OUR INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

Its Workings for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1864—A Comparative Statement of the Receipts from all Sources.

From The Washington Chronicle, Jan. 23.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT REPORT OF COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

A few advanced copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been issued. It is a document numbering two hundred and ninety-five pages, closely filled with statistical matter, showing the receipts of revenue derived from all sources from the 1st of September, 1862, to the 30th of June, 1864. The amount of tax collected from individual incomes, articles of manufacture and production, dividends of banks and other corporate associations, salaries of United States officers, licenses for different occupations and places of business, and various other sources are set forth in compact tables. These tables are so systematized that the total amount of tax collected in each Congressional district is shown at a glance.

As will be seen by the extracts, which we copy below, the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are nearly three times as great as those derived from the same sources during the ten months ending June 30, 1863. This is due to the corrections made in the original law, and also to the more thorough mode inaugurated of collecting the revenue. Time soon displayed the deficiencies of the old law, and it was superseded by the act which went into effect July 1, 1864.

The present act is an excellent one, and is productive of an immense amount of revenue, yet there is a great deal of room for improvement, which is now engaging the attention of Congress. The receipts from all sources for the month of January, 1865, received at the office of Commissioner Lewis up to the 20th instant, amounted to over twenty-three million dollars, or more than a million per day.

This proves conclusively that the receipts for the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1865, will be more than twice as large as those of the year preceding. There is a great deal less fraud practised now than formerly, as the department has a thorough detective system, which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Government.

The publication of the income list, although it has raised a great deal of indignation, is yet approved of by the mass of all upright loyal men who do not desire to see their Government, now in its day of trouble, defrauded of great sums of money which are rightfully due to it. It is a notorious fact that there are thousands of men who live in the most luxurious and costly manner, who return an income which will barely support a small family in a very moderate way of living. Such men do not like to have their wickedness exposed, as it surely is, by the publication of these lists. We hope the Government will continue their publication until they are forced to make honest returns.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED.

The total amount of revenue received from all sources was as follows:

Received by collectors	$102,214,165 10
Receipts from banks, railroad companies, &c., paid directly to commissioner	7,017,547 03
Receipts from salaries	1,175,124 63
Receipts from sale of stamps	5,894,945 14
Receipts from passports through Department of State	10,515 00
Receipts from suits on account of office	408 32
Receipts from warrants of distress	7,967 29
Total receipts	$116,850,672 44

AMOUNT COLLECTED IN EACH STATE.

The amount of collections from each specific source of revenue in each State as compared with the ten months ending June 30, 1863, is given as follows:

States.	Total Col. for fiscal year ending June 30, '64.	Refunded.	Net Total.
Maine	$1,172,021 94	$7,335 35	$1,164,686 59
N. Hampsh'e	1,003,157 38	4,157 41	999,000 17
Vermont	309,287 73	6,691 95	302,595 78
Massach'tts	11,195,473 76	35,821 60	11,159,652 16
R. Island	1,851,679 27	40,189 48	1,799,894 89
Connecticut	2,916,865 88	5,318 23	2,913,567 15
New York	24,688,394 37	58,733 60	24,629,660 77
New-Jersey	2,907,399 37	6,775 83	2,900,623 54
Pennsylv'n	13,001,842 17	41,302 38	12,960,482 79
Delaware	353,613 07	1,529 12	352,122 75
Maryland	2,709,430 06	7,501 39	2,701,948 49
Dist. of Col	348,242 46	88 25	348,154 21
Virginia	137,304 92	188 35	137,116 57
W. Virginia	382,010 75	45 40	382,965 35
Kentucky	3,800,207 32	1,277 80	3,799,589 52
Missouri	3,920,972 28	5,340 72	3,915,631 53
Tennessee	592,145 97	.....	592,145 97
Louisiana	2,782,300 87	50,100 13	2,732,200 74
Ohio	11,602,522 02	10,938 34	11,591,583 68
Indiana	3,285,696 79	8,265 15	3,257,431 64
Illinois	9,756,351 46	1,860 09	9,756,491 37
Michigan	1,183,671 42	1,509 14	1,182,162 28
Wisconsin	983,461 09	894 29	982,566 80
Iowa	600,933 23	1,615 63	600,317 70
Minnesota	84,075 81	224 25	83,851 56
Kansas	65,164 85	287 27	64,877 58
California	1,646,356 20	4,917 57	1,641,638 63
Oregon	103,105 40	206 94	103,098 46
Nebraska	26,548 41	150 00	26,398 41
New Mexico	10,941 09	.....	10,941 09
Utah	13,748 14	.....	13,748 14
Colorado	40,939 83	383 98	40,559 84
Nevada	79,784 33	.....	79,784 33
Washington	22,394 92	143 38	22,251 58
Total	$102,309,241 18	$295,076 08	$102,214,165 10

