XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour, with Vice-President Hamlin in the Chair.

NAVAL DEPOT ASKED FOR.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Racine, Wis., in relation to the establishment of Naval Depot on the Western Lakes.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Petitions were presented for an increase of the pay of army officers, by Messrs. Morrill and Wade, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the memorial of the President of the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio, asking for an appropriation of money for the support of Southern Refugees.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were thousands of loyal refugees in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and their condition was deplorable. Not less than a hundred thousand white people had been rendered homeless and scattered through the South by the fortunes of war. He thought Congress ought to do something in the matter, but he did not believe the appropriation of money would be the most judicious means of relieving them. He thought the Government ought to give them work to do for the army, the manufacture of clothing, or a law might be passed giving them the use of lands subject to confiscation. He wished the memorial to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and it was so referred.

THE COTTON TAKEN AT SAVANNAH.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution to distribute the proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah among the officers and soldiers of Gen. Sherman's army, with the unanimous recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST PATENT EXTENSION.

Mr. ANTHONY offered the remonstrance of the National India Rubber Company against the extension of the Goodyear patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

A CONSUL'S COMPENSATION.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., which was passed.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a joint resolution directing inquiry into the treatment of Indian tribes by the civil and military authorities, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called attention to a letter from an officer stationed in Colorado in reference to the alleged brutality of Col. Chivington toward certain Indians, stating that he wantonly slaughtered them, plundered them &c.

EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, without giving the sixty days notice now required, which was adopted.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against the resolution. He denied the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. Congress had no right even to free the slaves enlisted in the army. It had no right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, although it had done so, and contemplated doing so in the amendment to the Constitution. There was no necessity for passing such a resolution, for all slaves were practically slaves according to the party in power. He denied the right to capture and carry away slaves, especially in States that had never been in revolt. This doctrine was held by John Quincy Adams in 1820, who wrote that a nation at war with another had no more right to capture negroes and free them than to murder prisoners in cold blood. He opposed the measure before the Senate, on the ground of policy and of humanity, and because it was opposed to the legitimate rules of war. This policy, proposed by the party in power, was abhorrent to Napoleon. Gen. Scott had expressed his opinion against the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the resolution so as to make its action prospective only, and not retrospective, and prospective as reported by the Military Committee. He regarded the resolution as a violation of the Constitution, but if it must pass, he did not see that freeing the wives and children of those already in the service would promote enlistments, and he therefore hoped that it would be made to operate only in the cases of those who should hereafter enlist.

Mr. CLARK hoped the amendment would not be adopted, and spoke briefly against it.

Mr. POMEROY spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. BROWN said he intended in a short time to call up the resolution in relation to Slavery introduced by him at the last session, but he did not wish this to prevent the passage of the resolution now before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS argued against the proposition before the Senate, though he believed that a vote for it would be a vote in favor of the slave-owners, because as the male slaves had all been put into the army it would be for the interest of the slave-owners to be relieved from the care of the women and children.

Mr. WADE thought the proposition before the Senate was so plain that it needed no argument. It ought to have been passed when Congress decided to take colored men into the army. He denied that the Republican party in a time of peace ever attempted to interfere with Slavery in the States, but when the war broke out, and Slavery tried to kill the Government, the case became different. Slavery was an organized rebellion, and he hoped there would be no peace until it was abolished. The war was in the commencement strictly defensive, but now he hoped it would continue for thirty years, if necessary, or until the nation was bankrupt, rather than that it should end before the abolition of Slavery. He was glad the South had held out, and he hoped they would hold out in their blindness until they necessitated the only thing that would give us lasting peace.

Mr. DAVIS resumed, in opposition to the resolution. He and his constituents were slaveholders, and their rights were guaranteed by the laws of their State and of Congress. The crusade against Slavery was unjust, fanatical and piratical, like all other crusades.

