IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

Our Lima Correspondence.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 11, 1856.

The Pshwaque and Castilla Revolution—Proceedings of the Convention—Important Commercial Treaty against the Slave—Alarm in South America, dc., dc.

The rebels of Castilla have, on their third attempt, succeeded, and the most important part of the south of Peru has gone over in favor of General Vivanco.

The news reached here yesterday by the southern steamer, and though the report of the successful revolution in Arequipa and Moquegua is suffocated by the authorities here, sufficient has leaked out to enable me to send you the following facts:—

It appears that on the 1st instant Colonel Gamio, and Messrs. Masias and Berenguel rose at the head of a body of armed men in the city of Arequipa and succeeded in driving out the government officers and soldiers who did not wish to join the revolutionary ranks. Gamio then occupied the government offices, from where he immediately issued bulletins, calling on the people to stand by him in ridding the country of the "coward, reober and traitor, Castilla," and requesting them to come to his help and aid him in appointing proper officers for the different districts in the vicinity.

A like movement took place in Moquegua on the same day and with equal success. Such of the army as did not go over to the revolutionists retreated to Tacna, under the orders of Colonel Comseco, the former Governor of Arequipa.

All the small towns in the revolutionary district have also declared for General Vivanco, who, by the by, it is said, managed to get into Arica from Chile in the disguise of an Indian. Up to the latest date the revolutionists were fortifying themselves and arming the populace. Their government affairs seem to be carried on with much talent.

It has been a strange kind of proceeding altogether, and what makes it more strange is the fact, that in overturning the different authorities not a drop of blood was lost. It is thought that are this Tacna and Arica have declared against Castilla.

This is the sum and total of all that has been publicly made known.

Upon the arrival of the news here the greatest excitement prevailed, but no disturbance followed, though it is hourly looked for. The "Convention" sat till a late hour last night in a secret session, and several motions were put but none carried. It is said that General Castilla, who was present, thought to get "extraordinary" powers and that from this proposition arose such a scene as was never before witnessed in Peru. The consequence was that the session was adjourned until 3 P. M., this morning they met; and though it is now 11 P. M., they are still sitting. I may be able to send you the result to-morrow before the steamer sails.

The situation both of the President and Convention is very critical and as they dar and cannot trust each other, it is supposed that Castilla will walk through the constitution, and take the management of affairs exclusively into his own hands.

The troops of the south are now all collected at Tacna and Arica; but the commander there fears to send them against the revolutionists, knowing, perhaps, that they are required where they are, to keep those same two towns from going over and proclaiming for Vivanco also. All the troops of Lima were sent outside the walls a few days since, as the city was considered unhealthy, but were called in to day, and marched to their different barracks. The next week or two will be exciting ones in Peru, and probably will decide the fate of Castilla and the Convention.

From Chile we have no news of importance, and Bolivia was perfectly tranquil.

The committee appointed to report upon the new "Commercial Treaty," between Chili, Peru, and the Ecuador, have just sent in their views of the same to the National Convention. From their report but a small portion of the articles which embody it are discovered; and, I presume, that the principle "articles" are kept secret. As it is a matter of much importance to the United States I will give your readers as much of it as has been made public.

Its principal object is evidently to prevent the interference of "American filibusters" in the internal affairs of the countries who may adopt it. In reference to this subject one part of the report says:—"Insulated and new countries are naturally weak, and their weakness produces the ambition of other powers stronger than themselves. Immediate revolutions in a country are the first proofs, and the ambition of its own dominators soon the next. We have an example of the existing necessity of an alliance of the South American republics, in the fact that New Granada is already threatened, and we ought to give thanks to Walker for having awoke us from our lethargy, and put us on the alert. The late oriental war also shows us the value of an alliance."

The report goes on to say that the fruits of the "South American alliance" will be the advancement, in a few short years, to the elevation at present occupied by the United States of North America, and is then followed by a little of the eloquence of one of the committee, Bishop Valdavia. He says, in speaking of the necessity of guarding the isthmus: "This territory, the natural fountain of both oceans, was destined as the spot for the erection of the grand edifice which is to receive the Chamber of Sessions for the congress of the whole universe. The two great nationalities, North and South, will occupy there front to face. Face to face they will behold the two worlds, the old and the new, the royalist throng and the republican multitude, (mass:) there too will be behold the physical and intellectual forces of both; and these two marshalled colossi will feel mutual respect in discussing, not the means of dire and odious destruction, but the means whereby they can increase their mutual welfare, happiness, and prosperity."