States.	Collections for ten months ending June 30, 1863.	Net total collections to June 30, 1864.
Maine	$481,637 10	$1,646,323 69
New-Hampshire	471,712 80	1,471,512 97
Vermont	190,826 92	544,522 09
Massachusetts	4,442,959 80	15,602,611 96
Rhode Island	774,200 61	2,573,095 50
Connecticut	1,488,767 19	4,400,284 34
New York	8,570,778 28	33,206,839 05
New-Jersey	1,198,358 74	4,099,175 14
Pennsylvania	4,856,870 82	17,817,353 61
Delaware	163,084 93	515,207 68
Maryland	960,506 19	3,702,454 68
District of Columbia	43,701 49	391,855 70
Virginia	757 68	137,874 25
West Virginia	87,884 57	470,849 92
Kentucky	1,361,358 64	5,160,948 16
Missouri	1,161,759 83	4,377,174 36
Tennessee	.....	592,145 97
Louisiana	159,254 90	2,891,455 64
Ohio	3,195,866 67	14,787,450 35
Indiana	988,709 05	4,246,140 63
Illinois	2,057,663 43	11,814,154 80
Michigan	460,210 30	1,642,372 58
Wisconsin	402,326 50	1,384,893 30
Iowa	279,181 91	879,519 61
Minnesota	59,561 27	143,412 83
Kansas	38,096 47	103,784 05
California	624,354 51	2,266,993 24
Oregon	61,304 39	165,002 85
Nebraska	12,419 45	38,817 86
New-Mexico	9,318 00	20,259 00
Utah	6,140 96	19,889 10
Colorado	21,078 85	61,638 69
Nevada	29,394 61	102,688 94
Washington	15,160 57	37,412 16
Total	*$34,769,257 75	$136,183,822 83

*$321,401 77, the difference between the amount above given and the corresponding amount in the last annual report, is the balance of collections for 1863, reported to the office since the date of that report.

In addition to the $102,214,165 10 collected during the year ending June 30, 1864, there was paid directly to the bureau the sum of $14,636,507 34, making the total receipts $116,850,672 44. Of the $102,214,165 10, collected during the year, the collectors have paid into the treasury $63,835,415 98.

The total amount of taxes collected on incomes other than that derived from being an officer of the Government, was $14,919,279 56. Of the New-York paid $4,018,369 67; Pennsylvania, $2,035,160 03; Massachusetts, $1,904,732 93; Ohio, $1,117,631 18; Illinois, $586,435; and California, $380,267 91. The balance of the States, with the exception of Maryland, which is returned $310,765 27, paid less than $300,000 each. The District of Columbia paid $146,669 24, which is more than the revenue derived from the same source in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota, and Kansas combined.

The following is a table of the amount realized from incomes in some of the wealthiest districts in the different States:

NEW-YORK.

Eighth Congressional District	$1,379,012 68
Sixth Congressional District	931,575 60
Third Congressional District	430,880 02

PENNSYLVANIA.

Second Congressional District	$488,977 47
Fourth Congressional District	217,023 74
First Congressional District	172,991 05

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fourth Congressional District	$600,172 71
Third Congressional District	318,412 61
Seventh Congressional District	151,485 73

OHIO.

First Congressional District	$298,587 83
Second Congressional District	211,333 45
Third Congressional District	104,708 13

LICENSES.

The total amount derived from licenses for business, exhibitions, &c., was $7,178,205 26. From retail liquor dealers' licenses the amount collected was $1,612,706 25; from retail dealers, $1,336,345 95; from wholesale dealers, $1,299,787 04; from wholesale dealers in liquor, $176,764 76; from commercial brokers, $204,098 25; manufacturers, $471,631 45; physicians, $232,774 05; from peddlers of all descriptions, $366,111 54; lawyers, $129,180 20; hotels, $238,081 82; brokers of cattle, $105,337 29; and money brokers, $93,678 05. The amount derived in the District of Columbia from this source of revenue was $104,937 47.