Mr. JOHNSON disputed the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. There was no doubt of the authority of Congress to enlist slaves, and its right to amend the Constitution so as abolish Slavery. He (Johnson) did not believe that the fact of a slave being called into the service of the United States made him free, though he believed it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the freedom of all such men by compensating their masters or by some other Constitutional measure. There had been no difficulty experienced in getting colored soldiers. In Maryland especially, he knew that all the male classes had been taken into the service, either forcibly or of their own volition. He (Johnson) disliked the institution of Slavery as much as Mr. Wade or any body else. He believed it to be a dire evil, but he could not indorse Mr. Wade, when the latter said he wanted the war to continue for thirty years if necessary rather then end without the abolition of Slavery. Slavery was already mortally wounded and could not survive even if peace without the abolition was declared to-morrow. He believed the Rebels had good reason to believe that England and France would aid them to achieve their independence if they would abolish Slavery as they unquestionably had a right to do. What would the Senator from Ohio do then? Would he submit to the dissolution of the Union, provided the South should abolish Slavery. He (Johnson) was happy to know that the President did not concur in the views of Mr. Wade. During the last political canvass a paper known by its title of "To Whom it May Concern," was circulated. One of the conditions of peace named in it was the abolition of Slavery, but the friends of the President took good care to explain this away before the people, and tell them it did not mean exactly what appeared on its face. He was happy to see also that the President in his Message had averred the restoration of the Union to be the only object of the war. Mr. Johnson dwelt at some length upon the President's declaration that the war would cease on the part of the Government as soon as it should have ceased on the part of those who commenced it. He was in favor of this settlement, but opposed to the views of Mr. Wade.

Mr. WADE said the opinions of the President had no more weight than those of any other man on the subject. He had his own views on the question of Slavery, and had nothing to abate of what he had said on it. He did not fear the bugaboos of foreign intervention. He feared nothing for this country but injustice. Let us clear our own skirts of injustice and wrong, and then we shall have little to fear from any other source. The Senator from Maryland had depicted the evils of Slavery, and yet he feared to walk up to the way of its abolition. The Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln laid down the principle that Slavery should be eradicated, and Mr. Lincoln consented to it. Would the Senator from Maryland say that Mr. Lincoln had backed out of late, and would consent to the return of the Southern States whenever they laid down their arms? If the Southern States would abolish Slavery in order to become the vassals of European powers, he (Wade) would make them do that very thing to submit to the authority of the Federal Government. We had a right under the laws of war to abolish Slavery. When the South lay down their arms and sue for peace, they must do so with clean hands. They cannot beg for mercy while Slavery exists among them. There can be no peace while Slavery exists. There cannot be a free Nation that Slavery is not at war with. We have paid too dearly already to permit Slavery to exist. And this was the sentiment of the Baltimore platform. There must be no peace while there was a slave on American soil, and he (Wade) did not fear Great Britain or France. Let us stand honestly by our principles, and trust in God. We shall come out all right. France and England were only limited in their aggressions against this country by their fears. They were doing us all the harm they could. They were looking just now to see how they could defend themselves against the principles of the American Government, which threatened their existence more than any armed force. The proclamation "To whom it may concern" was the true doctrine, and was the only doctrine upon which Mr. Lincoln ought to have been elected. If the President backed out of this now he would be the most infamous man that was ever put into office by false pretenses. He (Wade) knew that the abolition of Slavery was the only condition upon which the President could consent to peace. The radical men were the men of principle. They go deeply down for principle, and could not be diverted from their grand purpose. The principles he now contended for he had contended for ten years ago in a miserable minority, and when he and his radical friends walked up the avenue, they were in danger of being beset by the minions of Slavery. Where were the miserable Conservatives now? Did they suppose the Radicals would abandon all they had gained and come back again under the yoke? If it was true that the President was not for the abolition of Slavery, as an indispensable condition to peace, so much the worse for the President. The people were better than any President, and they were right.

Mr. WILSON next took the floor in advocacy of the resolution, which, he said, would emancipate from seventy-five to one hundred thousand women and children.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was then voted down.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment that the owner of the slaves emancipated under the provisions of the resolution should be compensated.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the resolution. He reviewed the cause of the war and the policy of the Administration, after which the question was taken on the adoption of his amendment.

The yeas and nays were demanded, resulting as follows: yeas 7, nays 30. The amendment was lost.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment exempting from the operations of the resolution all States that have not attempted to secede from the Union.

The Senate refused to adopt Mr. Saulsbury's amendment.

Mr. CARLILE spoke against the resolution, and denied the right of the Government to conscript either whites or blacks for the army. He denied the right to put a slave in the army in any capacity. He believed Slavery to be a civil and political blessing, and thought the negro was made to be a slave to the white man.

