PUBLICATIONS, &c.

A NEW SERIAL,
BY
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
ENTITLED
"DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT;
OR
LIFE IN ADVERSITY."
A TALE OF COLLINGWOOD,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE
NEW YORK WEEKLY,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. 108

"ALL SNOWED UP" ALL SNOWED UP
ALL ROUND THE STOVE
at the
PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,
A NEW YEAR'S STORY
will
appear
in
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
on
THE 3d of JANUARY, 1861.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is ready every Thursday morning at all the news stores. Price Three Cents. Sixteen Pages. Subscription $1 00 a year. Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., 20 North William st, New York. Sample copies sent free to any address in the country. 433MTuTu 129

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A LADIES FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE School Room of the Transfiguration Church, corner of Mott and Park sts, during the Holidays, commencing on Monday, Dec. 31st and continuing during the week. Tickets 10 cents. de31 3t*123

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
TUESDAY, January 1, 1861,
THIS GRAND CARNIVAL SEASON
is made the most attractive ever offered at the Museum. No pains or expense have been spared to procure every novelty and curiosity the country or the world affords; and in preparing a series of amusements never before equaled.
CHILDREN, LADIES, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, CITIZENS
or Strangers will find this the most delightful place in the city to spend a portion of this general holiday. Here To be seen at all hours
FIVE SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES!
representing five different tribes, viz:
A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN, A ZOOLOO, and A FINGO.
They appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the
SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS,
and at intervals give their native
FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
THE LIVING WHALE IS IT?
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES.
Also LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds the most interesting exhibition in the world. WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE-TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 150,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission only 25 cts. Children under 10 years 15 cts. Parquette 25 cts extra. Children under ten, 10cts extra.

FISHERMEN—SEINE TWINES—PATENT LAID AND COTTON SEINE TWINES, ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BEST QUALITY. For sale by
de31 4t*190 21 John street.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' GRAND Farewell to America. New Year's Eve, at Brooklyn Tabernacle; and Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, 1861, at Henry Ward Beecher's Church. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. de30 8t*187

TRY BRIEST & CO.'S LIQUID HAIR DYE!
THE CHEAPEST NOW IN USE!
Being sold at the low price of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE
It converts Grey or Red Hair (instantaneously) to a beautiful, as well as Natural,
BLACK or BROWN,
without the slightest injury to the hair or skin.
This Dye is now the only one asked for—not only on account of its cheapness, but the satisfaction it gives to all who use it.
For sale at 21 Eighth ave; cor Broadway and 20th st; cor Allen and Stanton sts; 445 Grand st; cor Houston st and ave D; and 176 Second ave cor 10th st; also at 415 Hudson st, and 195 Sixth ave, New York. Brooklyn—290 Court st; 69 Fulton st, and at the cor Myrtle ave and Cadman Plaza, Williamsburgh—cor South 6th and 9th sts, and 86 Grand st; cor South 6th and 7th, and cor South Second and Ninth sts.
Manufactured and for sale at 86 South Second street, Williamsburgh, and for sale by Druggists generally.
de1 9tos*009

2-PLY, NO. 40 YARN.
2, 3 and 4 ply—14 to 18, 20 and 24.
5 to 10, and 12 to 24 single yards.
of the Best Quality, for sale at
d31 5t*119 21 John st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOX LOST—$10 REWARD—SUPPOSED to have been taken by mistake from steamer Fulton, on 26th Dec, a box with two patterns, marked L. Sharp. Whoever will return the same on board, pier 37, N. R. will receive the above reward. d31 2*112

CAPE LOST—ON DEC. 31st, ON 8TH AVE. between 20th and 23d sts, a child's plaid cape. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 267 West 18th st. 149

DOG STRAYED—CAME TO THE PREMISES, 9 Washington st, on the 23d of December. The owner can have him by paying expenses and proving property. at 2* 06

