State that the laws of such State of the character above mentioned, which now imprison the citizens of this State of their property, or threaten them for attempting to reclaim it, have been repealed by such offending State. This would be a measure of defensive retaliation, and not of aggression, on the part of Georgia.

In addition to the influence which this enactment would have in causing the repeal of those unconstitutional and offensive laws, it would have the further effect of ridding our State, in the meantime, in a summary way, of such abolition emissaries as are now passing among our people; who, under the pretence of book-selling, peddling, lecturing, preaching, &c., are scattering inflammatory documents among us, and attempting to incite our slaves to revolt, and to murder our women and children; and are applying, under cover of the darkness of night, the incendiary's torch to our gin houses, dwelling houses, villages and towns.

No one can deny the power of our State to enact such penal code, and to make such exceptions thereto, as in the judgment of her people may be necessary to their safety and protection, or to repeal her present penal code, or any part thereof, when such repeal may be necessary to the prosperity of her own citizens or as a just retaliation upon her enemies. Nor can any other government or Power on earth compel her to punish any act as a crime which she does not choose to consider as a crime against her peace and dignity as a sovereign State. Therefore, she should refuse to declare criminal, or to prevent her courts to punish as a crime any injury done to a citizen of Massachusetts, till she shall have repealed her laws passed for the purpose of robbing the people of Georgia of their property, which she has pledged her faith to deliver to them on demand, neither the federal government nor any state government has a right to interfere or to dictate to her what shall be the provisions of her penal code. While Georgia is a sovereign State she will dictate her own penal laws, and determine for herself what she will punish as a crime against her peace and dignity, and what she will omit to punish.

It may be objected that such an enactment would deny to the citizens of Massachusetts or other States whose citizens may be deprived of the protection of our laws, the enjoyment of "all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states." Should this be the case, the fault would not be ours. We were not the aggressors. The laws of those States were first enacted, and were intended to deprive our citizens, not only of those "privileges and immunities" under the constitution, but of their rights of property and of their liberties as freemen. Massachusetts, as above shown, even denies the use of her prisons for the punishment of him who is convicted of having forcibly taken from a citizen of Georgia his property, in open violation of the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress. Who, then, will deny our right to remove from our statute book such laws as protect her citizens till she repudiates her statutes enacted for the purpose of denying the protection of her laws to us? When she repeals her unconstitutional and unfriendly laws against us, we shall again extend to her citizens the protection of our laws. Until she does this we should retaliate upon the robber by refusing to protect him while he is plundering us, or to punish those who slay him while he is applying the torch to our dwellings.

THE TIME FOR DECIDED ACTION.

In my opinion the time for bold, decided action has arrived, and he is unworthy the confidence of Georgia who will refuse to vindicate her honor at any cost, and to maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard.

It is believed the legislation above recommended would tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of union between the States generally, and would do much to destroy the sectional character of the controversy now pending between the free and the slave States, and to narrow the issue to a contest between individual States and not between whole sections of the Union. The acknowledgment of the fact that one State has the power to protect herself against the unconstitutional and aggressive legislation of another, without disturbing her relations with them, not only destroys geographical lines of division drawn across the Union, and localizes the controversy between individual States, but makes each State pay a more just regard to the rights of every other State, in view of the fact that she cannot look for protection in the wrong from the other sister States of her own section of the Union, whose sense of justice as well as interest, under the proposed legislation, would prompt them to a condemnation of her bad faith and her unconstitutional enactments. I am no disunionist *per se*; and would like to contemplate our future glory as a nation, could I have the assurance that the Union upon the basis of the constitution, would be as durable as the hills and valleys embraced within the vast territorial limits of its jurisdiction. This cannot be the case, however, unless each section of the Union accords to every other section the full measure of its constitutional rights.