Article sixth, relative to a uniform coinage is agreed to.

Article ten, which recognizes the cargo free under neutral flag, with the exception of contraband of war, is also admitted; except the same neutral cargo in an enemy's vessel is accepted. Privateering is renounced; and the Powers agreeing, will consider all such vessels as pirates. This is contained in article seventeen, and the same rule, by it, applies to private expeditions of a warlike nature.

By article twenty it is agreed that the high contracting parties are to be represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary, who will meet alternately in the each of the capitals of the Powers agreeing.

Article twenty-five fixes the duration of the treaty to ten years.

Article twenty six fixes twelve months as the time allowed for ratification.

The document winds up by calling on the Convention to agree to the treaty with all possible haste. If they do so the treaty will be immediately sent to the Ecuador and from thence Mr. Pedro Galvez is deputed to convey it to New Granada for its sanction by that republic. All the other republics, and Brazil, are invited to accept it also. The fear entertained here that Walker will push his successes further south and soon govern these little miserable republics, is great; and it is his appearance and success in Nicaragua alone that has caused this new movement, though, no doubt, that Vigil, the author of "Eternal Peace in America by means of Union," a work published in Bogota this year, was the originator of the idea.

Since the departure of the last steamer, Don Jose Asto also Ribeyro has accepted the nomination of Minister of State, and upon his taking office issued a decree proclaiming his intention of paying the interests due on the Lima bonds (rents), for which all be honored the coupons sent of the owners and the holders of the Echenique sale, and has thereby been obliged to resign office. An attempt has been made to allow the head clerk to conduct the business of the department with a minister in a portfolio, but on the question being put to the Convention it was decided by their unconstitutional the President will, therefore be obliged to seek a person to fill the department as soon as possible. The demand of business in the foreign office is constantly interrupted by such questions being brought forward, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that they can prevent the executive and ministers from breaking through the constitution, laws of the republic, so accustomed are they to making their will law.

The President has had with the greatest energy, endeavored to prevent the Convention from passing a law giving to the political prisoners their freedom; nevertheless the latter has triumphed, and Castilla finds some of his greatest enemies freed from his grasp.

The result of the three conventional priests' refusal to sign the constitution has been their expulsion from that body. What is being done in regard to the archbishop's refusal has not been made public.

It is a fact worthy of record that Spain has at last acknowledged Peruvian independence by appointing, in this city, a Spanish Consul, his letters of credence were presented and cautiously received a few days ago.

The brother in law of Echenique, and the son of General La Fuenta, who arrived from Chile by the last steamer, were not allowed to land, and consequently returned in the same steamer to Valparaiso, the serious state of health of Mrs. Echenique, and the interference in her behalf of many persons of influence caused permission to be granted to her; her movements are, however, closely watched.

The appearance in the harbor of Callao of several English and French vessels of war gives evidence to a rumor in circulation that the ministers of these Powers have been obliged to solicit from their respective governments strong instructions, with a view of compelling this government to settle the many claims of their citizens against the republic. It is said that this is the only means left to be tried to induce the executive to agree to the indemnification so justly due many foreigners in Peru. The same report is applied to the American Minister, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Secretary Marcy will not hesitate to allow Mr. Clay to adopt this course, as it is really distressing to know the many misfortunes suffered by our fellow citizens, through the disinclination of the government to give a decisive answer to his solicitations for a settlement; promises of attention all they give, and these they repeat day after day, month after month, and year after year; those who have lived in Peru but for a week, know the value of a Peruvian promise, even if coming from the President himself.

The people of Callao are beginning to reap a benefit from the conclusion of the war, as a large fleet of ships, among which are a number American, arrive daily; the latter are carrying off all the laurels for quick passages from England, as they manage to beat the English vessels by from ten to forty days in the run. The arrivals from Australia have also been numerous during the past month.

