

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun. OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES. Freedmen and the Plantations. WHY SAMBO DON'T GET THE PROPERTY. Revenue Troubles in the South. NO LEGAL OFFICERS TO BE HAD. Important Congressional Action. Troops to Remain in the South. THE NATIONAL FINANCES. Plan for Funding the Debt. THE GREAT COLD TERM. Rivers Everywhere Frozen Over. City and Miscellaneous News. THE 8TH OF JANUARY ANNIVERSARY. Interesting Proceedings at Tammany. Obsequies of Rev. Dr. Cummings. THE FENIAN CONGRESS. &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8. The following was communicated to the House to-day: To the House of Representatives.—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th of December, 1865, directing the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau to inform the House whether any real estate seized under the Act of 17th of July, 1862, as enemy's property, and the title of which by that act was vested in the United States, had been assigned or allotted to freedmen for a residence and homestead, by order of any department of the Government, and if so, whether the same has been restored to the real owners, and the people of color ordered off, and by whose authority, and also whether the abandoned plantations had been occupied and thus restored, and if known to the said Superintendent of the Bureau, to state under what pretence or authority property once vested in the United States under the confiscation of enemies, not as traitors' property, was taken from the United States, and restored to conquered enemies. I have the honor to submit the following information: A number of pieces of property, seized and condemned under the act of July 17th, 1862, are occupied by freedmen under the supervision of this Bureau. The records of this office do not show, however, that only such property has been actually allotted to them for homesteads. No property of this character occupied by freedmen has been restored to former owners. A large number of abandoned plantations have been occupied by freedmen, and in the States of South Carolina and Georgia a few plantations of this character have been actually allotted to freedmen as homesteads, under the provisions of Gen. Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15. The records of this office show that no plantations so allotted have been restored to former owners. Many of the abandoned plantations occupied by, but not allotted to freedmen, have been restored to former owners; but in such cases care has always been taken to prevent suffering resulting from such action. No property restored to the United States under the confiscation of enemies' property has been taken from the United States and bestowed on conquered enemies. Evidence that property has not been libelled under the act of July 17th, 1862, or if libelled, that proceedings against it have been dismissed by the U. S. Courts is always required before property in the hands of the Bureau is restored to former owners. It is proper, however, to state that the amount of property held as enemies' property, and the amount actually allotted to freedmen as homesteads, is a very small proportion of the entire amount in the hands of this Bureau. The real property turned over to it at its organization was seized for the most part as abandoned. It was intended not only to allot this to freedmen, but also to use it as a means of revenue. For the latter purpose it had already become exceedingly useful and valuable to the Bureau, and measures had been initiated to use portions for the former purpose, when, on the 16th of August, instructions were received to the effect that abandoned property should be restored to former owners when, so far as possible, it could be done. Under those instructions the Bureau has parted with the greater portion of this property. Its tenure upon it has been rendered so uncertain that the steps taken to allot it to freedmen have been countermanded in most instances, and its revenue has been so curtailed that it is not a self-supporting institution. Respectfully submitted, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General Commanding.

In favor of the Bureau of Education proposed by Mr. Donnelly, and called upon their representatives in Congress to sustain such a measure, and appointed the President of the State Normal University to confer with the Educational Conventions of the other States. Similar resolutions have been adopted unanimously in the Educational Conventions of Michigan and Indiana. A National Educational Convention to meet in this city, is talked of to take action in reference to popular education in the Southern States. The Select Committee to devise suitable means to testify the national respect for the late President Lincoln, held a meeting this morning and selected George Bancroft to deliver the eulogy in February next, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, declined. The Floyd acceptance cases will come up in the Court of Claims on Tuesday. The amount involved in them is about \$500,000. The question is whether the Government is legally liable for the amount of these acceptances. The first reception by the ladies of the White House will take place to-morrow (Tuesday evening) from half past seven till ten o'clock P. M., and the next on Friday afternoon, from one till three o'clock. Receptions on these days will continue during the season. The agents in Alexandria, Va., have received news of the destruction by fire of the steamer Liberty, of the Express Line between Alexandria and Philadelphia. The fire occurred on Thursday night, on the Potomac River. The vessel was run in to the Maryland shore and barely reached it in time to save the lives of the officers and crew. The vessel and cargo were a total loss.

