THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1866.

To Advertisers.

We would again remind our advertising patrons that their favors will be "too late for classification," unless handed in at our counter before nine o'clock. We keep our publication office open for the reception of advertisements until 12 o'clock P. M., but do not classify them after nine o'clock.

Mayor Hoffman's Message.

In his message to the Common Council, Mayor HOFFMAN has given his views and suggestions concerning the City Government, in a plain, unostentatious, yet clear and forcible manner. He presents what he has to say in a familiar and candid style, with an evident desire to start rightly upon his official course; plainly telling the people that his functions are greatly restricted by the Legislature, but at the same time assuring them of his determination to do all in his power for the promotion of municipal reform. A large portion of the message is devoted to the financial condition of the city. In this exhibit the Mayor shows, very conclusively, that the larger part of the tax-levy is beyond the control of the municipal authorities, being devoted to the several departments that have been created, and which are now controlled by the Legislature. He gives the encouraging statement, however, on the authority of the Controller, that the aggregate amount of taxes for the present year will be reduced about three million dollars from the heavy assessment of last year. But it is in respect to sanitary and other special reforms that the public have been most anxious to hear from the new Mayor. Upon these subjects there will be no disappointment. With regard to street cleaning, regulations for the promotion of health, and other subjects of vital interest to the people, Mayor HOFFMAN takes precisely the ground occupied by the SUN. After alluding to the contract which was made last spring for cleaning the streets, he urges the public to throw no obstacle in the way of the contractors, and then flatly says that "If the contractors fail to do their duty, the contract must be broken and their sureties held responsible." And then he follows with the significant statement that "the contractors have been requested to report every night to the proper police precinct the name of the streets which have been swept during the day." Everybody knows that the contractors have already "failed to do their duty," but of course Mayor HOFFMAN alludes to their duties only in the future tense, he having had nothing to do with them as Mayor until now. Regarding general sanitary matters, the message contains some admirable suggestions, although they are not new to the readers of the SUN. Speaking of the prospect of a cholera epidemic the Mayor says "the public mind is sensitive upon the subject, and it must be considered and treated on its merits, and not with any reference to its political bearing or influence." He recommends that prompt preventive measures shall be taken to guard against pestilence; advises that owners and agents of tenement houses should be obliged to provide proper facilities for disposing of filth and garbage; suggests that policemen and citizens shall unite in reporting every nuisance coming under their observation; proposes that health committees shall be organized in the several Wards, etc. In short the message of Mayor HOFFMAN has the true ring, and if he will only follow out the programme which he has thus laid down, as we firmly believe he will, our citizens will never have cause to regret the choice they made in electing him to the Mayoralty.

Organization of the Legislature.

THE New York Legislature yesterday commenced the active business of the session, both branches organizing speedily and harmoniously. The large Republican majority enabled that party to elect all their caucus nominees on first ballot, and hence the election of officers was really only a formal ratification of what had previously been done. Lieutenant-Governor Alvord delivered a speech to the Senate on taking the Chair, in which he counseled that body not to indulge in adjournments over Saturdays, as has hitherto been generally customary, on the ground that such practices have a bad influence upon legislation. He also made some appropriate remarks upon the general state of the country, the fidelity of New York to the Union, etc. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, who was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, made some very sensible remarks to that body, reminding them of the responsible duties to be performed, and calling upon them to "see to it that in the performance of all their exalted duties the integrity of the Assembly of 1866 shall be above suspicion." That is exactly the doctrine. Let both branches of the Legislature adopt that sentence for a motto, then follow it, and we shall have something anomalous in New York—an honest Legislature.

One Other National Iniquity—Shall it be Longer Tolerated?