GOAT FOUND—ON THE 26th OF DEC., which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses; if not called for in 3 days it will be sold to pay expenses. Apply 50 Perry st. de31 3*185

$1,000 REWARD—THE WAREhouse of the subscribers was burglariously entered on the night of Saturday, 22d inst, and goods amounting to at least $2,000 stolen therefrom; said goods consisted of about 150 pieces of black and colored grenadine and gros grain silk vestings, all of Lyons manufacture, and of the best quality, and of new and neat designs. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders, and the recovery of the goods; or one half the amount for the latter, or a proportionate sum for any part thereof. WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOUKWOOD, 199 and 110 Duane st. 429 3*193

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXTURES and lease for sale with or without stock, in a good location. Apply on the premises, 55 Eighth avenue. 1s d*116

NEWSPAPER AND FRUIT STAND FOR sale—being a profitable business; the reason for disposing of the stand is in consequence of sickness. Apply corner Grand and Centre sts, opposite the market. jal 2*1 6

MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
No. 548 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. Humphreys, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sickness of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and sufferings. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.
LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Verminous Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feeblenss of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and The Dolereux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Low Spirits	25
11.	Cures Crour, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
12.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Field Scald, Ba ber's Itch	25
13.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain in the Limbs, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
14.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
15.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
16.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
17.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
18.	Cures Whooping Cough, Violent Coughing and Paroxysms, or Spasmodic Cough	50
19.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
20.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Deafness	50
21.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
22.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
23.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swelling, with Scanty Secretions	50
24.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
25.	Cures Sore Mouth or Stomatitis, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
26.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitations and even Distress of the Heart	100

PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five VIALS in MOROCCO, and Book..$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight VIALS in MOROCCO, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty VIALS in MOROCCO and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty VIALS, PLAIN, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen BOXES (No. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six BOXES (No. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Vials, Medicine, Book and Case, from 50 to $5.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of the price!!!
Address
HUMPHREYS, M. D.
301 No. 548 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION NOTICES.

AUCTION NOTICE—H. WILSON, AUCTIONEER—Boots and shoes, 500 cases at the store of A. D. GALE, 49 Dey st, on Tuesday, 10 o'clock A. M; also large stock for private sale, at lowest prices, by A. D. GALE, 49 Dey st, N. Y. de10 TuTh&Tu*161

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASSware, &c. New Year's Sale, 1861, to close up consignment 1860, by J. S. H. BARTLEY, Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 10 o'clock, at 281 Pearl st, 500 lots, for dealers; choice goods. Sale free. de31 2t*110

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY AND Glassware by HENRY G. EVANS, on Wednesday, January 2d, at 10 o'clock, at 85 Maiden Lane. Sale positive to close consignments, and to make room for new goods. 19

HENRY GREEN, AUCTIONEER—GROceries, liquors, segars, furs, &c., on Thursday, January 3d, 1861, o'clock, at the auction store, No. 194 William st—Tea, soap, currants, coffee, mustard, herrings, olives, tobacco, 40,000 segars, 15 casks and 30 demijohns assorted liquors, a lot of dry and fancy goods, furs, jewelry, &c. jy1 2t*198

PUBLIC SALE — THE HULL OF THE steamboat Rainbow, as she now lies, in the cove at Hoboken, will be sold at public sale, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 4th, 1861. M. K. CRANE, Auctioneer. jal 4*191

SHERIFF'S SALE—TEAS, COFFEES, &c—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom 118 Nassau st—Will sell on Wednesday, January 9d, at 11 o'clock, at 360 Grand street, the stock and fixtures of a first class retail Tea store, consisting of a fine assortment of green and black teas, coffees, spices, sugars, dried foreign and domestic fruits, soaps, &c., &c., together with all the store fixtures. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff. Sale positive, without further notice. Buyers will please remember that no paper is issued on Wednesday morning. 127

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—Office, 4 East Broadway, will sell on to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, the furniture and fixtures of the lager beer saloon 117 avenue A, cor of 8th st, with the good will, and the furniture of the family. 17

THE HOLIDAYS.