I earnestly invoke the attention of the people of Georgia to this subject, and trust the General Assembly may take prompt action for the protection of their rights and the vindication of their honor. In my opinion the times demand the legislation which I now recommend; and the people, should it be denied them, will, and ought to rise in their might, and at the ballot box demand its enactment. Should these retaliatory laws be enacted while I have the honor to be the Executive of Georgia I shall be prompt and decided in their enforcement. The black republican party, organized upon a sectional issue, and standing upon a platform of avowed hostility to our constitutional rights, have probably triumphed over us, by the election of their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Should such be the case, this dominant party in the Northern section of the Union, among whom fanaticism rules the hour, and mob law too often maintains its ascendancy, will consider themselves as victors, and the people of the South as vanquished. In that event, the adoption of other safeguards, may become necessary to the maintenance of the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, as degradation, insult and injury will probably be the only reward which Georgia and the other slave States can then expect to receive for continued association with them in the Union, and subjection to their foul domination.

So soon as the government shall have passed into black republican hands, a portion of our citizens must, if possible, be bribed into treachery to their own section by the allurements of office; or a hungry swarm of abolition emissaries must be imported among us as officeholders, to eat out our substance, insult us with their arrogance, corrupt our slaves and engender discontent among them, while they flood the country with inflammatory abolition documents and do all in their power to create in the South a state of things which must ultimately terminate in a war of extermination between the white and the black races.

Whether eight millions of freemen in the Southern States will consent to permit this state of things to exist among them, and will bow the neck in willing subjection to the yoke, is a question to be determined by them in their sovereign capacity.

Whether the sovereign will of the people in the Southern States, shall, in this crisis, be ascertained by a general convention of all the States, hereafter to be called, and all act in unison together in concert, or whether each State shall decide for herself, without conference with the others, are questions upon which a diversity of opinion may exist.

THE RIGHT OF SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

I entertain no doubt of the right of each State to decide and act for herself. The Union is a compact between the sovereign States of which it is composed. Each State in the Union is in point of sovereignty the equal of every other, and neither is dependent upon another for any of the attributes of sovereignty. So long as all the States abide in good faith by their constitutional engagements to each other, and the compact is not violated, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. If, however, the compact is violated by the refusal of part of the contracting parties to abide by it, and to submit to its burdens, while they receive the benefits arising from it, the other parties are no longer bound by it, but may declare it nullity, and refuse to abide by it on their part. It is an essential part of the law of contracts that both parties are bound, or neither are bound; and if he violates the contract, the other is no longer bound.

But I may be asked who is to judge of the violation of the contract? I answer that each sovereign State, from the very nature of the case, must judge and decide for herself. There is no common arbiter between them. Each being sovereign, acknowledges no higher power on earth. The federal government is but the limited agent of all the States, and has no right to assume to dictate to the principals, from which it derives all the power it possesses, nor to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the creator, of whose creature it is, and by whose consent alone it exists for a single day. It is not to be presumed that a State will secede from the Union without just cause. Of the sufficiency of the cause each sovereign State must judge for herself. When her decision is made no one has a right to reverse the judgment, because no higher power exists to which an appeal can be taken. The right of a State to peaceably to secede from the Union when, in the judgment of her people, the compacts of the constitution have been violated, can only be denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the State.

I am aware that some have attempted to analogize the right of a portion of the States of the Union to secede from it, even for a just cause, to the right of the colonies to secede from the British government; and as the colonies possessed only the right of revolution, it is argued that the sovereign States of the Union possess no other right. There is no just analogy between the two cases. The colonies, prior to the Revolution, were not sovereign. They were subjects of the British government, created by it, and belonged to it. They had never even claimed to be the equals of the British crown, nor had that government ever recognized them as such, or formed any compact with them as sovereign powers. When, therefore, they withdrew from the government of Great Britain, it was a case of rebellion on the part of the subject, against the power of the sovereign—in other words, it was revolution—and upon their success depended their exemption from the penalties of treason to the government whose subjects (not equals) they were till they had established their right of sovereignty by force of arms. But the States of the Union are not subjects of the federal government, were not created by it, and do not belong to it. They created it; from them it derives its powers, to them it is responsible, and when it assumes the trust reposed in it, they, as equal sovereigns, have a right to resume the powers respectively delegated to it by them. Upon my mind there is no doubt that Georgia or any other State in the Union has a perfect right to secede from it whenever the people, in their sovereign capacity, decide for themselves that the compact has been violated by the other States. And neither the federal nor a State government has any more right to make war upon her for the exercise of this act of sovereignty than they have to make war upon her for the exercise of any other one of her sovereign powers. Should Georgia determine while I exercise the executive power to secede from the Union on account of the violation of the compact by other States, I should deny the right of any other State or government to coerce her to return to it. In such case the allegiance of her citizens would be due to her alone, and each would be entitled to the protection of her flag. This they should have. And if any other government should interfere and assume jurisdiction over them, and take the lives of any of them upon a charge of treason to its authority for following the flag of Georgia, I would retaliate promptly by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree two of the subjects of such government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should be thus illegally taken. I need only add that I regard the question of separate State action or of united action upon the part of all the Southern States as a mere question of right. As the cause of the Southern States is a common cause, and as the aggressions upon their rights are common, I should think it wise that their action be common.