In entering the threshold of the new year, this nation may well feel thankful that its future is so auspicious. It has left behind the great moral bane whose influence so long created dissension, and which finally developed into the most stupendous civil war that the world has ever seen. Slavery, the cause, and rebellion, its legitimate effect, lay buried in the same grave. The spirit of oppression which upheld the first, and the wiles of treason which evoked the last, are now both shorn of their power, and liberty, patriotism and fidelity to the Union have triumphed over tyranny, disloyalty and rebellion. For these things the nation gives thanks, and feels a pardonable pride at having erased from its escutcheon, the blot which was so long a cause of conscious disgrace at home, and of reproach in the eyes of other nations. But while in the midst of this self-gratulation, it is well that we should closely examine the moral condition of the country; to see whether there is not still some stain remaining, whose effacement is necessary. Here we can rightfully claim to be the lead [illegible] all that pertains to human liberty and moral progress. Where is that other great social evil—polygamy—which has been appropriately styled the twin brother of slavery? Omnipotent Utah that solitary survival "relic of barbarism" still flourishes, multiplies, and defiantly scoffs at the nation's proud boast of morality and social advancement. How can we claim to be a truly moral nation so long as the gross iniquity of Mormonism is permitted to stand as a monument of all that is wicked in social life? In defiance of the laws both of God and of man, polygamy has been allowed to grow unchecked, beneath the folds of our proud national emblem, until to-day it has become a giant evil, pregnant with danger to the country, and a reproach to the civilization and enlightenment of the nineteenth century. Are we not a little too fast in claiming that the escutcheon of the nation was made spotless when the blot of slavery was erased? Yes. So long as polygamy is allowed to pollute the soil of the Republic, so long will our claim to social superiority be a mockery. It must be swept away, root and branch, and every vestige of its existence must be obliterated. That is the work which now stands prominently in the pathway of the nation, which cannot be evaded or ignored, and which must be accomplished before we can rightfully claim to be the advance guard in the great onward march of civilization. And the task cannot be commenced too soon. During the late rebellion, when slavery was receiving the death-blow at the hands of the Union, its twin brother was lavish with its sympathy for the prostrate iniquity, and doubtless would have given it material aid if the distance separating the "twin relics" had not been an insuperable barrier. The Mormons have boldly and defiantly denounced the Government; they have refused to pay their proportion of the Federal taxes; they ignore the authority of Federal officials; they pray for the downfall of the Union, and they boast of their military power to protect polygamy and to resist the authority of the United States government. Every year the strength of Mormonism increases by reason of immigration, and every year it becomes more formidable as an element of danger to the peace of the country. Shall we cut down the baneful tree while it is yet a sapling, or shall we wait, until it becomes a sturdy oak, both difficult and dangerous to remove? Prudence tells us that the true policy is to exterminate this infamous institution *now*. To wait is only to make greater the work that sooner or later must be performed, while at the same time the moral taint continues to be a disgrace to the country. Let Congress officially declare, by the requisite legislation, that polygamy's "time has come;" that it must be buried by the side of its defunct brother; and when that duty shall have been performed the United States may then consistently claim to be an example for the nations of the world.

The Governor's Message.

WE cannot repress a feeling of disappointment in respect to the Governor's Message. The document is neither able in argument, clear in statement, nor of average literary merit. The diction of the message might be excused, however, if it only presented the condition of the State Government in a readable form, and advised the Legislature respecting the important bills that will come before that body at the present session. But even with regard to these subjects, the message is noticeable chiefly, because of what it omits to say. It is almost entirely silent on the many questions of interest and importance upon which the Legislature are expected to act. About the only recommendation of interest that we discover, is the mild suggestion that another Albany Commission should be added to the large number already existing in this city. The Governor thinks that as the Police and Fire Departments have proven successful under legislative management, that some such institution should be devised for attending to the public health. We agree with the Governor concerning the importance of some improvement in our Sanitary Department, but we doubt the expediency of going to Albany for the remedy. What we most need in this respect is efficiency in an Albany institution that we already have—the Street Cleaning Department. If the Legislature will invent some plan to compel the contractors to do their duty, the streets might be kept clean, and there would then be much less cause for solicitude concerning the public health. There are some facts in the message relative to the military record of this State during last year, which are interesting as official matters of history. The finances are dwelt upon at some length, and regarding assessments, the Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the desirability of requiring holders of personal property to make oath to the valuation which they return for taxation. The military claims of the State against the General Government are in abeyance, in consequence of "technical irregularities in the form of vouchers," which is probably the Governor's way of saying that the State agents have been blundering. The Governor concludes with a long dissertation on the general affairs of the nation, which would read tolerably well if the message were a national instead of a state paper.

Another Huge Job.