It is a well know fact that the Jesuits, previous to their expulsion from Peru, secreted under ground, to prevent confiscation, all their immense treasure. Though its exact place of burial was only known to one or two of the order, many attempts were made to discover its whereabouts, but without success, and the excitement long since died away; it was, however, revived a few weeks since upon the arrival of a gentleman from Spain, who made immediate application to the government for a license to carry on a search in and about the premises of the San Pedro church and convent; the permission was granted, and a large number of workmen commenced operations; immense excavations were made, but up to the present no shadow of success has followed; it is said that the deposit could have been immediately found, were it not that some relations of the priests have been added to the history, since the sinking of the treasure. Nevertheless, the gentleman who possesses the secret still goes on with the search, and his money hoard of [illegible] is said to be not so [illegible] as the treasure, and that among it is some of the most valuable of the Incas' jewels and images.

While on this subject, I may relate an occurrence which took place here a short time ago. Some Frenchmen while roving in the vicinity of Ichin, a village about ten leagues distant from the city, suddenly espied the end of a bar of silver projecting from the sandy soil, they took it out, and after procuring shovels and working for a few hours, succeeded in discovering twenty-nine other bars, in all, valued about $75,000. As they considered it unsafe to bring the silver themselves to Lima, owing to the dangers to be apprehended from robbers, they reburied the thirty bars and came up to the city. On their arrival here they made application to the prefect for an escort, which was given immediately and the whole party of Frenchmen, prefect and escort, started down. For ten days the whole country around was searched, but no where could be found the thirty bars, and on the twelfth day the entire party got back—the Frenchmen cursing their hard fate, and the prefect, with his escort, looking as if they thought that the "Jonhy Crapo" had pretty well fooled them. There is no doubt, however, of the silver being discovered in the first instance, nor is there any doubt of the permission for an escort being made with sincere motives; but it is said that the Frenchmen upon their arrival here discovered that of all treasures found in Peru the government secure as their share a third, secure a third for the owner, and give the remaining third to the finder; and this fact, in a way, accounts for their inability to refind the bars. In the meantime the government keeps a sharp look out for them, in hopes of being able to track them to the spot where they hid the silver. It is undoubtedly the spoils of one of the highway robberies committed by the brigands at the time of Spanish rule in Peru, when a large share of the produce of the mines in the interior was seized upon in its transit to the capital, the conductors murdered, the beasts set at liberty, and the silver hid until such times as the affair had blown over. In the present case it is possible that the first party buried it too well.

NOVEMBER 12.

The Convention have refused to give the "powers" to Castilla and the greatest excitement prevails. It is thought that either the Convention or Castilla will fall to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Several communications were received amongst which was one from Henry H. Howard, enclosing and endorsing a petition from John P. Howe, Deputy Receiver, asking for an additional permanent clerk. Referred to Committee on County offices. Some bills were ordered to be paid. The petition of the officers of the Supreme Court, for an increase of salary, from $700 to $800 a year, was also referred.

BILLS PAID.

Of David W. Allen, a clerk in the Tax Commissioners' office, $600 for services; of officer Parlee, $6 for arresting a burglar; of Jacob L. Bogart, $176 for stoves, pipes, &c., furnished City Hall.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Jacob Harren, for the extension of Worth street to Chatham square, in a right line, and the widening of said street twenty feet on the south side, from Broadway; of the same, against the widening of Barter street to Chatham square, and the widening of Cross street to Mott street; of P. O'Brien, for six months more time to complete his contract for regulating Fifteeth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Mayor and Street Commissioner, as Central Park Commissioners, reporting progress in the work; the liabilities thus far incurred amount to $19,868 47. Ordered to be printed. From the Corporation Attorney, being an account of fines collected by him ($49 50) last month for violations of Corporation ordinances. Ordered on file.

THE BUREAU OF ARREARS.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of an ordinance in relation to the Bureau of Arrears, as recommended by the Comptroller, which was adopted.

THE EXTENSION LINE.

Alderman Brown moved that this subject be made the special order for Thursday next. Carried.

Adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

TWO VETOES FROM MAYOR WOOD—STREET CLEANING—CORP RIDS MARKET.

This Board met last evening—B. F. Pinckney, Esq., the President, in the chair.

A resolution, authorizing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to advertise for proposals to clean the streets for the coming year, received the following veto from the Mayor:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, Dec. 15, 1856.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN:—

GENTLEMEN—I return without approval the resolution proposing to authorize the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps (for bidding) to advertise for proposals to clean the streets of the city, according to certain specifications annexed thereto. Though desirous that the streets may be cleaned and all work may be done for the Corporation in the mode pointed out by the charter. I cannot assent to a contract for this purpose to be made according to these specifications. It is to me apparent that a contract based upon such conditions would fail to give the people clean streets, however, successful in drawing from the treasury.