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

The gross amount of taxes received from manufactures and productions was $75,403,366 60. Of this New-York contributed $16,814,455 90; Pennsylvania, $9,565,964 65; Ohio, $9,433,235 95; Illinois, $6,388,949 83; Massachusetts, $8,252,872 93; Kentucky, $3,061,489 64; Indiana, $2,549,890 36; Louisiana, $1,893,911 41; Maryland, $1,862,738 42; Rhode Island, $1,540,587 98; Maine, $982,860 14; and the District of Columbia, $71,541 33.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS AND GROSS RECEIPTS OF STEAMERS, EXPRESS COMPANIES, ETC.

The total amount of revenue derived from slaughtered animals was $990,201 06; from gross receipts of steamers, express companies, &c., $2,895,998 63; from sales by auction, &c., $2,925,719 73; from legacies, $316,836 18.

FROM FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The receipts from fermented liquors, such as ale, beer, cider, &c., was $9,275,719 73. To this sum New-York contributed, $750,255 78; Pennsylvania, $316,257 98; Ohio, $939,685 97; Illinois, $355,510 21; and District of Columbia, $9,916 13. The First District of Illinois paid a tax on fermented liquors of $100,379 64, a greater amount than was paid by any other district in the country.

CIGARS.

The amount derived from cigars was $1,255,424 79. Of this sum New-York paid $556,461 47; Pennsylvania, $202,784 07; Ohio, $115,650 60; and Massachusetts, $97,547 25.

IRON.

In the manufacture of Iron, Pennsylvania takes the lead. The total amount collected in that State on this article, was $955,889 97. New-York paid $606,988 42; Massachusetts, $480,180 51; and Ohio, $208,546 46. The Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, on its manufactures of iron, was taxed $212,281 98, a larger sum than was paid by any other district in the country.

ROCK AND COAL OIL.

The revenue derived from these two kinds of oil was $9,255,328 80. Of this Pennsylvania paid $1,335,156 66; New-York, $243,430 39; Ohio, $241,136 82.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

From distilled spirits there was received $28,431,797 83. Illinois contributed the largest amount, $7,262,433 15; Ohio comes next, $6,642,408 03; New-York next, $5,986,255 30, and Pennsylvania next, $2,194,425 34. The Fifth District of Illinois paid a tax of $2,601,342 62, a larger sum than was paid by any other district.

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER, LEATHER, &C.

The amount derived from paper and manufactures of paper was $801,914 17; from leather, $3,697,433 87; from all kinds of tobacco, $7,086,684 74; from manufactures of wool, $3,607,885 73; from manufactures of wood, $1,679,940 25; from sugar produced directly from the sugar cane, $1,207,616 28; from manufactures of cotton, $1,835,027 75; from raw cotton, $1,268,412 56; from cotton cloths and all textile fabrics before they are prepared, $1,713,148 76; from cigars, $1,255,424 79; from gunpowder, $155,302 07; from incomes on interest on United States securities, $75,373 93; and for miscellaneous manufactures, $6,285,076 32.

We have endeavored in the above summary to give only the amounts derived from the most common articles of manufacture and of consumption. The report contains other facts which are very interesting, but the crowded state of our columns prevents us printing any more.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 22, 1865.

The steamship Darling, from Memphis, has arrived with 111 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and 710 for Cincinnati.

The Reported Railroad Accident in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

The reported accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad on trestle works, by which nearly a hundred were killed and injured, was a gross exaggeration. There is no such trestle work, and the accident was that which occurred to the Catawissa mail train going West, colliding with a train going East on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, five miles west of Muncy. By this accident six persons were injured, including four employes of the Company and two passengers; they were only slightly hurt. The eastward train on the Philadelphia and Erie road had the right to the road, and was moving according to schedule regulations.

Explosion of the Genbert Story—The Burley Case.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

The Globe to-day has a special dispatch from Quebec saying that the report started that the English Government was about to send a fleet of gunboats to the Lakes is a canard.

A writ of habeas corpus in the case of Burley was moved for to-day. The case is likely to come on immediately.

Banquet to the Escaped Correspondents.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1865.