In all cases where *effect* is the object, the most impressive feature invariably concludes the programme. Thus, the most striking tableau concludes the tragedy; the most brilliant display finishes the pyrotechnic exhibition; the most telling burst of oratory winds up the political stump-speech—all for the sake of leaving an indelible impression upon the minds of the admiring audience. It is not strange, therefore, that our retiring Common Council should also seek to conclude their official career with something calculated to keep their memory *dear* to the public. This is the way they did it: Five days before the expiration of their term of office, the Board of Councilmen considered a project "to widen Ann street," which project they "laid over." At a subsequent meeting, they quietly took up the proposition and passed it. Then the Board of Aldermen as quietly rushed it through that body, and within ten minutes thereafter it had received the signature of our oldging ex Mayor. Therefore the project has been legalized, and notice has already been given for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the property preparatory to the widening process. Now let us see what will be the consequence of this last act in the Councilmanic drama. Ann street is to be made one hundred feet wide. All the buildings fronting on the North side of the street, from Park Row to William street, will be torn down. From William the new street will take a diagonal course through the block which is now bounded by William, Ann, Gold and Fulton; sweeping away also at the entire block, and thence running into Fulton street. It is estimated that the value of the buildings to be demolished, together with the land, will not be less than five million dollars, which amount will probably be assessed on the property owners south of Fourteenth street. Now there is no road or excuse whatever for this project, and it bears upon its face the evidence of a huge *job*, intended to increase the present facilities for swindling the city. The property owners along the entire line of the "improvement" protest against the movement; tax-payers generally of course object to it, and the precipitate manner in which it was rushed through the Common Council and signed by the Mayor, is alone proof enough of its character. It looks very much as if the retiring authorities were anxious to show the people, as a fitting climax to their official career, how barefacedly they could perpetrate a swindle upon the people when they really did their best.

Sum and Substance of the Freedmen's Revolt.

ACCOUNTS from Virginia and North Carolina state that the freedmen celebrated New Year's day in honor of their Emancipation. The movement seems to have been general throughout the States mentioned, and although it rained hard all day the negroes donned their best brogans and waded about through the mud and rain in pompous procession, happy as ducks in a mud-pond that "the year of jubilee" had come. A civic procession on a rainy day is not a subject of special importance in itself, but we are very much inclined to think that in this particular demonstration we have the sequel of the "insurrectionary preparations" that have lately alarmed nervous people at the South, and which caused the fear of the anticipated negro revolt about Christmas time. The freedmen were doubtless engaged in shining up their "number fourteens," rubbing tallow candles into their hair and otherwise preparing their toilets for the jubilation; and these innocent preparations were distorted, by troubled brains, into the preliminaries to a dreadful negro uprising.

GOVERNOR FENTON'S MESSAGE.

The New York State Legislature having organized at Albany yesterday, the Governor's Annual Message was presented.

The Governor opens by comparing the circumstances of a year ago with those of the present time. Then war, he says, was raging throughout the land, but to-day peace reigns in all our borders. The events which have succeeded the war are of the utmost importance. The reduction of our immense army and navy, and the return to peaceful and industrial pursuits of the entire nation, in the brief space of half a year, are remarkable events. The Governor then reviews the immense amount of good accomplished among New York soldiers by the State Military Agency, which he found existing at his inauguration, and which system he extended. He now recommends to the Legislature the propriety of establishing, for a limited period, a system of claim agencies, by which the State shall perform its further duty to her sons who have so nobly defended her honor, by collecting their just claims upon the Federal Government. He also recommends other and permanent relief for the wounded and disabled soldiers of the State, by urging on the Government an increase of bounties by encouraging responsible employment agencies, and on the part of the State in maintaining a system for the special care of partially disabled soldiers at their homes, and the establishment of an asylum for those totally disabled, the wants of which class are partially and temporarily met by the soldiers' Depot in New York, and the Ira Harris Hospital at Albany. A worthy tribute is paid to the Federal officers, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and other Associations in New York City, for their co-operative aid to the soldiers' Depot. The whole number of soldiers, not mere State volunteers but others, admitted into the soldiers' depot during the year was 8,568, who have remained on the average two and a half days. The number received into and treated in hospital is 2,816, of whom 28 have died. A large library, with daily papers, is furnished to the Depot, and there has been expended for safe-keeping and return to soldiers, the sum of $242,725 82. Transportation has been furnished to all applicants at Government rates. The amount expended for the Depot, and the various agencies under the general Superintendent, since January last, is $135,000, which, together with $16,000 due on 1864, and $6,500 on account of the Gettysburg Cemetery, which has been paid, leaves a balance unexpended on the last year's appropriation of $63,480, which balance it is thought will be sufficient to attain the object contemplated by the law.