The specifications briefly stated, propose to divide the city into two districts, and to make contracts for each to clean the streets for five years. The contractor is required to remove from "the surface of the streets all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage, offal, rubbish, &c," but is not called upon to remove the snow and ice, which the experience of last winter has shown, may be the most serious impediment we may have. Indeed it may be that for three months of the year "the surface of the streets" may be entirely covered over with snow and ice, and hence under the contract the contractor would not be compelled to do any work, though, of course, drawing his pay the while. The amount drawn by Mr. Stribling for removing snow and ice from the streets last winter amount to $28,925 47, and the same sum would no doubt be required again under similar circumstances. The serious injury to the business of the merchants as well as to the property of the carmen and others who procure their livelihood by horses and vehicles, demands the immediate removal of these obstructions from the streets in winter, and no contract should be made which will not contain the most stringent provisions to this effect. These specifications are also objectionable in providing that the contractor shall remove the dirt, filth, &c., from the markets and vicinity every Sunday morning. I am confident that the public sentiment of New York would not tolerate removal upon such a day. If the sacred character of the Sabbath and existing ordinances which recognize it as a time set apart for rest and exemption from worldly business, are not enough to deter the Corporation from public work, it appears to me that the removal of filth, &c., during the hours in which people are repairing to their places of worship, should of itself prevent the adoption of such a practice. Again, the periods fixed for sweeping the streets and the removal of the dirt are much less frequent. It proposes to clean the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and sixth wards but twice a week, when it is well ascertained that these wards cannot be kept clean even if swept and cleaned every day. The collectors of dirt, garbage, &c., in the streets of these wards, if left for three days during the summer months, would be fatal to the health of the residents. But admitting that the provisions of these specifications are sufficiently stringent to give us clean streets, and without these objections we have no guarantee that the conditions themselves will be enforced. The penalties for non performance are entirely inadequate to compel compliance. Sec. 9 declares that if any contractor shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the space of twenty four hours after he shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at his residence or place of business by the superintendent of streets, he shall be subject to a fine of five dollars" or, in other words, stating the case as it would no doubt appear in practice, after the carmen had waited any after day, or it may have been week after week for the appearance of the street sweepers and their drivers had become almost inhabitable, they had pushed in display to the Superintendent of streets, and induced that officer of the dereliction of the contractor, he the Superintendent, must in person wait upon the contractor, and serve upon him a written notice that the aforesaid client had not been cleaned according to agreement; and if the contractor then omitted to perform the duty required of him for the space of twenty-four hours he would be subject to a fine of $5, provided he could not convince the Superintendent that the street was clean, which he would be very apt to do if he (the superintendent) should happen to be interested in the contract. In this supposition no impeachment of the present superintendent of streets is intended as that gentleman is in my opinion, a faithful and correct officer, but his successor may be of a different character. A further mission to clean for another twenty four hours after this notice is subject to a penalty of $25 and if this is not successful as a last resort the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is directed to report the case to the Common Council, where, under the municipal laws proposed for legislation on the subject, where contractors are parties, the result would depend very much upon peculiar circumstances. A contractor unfaithful of other sections displays other defects; but having stated those which struck me as most important, I omit a reference to them. It is evident to me that contracts, based upon these conditions would lead to great loss to the treasury without any adequate return. I hear that the people've been heretofore enormously taxed for this service would still have cause of complaint—that instead of this great desideratum, clean streets for which they have been so long looking, they would continue to have dirty streets—that worst of all New York's evils, and for which we have been for some time so much distinguished, last year I made an unsuccessful effort to cause the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to make a contract with the proprietors of the street sweeping machines who had, by a fair competition as the lowest bidders obtained the award. Those gentlemen, who had fully satisfied public expectation as to their capacity to keep the streets clean, offered to do so for the whole city, for about one hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum. But Mr. Rising refused to execute a contract with them to this effect, and has gone on since without authority of law under the charter to clean the streets without contract at the rate of between three and four hundred thousand dollars per year. Had the Common Council promptly acted upon this matter at the time, and counselled the execution of the contract over twenty-four thousand dollars would have, no doubt, been saved to the treasury, and we should have had what we have not had, and what, from present indications, we are not likely to have, viz.—cleanly streets.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Board adopted a resolution confirming the contract for building Tompkins Market, which was also vetoed by Mayor Wood, and which is here subjoined:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1856.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN:—

GENTLEMEN—I return without approval the resolution proposing to confirm the contract for the building of Tompkins Market to Theodore Hunt, for one hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars ($155,371).