GOOD SKATING—MEADOW POND IS the spot. Take any of the Williamsburgh ferries, direct to the pond. Fare 5 cents, via Broadway railroad from 13 South 7th st. 15

I WISH TO MAKE A PRESENT!
Do you? Then what more acceptable one can you offer than
A BEAUTIFUL SINGING BIRD?
Such an one is now waiting for you to select it from the large variety at
CHARLEY ZOLLER'S BIRD BAZAAR,
426 6*148 No. 3 North William st.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS,
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,500,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,
On
LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.
I. LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN AND WHEAT, as the Prairies of Illinois.
II. EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
III. RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois, inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must, consequently, every day decrease.
IV. THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The State Debt is only $10,105,396 14, and, within one and three years, has been reduced $2,959,746 80 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
V. PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 103 per cent. in ten years.
VI. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The Agricultural Products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 of bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
VII. FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
VIII TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854, the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,596, since which 479,998 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.
IX. EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about $10 or $11 per acre; and the relative expenses of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE
at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent, payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT WILL BE DEDUCTED
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.
Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payments, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad see pages 188, 189, 190, Appleton's Railway Guide. d29 88Tu&Th*129

OFFICIAL AND LEGAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, New York, Dec. 26th, 1860.
NOTICE—THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices No. 1 Bond street, and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the profligate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institutions for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.
By order of the Board, GEO. KELLOCK, Supt.
New York, Dec. 24, 1860.
The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond street, near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants):—
New York, ... 1861.
Name of applicant.....
Occupation.....age.....
Place of birth.....Condition.....
How long in the country?.....How long in city.....
Number of persons for whom relief is asked.....
Residence No.....street.....Ward
Front or rear house.....No. of room.....and what story.....
Whether assisted by any charitable institution, and how long?.....
Has aid been received from this Department, and how long?.....
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many?.....
What is the relief required?.....
Any means of support and what are they?.....
In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished if possible.
All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.
All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—
I am well acquainted with.....
and believe.....to be in want, and deserving of aid.
.....
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
.....
Sworn to before me, this.....day of.....1861.
.....
The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.
In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department, they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
GEO. KELLOCK, Clerk.
de27 1t

THE NEW YORK SUN

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1861.

Prominent Political events of the past Year.

STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS, &c.

On January 3d, the territorial legislature of Nebraska passed a bill prohibiting slavery in that state. It was vetoed by Gov. BLACK.

January 11th, Alabama Democratic State Convention was held. In it YANCEY and his fellow-disunionists gave notice of the intention of the South to withdraw from the Charleston Convention, if it did not insist upon Congressional protection to slavery in the territories.

January 16th, The Missouri Legislature adjourned after passing a bill banishing free negroes from the state under penalty of being reduced to slavery. The Governor, however, vetoed the bill. JAMES HARLAN (Republican) was re elected from Iowa, to the United States Senate.

January 18th, Col. MEMMINGER, Commissioner from South Carolina to confer with the state authorities of Virginia, was formally received at Richmond, and made an address showing that, without further guarantees for her rights, the South could not stay in the Union, and recommending a Southern Convention. His request was referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, who reported (Feb. 13) that, "in the opinion of the General Assembly, it is inexpedient to appoint deputies to the conference proposed by South Carolina."

In the Mississippi Legislature, a bill favoring the reopening of the slave trade, was rejected by a vote of three to one.

January 26th—A disunion meeting was held in Charleston, S. C., at which they resolved that the election of a Black Republican President, would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union.

About the close of this month, a bill was introduced into the Legislature of Texas, to imprison all northern preachers, solicitors of trade and teachers, found in the state.