The State militia has been increased without drafting, from 14,151 uniformed and equipped at the beginning of the year, to 23,86[illegible] at the close, besides several ununiformed organizations. Only $2[illegible],000 of the half million appropriated for this purpose has been expended. In view of the exposed condition of our northern frontiers during the rebellion, the Governor thinks the militia organizations should be encouraged throughout the State, and suggests an appropriation for a general encampment of the National guard of the State, during the coming season, for the purpose of inspection, comparison, and improvement of the several organizations composing it.

The amount paid as bounties to volunteers under the state bounty law of last year, equalizing bounties, is $25,689,243 96, and the claims outstanding amount to about half a million more.

The Governor then calls attention to the Comptroller's Report which exhibits a deficiency of $2,179,[illegible]54 16 in the revenue of the General Fund on the 30th of September, 1865. The receipts of the year on account of all the other funds except the Canal Fund, $10,275,615 76. The State owed September 30th, 1864, $9,287,954 37 which has been reduced $2,[illegible]00 during the year. The amount of tax levied in 1864 payable in 1865 was $6,715,422 20 exclusive of ¼ of a mill school tax and county treasurer's fees. The amount of direct tax levied in 1865 was 4 53-80 mills for various purposes of State government. The Governor suggests that some plan should be adopted for taxing equally, real and personal property, as much of the latter now entirely escapes its share.

One hundred and nine banks were doing business under the state law on the last day of September, 1865, with an aggregate capital of over twenty millions; 193 have retired from the old system and nearly all have become National banks. The total outstanding circulation of all was $27,[illegible]9,442. During the year there was a decrease in circulation of $15,169,136 and an increase in cash of $99,245,39.

In agriculture and manufactures the progress of the State during the year affords continued encouragement to the people of the State, notwithstanding the withdrawal of so many of our people from peaceful pursuits.

The Educational Department of the State is in a favorable condition, but the Governor recommends the establishment of other Normal and Training schools, and of giving additional facilities and support to those already in operation.

The Inspectors of State Prisons Report shows that on 30 prember 30th last, the number of convicts in the several prisons was 1,813, of whom 159 were females, and 13 were insane. The earnings of these criminals for the same period was $205,219 52, which added to the estimated amount of unsold product of convicts at Clinton Prison, $18,477 25, makes a total of $2[illegible],696 77, while the expenses for the same time were $214,840 26. This excess of expenditure over earnings was caused by the fact that during the first nine months of the year there was a large decrease in the number of inmates, while the volume of expenses could not be rateably diminished. To accomplish greater good in our prison system, the Governor suggests that it should be wholly absolved from party influence and political organizations. In view of the increase of lawlessness, disorder and crime, the attention of the Legislature is called to the law concerning the power of arrests, and prosecuting indictments, and the suggestion is made that the allowance of fees to District Attorneys for successful prosecutions of indictments, and the suing of forfeited recognizances would tend to strengthen the arm of justice and bring offenders to more speedy trial and punishment.

The Asylums and other Public institutions are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and the reports of the different Commissions now helping to govern New York will be found interesting, especial attention being called to that of the Metropolitan Police Commission, and their suggestions in regard to the public health and the suppression of lawlessness and crime.