THE COLD SNAP. Additional Reports By Telegraph. NEW YORK. Albany, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Wind north; blowing lightly. Weather clear. Thermometer 15 degrees below zero. Louisville, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—The weather here is colder than ever known before. The thermometer is down to 28 degrees below zero. Utica, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—The mercury is almost freezing here. The thermometer marks 31 degrees below zero. Buffalo, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear and cold. Wind northeast. Thermometer at zero. Troy, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear. Thermometer 20 degrees below zero. Carmel, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Thermometer 26 degrees below zero. Most fearfully cold. Ogdensburg, Jan. 8.—Wind N.; Thermometer 6 degrees below. Buffalo, Jan. 8.—Weather moderating. Thermometer 11 degrees above zero to-night. MAINE. Portland, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Thermometer eight degrees below zero. Wind North and light. Weather clear. VERMONT. Burlington, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather cold and clear. Thermometer 13 degrees below zero. MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Wind N.W. Weather clear. Thermometer 10 degrees below zero. Springfield, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Thermometer 11 degrees below zero. Wind N.E. Weather clear. CONNECTICUT. Hartford, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear. Thermometer 16 degrees below zero. New Britain, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear. Thermometer 20 degrees below zero. PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Wind North. Weather clear. Thermometer 12 degrees below zero. WASHINGTON. Washington, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear. Thermometer 1 degree below zero. BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear. Wind N.W. Thermometer 1/2 degree below zero. CANADA. Montreal, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Weather clear. Wind Northwest. Thermometer 21 degrees below zero. Ottawa, C. W., Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Barometer 31—the highest ever known here. NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax, Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—Wind North and blowing freshly. Weather hazy. Thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

The Weather at Sunset. MAINE. Calais, Jan. 8.—Wind Northwest. Weather fresh and clear. Thermometer at zero. Bangor, Jan. 8.—Wind North. Weather clear. Thermometer 6 degrees above zero. Portland, Jan. 8.—Wind North. Thermometer 25 degrees below zero. Skowhegan, Jan. 8.—Weather cold. Wind North. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood 24 degrees below zero; this morning 16 degrees below, and this evening it stands 10 degrees above zero. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Concord, Jan. 8.—Clear. Thermometer 9 degrees above zero. Littleton, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 13 degrees below zero. Concord, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 10 degrees below zero. NEW JERSEY. Elizabethport, N. J., Jan. 8.—The weather here is bitterly cold. The thermometer at this hour (3 A. M.) stands at 12 degrees below zero. The river is frozen over. STATE ISLAND. Tompkinsville, S. I., Jan. 8.—S. A. M.—The weather here is decidedly cold. Frost-bitten ears and noses are plenty. The thermometer stands at fourteen degrees below zero. The ice crop promises to be an abundant one. VERMONT. Burlington, Jan. 8.—Cloudy and calm. Thermometer 8 degrees below zero. Montreal, Jan. 8.—Clear; thermometer 2 degrees above zero. Montpelier, Jan. 8.—Clear; thermometer 4 degrees below zero. Montreal, Jan. 8.—6 P. M.—Weather milder; thermometer at zero. St. Johnsbury, Jan. 8.—Clear; wind N.W.; thermometer 10 degrees below zero. MASSACHUSETTS. Springfield, Jan. 8.—Weather clear; wind fresh from the N.W.; thermometer 6 degrees above zero. New Bedford, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 5 degrees above zero; wind N.W. Boston, Jan. 8.—Wind N.W.; thermometer 7 degrees above zero. The harbor is being rapidly covered with ice. RHODE ISLAND. Providence, Jan. 8.—Professor Caswell, whose meteorological observations on College Hill, in this city, cover a period of thirty-four years, reports the thermometer at 17 degrees below zero on Sunday night—two degrees lower than ever before recorded. At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 19 degrees below; at sunset 6 degrees

above, and at 11 o'clock to-night 10 degrees above zero. The sky is cloudy. CONNECTICUT. New Haven, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 8 degrees above zero; weather clear. OHIO. Cleveland, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 15 degrees above zero. Weather clear. Wind S. E. Toledo, Jan. 8.—Clear; wind S. E. Thermometer 20 degrees above. Reports from various points on the rail-roads leading South and West, say the weather is clear, with light East and S. E. winds, the thermometer ranging from zero to 20 degrees above. Dayton, Jan. 8.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero. Columbus, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 18 degrees above zero. Zanesville, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 18 degrees above zero. MICHIGAN. Detroit, Jan. 8.—Thermometer, at sunset, 5 degrees above. Weather clear and beautiful. No wind. Etel Sagman, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 19 degrees above zero. Grand Rapids, Jan. 8.—The sky is clear, with a slight breeze from the East. Thermometer 15 degrees above at sunset. Owasco, Jan. 8.—Weather clear and still. Thermometer 18 degrees above zero. Ann Arbor, Jan. 8.—At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer was 6 degrees below zero, with a sharp dry wind from the Northeast. The barometer was higher than ever before observed here. The thermometer at sunset indicated 8 degrees above zero. The weather is moderating. Kalamazoo, Jan. 8.