The press of Cincinnati gave a reception and banquet on Saturday night to the escaped correspondents, Richardson, Browne and Davis. Speeches of welcome were made on behalf of the city by the Hon. Thomas H. Wesener, President of the City Council, and on behalf of the press by Mr. Halstead, editor of *The Commercial*. The guests of the evening gave an interesting account of their journey, and stating the details about the sufferings of the prisoners remaining at Salisbury, Gen. J. D. Webster, the Hon. Ben. Eggleston, M. C., Col E. F. Noyes, Col. S. J. McGroarty, Judge W. M. Dickson, and many other prominent citizens, also made speeches.

Thomas Buchanan Read said he had had the pleasure of writing "Sheridan's Ride," but he now found a more thrilling and stirring theme "The Walk of the Journalists," and read the first draft of a poem on the subject.

The correspondents leave to-morrow for Washington, to lay their testimony before the Government as to the condition of the Salisbury prisoners, and urge the adoption of some measures for their immediate relief.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1865.

Trinity Episcopalian Church, on Washington-ave., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started in the roof in a defective flue. The fire consumed the organ, worth $3,000. The pastor, Rev. R. C. Hutchinson, narrowly escaped death. No persons were injured. The building cost $27,000, was completed three years ago, and was one of the finest churches in the city. The walls remain standing. The total loss is $20,000, on which there is $12,000 insurance.

Evening Exchange—JAN. 23.

Amer. Gold.	Hudson River.	North-Western.
10,000....83.199	200..... 96	100..... 31
10,000....199	400..... 96	100..... 31
5,000....199	100....83. 96	100....83. 31
10,000....199	100....83. 96	100....83. 31
20,000....199	100....83. 95½	100..... 31½
10,000....199	600....83 95½	100..... 31½
10,000....199	300..... 95½	100..... 31½
10,000....199	100..... 95½	100....85. 31
10,000....83.199	500....83. 95½	100..... 31½
10,000....83.199	500....83. 95½	100..... 31½
20,000....83.199	200....83. 95½	100..... 31½
20,000....83.199	100....83. 95½	100..... 31½
10,000....83.199	500....83. 95	100..... 31½
10,000....83.199	100....83. 95	100..... 31½
10,000....199	1,000..... 95	100....83. 31½
5,000....199	Mich. Southern.	100..... 31½
5,000....199	500..... 61½	100....810. 31½
U. S. 5-20s, new.	100..... 61½	100....83. 31½
10,000....107½	100..... 61½	100..... 31½
10,000....107	100....85. 61½	100..... 31½
25,000....107	100..... 61½	300..... 31½
10-40 Bonds.	100..... 61½	300....810. 31½
20,000....83.100½	Ill. Cen.	500....83. 31½
20,000.b10.100½	100.....110½	500..... 31½
20,000.b10.100½	100.....110½	200..... 41½
10,000.....100½	100....810.110½	Pittsburgh.
N. Y. Central.	100....83.110½	500..... 81½
100.....101	Fort Wayne.	500..... 81½
100.....101	100..... 90½	200....83. 81½
100....83.101	100....83. 90½	100..... 81½
200....85.100½	200..... 90	500..... 81½
100....810.100½	100..... 90	100..... 81½
500....810.100½	200....83. 90	300..... 81½
500....810.100	100....83. 90	800..... 81½
200....83.101	200..... 89½	Reading.
Erie.	100....83. 89½	200.....102
100..... 66	100....83. 89½	200....83.101½
100....85. 66	100..... 90½	200.....101½
400....85. 66	300..... 90	200.....101½
500....810. 66	300....83. 90	500....85.101
800....810. 66	200..... 89½	500....815.101
800....810. 66½	300....83. 89½	Ohio & Miss.cer
600....810. 66½	Mariposa.	5,000....83. 27
100....83. 66½	400..... 10½	5,000..... 27
500....810. 66	N. Western Pri.	1,000..... 27
50..... 66½	100....85. 60½	Cumberland.
Rock Island.	300....83. 60½	100....860. 40
200..... 90½	100....85. 61	100..... 41½
100..... 90½	100..... 61	100....83. 41½
200..... 90½	100....85. 60½	100..... 41½
100..... 90½	100..... 61	200..... 41½
500....b30. 91	100..... 61	100....810. 42
100....810. 90½	100..... 60½	100....83. 42
100....810. 90½	200..... 60½	100....83. 42