Of the reports of the Quarantine Commissioners and Health Officer, the Governor says: "On the second of November last a vessel arrived from Europe having on board a large number of passengers, several of whom were sick with Asiatic cholera. The Commissioners found themselves wholly unprovided with any place for their reception, except upon the floating hospital which has been used during the summer for yellow fever patients. But this ship, poorly adapted to the purpose, only partially met the necessity. They were also unprovided with any place for the detention of those who, from exposure to the disease, could not safely enter the city of New York, until they had undergone the usual preliminary measures. Anxious to act, the Commissioners were without funds to procure the necessary supplies and accommodations, the last appropriation having been exhausted in making the improvements and disbursements authorized by the Legislature. Appeals of these facts by the Health Officer, I wrote to the Commissioners, recommending that they should assume the responsibility of incurring such liabilities as might be necessary to meet the emergency, relying upon the Legislature to ratify their action. It affords me pleasure to say that my suggestion was promptly accepted both on the part of the Commissioners and of the Health Officer, and that they did everything in their power to provide what the occasion seemed to demand; but I regret to add that they were unable to procure any accommodations on land, either for the care of the sick or the temporary detention of those exposed to disease. Such a condition of our Quarantine is hardly creditable to the State, and in view of the fact that medical men confidently predict that cholera is likely to prevail extensively in our country during the present year, I trust that adequate relief may be afforded. If no suitable location of that portion of the Quarantine establishment, distinct from the floating hospital, can be procured on land, attention should at once be given to the erection of proper structures on the water. I commend to your careful consideration the views of the Commissioners and Health Officer, in regard to the legislation necessary for that purpose, and I deem it hardly essential to add that a sufficient appropriation should promptly be made to meet the liabilities incurred by the Commissioners in the emergency to which I have alluded. Intimately connected with the management of quarantine, though distinct in its character, is the administration of the laws relating to public health in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the villages bordering on the bay. It is very generally conceded that the existing laws upon that subject, especially those affecting the city of New York, are radically defective and require essential modification. The sanitary control of the city is now mainly vested in two separate boards, the one being the Board of Health, composed of the Mayor and Common Council, and the other a board composed of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health. The powers of the former are almost unlimited, and it has a duration when once convened, limited only by the official term of its members. The powers of the latter are restricted and insufficient to remedy the evils which exist. The policy of continuing in being two boards, with separate and unequal authority, is at least questionable. It will be for you to determine what reformatory legislation is required. The success of the Metropolitan Police Law, and of the law creating the paid Fire Department in New York city, so far as it could be tested with the limited opportunities and experience since the organization of the board under it, furnish a strong argument in favor of some similar provision for protecting the public health of the same populous territory. The subject will, I doubt not, receive from you such attention as its importance demands."

Of the State claims against the Government, $262,[illegible]765,17 has been paid during the past year. A large number of claims, amounting to one and a half million of dollars, have been suspended on account of technical irregularities in the forms of vouchers; but these are balanced by the direct tax claim of the general government, withheld by the State Comptroller. Another claim of $300,000 has not been presented. As Congress may take measures for adjusting these claims, the Governor asks for discretionary power to appoint commissioners on the part of the State to examine and pass upon the same, with a view to a final adjustment of these transactions.

The Canal Fund shows a revenue balance in September of $1,922,98[illegible],14, and the expenses for the same time were $1,927,3[illegible]3,59; leaving a surplus revenue of $1,650,091,86, which has been transferred to the Sinking Fund. The Canal debt paying interest on the last day of September amounted to $19,434,585 49, on which interest was paid to the amount of $1,165,249,25. There is a decrease in the gross receipts of 1865 as compared with 1864, of $755,860,07, and the amount paid for the repairs and maintenance of the canals of the State exceeds that of 1864 by $9,[illegible]182 8[illegible], which together exceed the net surplus of the revenues of the year by $42,891 01; which must be met by additional taxation. The Governor thinks that if the canal revenues shall be sufficient to enable the department to sustain an annual contribution of $1,100,000 to the credit of the fund the entire canal debt of 1846 will be paid by Oct. 1, 1868. The remainder of the debt chargeable upon the canal tolls, after paying the principal of the general fund debt of 1846, will not exceed $11,000,000. The improvement of the different canals of the State demands increased appropriations, and the immense trade of the Atlantic cities with the great West requires increased facilities. The Governor deprecates special legislation in the interest of contractors upon the public works, and gives it as his judgment that the only safe and general rule is to treat contracts made with the State in the same manner as those made between individuals.

