, Sec'y. JOHN WALTE, Pres't.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner Broadway and 35th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. A general attendance is requested at the Executive and other Committees will be announced. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman. GEORGE F. JAGER, GEORGE E. FARRAND, } Secretaries.

Mr. Osgoodby's Lecture, in aid of the Orphans of our Soldiers, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock, and will be fully illustrated. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. To be had at Dev.e's Exchange Office, No. 13 Cooper Union Building; Crowell's Bookstore, Broadway, corner 4th-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and Nunan's Bookstore, No. 44 Nassau-st.

The Concluding Lecture of the Course for the benefit of the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION will be delivered THIS EVENING in the Lecture-Room of Christ Church, Gray's cor. 35th-st. by the Rev. R. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Pittsburgh. Subject: "The Dangers and Securities of our Financial System." This Lecture imparts information of great value, and has been spoken of in the most commendatory terms by the clergy and the press.

The Polytechnic Association of the American Institute will meet at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "Uses of Steam Expansion." The meetings of this Association are open to the public. SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Chairman. THOMAS D. STETSON, Secretary.

Lecture by Prof. A. Guyot, BEFORE THE N. Y. CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, ON FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject: "The Relation of Physical Geography to so-called Civil or Political Geography. Admission free. The teachers of the city and suburbs, and the friends of education generally, are invited to be present. JOHN A. NICHOLS, Pres't. S. M. PERKINS, Ch'n. of Exec. Com.

Dr. Lively will, by permission of Divine Providence, preach his Twenty-seventh Semi-Annual Sermon, on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, in Lincoln Hall, northwest corner Bleecker and 33d-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'cl'k. A collection will be taken up at the close of the exercises for the benefit of Christian Missions in the city of New-York.

Mrs. Huldah Allen, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Hygiene, &c., in the Hygeian Medical College, will lecture to ladies, in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3 o'clock TO-DAY. Subject: "The Human Frame." Admission 50 cents. Course tickets 50 cents.

Ladies are Advised to bring their OPERA GLASSES THIS EVENING to Mr. OSGANNAN'S LECTURE, at Cooper Institute.

Popular Scientific Lectures.—The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association invite the attention of the public to a course of six splendidly illustrated Lectures on THE ATMOSPHERE, by Prof. Wm. W. RICHARDS, A. M., to be given at CLINTON HALL on the evenings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, in the first three weeks of March, beginning on the 2d proximo. The Lectures will be crowded with brilliant experimental illustrations, beside a magnificent air pump and its belongings, the apparatus includes that novel electrical apparatus known as Ruhmkorff's Induction Coil Machine, for the illustration of the Aurora, and for producing other beautiful electrical illuminations. The fee for the Course will be $2 for single tickets, and $3 for a ticket admitting a lady and gentleman. These may be obtained at the Library, Astor-place; Crowell's, No. 609 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Evans's, No. 532 Broadway. Evening tickets, at 50 cents, will be sold only at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

Sailors and Soldiers should send for a catalogue of BEADLE'S DIME BOOKS, comprising Novels, Military Biographies, Popular and Patriotic Song-Books, etc. These books meet with a large sale wherever introduced. Wholesale terms furnished on application. BEADLE & Co, Publishers, No. 118 William-st., New-York.

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