THE EFFECT OF SEPARATION.

If the fifteen Southern States of the Union should meet in convention and determine to secede from it, there would be no war, no bloodshed. So many of the Northern people are dependent upon our cotton and our trade for employment, and for the necessaries, as well as the luxuries of life, that they could neither afford to fight us, nor stand by and see others do it. Nor could the government of Great Britain afford to witness an invasion of the Southern States. We are planters; a large portion of the people of England are manufacturers. We come in competition with none of their interests. Our interests and theirs are mutual and reciprocal. The people of the Northern States are the rivals of the people of England in manufactures and shipping. Both are dependent upon us for cotton. Four millions of the people of Great Britain look for the means of their support to the cotton crop of the Southern States of this Union. An invasion of our soil, which would cut off a single crop of cotton, would shake the pillars of the English throne, and the cry of "bread or blood" would at once control the action of the government, the army and the navy of Great Britain in our favor.

I am aware that the opinion is entertained by many that the Southern States, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, would be in a worse condition than they now are, in reference to the recapture of their fugitive slaves, as it is said large numbers would escape, and we would have no process by which we could recover them from any portion of the Northern confederacy. This is a great error. In case of a separation of the two sections, and the formation of new governments, the people of the Northern confederacy would no longer feel that they were connected with slavery in the South, any more than they now are in Cuba or Brazil. Most of the Northern States have already enacted stringent laws against the importation of free negroes among them. They would not desire such a population to their midst. They would be willing to spend money to rid themselves of it. They would need our cotton, as they now do, and would find our trade still indispensable to their prosperity. We should then have the power to regulate our own revenue laws, tariffs, &c., and to discriminate against them and in favor of European States, if we choose to do so, by imposing export duties on cotton purchased by them, and import duties on manufactured articles sold by them to our people. This they could not endure and prosper. The result would be that they would, if required, enter into a treaty with us to bring back our slaves, and deliver them to us at the line, if we would agree to a favorable commercial treaty with them, by which they could buy our cotton and sell us their goods upon equal terms with other nations. A similar treaty, for the like reason, could be made with the English government, by which Canada would be no longer the harbor of fugitive slaves.

REVOLT OF THE SLAVES IMPOSSIBLE.

The sentiment, no doubt, prevails in the Northern States, that the people of the South would be in great danger from their slaves, in case we should attempt to separate from the Northern States and to form an independent government. Insurrection and revolt are already attempted to be held in terror over us. I do not pretend to deny that Northern spies among us might be able, occasionally, to incite small numbers of slaves in different localities to revolt, and murder families of innocent women and children, which would oblige us promptly to execute the slaves who should have departed from the path of duty, under the deceptive influence of abolition incendiaries. These instances would, however, be rare. Our slaves are usually under the eye of their masters or overseers. Few of them can read or write. They are not permitted to travel on our railroads or other public conveyance, without the consent of those having the control of them. They have no mail facilities except such as their owners allow them to have, and no means of communication with each other at a distance. They are entirely unarmed and unskilled in the use of arms. A general revolt revolt would therefore be impossible. But the more important fact, which is well known in Southern society, is, that nine-tenths of them are truly and devotedly attached to their masters and mistresses, and would shed in their defence the last drop of their blood. They feel and recognise their inferiority as a race, and their dependence upon their owners for their protection and support, whose smile of approbation constitutes their highest enjoyment. They have not been accustomed to claim or exercise political rights, and few of them have any ambition beyond their present comfort and enjoyment. In case of a plot or conspiracy the secret could be communicated to but few, till some would learn it, who would immediately communicate it to their masters and put them upon their guard. This would lead to an immediate seizure and execution of a few of their leaders. We have, therefore, but little cause of apprehension from a rebellion of our slaves.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES NORTH AND SOUTH CONTRASTED.