The joint resolution was then passed, yeas 27, nays 10.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which to abolish Slavery throughout the country.

Mr. YEAMAN said the country had rejected as impracticable the scheme for the reconstruction of the Rebel States presented during the last session. A similar bill was now before the House, but he could not support it, because, in his opinion, no States could be organized under its provisions. After much consideration he had come to the conclusion to vote for the Senate's resolution, which, if responded to by a constitutional majority of the States, will forever settle the vexed question of Slavery, and he had come to this conclusion as a national man from the Kentucky stand point. The passage of this joint resolution did not determine the matter, but only referred it to the people. It demanded the earnest respect of the people and a profound record for our system of government. Seeing that the people had determined to abolish Slavery where it now exists let the agony be over, and the rubbish be cleared away. If he desired the resolution to be passed merely as an anti-Slavery measure, he might quote in his support southern men such as Washington, Jefferson and Clay. This question, however, was decided four years ago, one-half of the jurors being the old friends of Slavery. It is notorious that the Rebel authorities have resolved to put their negroes in the fight, and all citizens of Kentucky knew that that meant anti-Slavery. As the loyal people of the North had resolved on a general abolishment of slavery, and as the leaders of the Rebellion are pursuing a course which will have the same result, our children would say if we fail to perform our duty or hesitate in our course, that we had committed more than a crime—a blunder. As the leaders of the Rebellion supposed by their act they would establish their Confederacy, we by ours will checkmate them in this game of diplomacy. By the course which he now took he might lose friends, but by it he would satisfy his conscience. When this amendment to the Constitution shall be passed, let the Rebels lay down their arms and obey the laws of the land, when we shall treat them with justice. The Rebellion must be overthrown by the anti-Slavery power, which is a characteristic of modern civilization. By the passage of the amendment to the Constitution, politicians of both sections would be deprived of their means of agitation, and the best interests of the Union served. The amendment was competent and binding. It had been objected that it would not affect States which did not ratify it. But this is not a case of Congressional legislation. It is the action of the people in their sovereign capacity amending their governmental compact, and what might have been done in the first instance can now be done by amendment.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said the proposition should receive the vote of every lover of his country. It was no time for passion. Now was the moment for unequivocal action. It admitted of no commentary. To his surprise there was reluctance on the part of some members of this House even to submit the proposition to the people for their determination. There was not the slightest doubt of the Constitutional power to pass this resolution nor any irregularity of proceeding. He repeated it was merely proposed to give the people of the States to say by the required three-fourths vote, whether or not they will forever extinguish Slavery in this country. If the question shall not be now determined, it will be hereafter, being only a question of time. But let the question be now forever put at rest. Slavery is wrong. It has so been recognized by the civilized world, and can therefore claim no immunity as a right. We owe it to the country and to the world to close up the quarrel so that it may never be reopened. If we can close it by a constitutional provision, what better mode can be decided? He made further remarks in advocacy of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. ORTH (N. Y.) said—If the people shall indorse this proposed amendment, it will give to four millions of human beings now held in bondage the blessings of freedom. Its influence will not only be felt for good now and hereafter, but both the white and the black races will participate in its blessings. It will be beneficial to the non-slaveholders of the North, who will no longer struggle with and be degraded by contact with Slave labor. They will share in the blessings enjoyed by the honest working men of the North. Let the evil of Slavery be removed by constitutional amendment. Let it be done effectually and legally so as to command the respect of the country and of the civilized world. We of the Democratic party have stood by the South in all their troubles, and have yielded our prejudices to them in our National Conventions only to submit to new demands to extend their system of Slavery. The South did not regard this as an evil to be temporarily endured, but to be continued throughout all time. But I, in common with the North, have always believed Slavery to be wrong and an evil which ought to be abolished. With this conviction of right when my name is called I shall vote in favor of the resolution. The South have absolved the North from all obligations to support its chief corner stone—Slavery. The Rebel leaders are placing negroes in the field for our destruction, and have declared their willingness to abolish Slavery in order to receive the recognition of foreign powers. It were better, therefore, for us to break down the physical forces used in the Rebellion. Slavery had lifted its hydra-head above the country. The time has come when we as a party ought to unloose ourselves from its influence. We should turn our backs on the dark past, and our eyes on the bright future.