—Weather clear; wind Northeast. The thermometer 10 degrees above zero at sunset. Has stood at 7 and 9 during the day. Niles, Jan. 8.—6 P. M.—Weather clear and still. Thermometer at sunset 10 degrees above. VIRGINIA. Petersburg, Va., Jan. 8.—At sunrise the thermometer stood two degrees below zero, and at noon ten above. At sunset, the weather was slightly milder, the sky cloudy and the wind very high. The day has been the coldest experienced here for several years. Fort Lee, Va., Jan. 8.—The James River was frozen over last night. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—The thermometer at sunset stood 3 degrees below zero. Weather: clear and windy. The Appomattox River was frozen over last night, and the skating is good. WEST VIRGINIA. Wheeling, Jan. 8.—Weather extremely cold. Navigation has been suspended on account of the ice. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero. WASHINGTON. Washington, Jan. 8.—Thermometer at sunset sixteen degrees above zero. Clear.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Session. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 8.—The President pro-tempore before the Senate a communication from the Mayor of Washington transmitting the results of the late election in the city, on the subject of negro suffrage, which was ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking for legislation to protect Northern creditors from the operation of Southern statutes of limitation, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Several petitions of soldiers in the late war, asking for an equalization of pay and bounty, were offered and referred. Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Randall Hunt, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana, which was ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. D. Douglass offered a resolution, calling on the President for information in regard to the issue of an order from the commanding officers of California, forbidding the exportation of arms over the frontier, and whether such order was not a violation of neutrality towards Mexico, which was adopted. Mr. Crosswell offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to why the committee authorized to investigate the claims of local slave-owners to compensation for colored volunteers owing service to them, had not been appointed. The Senate at 12:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Rice, of Maine, introduced a bill for the disposition of the public lands, as homesteads, in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Raymond, of New York, introduced a bill to amend the several acts of Congress relative to naturalization, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also, a bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to purchase a site and erect thereon, a building for a Post Office in the City of New York, which was referred to the Post Office Committee. Mr. Miller, of Penn., introduced a bill which was referred, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Mr. Orth presented the resolutions of the State of Indiana in reference to the interference of Mexican powers in the affairs of the Republic of Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On motion of Mr. Ancona, of Penn., it was resolved that the Committee on Banking and Currency be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of mutilated, defaced and worn out fractional currency by the U. S. Internal Revenue collectors or other financial agents of the Government in the several national districts of the country. Mr. Stevens, of Penn., introduced a bill authorizing the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, also introduced a bill for the establishment of a railroad between Washington and New York, and to constitute the same a military highway and postal route. They were both referred to the Select Committee on that subject. Mr. O'Neill, of Penn., introduced a bill, which was referred, granting bounty and additional bounty to soldiers, seamen and marines in the war of 1861, or their heirs; providing that those who entered the service on or after the 18th day of April, 1861, and before the 9th of April, 1865, to serve for one year or more shall have a bounty of three hundred dollars; those who entered previous to the 18th of April, 1861, three hundred dollars; those who entered between the 18th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, for less than one year, one hundred dollars; those who re-enlisted, but not to have charged against the amount of their first bounty; those who have been promoted from the ranks to be commissioned officers to have the bounty, and in case of the death of the soldier, seaman or marine, the bounty to be payable, first, to his widow, second, if no widow, to his children; if minors, to their guardians; third, if no widow or children, then to the father; if no father, then to the mother; if no father nor mother, then to the brothers and sisters. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what steps, if any, had been taken to restore Mrs. Hubbard's child, taken by the usurper Maximilian, under pretence of making it a prince. Mr. Williams introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That in order to the maintenance of