Let us for a moment contrast our difficulties with our laborers, in case of division, with the difficulties which the Northern people would have with their laborers.

Many of the Northern masters or employers, if they prefer the term, are now in possession of large fortunes, which they accumulated by the use of the strong arms of white laborers among them, who have labored and toiled, and dropped the briny sweat for weeks and months and years in their service, and have received from them in return a meagre compensation, which in health has barely enabled them to support themselves in a simple style, denying to their families most of the comforts of life, and in sickness has often left them in destitution and actual want of the necessaries of life.

While those who receive the benefits of the labor of others are living in stately mansions, amid ease and luxury, and fare sumptuously every day, many of the laborers whose toil brought these comforts must spend their days in unpleasant dwellings, doomed to perpetual obscurity and denied, even in sickness, the comforts of life, produced by their own hard labor.

But who are these honest sturdy laborers, who are kept in a position of inferiority, to those who assume control over them? They are white men. They belong to no inferior race. They are the sons of freemen, and they have a right to be free, many of them are descended from revolutionary sires, who shed their blood to secure liberty to their posterity. These men have political rights, inherited from their ancestors, which are inalienable. They have the right to bear arms, and thousands of them know how to use them. They can read and write and correspond with each other about the wrongs inflicted upon them.

Should a separation take place, and the Northern States take up arms against the people of the South, and attempt to incite our slaves to insurrection, thousands of these Northern white laborers, who have suffered so much injustice at the hands of those who have wrung from them the hard earnings of the sweat of their brows, might feel at liberty to require satisfaction for past injustice, and to assert the principle recognized in the South that the true aristocracy is not an aristocracy of wealth, but of color and conduct, while their sense of justice might prompt them to assist the South against the aggressions of those in the North who have denied equality to them as well as to the people of the South.

Among us the poor white laborer is respected as an equal. His family is treated with kindness, consideration and respect. He does not belong to the menial class. The negro is in no sense of the term his equal. He feels and knows this. He belongs to the only true aristocracy, the race of white men. He blacks no master's boots, and bows the knee to no one save God alone. He receives higher wages for his labor than does the laborer of any other portion of the world, and he raises up his children with the knowledge that they belong to no inferior cast, but that the highest members of the society in which he lives will, if their conduct is good, respect and treat them as equals.

These men know that in the event of the abolition of slavery, they would be greater sufferers than the rich, who would be able to protect themselves. They will, therefore, never permit the slaves of the South to be set free among them, come in competition with their labor, associate with them and their children as equals—be allowed to testify in our courts against them—sit on juries with them—march to the ballot box by their sides, and participate in the choice of their rulers—claim social equality with them, and ask the hands of their children in marriage. That the ultimate design of the black republican party is to bring about this state of things in the Southern States, and that its triumphs, if submitted to by us, will at no very distant period lead to the consummation of these results, is, I think, quite evident to the mind of every cool, dispassionate thinker who has examined this question in the light of all the surrounding circumstances.

If the madness and folly of the people of the Northern States shall drive us of the South to a separation from them, we have, within ourselves, all the elements of wealth, power and national greatness, to an extent surpassed probably by no other people on the face of the earth. With a vast and fertile territory possessed of every natural advantage bestowed by a kind Providence upon the most favored land, and with almost a complete monopoly of the cotton culture of the world, if we were true to ourselves, our power would be invincible and our prosperity unbounded.

A STATE CONVENTION RECOMMENDED.

If it is ascertained that the black republicans have triumphed over us, I recommend the call of a Convention of the people of the State at an early day, and I will cordially unite with the general assembly in any action which in their judgment may be necessary to the protection of the rights and the preservation of the liberties of the people of Georgia against the further aggressions of an enemy which, when flushed with victory, will be insolent in the hour of triumph.

For the purpose of putting this State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for an emergency which must be sooner or later, I recommend that the sum of one million of dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year; and that prompt provision be made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury, as fast as the public necessities may require its expenditure. "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute," should be the future motto of the Southern States.

To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights, we should reply, "The argument is exhausted," and we now "stand by our arms."

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Aid to Italy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14, 1860.

Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper the following letter, and oblige your obedient servant,

D. MINNELLI.

TO THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE GARIBALDI FUND IN NEW YORK:—

GENTLEMEN—I thank you, in the name of our country and of my own, for the great interest you have taken in collecting means for the Italian war. Do persevere in your work, and be sure of the gratitude of those who love liberty and human progress, for which Italy is shedding a river of blood. Yours, &c., G. GARIBALDI.

Mr. D. MINNELLI, New York.

CAPRERA, Oct. 4, 1860.

MILLINERY.

AT MRS. FULLER'S AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the newest styles. N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order. 16 Bond street, near Broadway.

MRS. C. GILBERT WISHES TO INFORM THE LADIES of this city that she has a large assortment of winter Bonnets from $10 to $16, which she will be pleased to show at her rooms. MRS. C. GILBERT, 60 Bleecker street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DOOMSDAY BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES, and of each of the States. Copyright secured. Designed exclusively for family registers and family history. Gentlemen of education and ability will please confer with this office for agencies throughout the Union. WILLIS & GILLETTE, 20 Cooper Institute.

VENTRILOQUISM MADE EASY. Just published, a Book of 96 pages, explaining how everybody may become a ventriloquist. Sent, free of postage, on receipt of 25 cents in cash or stamps, to WYMAN, the Ventriloquist, Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—$5 REWARD.—A BLACK AND TAN DOG, answers to the name of Dandy. The above reward will be paid if returned to 795 Broadway.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, 12TH INSTANT, A SUM OF Money. The owner may obtain it at Slocum's Dining Saloon, 198 south street.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, ON THE 13TH, A BLACK lace Veil. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Bixby House, 834 Broadway.

LOST—NOV. 13, IN GOING FROM BROOKLYN TO West Twenty seventh street, a lady's gold Watch and Chain; the watch was marked J. C. to E. L. C. The finder will receive a very liberal reward by leaving the same at 35 Cortlandt street. C. F. SCHUYLER, 35 Cortlandt street.

LOST—BETWEEN FIRST PLACE, BROOKLYN, AND Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, New York city, a mourning Breastpin, set with hair; the initials on the back are E. A. J. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder and no questions asked on returning it to Talfair & Homer, 188 Front street, up stairs.

LOST—A BLACK LACE VEIL, ON WEDNESDAY evening, between the hours of five and six, either on coming out of Sloane's millinery goods store on Broadway, or very near there going towards Prince street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the above store.

LOST,—ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INST., A SMALL rough haired, black and white Terrier Bitch; had cropped ears and tail, about 7 months old and answering to the name of Jenny. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning her to the owner, at No. 80 West Eleventh street.

LOST—A MALTESE KITTEN. A SUITABLE REWARD will be paid on returning it to 14 East Thirty third street.

LOST—A DRAFT FOR $7 800, AT SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT, on Messrs. Belmont & Co., made at San Francisco, by B. Davidson May, and accepted by Belmont & Co. All persons are hereby notified from negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. The finder, by leaving the same at the desk of Lovejoy's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded. ANDREW SMITH.

LOST—BY A YOUNG LADY, ON TUESDAY MORNING, about eight o'clock, while crossing Fulton ferry, or in passing through Fulton, William and Beekman streets, the Park and Broadway to Walker street, a Gold Link Guard Chain, with a slide representing a bunch of grapes and leaf, to which was attached a gold pencil, without tip, and a medium sized gold locket, containing the likeness of a deceased father and the hair of a deceased mother, with the initials G. H. on the outside. The finder will please leave it with S. G. Shaw & Co., 50 Walker street, New York, and receive the thanks of the loser. N. B.—Pawnbrokers will please stop the said articles if offered and inform the loser.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE MAILS—OUR NOTE, enclosed in a letter directed to L. W. Duncan, Franklin, Essex county, New Jersey. Said note was for twelve hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents, drawn to our own order, at eight months from September 24, 1860. All parties are hereby warned against negotiating said note as it has been cancelled and payment stopped. SOLOMON & HART, 369 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 13TH, AT TAYLOR'S LOWER SALOON, a brown leather Pocketbook, containing about $28. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the desk in Taylor's Saloon.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 143 OF 1853 MUTUAL INSURANCE Company scrip, in name of Samuel Endicott. It can be of no use to any one without the power of attorney. The finder will much oblige the subscriber by leaving it at 15 Beekman street. STEPHEN PAUL.