In conclusion the Governor expresses gratitude for the return of peace to our country, for the stability of the Union upon the principles of universal liberty and obedience to law, and for the triumph of the general government over all State or sectional heresies. As to the reconstruction of the Southern States, he believes that with wise statesmanship, and a firm adherence to the just rights of all, in a spirit of kindness, all traces of alienation will gradually disappear. In the sunlight of returning peace we see opening before us a future of prosperity, such as has hitherto been offered to none of the nations of the earth. The grand and noble edifice reared by those who signed the Declaration of National Independence has withstood the rocking of a tempest which would have overthrown the oldest monarchy; and it stands to-day, as we trust it will ever stand, firm and unmoved, with civil liberty as its chief corner stone. (Signed) REUBEN E. FENTON.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 6 P. M.—The afternoon quotations of the general Stock market, compared with those of Saturday afternoon, show an advance in quotations of from ¼ to 1¼ per cent; some few scris, however, were by the same comparison, a little lower. Governments were steady. The loan market was easy at 6 per cent. Commercial paper passed more freely at 7 a 10, with little offering. The bank return for the past week is a remarkable one, and very favorable. The banks have increased their discount line only $813,696, which reflects the light demand at bank for money. The specie average has decreased $725,[illegible]. The circulation has increased $361,564, owing to the delivery of more currency to the National Banks. The most radical change in the statement is the increase of $17,245,476 in the item of legal tenders. This may appear large at first sight, but is accounted for in a great measure by the fact that all the banks now count the Clearing House certificates as legal tenders, which they are. Foreign exchange was depressed. The leading drawers were asking 109¼ for sterling, but could not sell at over 109 net. On 'Change to-day Flour was rather more active, without, however, any material change in prices. Wheat, corn and oats were quiet. Pork was heavy and lower.

STOCK SALES—FIRST BOARD.

6500 U.S. 6s '81, cp.	107⅝	500 N.Y. Cen. R.	97⅛
1900 U.S. 6s, 5-20's	104⅛	2500 do.	96⅞a97⅛
2000 do.	104	100 Atlantic M. S.	13
1000 do.	105	600 Erie R.	97⅛
1400 do.	105⅛	200 do.	97a97⅛
3000 U.S. 5s, 10-40's	95⅝	400 Hud. Riv. R.	109
1500 do.	95⅝	200 do.	108⅞a109
500 Treas. 7 3-10	99⅛	600 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	108⅝
30,500 do.	98 a99	250 Reading R.	107
1000 M. 6s, is. to P. R.	79	2300 do.	107⅛
1000 Mo. 6s	73⅝	40 Mich. Cen. R.	103⅛
1000 Tenn 6s	90	500 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	75⅝
9000 N. C. 6s	86	1100 do.	75⅛a75⅝
97,000 Miss. & Mo. I. c.	49	900 Ill. Cen. R.	113
3000 At. & Gt. W. I.	96⅝	2000 Cle. & Pitts. R.	85⅝
1000 Ill. Cen. Bs	106	1000 do.	85a85⅛
1300 R. & St. J. 1st.	95⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	26
70 Cen. National B.	108	100 do.	26⅛
70 West Union Tel.	51	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	61⅞
206 do.	50a50⅛	300 do.	61⅛a62
100 Quicksilver M.	44⅛	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	113⅛
100 do.	44	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	78⅛
100 Mariposa Min.	14⅛	300 do.	108⅛a108⅝
100 do.	14⅛	6 Mil. & P. du C.	90

SECOND BOARD.

19000 U.S. 6s, 5-20's	105	3200 Cle. & Pitts. R.	85⅝
5000 U.S. 6s, '81, rg.	104⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. R.	26
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10	98⅝	100 Reading R.	107
9000 do.	98	100 do.	107⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	44⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	62
100 M. S. & N. Ia.	76⅛	400 do.	62⅛
300 N.Y. Cen. R.	97⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	108⅛
1700 do.	97⅛a97⅝	800 do.	108⅛
500 Erie R.	97	200 P. Ft. W. & C.	103⅛
1800 do.	97⅛	300 do.	104

THIRD BOARD.