NEW BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—In accordance with the provisions of the charter, Matthew T. Brennan, esq., Controller, appointed a new Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Controller selected the following-named gentlemen as members of the new Board: Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, Owen W. Brennan, James Bowen. The two gentlemen first named were members of the old Board. James Bowen was formerly President of the Board of Metropolitan Police. Mr. Brennan is a brother of the Controller. All the gentlemen appointed hold office for a period of six years from the 1st day of April next, and at a salary of $3,000 per annum each. Moses H. Grinnell and Simeon Draper of the old Board retiring, Messrs. Brennan and Bowen take their places.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

Brooklyn was for many years dependant upon New-York for its amusements; our Opera House, our concert rooms and our theaters derived an immense revenue from the inhabitants of the City of Churches, voluntarily given, but given at a large sacrifice of time and personal convenience. Especially did the New-York Philharmonic Society profit by this outside contribution, and no small amount of its pecuniary success in the past may justly be attributed to that source. For fifteen years Brooklyn paid tribute to New-York, and certainly, as far as regards the N. P. Society is concerned, the account is square, and may be written down so much paid, for which full value was received.

Eight years ago a number of the prominent musical amateurs of Brooklyn, who were at the same time thorough business men, determined to establish a Philharmonic Society in that city, so that they might enjoy the performance of the highest class of instrumental music, nearer home, than heretofore. At first it was hard to make the people believe that anything good could be got up within the circle of their own city limits, but the directors of the enterprise pursued their course with dogged perseverance, calculated their resources, secured the coöperation and advice of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld, the most experienced of our Philharmonic directors, and after the expenditure of much patience, and the sacrifice of much time and unusual labor, to say nothing of personal obloquy and ungenerous innuendoes, finally succeeded in arousing the local pride of the citizens, and the Philharmonic Society became an established fact in Brooklyn, and may now be considered the sister society and the only rival of the New-York Philharmonic Society on the continent.

Its constitution differs from ours, inasmuch as it pays all its performing members, orchestral and solo, from the funds derived from the subscriptions and the sale of tickets, the surplus receipts being reserved for contingencies which might occur, the creation of an extensive musical library, or such other objects as properly belong to such an association; while ours is purely a professional society, governed by professional members, the performing members being paid a pro rata dividend from the proceeds, while the residue, which may be called profits, is funded for certain purposes, which have yet to be developed.

The labors of the gentlemen who first took the matter in hand have been crowned with a success which has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Commencing in a small way in all except the excellence of their orchestra and its director, they gave their concerts in a hall of small dimensions, but year after year their audiences increased in numbers, until now, the eighth year of the existence of the Society, the Brooklyn Academy of Music is too small to accommodate its subscribing members and casual visitors. This is the natural result of a broad and liberal management, which looks to excellence as the end, and spares no expense, consistent with the amount of its resources, to secure its aim. At one time it adopted our system of changing conductors for each concert, but this season, taking the common-sense view of the subject, it has appointed one conductor for the whole series, thus securing a unity of action and an intelligent correspondence between the leader and those who are led. This Society can better afford to pursue this wise system than we can in New-York, where there are so many aspirants to the distinguished position of conductor, all of whom have friends in the Society to urge their claims, and to deny, whether justly or not, the right of any one man to an eminence so coveted.

On a permanent basis the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society has built up its success, and it is a point of gratification to all who have the true interests of music at heart that there is yet one more society labouring honestly, intelligently and earnestly in the good cause.

The first concert of the eighth season, though unnoticed in our columns, was excellent, both as regards selections and performance. The programme of the second concert, which took place last Saturday, the 21st inst., at the Academy of Music, was as follows:

Symphony No. 3 in E Flat major (first time.) Haydn; Cavatina,—"Linda"—"O luce di quest' anima," Donizetti, Miss Laura Harris; Solo—violin—Andante et Rondo Russe, De Beriot, Madame Camilla Urso; Second Concerto, for the pianoforte, in B Flat, (first time in America.) Beethoven, (with Cadenza by Ant. Rubinstein,) Mr. J. N. Pattison. Intermission. Poeme Symphonique, Tasso, "Lamento e Trionfo," Liszt; Solo—violin—Elegie, Ernst, Madame Camilla Urso; Cavatina—"Linda"—"Ragnava nel silenzio," Donizetti, Miss Laura Harris; Festival Overture, (by request) Ries.