February 1st—The contest for the speakership of Congress, terminated after a struggle of two months, in the choice of Mr. PENNINGTON, (Rep.) of New Jersey.

Ex-Gov. CHASE, (Rep.) of Ohio, was elected to the U. S. Senate, in place of Senator PUGH.

February 2d—JOHN W. FORNEY was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Legislature of Maryland received the South Carolina Disunion Convention resolutions, and denounced them as treasonable.

February 18th.—Mississippi legislature adjourned after appointing Gen. P. B. STARKS a commissioner to Virginia to induce her to join the other southern states in a combination.

In Virginia the Democratic State Convention was assured by Gen. STARKS that Mississippi wanted the conference for union—not disunion; but, if not protected by Federal authority, she would seize the Federal property within her limits, and defend herself.

February 28th—The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed, over the veto of Gov. MEDARY, a bill forever prohibiting slavery in that prospective state.

March 2d—The Maryland Legislature re-elected Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE to the Senate.

March 13th—New Hampshire State Election, resulting in the election of J. GOODWIN, (Republican) Governor, by 4,510 majority, and a Republican majority of 4 in their Senate, and 85 in the House.

Connecticut State election was held on April 2d and resulted in another Republican victory. BUCKINGHAM (Rep.) was elected Governor, and the Republican majority was 7 in the Senate and 59 in the House.

April 4th—Rhode Island election. SPRAGUE (Dem.) was elected by 1,460 majority.

April 18th—The South Carolina Democratic State Convention met and re-affirmed the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms.

April 23d.—The Democratic National Convention met at Charleston, S. C., to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. There were full delegations from every state in the Union, and an act was passed from Illinois and New York. From the latter state, the Softs, lead by DEAN RICHMOND, favored the nomination of DOUGLAS, while the Hards, marshaled by Mayor WOOD, were of an opposite mind. Judge SCALLEY, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order, and FRANCIS B. FLOURNOY of Arkansas was made temporary chairman.

Mayor WOOD and his delegation were refused admittance to the Convention. On the second day, CALEB CUSHING of Massachusetts was elected permanent President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each state. The third day was occupied in a long and fruitless session—the South fighting hard for extreme pro-slavery points, and the North protesting that such a course would break up the party in their section.

The fourth day was spent in the same contest, as well as the fifth and sixth. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a minority report from the Platform Committee, favoring the Cincinnati platform. Another minority report was presented by Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, which, in connection with the Cincinnati platform, expresses the willingness of the party to abide by the Supreme Court upon slavery in territories, supports a Pacific Railroad scheme, favors the acquisition of Cuba, and upholds the Fugitive Slave Law. The majority report, in addition to a platform, declared that Congress had no power to abolish slavery in the territories, neither had the territories themselves, and that Personal Liberty bills are revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

April 30th—Mr. BUTLER's platform was rejected by a vote of 165 yeas to 198 nays, and Mr. SAMUELS' report adopted as an amendment by 167 yeas to 165 nays. On voting for the resolutions separately, the one pledging the party to abide by Supreme Court decisions on slavery in territories was rejected—the remainder were adopted. This was the signal for disruption. Alabama first protested and withdrew; Mississippi followed; so did Florida and Texas; all the Louisiana delegates, except two; South Carolina, except three; three of Arkansas; two of Delaware and one from North Carolina.

May 1st—Georgia and the remainder of the Louisiana delegates withdrew. Mr. GOULDIN, of Georgia, made a violent speech in favor of re-opening the slave trade. Balloting for candidates was commenced.

May 3d—The tenth day of the session of the Convention, is being clearly impossible at that time to make any nomination, the Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

The seceding delegations from the southern states met in separate convention on May 1st, and continued in session four days, then adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 11th of June. This Convention also refused to admit Mayor Wood.

A Kentucky Republican Convention met and nominated delegates to Chicago.

April 26th.—Maryland Republican Convention met at Baltimore, and notwithstanding the opposition of a South, chose delegates to Chicago.