1500 U.S. 6s, '81, cp.	104⅛	200 Cum. Coal Pf.	45
1000 U.S. 6s, 5-20's	104	100 Erie R.	97⅝
24000 do.	105	100 do.	97
10,000 do.	105 1/2	700 Reading R.	107⅛
1000 Treas. 7 3-10	99⅝	2000 do.	107
21000 do.	99	500 M. S. & N. Ia.	76⅛
5000 do.	98	600 do.	75
5000 do.	99	2500 Cle. & Pitts. R.	86
7500 do.	98	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	26
5000 U.S. 6s, 1 y. c.	98	500 do.	26⅛
4000 Tenn. 6s	88⅝	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	62⅛
17000 Mo. 6s	73⅝	500 do.	62⅝
50 4th National Bk.	102	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	109
12 N.Y. Cen. R.	98⅛	500 do.	109
2500 do.	98a98⅛		

Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

Flour.—The market is firmer for best brands. Superfine State, $7 15a7 75; Extra do. at $8 15a8 50; Western Extra—low grades—at $8 35a8 50; shipping Ohio at $8 5a$9 00; Superfine Western, $7 10a7 50; low grades of Genesee extra at $8 50a9 00, and good to superfine Southern, at $8 50a$10 25.

Grain.—The wheat market is lower. New Amber State being quoted at $1 90a$1 95; Milwaukee Club, $ —a$1 85; Chicago spring, $—a$—.

Oats.—Are a little better at 56a56c for unsound, and 61c. for sound.

Corn.—The market is fair lower. West'rn unsound Yellow quoted at 9[illegible]a—c, and sound mixed Western at 95a96c; Jersey Yellow, 95a94; Southern White, —a96.

SOCIETY NOTICES

Grover & Baker's First Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for Family use, and Lock Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers, 495 Broadway. 337

Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, 625 Broadway. 313

Howe Sewing Machine Company, No 629 Broadway, N. Y. Elias Howe, Jr., President. Agents wanted. 311

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway, New York, are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, army clothing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots and shoes, linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stich, alike on both sides of the article sewed. The qualities which recommend them are: 1. Beauty and excellence of stich alike on both sides of the fabric sewed. 2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel. 3. Economy of thread. 4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials. 5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish. 6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction. 7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement. 404

MARRIAGES.

MONTROSS—DEPEU—On Sunday, Dec. 31, by the Rev. Dr. Hebberd, Mr. Charles W. Montross to Miss Jennie Depeu, all of this city. No cards. Kingston and Catskill papers please copy. 56

DEATHS.

BRADY—On Sunday, Dec. 31, at the New York Hospital, Thos. Brady.

Friends of the family will attend the funeral from the hospital, Wednesday, Jan. 3d, at 12 o'clock. 17

CONWAY—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, of dropsy, Margaret Conway, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 24 Christopher st, this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. 184

DONNELLY—Catharine Donnelly, the beloved child of Bernard and Catharine Donnelly.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 29 West 41st st, near 7th ave, this Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clk. 185

EDWARDS—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2d, Eliza Edwards, relict of the late John Edwards, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Roths, 749 Third ave, on Thursday afternoon, 4th inst, at 1 o'clock. 272

FARRELL—On Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1866, of lung fever, Ann Farrell, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Farrell, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, 16 Greenwich st, this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend. 126

HANNON—On Monday, Jan. 1, after a short but severe illness, Margaret M. R., of New York city, youngest daughter of Thomas and Joanna Hannon, aged 19 years and 2 months.

Requiescat in pace!

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, South Brooklyn, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. 102

MASTERSON—On Jan. 2d, 1866, after a lingering illness, Michael Masterson, a native of the Parish of Kilbride, Co. Cavan, Ireland, aged 43 years.

Requiescat in pace!

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Flood and Patrick Geoghegan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, cor. North 6th and 7th sts, Williamsburgh, L. I., this Wednesday afternoon, 3d inst, at 3 o'clock. 109

MERRICK—On Monday, Jan. 1, 1866, Hanna, the beloved wife of Tobias Merrick, aged 46 years, a native of Claremorriss, Co. Mayo, Ireland.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 65 North 5th st, Williamsburgh, this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. 21

ONDERDONK—On Jan. 1st, 1866, at 127 Clinton Place, Isabella, daughter of Thos. A. and Sarah F. Onderdonk, aged 19 years and 1 month.

Rest in peace!