The large sum of money to be expended on this work renders it necessary to make a close examination of the circumstances under which the bids were made, and to see whether the interests of the Corporation have been properly taken care of in the matter. It appears that in pursuance of direction of the Common Council, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, H. B. Purdy, advertised, in October, 1855, for proposals to build a market on the site of the present Tompkins Market, and received bids therefor. These bids, though received in October, were not reported to the Common Council until the 14th of December, 1855, about two weeks before Mr. Purdy went out of office. According to the report of Mr. Purdy to the Common Council there were eight estimates put in, as follows:—

George H. Jackson	$166,331
John A. Lefferts	168,899
James L. Miller & Co.	168,000
J. B. & W. H. Cornell	157,494
Theodore Hunt	155,371
D. D. Badger	147,000
John H. Thompson	145,500
Frederick J. Tucker	143,947

The law named bidder, F. J. Tucker, was the lowest one, and according to the charter was entitled to the contract. It is said that this gentleman was at the time a livery stable keeper and is supposed had no other qualification required by the section, or large and responsible bondsmen having a knowledge of the business of repairs and supplies, nor whose charge the charter places public work of the character. But it would appear that Mr. Tucker's bid was simply for the purpose of enabling parties interested in the building business to secure the contract before Charles Whitney, Commissioner of Deeds, when such contract was found out, and the authority to advertise ceased, that there was no competitor or individual in the city, the owner of the same, was a Mr. Jones, committed suicide by some parties interested. Mr. Tucker in the meantime died. Thus the plan of course regretted, has not yet perhaps, an end, as it has been instituted to discover and punish the fraud. The next lowest bidder was John H. Thompson, but in this also was a gross fraud attempted upon the Corporation. The names of the sureties offered for the fulfilment of the contract were, it was alleged, forged, and yet written by the parties themselves, and the bid, which is $8,431 less than Mr. Hunt's to whom it is now proposed to award the contract, was also rejected. No exposure was made of this attempted swindle, but, like the proceedings which appear to have governed this whole matter, it was kept from the public eye. The next lowest estimate was that of D. D. Badger for $154,987, but this was also finally rejected, on the ground that his sureties had not signed according to law. The next bidder was Theodore Hunt, to whom it is now proposed to give the contract. I have had great difficulty in procuring the original bids by which to reach these facts. These appear to have been purposely kept out of the way, under circumstances, to say the least, very suspicious. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Tucker, on the Board of aldermen, which reported favorably on this resolution, admitted to me he had never seen them, and as far as I know, neither branch of the Common Council knew anything about them. From these facts, it is evident that the interests of the city had not been protected, that the frauds that have been attempted in the false estimates and the suspicion which in consequence attaches itself to the proceeding makes it necessary to re advertise and re estimate. If there was no other objection, the closeness which characterized the awarding of the contract, and the lapse of one year since the bids were put in, during which time it is alleged the material required in the construction of the building has much lessened in value demand another effort should be made under circumstances more favorable to the interests of the corporation.

Therefore, I return the resolution, proposing to confirm the contract for the building of Tompkins Market to Theodore Hunt, and recommend that the work be re advertised for new estimates.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

In reply to a resolution of the Board, a statement from the Comptroller was read, giving the amount expended for street cleaning since 1854, which was as follows:—In 1852, $288,924 65; 1855, $289,625 42; 1856, $258,775 38 Total, $1,555,684 64. The sum received for sale of manure since 1852 was $67,346 94. The amount expended in removing snow and ice under the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was $10,336 46; and that paid to the Board under his contract was $2,385.

A resolution, proposing to place two gas lamps before every church in the city not having them, was adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of extending Beekman street through the Park, in accordance with a map and under the supervision of the Street Commissioner. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. A motion to increase the number of election districts in the Ninth ward was adopted. A resolution proposing to continue Worth street through to Chatham square, was also referred.