STOLEN.—IF WHOEVER TOOK THE TRUNK FROM 119 Maiden lane this morning, will return the memorandum books, papers, &c. (if no use to any one but the owner), through the Post office or otherwise, a suitable reward will be given and no questions asked.

STOLEN—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, NOV. 13, A DARK bay Mare, the two hind feet white and one fore foot, black tail and mane, and white spot on left side of her back; is about 7 years old. A reward of $15 will be paid on returning her to the owner, Patrick McVey, Ninety-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

REWARDS.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS, THOMAS Chinsky was shot in an affray which took place in Laurens street, in this city, on the evening of the 24 of November last, and was mortally wounded, so that he died in the City Hospital on the following 4th of November last. And whereas, the murderer or murderers are still at large and are unknown to the public authorities. Now, therefore, I Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, in pursuance of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said Thomas Chinsky, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney or Judge of the Court before which the said person or persons shall be convicted, that such conviction was obtained through the agency of the party claiming the reward. The application for said reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction, or the same will be disregarded.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal of office, at the City Hall of the City of New York, on this 9th day of November, A. D. 1860. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND First avenue and St. Mark's place, a ladies' chased gold stone Breastpin. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No 11 Waverley place, N. Y.

$3 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH INST., a black and tan Terrier Bitch; has one ear hanging; answers to the name of Fairy. Apply at 39 East Twelfth st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDland Dog, with a white mark on his breast and tail tipped with white. The above reward will be paid by bringing him to the Hotel St. Germain, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty second street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 10 and 12 o'clock, in going from Twenty second to Twenty fourth street, in Sixth avenue, the front of the hunting case of a ladies' watch, blue and gold enamelled, with initials on it. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at 223 Broadway, room 30.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE CORNER OF Thirty-seventh street and second avenue, a box top Wagon (nutmeg), painted black, with red strices, gray Horse, 15½ hands high, light switch tail, and a common Harness.

$25 REWARD.—WHERE IS PETER JOSEPH MULler, a native of Sinzig, Prussia? When last heard of was in the employ of Mr. Blakeley, near Moskow, Pennsylvania, in 1855. The above reward will be promptly paid by his daughter Catharine for such information as will lead to find him whereabouts, on directing a letter or applying to Henry Bischoff, Notary Public, 43 Forsyth street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT EVERDELL'S, NO. 372 BROADWAY.—THE RIBBON Knot for Wedding Cards. A comparison with others is solicited.

DR. WHITE'S AMERICAN SAUCE CURES DYSPEPSIA and all other diseases caused by indigestion. For sale by all the principal grocers throughout the United States. Buy a bottle and try it.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING AND DYEING—LADIES' and children's dresses made of silk, velvet woolens, merino, &c., plain or embroidered, cleaned without taking them to pieces or removing trimming of any kind; Shawls of all kinds, cleaned or dyed, lace Lappets and Lace Curtains cleaned and mended; Feathers cleaned and dyed, spots of grease, ice-cream, &c., taken out without cleaning whole garment; gentlemen's Clothes, Pants, Vests, Beth Hats, &c., cleaned or dyed without ripping; all kinds of plain and fancy Dyeing. No. 439 Broome street, east corner of Broadway. E. LORD.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &C.—THE LARGEST, best and cheapest assortment of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Game Bags in the city at PERT'S NO. 110 old established store, 48 Chatham street. All goods warranted as represented.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COLORED INITIAL STAMPING—Only 15 cents per quire. Initials, Arms (crest), Devices, &c., engraved and stamped, plain or in colors. Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards engraved in the latest style. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment of fancy English and French Note Papers. THOMSON BROS., 1,197 Broadway, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

GAS BURNERS. The subscriber is importing direct, and has on hand from one of the first makers in England, Gas Jets or Scotch Tips, all sizes; also, German Lava Tips of every variety. Of our own make, Fish Tail and Bats' Wing Burners, Burner Pillars, Sockets for portables, Mercury Caps, improved Argand Burners, Burner Cleansers, &c.; also a superior article of Burner Fluers, all sizes. T. G. ARNOLD, Manufacturer and Importer, 447 Broome street, N. Y.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LINEN MADE TO ORDER; also all kinds of plain sewing done by Wheeler & Wilson's machine, looking done at 1½ cents per yard, at 20 Ninetta lane near 6th av.