May 1st.—Delaware Republican Convention was held.

The Virginia Republican Convention was held on the same day as Wheeling.

The National Convention of the Union men met at Baltimore, WASHINGTON HUNT presided. On their second ballot BELL and EVERETT were chosen as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

May 9.—Republican national convention met at Chicago. Delegates being in attendance from all the states except North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, was elected chairman, with a vice and secretary from each state and territory represented.

May 17—The platform of the party was adopted.

May 18—ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice President.

May 24—Gen. HOUSTON accepted the San Jacinto nomination, and a feeble effort in his behalf was made, and quietly faded out a week afterwards in New York. Mr. CLINGMAN's resolution in the U. S. Senate, that no necessity exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the territories, was passed, 25 to 23.

May 30th—The Mississippi Democratic Convention sustained the course of their delegates to Charleston, and appointed delegates to Richmond and and Baltimore.

May 31st—South Carolina sent a delegation to Richmond, headed by R. BARNWELL RHETT, after a sharp contest, more personal than political.

June 4th—The Georgia national democrats decided for the Baltimore Convention. On the 5th, the delegation was made up.

The New Orleans charter election this day, resulted in the choice of J. T. MORGAN, the Native American candidate, by 1,000 majority.

June 11th—The recorders from the Charleston Convention met at Richmond, JOHN IRWIN, of Alabama, presiding. They continued to adjourn from day to day until after the Baltimore Convention, when they adopted BECKINRIDGE and LANE.

June 13th—The Illinois Democratic State Convention endorsed the action of their delegates to Charleston, and still adhered to DOUGLAS.

June 18th—The Baltimore Convention now met, Ex GALEN CUSHING presiding.

June 21st—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, California, Delaware, parts of Maryland, part of Kentucky, and Gen. CUSHING, seceded. The remainder of the Convention soon succeeded in nominating Messrs. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, Mr. FITZPATRICK declining, the National Committee appointed H. V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

June 28th the Southern seceding delegates at Baltimore, with the Louisiana and Alabama delegations which had been refused admittance, met at another hall, and chose Mr. CUSHING chairman. Twenty-one states were in full or in part represented.

The majority platform at Charleston was adopted, and with little opposition BECKINRIDGE and LANE were nominated.

June 23d.—President BUCHANAN vetoed the Homestead bill.

June 25th—Congress adjourned. From this time on the political world was all alive with the exertions of the several parties for their respective candidates, but nothing transpired especially worthy of note until Oct. 9th, when the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana went Republican by heavy majorities.

November 6th.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN Vice-President, of the United States, by the following vote:

	Lincoln	Douglas	Breck.	Bell.
18 Free States	1,839,162	1,354,961	336,152	75,405
15 Slave States	27,133	171,227	593,607	570,872
Total	1,866,295	1,526,188	929,759	570,277

Whole vote of the Union.....4,725,471.
LINCOLN over DOUGLAS.....340,107
All others over LINCOLN.....902,881

December 30—Thirty-sixth Congress met

December 4th—President BUCHANAN's Message was received by the Senate and House. New York charter election.

December 10th—Reported resignation of Mr. COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

December 15th—The South Carolina Legislature elected Mr. PICKENS Governor.

December 17th—South Carolina Secession Convention met at Columbia and organized with Gen. JAMISON as permanent chairman. The Convention adjourned to Charleston in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox at Columbia.

December 18th—Secession Convention met at Charleston and appointed the necessary committees.

December 19th—Secession Convention received an encouraging dispatch from Gov. MOORE of Alabama.

December 20th—The Secession Convention adopted an ordinance nominally severing the compact binding South Carolina to her sister states of the Union.

December 21st—The Convention took postal affairs into consideration and ordained that all officers of the Department in the state power (Engaged only to South Carolina. Commissioners were appointed from South Carolina to the General Government, to Virginia, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the news of the secession of South Carolina was received with great public rejoicings. Gov. HICKS of Maryland, rebuked the action of the seceding state and refused to call a special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of joining the other southern states to form a separate confederacy.