The Symphony by Haydn is fresh and charming, the Introduction grave and thoughtful, the *Pleace* light, pleasing and melodious, but small in its general attributes. The *Adagio* is graceful and tender, containing some lovely passages for the wood instruments, in which the bassoon is treated admirably, and finding its relief in a bolder subject before its return to its first theme. The *Scherzo* is light and and sprightly, and has a graceful and lovely *Trio*. The *Finale* is a vivacious movement, containing a clever fugue, and drawing its contrast from a marked change in the *tempo*, which is both artistic and effective. Its execution throughout was excellent. It was marked by delicacy, refinement and precision. Clearness of outline and attention to detail were particularly observable, and the minute and beautiful coloring so imperative to a just rendering of Haydn's music, and so different from the broad and massive effects of Beethoven, was developed with a poetic sentiment but rarely found in our orchestral performances. But charming as this Symphony is, it is not strong enough as a *piece de resistance* of a Philharmonic concert. It would have opened the second part advantageously as a sequence to a Symphony by Beethoven, Mendelssohn or Schumann, and one of the solo performers could have been well dispensed with. It would be still better, in our judgment, to have such a work for the closing piece of a concert, instead of a lesser work, such as an overture, as it would be certain, from its importance, to retain the audience to the end.

Miss Laura Harris sang two Italian operatic scenas, which are entirely out of character at such concerts, while we have so many grand concert arias which should be heard very acceptably. She has a light and charming voice, small in its volume, but neither thin nor wiry. It is, however, quite unsuited to the expression of passion or emotion, but well adapted to the demands of ornate and superficial compositions. Her voice is fresh, having lost nothing of its spontaneity; her intonation is admirable, and her execution is fluent and well-defined. She was well received, and her two solos were spontaneously encored.

Madame Camilla Urso also played twice. She is an artist of unquestionable ability. The violin, by usage, is not a lady's instrument; but the mastership of such as the sisters Milanolo, and now of Camilla Urso, may make it a disputed point between the sexes. Camilla Urso has acquired a fine tone, full and equal throughout; her intonation is pure and just, whether in single or double stopping, and through all the intricacies of the manipulation. She has exquisite taste, tenderness of manner and delicacy of refinement, but her style is small, and unequal to the broad interpretation of the larger pieces of the master-writers of the violin. Still she plays delightfully, and we listen to her with pleasure as the exponent of the tender, sentimental, dreamy and sensuous elements of violin music. Both her pieces received and merited the redemand which was awarded them.

The most important solo of the evening was the Beethoven Piano Concerto, performed by Mr. J. N. Pattison. It is no child's play to interpret such a work, where the piano forte has to contend with the orchestra, the one plan of the composition being carried out with equal importance to both, but with inevitable disadvantage to the single instrument. Beethoven never lowered the artistic standard. He always preserved the unity of thought, and never exalted the solo instrument at the expense of the integrity of the whole idea. It is therefore no slight task to undertake to interpret a piano concerto by Beethoven. Mr. Pattison brings many requisites to develop the undertaking. He has a fine *technique*, an excellent equality in the education of both hands, a scholastic appreciation of the subject, and he is, besides, an earnest and faithful worker, acting under the belief that diving below the surface is the only sure way to develop the inner heart of the composition. His performance was in every way satisfactory in some parts admirably and beautifully played, with the single exception that a certain breadth was lacking in the general development of the idea—a something of grandeur that was needed to fill out the simple majesty of Beethoven's thought. Still, we acknowledge it as a performance of great merit, and in the added *Cadenza*, by Rubenstein, we recognize a facility of manipulation, a comprehension of the scope of the thought in connection with the leading idea of the movement, and an appreciation of the relations one to the other, which prove that Mr. Pattison is on the right path and needs but a little longer experience to walk upright before the best interpreters of the works of the great masters.

The *Poeme-Symphonique*, "Tasso," by Liszt, is a work of unequal merit, of rare apparent beauty, and of metaphysical mystification difficult for the hearer to trace out, unravel, or comprehend. It is replete with instrumental resources, and the episode of the Gondolier's song, is wonderfully treated by varied and imaginative figures, but the general effect is that of a thought undefined, an undeveloped transcription of an idea, which the creative faculty of the author could not master.

The Festival Overture by Ferdinand Reis is an antiquated specialty not worth resuscitation by a Society where the concerts are few and the repertoire of first-class works unlimited. The programme for the third concert offers a selection far more worthy of the Society than the one under notice. The instrumental performance throughout the evening was in every way worthy of the high reputation of the orchestra, and of the acknowledged skill of its conductor, Mr. Eisfeld.