The Board then went into a Committee of the Whole, and on rising adjourned till Wednesday.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

PERSONAL.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO WITNESSED, ON LAST Wednesday, the 9th inst., at about 5 o'clock P. M., an aged gentleman fall and get hurt, while leaving one of the Sixth avenue cars, corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets, will confer a great favor by calling, or leaving his address, at Fourth street, near Troy, or 203 Duane street, near Washington.

C. A. P., MAY THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT THREE o'clock—you know when—Christmas present. Don't fail; that—is so. HERCULES.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF STEPHEN OR MARK Carney, from Ballina, county Mayo, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by their sister, Ann Carney, and their cousin, Ellen Conver, at Thos. Casey's, 231 East Nineteenth street. Virginia papers please copy.

JAMES DALY—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO CALLED at the Herald office to inquire for Mr. James Daly, will call at 176 Adams street, Brooklyn, he will find Mr. D.'s sister there.

MR. K. WILL PLEASE SEE MR. W., ON TUESDAY or Wednesday, at the same time and place. GUY.

P. BOWNISKE WILL PLEASE CALL AT NO. 51 LAUREL street.

SENECA PEITER, JR., WILL HEAR OF SOMETHING to his advantage by addressing box 109 Herald office, stating where an interview may be had.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK A CASE OF CHAMPAGNE from 96 Pearl street, is hereby informed that he is known, and will be proceeded against if he does not immediately call and refund.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS PIGGOTT, OF BARBADOES, arrived at New York, in the Dreadnought, on 5th November last. Address Messrs. Trowbridge & Brothers, New Haven, Conn, and he will hear of means to aid him, and where his parents may be met in this country, who are anxious to receive him, having come expressly to this end.

POLITICAL.

5TH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—THE MEMbers of the Fifth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club, and of the Fifth Ward German Fremont and Dayton Club, are invited to meet the officers of the Republican Association at 64 Vesey street, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 15th and 16th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to subscribe to the new constitution. By order, J. A. KENNEDY, President pro tem. H. G. LELAND, A. C. BENJAMIN, Secretaries pro tem.

22D WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the Twenty second ward will hold a special meeting on Tuesday evening, Dec 16, at 7 o clock, at Jacob Colvin's, on the corner of Fifty ninth street and Broadway, for business purposes. By order, D. T. EASTON, President. WM. T. GRAFF, Secretary.

FOR MILITARY.

DARRAGH GUARD, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—AT the request of his Honor the Mayor, to parade the several target companies in January, 1857, you are requested to meet at John Nicholl's, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. ISAAC F. SHARPE, Chairman. D. K. UNDERHILL, Secretary, pro tem.

JAMES IRVING, MUSKETEERS—A REGULAR MEETing of the above named company will be held on Wednesday evening, December 17, 1856, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Falkland & Duryee's corner of East Broadway and Catherine street. Punctual attendance is required. By order. EDWD. B. HOLLEY, Commdt. EDWD. J. SHANDLEY, Sec.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—THE CORPS WILL ASsemble at Keene's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, this Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, relative to the ball of the 23d inst., and a memorial to Congress for pension. By order, I. S. PRYE, Adjutant. P. RAYMOND, Colonel.

VETERANS OF 1812—A MEETING OF THE CORPS will be held at headquarters, Shell's Star House, No. 52 Chatham street, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 7 P. M. Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance to every member will be transacted. By order, J. W. JONES, Commandant.

935 FLINT MUSKETS, WITH BAYONETS IN CASES of twenty, now lying in the United States bonded warehouse, No. 7 South William street. Lately purchased from her Britannic Majesty's government, and all found proved. Samples to be seen as above, or at Messrs. HARRIS & JACOBSEN'S, 67 Nassau street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING last, a fine black lace veil, either at the Williamsburg riding school in the cars to Brooklyn, or in Fulton street, between Nassau street and the market on Fulton street. The finder will confer a favor and receive the above reward by leaving it at 129 Henry street, Brooklyn, or 129 Broadway, New York.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, going from the Park up Centre street and Bowery to Thirty second street, or in the Harlem cars, a gold watch. The finder will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at Lebussiere's, 122 Cedar street, or at Quidort's, Fulton street.