Mr. WARD said it was not his intention to discuss the wrongs which had inaugurated the Rebellion; that it was enough for him to know that a sacrilegious attempt had been made to break up the wisest Government that human wisdom ever devised; to feel that it was his duty to join in the effort to chastise the perpetrators of the crime. If the heresy of Secession were to be recognized as a canon of political faith, there would be an end to all Government. He then proceeded to show if pure patriotism and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution had been the rule of action with both branches of the Government, the war would have been ended long before this. He regretted that no generous and conciliatory spirit had been evinced toward the misguided people of the seceded States, but that all our legislation on the subject had been characterized by a spirit of vindictiveness and oppression unworthy of a Christian nation. He was opposed to the readmission into the Union with the rights of slave property, of any State which our triumphant armies had subjected, but he was not willing to prolong the war longer than was necessary to effect its legitimate object. After denouncing the policy of certain legislators, who acted throughout that the people would only be made to do right by deceiving them, and dwelling at length upon the reasons which compelled him to vote against the proposed amendment of the Constitution, he concluded by stating that if the war should be brought to a close within a reasonable time, this great Republic, with its immense resources, would spring into new life, and under the blessed reign of peace, would ultimately shake off its burdens to repose of queen-like, among the nations of the earth.

Mr. MALLORY (Ky.) said gentlemen might say what they chose about this joint resolution, but no one could deny that it proposed a radical change in the Government of the United States. It was not an expedient to end the Rebellion and restore peace; but it was a blow aimed at the foundations of the Government of which he had so long been proud. In fact, it was to take from the States of the Union the power to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. He denied the power to do this even by an amendment to the Constitution. We are engaged in a war to induce the Rebels to come back into the Union; and how can we expect them to return under a Constitution so essentially and radically amended. We shall be guilty of a breach of faith in taking this step. He differed from the views expressed by his colleague (Mr. Yeaman), and contended that the adoption of the amendment would only serve to augment the difficulties surrounding us.

THE PENSION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill.

REFUNDING TAXES.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the taxes collected on spirits prior to March 7, 1864, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AGAIN.

Mr. VOORHEES said that by this time every one here must see that the existence of Slavery does not depend in any degree whatever on the enactment of the pending amendment to the Constitution. The fate of war will assume control of the system of Slavery. The President, by his declarations, has committed the blood and treasure of the country to the overthrow of the institution. If our arms triumph, who was so dull as not to see the liberation of the Slaves without a change of the Constitution. Suppose, on the other hand, the Rebellion becomes a success, and the Southern Confederacy lifts its head amid the desolation of war, Slavery there will be beyond our reach, and the amendment will only be applicable to a foreign power. He thought he saw the relinquishment of Slavery by the South itself. He held that the question of Slavery was rapidly diminishing in importance, whether for good or evil; it was passing away. He, however, held that it was an improper time to amend the fundamental law. This should be done not in the passion of war, but in the calmness of peace. The constitution did not authorize amendments to be made by which any State could be divested of any acquired right or political franchise. The States have certain rights which no external power can take away. But whatever was done he hoped would redound to the interest and honor of the country.

Mr. CLAY (Ky.) opposed the resolution, arguing that such an attempt should not be thrown into our counsel. We have no right to touch property without just compensation, and cannot do even that unless the slaves thus taken are for public uses. He did not believe that in Kentucky there was a solitary press not under duress; and by dictation and by power it was sought to change the fundamental law. He said he had been called a Rebel because he would not bow the knee to power, but, so help him God, he would never vote for what he considered wrong. You will never make a man love your laws by oppressing him and plundering and robbing him of his rights, as has been done in Kentucky, and the passing of this Constitutional amendment will be an outrage and breach of faith against that State. The dominant power is carrying out the very policy which the Rebels have charged. These points he elaborated.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

An Appeal

To the Citizens of New-York, for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering People of the City of Savannah.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to receive contributions in money or provisions, to be distributed among the suffering people of Savannah, in accordance with the directions of the General Commanding in that city, respectfully call upon their fellow-citizens of New-York and Brooklyn and vicinity, to assist in this effort to obtain the required relief, with as little delay as practicable.

This appeal comes to us by the authority of the Mayor of Savannah, under the sanction of Maj. Gen. Sherman, United States Army.