Funeral service at 1 o'clock, Jan. 3d, by Dr. Burchard, at his church in 15th st. Paterson papers please copy. 122

RICHMOND—On Monday, Jan. 1, Sarah Adelaide, widow of the Rev. Wm. Richmond.

The relatives and friends, also the present and former parishioners of St. Michael's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in St. Michael's Church, Broadway, cor. of 99th st, on Thursday, Jan. 4, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. 266

TRADE NOTICES.

A REGULAR MEETING OF DRY DOCK Practical Painters' Association will be held at their Hall, 21 Ave. D, on this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. PETER HAMMERSMITH, Pres. CHAS. H. OPDYKE, Sec. 44

BRICKLAYERS' P. B. UNION—ALL MEMbers of this society are requested to attend the monthly meeting, Wednesday evening, Jan. 3d, cor. of 2d ave and 23d st., as important business will be brought before the meeting. Non-members are also invited. P. W. BRAZILL, Prest. M. J. DALY, Rec. Sec. 3

BOX MAKERS ON DECK—A GRAND mass meeting of this Society will be held at 193 Bowery on this (Wednesday) evening, January 3d. Every member is requested to attend to commence the new year on a good basis. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. F. A. WHITFIELD, Pres. A. D. PENSON, Sec. 110

CIGAR MAKERS UNION.—A REGULAR meeting will be held at 132 Hester st, this evening, Jan. 3d, at 7½ o'clock. After this date the initiation fee will be $2. E. MACABE, Pres. 51

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING Association.—The regular weekly meeting will be held on this Wednesday evening, at Early Closing Hall, 267 Bowery. The election of officers for the ensuing 6 months will take place. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. JOHN HENRY FOY, Prest. JOHN PLUNKETT, Rec. Sec. 119

SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. O. H., NO. 4, L. I.—THE OFFICERS and members of the above Division are punctually requested to attend their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 3d inst, and pay up their old debts, or their names will be erased from the books. By order of JOHN GORMAN, Prest. H. DOHERTY, Sec'y. Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1866. 107

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, of Brooklyn, E. D., will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in their Hall, 84 South 2d street. Speakers, Messrs. Vreeland and Bagley. Singing by Mr. J. Taylor. Come early. F. J. MULLIGAN, Pres. L. POWER, Rec. Sec. 112

A GRAND PUBLIC TEMPERANCE Meeting of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, of Jersey City, will be held in Washington Hall, cor. Newark and Jersey avs, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by Mr. Gaisser, ex-Prest. of the Branch No. 1 of N. Y., and Mr. Kelly, of the Parent. Singing by Miss Hughes and the two Miss Narcus. All the members are requested to attend the quarterly meeting. JOHN DUNN, Prest. J. CULLEN, Sec. 116

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 6, of N. Y., will hold a public meeting this evening, at corner 35d st. and 2d av, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by Mr. Bowles and Mr. L. D. Kernan. Good singing. Members will take notice that this is nomination night for officers for the next term. Quarterly meeting, Friday, the 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members fined for non attentance. PETER CURRY, Prest. WM. PETERS, Sec. 103

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 4, N. Y., will hold a public temperance meeting, at their hall, 553 East 14th st, this evening, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by Mr. Henry T. Carroll and Mr. George Fleming. Singing Miss Annie Ferguson, Mr. Larkin, Brother Nash and a host of others. We invite all. The society will from this date advertise in the Irish Literator. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Prest. C. P. CASH, Rec. Sec. 103

LADIES' FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. Society, No. 3, New York, will hold a public meeting in their Hall cor. 35th st and 8th avenue, this (Wednesday) evening. Speaking by Miss Maguire and George B. Reilly, Esq. Singing by Misses Delaney and Lindsey and Miss Cannavan, Miss Kennefick and the Misses Ryan and Duffy. THOS. FYANS, Pres. CORNELIUS SPILANE, Vice Pres. MICHAEL J. CALLINAN, Sec. 133

THE MEMBERS OF FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. Society No. 5 of New York, will meet at their hall, 54th st. and 8th av., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3d, at 7½ p. m., for election of officers for the ensuing term. The roll will be called and all absent members will be fined. N. B.—There will be no public meeting until Sunday evening, Jan. 7th. JAS. O'REILLY, Pres. JAS. McMAHON, Rec. sec'y. 118