NEW YORK INFIRMARY, FOR WOMEN AND CHILdren, 128 Second avenue, is attended by lady physicians. The dispensary is open from 9 to 10 A. M. Advice and medicine free. Price of board for patients in the house, $4 per week.

PENNIES, PENNIES—WANTED, SEVERAL YOUNG and dollars in old and new Pennies, at a reasonable discount. Apply at 399 Bond Broadway.

ROOFING SLATES OF THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY are of superior quality, low cost, fireproof, cold proof and entombed rain water, and last a lifetime. Buildings at down the agent of the company, G. FURMAN, 57 Cortlandt street, New York.

TRUNKS, &C.—JOHN CATTANACH, TRUNK MANUFACturer and Importer, 65 Broadway, corner of Wall street, and 709 Broadway, near Fourth street. Sole leather Trunks, Dress Trunks, &c., for American and European travelling; Valise Trunks, Travelling and Shopping Bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS copyist. Address J. E. C., 215 East Broadway.

$2,000 —TO TRADE FOR ANY KIND OF MERchantable goods for the West, such as Pianos, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Carriages, &c., a beautiful House and Lot a short distance in the country; a large variety of fruit, &c. HOWES & CO., 429 Broadway, room 12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 6 ALBION PLACE, FOURTH STREET—A FINE back Parlor; also, a suit of Rooms, on second and Third floors to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. House first class, with all the modern improvements.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction on the piano would be considered as an equivalent for board. Address, for three days, S. M., Herald office, box 136.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 162 WEST Forty-second street, will let a pleasant front Room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; with breakfast and tea; full Board if required.

A GOOD SIZED FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM TO let, with Board, to one or two single gentlemen, at 238 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 1 LONDON Terrace, Twenty third street, would accommodate a family with Board for the winter, on reasonable terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, A furnished front Room, in a brown stone English basement house, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. No. 199 East Twenteth street, near Second avenue.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT Rooms, with Board, in a small family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. References exchanged. Call for two days at 628 Greenwich street, near Rector.

A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN BUSINESS, wishes a Room, with breakfast, in a house where he can have some agreeable society. Best references given. Regular boarding houses will not suit. Address, stating particulars, C. W., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant Room and Bedroom on second floor, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 120 West Twenty second street.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A comfortable house in Forty sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, would like to let a well furnished Parlor and one or two Bedrooms. For particulars please address Forty-sixth Street, Herald office.

A PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDROOMS, WITH modern improvements, furnished handsomely; a first class, substantial table. An excellent opportunity to secure a desirable home. References exchanged. Apply at No. 9 St. Clement's place, Macdougal street, fifth house from Eighth st.

A LARGE PLEASANT FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at 362 Fourth street, near Lafayette place.

A LADY CAN RECEIVE A FEW FAMILIES AND gentlemen with Board, private table if desired; rooms in suit or single, on first and second floors, handsomely furnished with all modern improvements; location desirable. Apply at 1246 Broadway, near Thirty second street, on east side. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES BOARD, WITH A WIDOW lady, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B. H., Broadway Post office. The terms must be moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A CONVENIENT and pleasant part of South Brooklyn, would like to let one or two comfortable Rooms, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or to two gentlemen. The rooms contain gas and grates; one of them communicates with a bath room, in which are hot, cold and shower baths. There are no children, and all the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed. References exchanged. Address Somerville, Brooklyn Post office.

A LARGE SIZE, WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and Bedroom adjoining, on second floor; also Room on upper floor, to let, with Board; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at 103 Waverley place, four doors from Washington square.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS SISTER, VERY RESPECTably connected, would like to obtain Board in a private family, living between Fifth and Ninth avenues, at moderate prices. Best of references given. Address J. W. C., Herald office, for three days.

A SMALL FAMILY WOULD LET TOGETHER OR SEparately, a suit of neatly furnished Rooms on second floor, to gentlemen with partial Board if desired; references exchanged. Apply at 91 West Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue.