The city of Savannah is no longer in arms against the Government. Its gates have been opened freely to the entrance of the Union Armies, and its people, in public meeting, assembled on the 28th ultimo, declared their willingness to "seek to have peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution."

In making this declaration, they have wisely chosen to use the words addressed by the President of the United States, to all offenders in arms against the laws.

It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that the members of a community, numbering more than twenty thousand souls, are willing and anxious to resume their loyalty to the Government, and to reestablish peaceful relations under the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

From portions of a community thus situated comes up to us an appeal for aid in their dire extremity of want. Shall it be denied, because of past transgressions? Or shall we not rather imitate the Divine example which teaches us the duties of forgiveness and of charity?

The fact has been made known to us that a large majority of the people of Savannah rejoice in their escape from the sufferings and sorrows of the last four years, their release from a remorseless despotism, and their restoration to former rights and privileges under the sheltering flag of the Union.

Their conduct on the occasion of their return to the legitimate authority of the nation, is in strong contrast with that of other communities similarly situated, and justly merits our approval. At this moment, however, amid the gratification which recent events have given to the people of Savannah, they find themselves not only deprived of the ordinary comforts of life, but also of its absolute necessaries. Hunger is the inmate of many a dwelling where its presence was never before known.

The community of New-York, comprising the sister cities, has a world-wide reputation for its munificent generosity. No cry for relief from actual suffering was ever heard by it in vain, nor has its benevolence ever been restrained by State or National boundaries. Neither fire, nor flood, nor famine, has ever afflicted our fellow-men, but their appeals for help have touched our hearts, awakened our sympathies and called forth a warm acknowledgment of Christian charity.

The present occasion is a remarkable one, and addresses itself forcibly to our accustomed benevolence. A large and once flourishing city, long and intimately connected with us by social ties and business relations, after a sad experience of the horrors and miseries of civil war, comes back to us rejoicingly to claim our recognition, our friendship and our protection.

With this comes, also, the sad story of past sufferings and present distress.

Fellow-citizens: Let us treat this new call upon our sympathy, in the spirit of the precept, that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Let the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the crowing communities which crowd their borders, once more display unmeasured by a liberal, catholic and magnanimous recognition of the claims of sorrow and of suffering.

It is proposed to appoint sub-committees as speedily, as possible, to present and urge this subject upon the generous consideration of the various industrial classes, in the hope of securing an early and effective response.

The Committee trust that they may be excused for presenting it so earnestly and hopefully to the clergy in charge of churches of the various denominations, with the request that it may be commended by them to the congregations respectively under their care.

Contributions may be made to the members of the several sub-committees, or directly to Mr. S. D. Babcock, the Treasurer, at No. 3 Nassau-st.

Donations in provisions or other necessaries may be delivered to the order of Mr. Archibald Baxter at Getty's warehouse, Trinity-place, in the rear of Trinity Church, or to any one of the organized express companies.

Transportation of all donations in kind will be furnished, free of cost, by Government vessels, or by private steamers.

Public acknowledgment will be made of all responses to the appeal.

R. M. McCurdy, James M. Brown, Wm. B. Guion, S. De Visser, C. H. Marshall, Josiah O. Low, John D. McKenzie, H. M. Faber, Thomas Dunlap, A. Baxter, M. H. Grinnell, G. W. Bunn, Hiram Walbridge, R. S. Winston, F. M. Wetmore, Jonathan Sturges, E. F. Babcock, A. T. Stewart, S. Hoadly, A. C. Richards, A. G. Stevens, George W. Lane, Ezra Nye, A. B. Baylis, Denning Duer, E. C. Cowdin, John S. Williams, Wm. Bryce, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. A. Booth, John Austin Stevens, jr.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Secrets Worth Knowing," will be performed to-night at Wallack's Theater for the first time this season. It is a play which affords better opportunities, on the whole, for effective display of the good qualities of Mr. Wallack's company than any other of the standard old comedies. It contains more characters exactly suited to the abilities of their respective representatives. We remember Mr. Young's Plethora, Mr. Fisher's Nicholas Rue, Mr. Holland's Undermike, Mr. Smith's April, Mrs. Sefton's Sally Downright and Mr. Lester Wallack's Rostrum as personations of the most artistic and finished order; and the less important characters entrusted to Miss Gannon, Miss Mount and others were always represented with the utmost fidelity, although necessarily with less popular effect. We do not know whether the cast will remain precisely the same as it was two seasons ago, but we cannot conceive of any change that could increase its strength.