December 25.—The South Carolina Commissioners to Washington were supplied with their credentials.

December 24th.—The Convention adopted a Declaration of Independence. Gov. PICKENS issued an official proclamation in accordance with the ordinance of secession.

Great excitement at Pittsburg, Pa., in consequence of an attempt to remove from the Allegheny arsenal all the effective guns with, it was believed, an intention to place them where the secessionists could get them.

The election of delegates to a secession Convention in Alabama took place today.

Discovery of the great robberies of the Indian Trust Fund.

December 26th—Commissioners BARNWELL, ORR and ADAMS of South Carolina, arrived at Washington. On motion of Mr. RHETT the South Carolina Convention called on other southern states join in a convention to be held at Montgomery, Ala., with a view to the formation of a southern confederacy.

December 27th.—Fort Moultrie was evacuated—Major ANDERSON transferring the troops under his command to Fort Sumpter.

Gov. MAGOFFIN of Kentucky called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature for Jan. 17th, to consider the present condition of the country.

The excitement at Pittsburgh still continues.

Dec. 28th.—The Charleston Commissioners, in conference with the Cabinet, demanded that the United States troops should be withdrawn from Fort Sumpter, or they would return home at once "and prepare for the worst."

At Memphis, Tenn., on this date, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, forming a convention of southern states.

It is reported that the Florida Convention will for instant secession.

At Charleston, Forts Moultrie and Pinckney were taken possession of by the South Carolina troops.

Dec. 29. It was decided in a Cabinet meeting not to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter, where upon Mr. FLOYD, Secretary of War, resigned his position.

Dec. 31. The Missouri Legislature met and organized.

FIREMEN'S RECEPTION.—HARRY HOWARD, ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, will receive his friends at 108 Leonard st., today.

THE CHAMBERLAINCY.—Mayor WOOD addressed a note to the Comptroller and all the subordinate officers who have anything to do with city finances, yesterday morning, directing them not to make any deposits with Mr. DEVLIN the newly appointed City Chamberlain, on the ground that he had suspended him. Mr. HAWS subsequently issued the following circular to the various City and County receiving officers:—

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec 31st, 1860.
SIR—A communication of which the following is a copy, has been received by this Department:—
MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York,
December 31st, 1860.
DEAR SIR—Please to take notice, that I have this day suspended DANIEL DEVLIN from the office of City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. Very truly,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
Hon R. T. HAWS.
In view of the above, it is recommended that, until further notice, the several receiving officers of the City and County governments hereafter deposit their collections daily in the Chemical Bank, subject to the draft of the depositor and the Comptroller.
Respectfully, &c.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Mayor WOOD also addressed a note to Mr. PLATT, notifying him of the action he had taken in regard to Mr. DEVLIN, and requesting Mr. PLATT to continue to discharge the duties of the office.

The contest will not affect the payment of drafts upon the Chamberlain, as Mr. PLATT is amply provided with funds, and will continue to pay all warrants properly drawn against the City Chamberlain or County Treasurer.

Mr. HAWS is now acting as Chamberlain in reference to all funds which may be collected, until the affair shall be properly settled.

The further action in regard to the matter will be seen in our report of the session of the Board of Aldermen.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening—President PECK in the chair.

A resolution was offered rescinding the resolution passed in the year 1854, assigning rooms in the new City Hall for the use of the Supreme Court. It was adopted.

The City Chamberlain.—The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the power vested in the Mayor, in section 21 of the charter of 1857, I have suspended DANIEL DEVLIN, who assumes to be City Chamberlain.

The reasons which have induced this step are predicated upon the extraordinary and unprecedented mode of this appointment, involving, as I think, grave doubts as to its legality.