$10 REWARD.—MISSING, A WALLET, CONTAINING memoranda, certificates of stock, &c., which are of no use to any but the owner; and also money, which may be kept. No questions will be asked. Apply at 52 Wall street, room No. 6.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Thirty second street, or in the Harlem cars, a gold watch. The finder will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at Lebussiere's, 122 Cedar street, or at Quidort's, Fulton street.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ON Friday night last, rear of 69 Main street, a small black and tan terrier bitch, had on a collar, with name Nelly. $25 will be paid for the recovery of the dog and arrest of the thief, or $12 for the recovery of the dog. THOMAS DENT

$500 REWARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY $500 to any person who will discover and prosecute to conviction the person or persons who have counterfeited the engraving of the five dollar note of the Morris Canal Bank of New Jersey. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange, New York, Dec. 16, 1856.

LOST AND FOUND.

A DOG CAME TO THE PREMISES NO. 356 SIXTH avenue. The owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of J. HOPKINS, third floor.

FOUND—A SMALL PET DOG, WHICH THE OWNER can have by describing correctly, and calling at 117 Fourth street, second door above Amos.

FOUND—IN GOING UP BROADWAY, FROM THE City Hall to Walker street a package containing deeds, &c., which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. A. Makoney, at D. Devlin & Co's, corner of Broadway and Warren street.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 10TH INST., BETtween Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, and Twenty third street and Sixth avenue, a mink marten victorine, lined with brown silk. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to 53 East Twenty-first street.

LOST—FROM 651 HOUSTON STREET, A SLATE colored dog; answers to the name of Carlo; he has a silver collar on his neck; it has the name of Carlo E. Collins engraved on it. Any one returning the above dog will receive $5.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE, DRAWN BY ELLIOTT & Holden to the order of Naylor & Co., but not endorsed, (No. 1,368,) seven months, October 27, 1856, for fourteen hundred and eighty six dollars and seven cents. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. The under will please return the same to Elliott and Holden, No. 90 Beekman street.

STRAYED—ON THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, TO PATRICK Moran's, 13 West Forty second street, a large bay pig. The owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DR. POWELL CAN BE CONSULTED ON ALL DISeases of the eye and ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at 291 Broadway, and from 7 to 8, at 196 West Fourteenth street. Artificial eyes, which move like the natural eye, inserted without the slightest pain. Established in 1836.

COAL.

$5 50 PER TON THIS WEEK—FOR THE BEST Peach Orchard and Lehigh coal, stove, range, egg or fur nace size. Call this week if you want to buy cheap. Yard Beaver and Willow.

M. B. HOWELL, 62 W. st Washington place.

FINANCIAL.

$1 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, &c.; On dry goods, sugars, silks, &c., &c. THOMAS K. HOUSTON, 412 Broadway, near Canal street.

$1 TO MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Jewelry, sugars, dry goods, silks, &c., &c. The highest price paid for pawnbroker's tickets. MACDUFF & REFEAD, 306 Broadway, corner of Walker.

$1 TO $75,000.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRing loans can be accommodated to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., on dry goods, silks, hardware, pianos, sugars, &c., &c. or bought for cash, at 85 Nassau street, room No. 1. Stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c., negotiated. J. H. BARBINGER, loan broker, 85 Nassau street.

$1 TO $20,000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, dry goods, silks, furniture, pianos, hardware, and every description of property or bought and sold for cash. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought. Jewelry, dry goods, &c., for sale cheap. LATCHER & CO., No 81 Nassau street, room 7.

$5 AND UPWARDS—ADVANCES MADE ON WINES, liquors, sugars, household furniture and every description of personal property, or bought for cash. 335 Broadway, room 46.

334 BROADWAY.—MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY amount, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, dry goods, sugars, and every description of valuable property, or bought for cash. Stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, &c., negotiated. Watches and jewelry for sale. E. THAYER, rooms Nos. 1 and 2 second story.

477 BROADWAY—REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OF fice, liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Real estate bought and sold with despatch. Watches, diamonds, &c., for sale. HOYT & CO., room No. 1.

$100.—A BUSINESS MAN WANTED, IN A LIGHT, genteel cash paying business several years established, and which will yield to an energetic man $25 per week. Apply at 335 Broadway, room 18. N. DAVIS, Jr. & CO.

$150 WANTED—FOR THIRTY DAYS, FOR THE use of which $80 will be given and first rate security. Please call on George Wheeler & Co., 334 Broadway, room 14.