FRENCH THEATER.—"La Cagnotte, ou les Provinciaux à Paris," one of the greatest successes of the Palais Royal Theater, and certainly one of the most diverting "comédie-vaudevilles" ever written, will be produced this evening at Niblo's Saloon. When we say to those who are familiar with French dramatic literature that "La Cagnottes" is hardly inferior to "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," and that it belongs to just the same light, volatile and vivacious class of plays, we sufficiently indicate its character. If it has been carefully prepared by Mr. Juignet's company it may be played an indefinite number of times. The plot is so simple and easily understood, and the action so rapid and entertaining that even those who have but little acquaintance with the French language need have no fear of mistaking its meaning. It is as transparent as a pantomime.

The story of a provincial family who having accumulated a considerable sum of money by means of that percentage upon winnings at private play known in France as the "cognotte," and in English as the "pot," determine to spend it all upon a visit to Paris. This is explained in the first act. The remaining four exhibit the numberless misadventures that befall them in their attempt to explore the gay wilderness of metropolitan life. They are found in the morning, just after their arrival, in a restaurant, where they fancy themselves swindled, refuse payment, and are dragged before the police. Their stupidity is supposed to be assumed, and they are treated as dangerous characters and put in close confinement, from which they escape after a series of ludicrous mishaps. Some of these visit a notorious "marriage-broker," and after negotiating what they believe to be eligible matches, are suddenly brought face to face with members of their own party. By a series of accidents they are subsequently led to imagine themselves under the surveillance of the authorities, and, stricken with a terror they cannot explain, they conceal themselves all night in the cellar of an unfinished house. In the morning they are happily rescued and sent back home—poorer, but apparently not a bit wiser—by a friend who knows the city, and gives them the benefit of his purse and his experience. It is impossible to offer more than an outline of this merry farce. The incidents and situations are perfectly indescribable, and can be best enjoyed without any attempt at preparation for them. Some of the most popular members of Mr. Juignet's company are included in the distribution of characters.

CHAMBER CONCERTS.—The first of the tenth annual series of chamber concerts under the direction of Messrs. William Mason and Theodore Thomas will be given next Saturday evening, at the rooms of Messrs. Steinway & Co., No. 71 East Fourteenth-st.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The annual ball of the New-York Light Guard is announced to take place on the evening of the 23d inst., at the Academy of Music. It is sure to be brilliantly attended. The demand for tickets is already so large that it has been found desirable to sell the principal boxes at auction.

HORTICULTURAL LECTURE.—The great and growing taste for horticultural pursuits has been wisely met by the American Institute. A course of free lectures, is announced to take place in their rooms at Cooper Institute, on every other Tuesday evening, commencing to-night. The first lecture, by Horace Greeley, treats of trees. Among the lecturers are James Hogg, the Hendersons, Profs. Taurber and Weld, Mr. Beecher, Bryant, and Prof. Huntsman.

Wm. H. Gale, esq., speaks this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock at Washington Hall, corner of Eighth-ave. and Eighteenth-st. He will present his views on the present position of things in the political horizon.

BRIG ASHORE.—The brig Denmark, ashore on Gardner's Island, near Green Port. She is loaded with molasses.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See advertisement in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, PENN., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGO—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with super diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

Business Notices.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary Irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exertion, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

IT IS A LUXURY to use BURNETT'S KALLISTON for the BATH. It has a refreshing perfume, excelling anything known. It acts upon the skin like a charm.

IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—This may be honestly said of the North-easters so frequent at this season. They bring Agues, Coughs, Rheumatism, Stomach Complaints and Colds on their malarious wings. Therefore, protect and strengthen the System against their attacks with that famous antidote to disease, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, President, Venango Co., Pa., Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil-boring lands on Alleghany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, and McCrea Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.

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HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown; Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

CATARRH!—DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY and mode of treatment, is noted for curing the most hopeless cases. It alleviates more easily and cheap suffering than tongue can tell. Price $1 per bottle. Send a stamp for pamphlet. NORTON & Co., sole Agents, No. 25 Bleecker-st., N. Y., one door west of Broadway.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. — Diseases of the Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

ELECTRICITY applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 10 Bond-st., in all its various forms, for the cure of acute and chronic disease.