the National authority and the protection of loyal citizens of the several States, it is the sense of the House that the military forces of the Government should not be withdrawn from those States until the House of Congress shall have ascertained and declared that their further presence there is no longer necessary. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 94, nays 57. Nays—Ancona, Bager, Boyce, Brooks, Charles, Davis, Dawson, Dismick, Dismick, Glendon, Gresham, Greiner, Harding, of Ky.; Hoxey, Hubbard, of N. Y.; Jas. M. Humphrey, Kerr, Latham, Leblanc, Marshall, Niblock, Nicholson, Noel, Randall, of Penn.; Raymond, Ritter, Rizer, Ross, Smith, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Voorhis, Windfield, Woodbridge, Wright; 37. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the issue of bonds for funding the obligations of the United States. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 6 per cent. coin bonds, indefinite in amount, to fund all the floating debts; interest payable in Europe to be 5 per cent.; also that interest-bearing notes cease as legal tender when due. On motion of Mr. Shillabarger, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for the release of mutilated bonds of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Rollins, of N. H., offered the following which was agreed to: Whereas, House rents are excessively high and the means of educating colored children limited, therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a special tax of twenty per cent. on all rental of buildings, which exceed \$500 per annum, to be applied independently of the local district authorities for the education of colored children, and to report by bill or otherwise. The House passed the bill heretofore offered by Mr. Ward, denouncing polygamy, and declaring that, like its twin sister, slavery, it should be swept from the Territories of the Republic, if it should require the whole power of the Government to do so; and directing the inquiry into the conduct of certain Government officials in Utah. The House resolved itself into a Special Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. Latham made a speech arguing that the rebellion was never limited by State laws, but its authority was extended only as far as its power could carry it. He therefore protested against the use of the expression that the States were out of the Union. He announced that he was in favor of restoring the State Governments as they existed before they were overthrown by the rebellion, subject only to such changes and conditions as would make them conform to the present state of the National Government. He objected to the determination on the part of some of the members of the House to refuse representation to the Southern States until certain constitutional amendments in question were secured. Each applicant for a seat should stand on his own merits; such as are qualified should be admitted. Restoration, he thought, had been refused, and the question complicated by civil power being re-established too soon with whitewashed rebels. Mr. Blaine, of Me., had presented a resolution, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, proposing to amend the Constitution so that article first, section two, clause three, shall read as follows, to the first period: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the Constitution or laws of any State on account of race or color. Mr. Blaine having obtained the floor in the Committee, supported this constitutional amendment, pointing out the grave objections to the amendment which proposes to base representation on suffrage. Should that be adopted the grossest inequalities would result among and between the loyal States, California, with scarcely a larger population than Vermont, and the same number of Representatives, would on the suffrage basis have nearly three times as many members of this House, and New York, with eleven times the population of California, would not have five times as many Representatives, and so for other States. Mr. Shillabarger proposed to debate the question whether the thing which could not commence to be a State until it acquired all the constitutional qualifications of a State, could continue to be one after it had lost them all. He showed by constitutional authorities that the Constitution recognized the States in two distinct characters. One was the geographical State with its inhabitants. In this sense a State may lose a Republican Government, may be guaranteed or given it by the United States. In this sense part of it may be taken to make a new State. In another important constitutional sense a State is an organized body politic, having its territory, people, consular jurisdiction and laws which recognized and rendered obedience to the United States, and held certain remitting rights and powers of government thereunder. In this last sense the State as a body politic could be dissolved by rebellion. The enjoyment of rights and powers prizes along with the destruction of all recognized obligations. Mr. Shillabarger quoted the reported decisions of the United States Supreme Court, repudiating the doctrine that all the individuals of a State can cease as individuals to have any political rights, hold yet when united and called a State, hold the right and power of making Senators, choosing Presidential electors and amending Constitutions. These State powers are absolutely vital. If dissolved States on their own motion, and without leaving the United States, can exercise them, the government cannot survive an hour. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the rebel States made their war as States, availing themselves of the subordinate alliance their citizens owed to the States, and that all their people, guilty and innocent, were by such a war, and not by any other means, made citizens of the United States, and at the same time a governing member of the Union, the Supreme Court has decided that the rebels ceased to be governing States, but did not cease to be subjects liable for treason. Where a State has overthrown its loyal republican government, and lost its powers as such, it was the exclusive province of the United States, acting through its legislative branch, to determine when a new loyal Republican Government had been created, which it was bound to recognize and defend. He would welcome these States back and would welcome the hour that brought them, with governments based upon general and sincere loyalty, and upon a recognition of the rights of their loyal citizens. If it were asked how long will you keep them out if you cannot secure those conditions of return, he would answer sorrowfully, but inexorably answer—Forever.