A PLEASANT THIRD STORY ROOM WILL BE LET, with Board, to one or two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Location very desirable and convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged. Call for three days at 228 West Twenty second street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND BEDroom to let suitable for two gentlemen, rooms have gas and hot and cold water; family private. Terms very moderate. Apply at 99 East Twelfth street.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING A LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished House, with more room than she requires, will let to gentlemen newly furnished Rooms, in suits or separately, with or without partial Board; family small and private; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at 127 East Thirteenth street, two blocks from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A NEATLY FURNISHED Room, with Breakfast, in a strictly private family, where no other gentlemen boarders are taken. State full particulars, location, terms, number of inmates in family, &c., and address C. P. B., French's Hotel, room 60.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING A VERY NICELY furnished house in a location accessible to Broadway stages, wishes to let some Rooms to gentlemen; house being very quiet and private, having no boarders. Call at 177 Greene street, near Bleecker.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, would rent to a party of two or three, who are willing to pay a remunerative price, a handsomely furnished suit of Rooms, with Board. Stages and cars leave the corner for every part of the city. Inquire at 72 West Thirty-second street.

AT 26 CLINTON PLACE—ONE FIRST CLASS FAMILY can be accommodated with a fine suit of Rooms on first floor and excellent Board; one or two single Rooms, suitable for gentlemen. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FAMILY, can have a well furnished suit of Rooms on second floor, with good Board, in a private French family, at 170 West Thirty-seventh street. A good opportunity for those desirous of learning French and music.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR own house would rent to a single gentleman two neatly furnished front Rooms on third floor, without Board, at a reasonable rate; modern brown stone house; all improvements; pleasant neighborhood; 216 West Thirty second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A FEW PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In the St. John's Park Home, corner of Hudson and Leight streets, a beautiful location, fronting the park, and convenient to persons doing business down town. Meals on the European plan at all hours.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, AND three Rooms above, furnished, may be had, together or separate, with or without Board, reasonable; house has the modern improvements, and is located pleasant, and centrally; family is small and no children. Apply at No. 4 St. Mark's place.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN OBTAIN A handsomely furnished front or back Room, on second floor, at 128 Waverley place, between Washington square and Sixth avenue; also one very desirable single Room, two large parlors in each room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN TWENTY-NINTH street, near Fifth avenue and Broadway, having more Rooms than they require, would let them, with Board, to a family or single gentlemen. Refer to Bradley, Hutchins & Co., 43 East Fourteenth street.

PLEASANT HOME MAY BE FOUND BY AGREEAble parties; two Rooms and Bedrooms on second and third floors; two pleasant Rooms for single gentlemen on fourth floor; dinner at 6. 15 Ashland place, corner Waverley.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom, also two single Rooms, may now be had at 79 Prince street, west of Broadway. House contains all the modern improvements, and is occupied exclusively by gentlemen. Meals if desired.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, would let two pleasant Rooms, with partial Board. House with modern improvements. Call at 171 West Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, can be accommodated with a large front Room and hall Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, in a small American family, at 401 Greenwich street, one door from Reach street, near St. John's Park.

A FINE, LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH Board, to a gentleman and his wife. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. A small Room for a single gentleman. Apply at 169 West Thirty seventh street, near Eighth avenue. DR. WINTER.

A YOUNG WIDOW—BEING QUITE ALONE, WOULD like a gentleman to board. House has bath and gas; near Sixth avenue cars. None need apply but those willing to pay for first class accommodations. Best of references, if required. Address S. L., Union square Post office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO A gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. Apply at 133 East Thirteenth street.

BOARD—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with Board, in a first class private house, with all the modern improvements. 70 East Twelfth street, near Broadway, one of the best locations in the city.

BOARD—A LARGE FRONT HALL BEDROOM, ON third floor, with gas, pantry, &c., to let to a single gentleman, with Board. Apply at No. 9 Bank street.

BOARD—A FEW GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR WIVES, can also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, Board on reasonable terms, at the Eastern Hotel, corner Whitehall and south street, at South ferry.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN A very pleasant room, on the second floor, by applying at 110 East Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

BOARD—THREE ROOMS COMMUNICATING TO LET, with Board, separate or together, suitable