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BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT. An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

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If you want to know, &c., read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

"PILES!" "PILES!!" DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY is the only Pile Remedy in the world that will effect a permanent Cure of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles, and we have testimony in our possession to prove that it has cured Paralysed Cases of Twenty and Thirty Years standing. For sale by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 112 Fraukfort-st., N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFES. In large numbers, (of our own and others' make), taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, for sale very cheap. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

DIED.

ALLEN—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, Tristram Allen, aged 67 years.
The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Willy Wallack, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Boat leaves James Slip at 12 o'clock, and Thirty-fourth-st. every 10 minutes, for Hunter's Point, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the house.

BACON—On Sabbath morning, Jan. 8, at South Orange, N. J., Mary Alberson, daughter of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 2 years and 5 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of E. Pollock, esq., South Orange, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3:30 p. m. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad, leaves foot of Barclay-st., at 2 p. m., returning same afternoon at 5 p. m.

BROWNING—At Madison, N. J., on Sabbath evening, 8th inst., Mason B. Browning.
The relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, John H. Brower, are invited to attend his funeral services, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Church, corner Clinton and Remsen-sts., Brooklyn.

DALRYMPLE—On Sunday, Jan. 8, Elizabeth, relict of James Dalrymple, in the 83d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William, Alexander and John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 23 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GUION—On Monday, Jan. 9, Theodore Guion, eldest son of the late Leonard Guion, aged 33 years, 9 months, and 27 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at No. 321 East Fourth-st. The remains will be conveyed to New-Rochelle on Thursday morning for interment.
California papers please copy.

HOLT—On Monday, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever, Sophia, youngest child of Constance and Robert S. Holt, in the fourth year of her age.

HARRIS—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, 8th inst., Betsey S., wife of Charles H. Harris.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Union-ave., Jamaica, without further invitation.
Fitchburg, Mass., papers please copy.

MILLS—At Smithtown, Long Island, Jan. 6, William Wickham Mills, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

MYER—On Monday, Jan. 3, Mary Jane, wife of Herman Myer, aged 23 years, 2 months, and 2 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Forty-third-st. M. E. Church, at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, 10th inst. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

ROWE—At Fort Washington, on Friday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the brain, Kate Livingston, only child of Thomas P. and Kate L. Rowe, aged 1 year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. depot at 11:30 a. m.

TUPPER—At Harlem, Friday, Jan. 6, Charles H. Tupper, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, One-hundred and twenty-fifth-st., between First and Second aves., without further invitation.

TURNER—On Monday, the 9th inst., after brief illness, Edith L. Turner, only daughter of the late Dr. William Turner and Louisa W. Turner, aged 15 years and 7 months.
The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 105 East Thirty-first-st.

Special Notices.

Wm. H. Gale, esq., will address the citizens of the 16th Ward on the Political Questions of the Day, at Washington Hall, corner of Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-ave., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Ladies invited.

Twelfth Assembly District Union Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, No. 21 Avenue D. The Union voters of the district are invited to attend. R. G. HUNT, President.
E. SELLECK, Secretary.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting of the Club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock, p. m., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building. All who take an interest in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

Three Years' Volunteers Wanted—To fill the quota of the town of Morrisania, Westchester County.

To whom will be given the	
Town Bounty	$500
Government Bounty	300
Total	$800

Apply, between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. to WM. CALDWELL, Supervisor, Office Sunday Mercury, No. 113 Fulton-st.
☞ A few substitutes for three years also may apply.

The following are some of the respective testimonials of the Celebrated Tropical Balsam, which we shall continue to publish from time to time, as we receive them, for the benefit of those who have not tried the Balsam, and who may be afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in the following testimonials:

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 11, 1864.—Messrs. CARRENO BROS. & CO.: Gentlemen: Your Balsam has been used in my family for the last twelve months, and we find it a most valuable medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Lame Back, Pain in the Side, Chest and Limbs, and Rheumatism. We have also used it in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramp Colic, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Nipples, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Corns, Sore Bones, Sore Joints, Sore Muscles, Sore Limbs, Sore Backs, Sore Sides, Sore Chests, Sore Lungs, Sore Bowels, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladders, Sore Wounds, Sore