Fires.

IN HUDSON-STREET.

The fancy goods store of A. Toocker, No. 225 Hudson-st., was damaged by fire early Monday morning to the amount of $1,000. Fully insured in the East River Company.

IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.

The unoccupied three-story frame building located at the corner of Eleventh-ave. and Sixty-fourth-st., and owned by Roswell Shear & Co., was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. All who make application prior to the 1st of February, for the term beginning on that date, will be permitted to enter for the entire course, time unlimited, at the low rates advertised this month. The regular charges will be resumed Feb. 1.

[Advertisement.]

TO CURE CATARRH.—What is the Catarrh? It is a defluxion or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste—called also a cold. An Epidemic Catarrh is called Influenza, a chronic affection of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and fauces. To cure above, add to half a pint of cold water ten drops of DR. T. R. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CATARRH; take some of the mixture in your hand and snuff it up your nose until it comes out of your mouth; be thorough with the snuffing, in order to reach the affected parts. It may take six months to cure, but a decided improvement will be observed in thirty days. For sale everywhere.

R. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 & 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DR. W. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the PROSTATE GLAND and RETENTION OF URINE, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay FIFTY DOLLARS a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any disease of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 13th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

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

[Advertisement.]

A reliable TONIC, DIURETIC, BLOOD PURIFIER and INVIGORATOR—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIFIC AND SURE REMEDY
To cure GRAVEL and STONE
IN KIDNEYS and BLADDER.
Inquire by letter of G. F. HUBER, Madison, Indiana.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties and immediate in its action.

[Advertisement.]

OVAL PIANOS, DRIGGS'S PATENT.—A few of these magnificent PIANOS, for power and brilliancy of tone unsurpassed on this continent, worth $1,000 each, will be sold at cost of manufacturing.
J. R. PECK, No. 519 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST of the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR.—Sold by all Druggists. $1 per box. Twenty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co., No. 65 Liberty-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit, and all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Business Notices.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE and INTEMPERANCE, Cold are doubtless the principal cause from which the greatest destruction of human life results. And yet a cold is considered a very ordinary affair, and most people are content to wait its gaining well of itself, although by such neglect a curable affection is often converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. As ordinary prudence, therefore, plainly teaches that a violent cough and cold should be taken care of in its incipiency, and that immediate recourse should be had in every case to a prompt and certain curative, so the experience of thousands, and a reputation sustained for thirty years, points to Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a remedy always efficacious, exercising a most beneficial influence on all the organs of the chest, and certain to effect a speedy cure.

"DISCRETION SHALL PRESERVE THEE," says the wise Solomon. Therefore, before disease attacks the body, be discreet enough to adopt the certain means of preventing it. Fortify the physical powers, and thus enable them to repel all influences inimical to health. Do this with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great renovator of the system, and be safe.

The price of BURNETT'S COCOAINE has advanced. BURNETT never changes his quality, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material.

RICHMOND.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1, from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Youth's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Buckle-Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Waterproof and Warm Over-Shoes, always on hand. Gents' best French Boots manufactured to measure, promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st. C. C. RICHMOND.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Revolving-Hook Machine.

TRUSSES, &c.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" will positively CURE RUPTURE. Light, clean and easy; no pressure on the BACK or CORD. New in principle and different from all others. GREGORY & Co., No. 630 Broadway.

ELECTRICITY applied for the cure of disease, by Dr. CHANDERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, &c.—50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. WILLING, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., GIVES THE "BEST" PATENT LIMBS TO SOLDIERS—PROOF, 748 BROADWAY, N. Y.; 1607 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.; 19 GREENE-ST., BOSTON. COMMISSIONED BY SURGEON-GENERAL PARKER, U. S. A.

"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. 115 Franklin-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.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal 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.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILY SEWING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION beautifully done on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, at No. 265 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING
BAKER, SMITH & Co., No. 182 CENTRE-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.

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

AT OLD PRICES.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Note Paper, &c. EVERDELL'S Elegant Styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES.
Cartes Vignette $3 per dozen; Duplicates $2. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 152 Chatham-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

McCLENAHAN—MONTGOMERY—At the Seventh Avenue U. P. Church, on Monday, Jan. 23, by the Rev. Spencer L. Finney, Wm. McClenahan and Fanny Montgomery, all of this city.

DIED.

BLACK—On Monday, the 23d inst., at her residence, No. 71