$500 TO LOAN—FOR ONE, THREE OR SIX months. Any person requiring the above will please address Fred. H. Williams, box 3,125 N. Y. Post office, stating on what terms and what security they offer.

$1,500 TO $2,500—ANY ONE HAVING THIS amount to invest in an established business connected with illustrative printing, yielding quick and good returns, can do so advantageously by addressing in real name, Adam, Herald office. Part of the above is wanted for the purpose of bringing out an article in general commercial requisition, at about half the present cost.

$17,000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, sugars, dry goods, and all kinds of personal property, or bought for cash. Business confidential. 415 St John street, corner of Nassau, second floor, room 3. J. F. NORBURY.

$30,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in one or more sums, to suit applicants, on good improved real estate in this city. It will be loaned for a term of years, at 7 per cent interest. Apply to S. S. BEOAD, 12 Wall street, second story, front rooms.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, sugars, dry goods and all kinds of personal property, or bought and sold, for cash. Notes bonds, mortgages, stocks, &c., negotiated. 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann, second floor, rooms Nos. 2 and 2½. THOMPSON & CO., brokers and commission merchants.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS and jewelry. Advances made to cabinetmakers on furniture, and personal property of every description, or bought for cash at the International Loan Office, 454 Broome street, four doors east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Business strict and confidential.

$250,000.—LOAN OFFICE—LICENSED BY THE Governor of the State and the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York.—Money lent at legal rates, on gold, silver, watches, diamonds, jewelry, dry goods, &c. A. ADOLPHUS, 425 Pearl street, corner of Rose.

$557,000 TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, &c., or bought for cash, by JUSTUS SEFFI & ISAACS, 11 Chamber street, (basement office), from 9 till 5. Business prompt and confidential. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTability, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman of wealth and refinement, who would be willing to advance her fifty dollars for a few months. None need answer but those who would be willing to comply with the above request. Reference exchanged. Please address Industry, Madison square Post office, for three days.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A PARTY who would be willing to loan her $100, for which she would give a handsome furnished parlor and bedroom, with board. Address S. U. E., Union square Post office.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. New York, Dec 15, 1856.—The directors have this day declared a dividend of twelve and one half per cent (12½) on the capital stock of this company, from the surplus earnings of the road, payable in the stock of the company at par. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December, instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders or their legal representatives. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MILWAUKIE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale, for cash, of seven bonds of $1 000 each of the Milwaukie and Horicon Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds, until the 27th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, at which time the proposals will be opened and the cash will be paid to the lowest offer on the 29th inst. D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION. Cash capital, $300,000. OFFICES NO. 80 NASSAU STREET. Nos. 1 and 2 first floor, front. I lend money on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this city. Houses, lots, farms, and all kinds of real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Merchants and others accommodated with money at the lowest possible rates. Business of every description sold at the shortest notice, with the greatest despatch, and on the most liberal terms. Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, pianos, furniture, horses, wagons, sleighs, sleigh robes, furs, dry goods, hardware, groceries, wines, liquors, segars, leaf tobacco, and all kinds of valuable property, or bought for cash. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY—ALWAYS ON HAND TO make advances on diamonds, jewelry, watches, and every description of valuable property, or bought for cash. Watches and jewelry for sale. Apply to G. A. THOTHER, 41 Howard street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit applicants, on productive property in the city. Apply, between 10 and 12 M., to JOHN J. BENEDICT, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Brokers need not apply.

MONEY ADVANCED ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF all kinds, furniture, carpeting, watches, diamonds, firearms, horses, wagons, harness, sleighs, sleigh robes, sewing machines, wines, groceries, liquors, dry goods, hardware, (or bought out.) Apply at 26 Catharine street. McCAFFRAY & WALTERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, IN an agreeable and established agency business. This is a most favorable opening for any gentleman desirous of a light and remunerative occupation. Apply at 510 Broadway, room 2, up stairs.

$500.—A PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS AMOUNT to join in a manufacturing business well established, and now in successful operation. The business yields 50 per cent profit. Address F. F., Herald office.

$500.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH FROM $300 to $500, in a first rate cash business; it now pays $30 per week clear, and can be extended so that a fortune can be made in a short time. Call at 44 East Thirty-second street near Fourth avenue, before 12 M., for three days. D. PRIME.

$600 TO $800.—PARTNER W