Before the conclusion of his speech the gentleman's hour expired, but by unanimous consent the time was extended, and at its close he was surrounded and congratulated by many members, while general applause was manifested on the Republican side. The Committee then arose and the House adjourned. An English student at Bonn recently went to the theatre there, and refused to take his hat off. It was removed by a German student and gave him, when the Englishman turned and gave the German a blow with a blooded, killing him. News Items. By Telegraph to the New York Sun. Five stores were burned at Jackson, Michigan, on Sunday morning. Loss \$30,000. The Delaware is closed up below and above Philadelphia, and all the ferry boats but one are frozen fast in their docks. The steamship St. David, from Liverpool for New York, put into Halifax, N. S., for coals, yesterday. She has had twelve days of furious gales, and was obliged to leave for seven days. About 110 barrels of kerosene oil were picked up yesterday, between Race Point and Island Light, Cape Cod. It is supposed they are part of the cargo of some vessel that has gone to pieces in that vicinity. The Floyd acceptance cases will come up in the Court of Claims to-day. The amount involved in them is about \$500,000. The question is whether the government is legally liable for the amount of these acceptances. The ablest counsel are employed, among whom are Generals Caleb Cushing, Judge Black, and Mr. Beckwith, of Chicago. A fire in New Haven, Conn., at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, damaged a brick building to the amount of \$5,000. Messrs. Linsley & Son, boot and shoe dealers, and S. Cooper, clothier, were burned out and lost most of their goods. Three families, also, were burned out, barely escaping in their night clothes. The cold was intense. Two steamers were frozen up. During the progress of this fire another fire broke out in a building opposite, by which a little girl was terribly burned. LOCAL NEWS. NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY. THE COLD WEATHER.—Yesterday morning is said to have been the most intensely cold of any day or portion of a day, for a period of 60 years in this vicinity. In 1806 the North River was frozen so hard that teams crossed on the ice between New York and Jersey City. In 1837 when the thermometer was a few degrees above zero the East River was frozen hard enough to allow foot passengers to cross between this city and Brooklyn. In twenty-five years the mercury has only twice before fallen below zero, namely January 11th, 1839, one degree below, and in February 9th, 1861, two degrees below. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer at the Navigation office at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, stood at 23 degrees below zero. It was so intensely cold that the employes at the yard were quite unable to proceed with their customary labors and an order was issued to the effect that at 2 o'clock there would be no bell rang and that the workmen might go home as their presence was not required until milder weather set in. In accordance with this order the men left, so that there was no work going on during the remainder of the day. Although the weather had considerably moderated since yesterday morning, being 10 above zero outside the Bus Office at 3 P. M. and 8 above at 10 P. M. and 6 above at 12 midnight, yet the probabilities are that skating will soon be good on the North and East Rivers. The skating season may in fact be said to be fairly inaugurated everywhere. The frost of the past four or five days has completely covered all the lakes and ponds, creeks, canals, and other places adapted for skating with smooth, thick and permanent ice. The ice on Central Park lake is now eight inches in thickness, and is firm enough to bear up all the skaters who can possibly crowd upon it. Horses and wagons might be driven upon it with entire safety. Yesterday, for the first time this winter, the "ball was up" here, and thousands of the masculine gender availed themselves of the opportunity to patronize it. The intense cold, however, kept the ladies from turning out to any extent. Notwithstanding the severe cold the accidents occasioned by it have been few. The packet ship Escort, which arrived from Liverpool on Saturday and anchored off Bedloe's Island, was yesterday cut through by the floating ice, and had to be run ashore on the State, where she still lies. No lives were lost in her, and the damage will soon be repaired, when she can be got off. Up to a late hour last night, the North and East Rivers were still full of floating ice, but no further damage to shipping was reported. No sailing vessels had arrived either by Sandy Hook or by the Sound during the evening. John Dana, a driver of coach 888, was found about 3 1/2 A. M. yesterday, in 31st street, near 5th avenue, badly frozen while standing with his coach. He was taken to the station-house, where he soon recovered. Several persons charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct, on being arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday morning, were found to be partially frozen in the arms and fingers. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Ann Oakley was found lying dead on the floor at her residence 60 Baxter street yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner Gover, and the Jury found that she was frozen to death. She took care of a blind woman, and they both lay down together without any covering, but during the night she got up and went toward the door, where she was found. She was 40 years of age. The cold weather has caused a regular rush of applicants for fuel to No. 1 Bond street. Several thousands have applied at the office within the past week. Only the sick and extremely destitute will, however, be attended to at present. SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, celebrated this last great contest with Great Britain last evening by a grand dinner at Tammany Hall. The hall was very handsomely decorated, the American flag being most conspicuous. Prominent among the portraits hung around were those of Washington, Jackson, McClellan, and other well known men of American history. At the head of the platform were portraits of President Johnson and Admiral Farragut. The chair was taken by Hon. John Van Buren, who was supported on his right and left by Admiral Farragut, Gen. Heintzelman, Mayor Hoffman, Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Police Commissioner McKim, (Continued on the Last Page.)