Whilst temporarily absent from the city on the 24th instant, Alderman PECK, President of the Board of Aldermen, who, in pursuance of the 17th section of the charter of 1857, became the acting Mayor, arrogated the power to remove N. C. PLATT, Esq., the City Chamberlain, an unexceptionable public officer, who had faithfully performed his duties, and to nominate DANIEL DEVLIN in his place.

In my opinion, the law does not contemplate the exercise of any such right by the President of the Board of Aldermen. He is simply *pro tem or ad interim*, a substitute for the Mayor to transact the clerical duties of the office, without possessing all the more important functions, except in extraordinary cases of great public necessity. To admit that the President of the Board of Aldermen is clothed with every prerogative of the Mayor in the absence of the latter, necessarily implies, that if the Mayor is absent from his office at all—even for five minutes, an Alderman can take advantage of this absence to derange the organization of the government and subvert the policy which has been settled and recognized.

In the present instance, the assumption of authority by Mr. PECK is exceeding jurisdictionable, if legal. Before leaving the city he waited upon me for instructions with reference to his duties during my absence, and pledged himself not to approve certain measures—the Japanese appropriation among others—and not to interfere with any of the public offices, with in the power of the Mayor to remove or appoint.

Admitting that the acting Mayor is clothed with the authority claimed under the charter of 1857, there are doubts as to the right of the Legislature to confer such powers on the President of the Board of Aldermen. The people elect the Mayor as chief executive officer, entrusted with the administration of the laws. It could not have been intended that a member of the legislative department should exercise executive functions. To remove the City Chamberlain, who is an executive officer of the highest rank, was an executive act.

The 16th section of the charter of 1857 provides that "executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the *Mayor and the executive departments*." An alderman is a legislative officer and hence cannot legally remove or appoint executive officers.

Again, by section 39 of the charter it is provided that every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government, shall, on or before the first day of January next succeeding such election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation *shall be filed in the Mayor's office*. Mr. DEVLIN has not complied with this requirement of the law, and has not filed any oath of office in the Mayor's office, and hence has not legally and properly qualified himself for the office of Chamberlain.

For these reasons, and for others not necessary at this time to communicate, I have suspended DANIEL DEVLIN from the office of City Chamberlain, which he assumes to fill.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Ald. CORNELL offered a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the Board the reasons assigned by the Mayor for the suspension of the City Chamberlain were insufficient, and that the communication be returned to the Mayor.

Ald. GERRY said the Mayor had made it appear that he did not wish to have Mr. PLATT removed, whereas, if he told the truth, he would say that he had for months past had it in contemplation to remove Mr. PLATT, and had been working among the members of the Board with that object.

Alderman PECK said he regretted to have to say it, but he must say it, that the communication received from the Mayor was conceived in falsehood. When His Honor left this city, he said there were two things he did not wish to have interfered with—the Street Commissionership and certain resolutions likely to pass the Board of Supervisors in regard to the removal of Mr. PLATT, he, Mr. PECK, never contemplated such a thing, and he was waited upon by a number of respectable citizens, and by a majority of the Board of Aldermen, who demanded that Mr. PLATT should be removed. He denied that he had ever made such a promise to the Mayor as had been stated by that gentleman.

Alderman BRADY said the Mayor had made it appear that he did not intend to approve of the appropriation for the Japanese reception, whereas he, Alderman BRADY, well knew that he had intended to counteract the resolution. As for the removal of Mr. PLATT, he had also been contemplated by the Mayor, but he now wished to throw the onus of both these acts on the acting Mayor.

Alderman STARR moved that the communication be referred to the Corporation Counsel, which was not seconded.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution as a substitute for Alderman CORNELL's, but the same in effect.

The following statement of the condition of the City Treasury was read and filed:—

Balance, Dec 29th	$4,764,063 38
Receipts	194,483 79
	$4,799,444 17
Payments	377,749 88
Balance, Dec. 29th	$4,421,673