York, has got off George's Island and proceeded on her way.

Markets.

MOBILE, Feb. 8, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,500 bales, at 10⅞c.; sales of the week 19,400 bales. Receipts do., 18,685 bales, against 30,355 bales the same time last year. Decrease of receipts 195 bales; exports 6,605 bales; stock in port 111,670 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. a ⅝d.; and to Havre, 1⅝c. Sterling exchange, 4 a 5 per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1861.

Flour drooping at $5 for superfine. Wheat dull: sales 2,000 bushels red, at $1 25 a $1 27; white, $1 30 a 1 40. Corn dull at 56c. a 65c. Provisions dull. Coffee—Rio 12½c a 13¼c. Whiskey steady at 17½c.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1861.

The Final Doom of Tammany Hall—Requiem Over Her Remains—The Truckling Policy of the Ancient Braves—Interesting Performance at the Seceders' Headquarters—The Old War Horse on Hand—Classic Gems of Oratory—Action of Judge Dean—Reflections on the Demise of Tammany, &c., &c.

Well, it is all over now. Tammany, once potent, has passed from the potential into the penitential mood—that is if penitence is possible with so old a sinner, or if its indulgence is compatible with the other feelings of rage and disappointment which she is caused to suffer by her own selfish folly. Let her settle these points of casuistry as her disturbed mental condition will best allow her. In plain English, she has met with her just doom, and that doom has been dealt by a blow from the Albany Regency which has at once knocked her out of existence She had become too rotten even for the Caggers and Richmonds, so that even those dealers in rotten stuff have thrown her away from the shambles as too far gone in decay to remain as a marketable article. When such dealers in decayed garbage regard her as beyond the reach of any anti-putrescent appliances to restore her to an odor of decency, there is nothing left but to cast off the offensive matter and remove it from the offended senses, so that it shall no more pollute the political atmosphere.

To change the offensive figure. The poor attempts of Tammany to hold together the remnant of vitality that is left to her afford nothing but merriment to the numerous lookers on at the Capitol. No one will deny that she has had a good time of it for the last twelve years, nor will it be doubted that she has improved that good time in appropriating to the benefits of her household every good and fat thing on which she could lay her hands. Her condition, now that she is in bankruptcy, is not unlike that of a certain mahogany stock editor of your city, whose schedule of assets consisted of a few old articles that would scarcely bring the auctioneer's commission on their sale. But she will not be forgotten. "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," particularly dear to the office seekers whom she taxed, to the shoulder hitters whom she paid, and dear at any price to any party that so far forgets itself as to attempt to secure her. Her folly necessarily preceded her fate, as madness is said to be the first visitation of the gods on those whom they wish to destroy. The old fashioned common sense which was one of the secrets of her success seemed to have entirely abandoned her, or she would not have blundered upon a course which necessarily sealed her fate as the Mentor of the democratic party of your city. It was the very blindness of folly to announce so long beforehand her designs to break up the Convention, and such a convention, got up with so much trouble and expense to save the Union. But she really could not help it; the fight was in her, a fight engendered by an indigestion which saved her representatives when in Charleston and Baltimore, and which they brought back with them, after having so confounded matters as to render the success of the democratic party impossible. But there is one thing as necessary to success as to be "full of fight," and that is, to be in good fighting trim; and here the Tammany bruisers found themselves utterly powerless before the stalworth blows of the Regency men, who "went in" at the start and punished their antagonists out of condition on the first round. One thing is certain, that the sounding manifesto of the Tammany braves was followed by a conclusion so ridiculously impotent as to call forth the derision and contempt of all. Of all contemptible objects in nature, there is none so thoroughly contemptible as that of a detected impostor; and it is precisely in that light that degraded old Tammany stands at the present moment. She resolved forthwith that unless her representation was admitted, she would retire in dignified disgust. Why, who that knows her does not know that she would resolve anything, and give the lie to her resolutions at the first moment her interest might dictate a contrary course. She would tomorrow resolve herself in the Union or out of the Union, for slavery or against it, free trade or a high tariff, concession or force, for anything or against anything that would place power and pelf in the hands of her followers. It is said that Jove laughs at the perjuries of lovers. The world laughs at the perjuries of Tammany, with the exception, perhaps, that the joke has been so often repeated, that it has ceased to be a laughing matter, for even her impudence has become so stale that people are tired of it. Like a worn out actor, whose stage tricks have become wearisome, she is fairly hissed from the boards

A very interesting performance came off at the headquarters of the seceders after their withdrawal from the Convention. In the midst of the greatest excitement consequent upon the decision to allow both delegations from your city seats in the Convention, the old War Horse of Tammany entered with double quick pace, and, without any one addressing him, bitterly denounced the whole proceedings of his colleagues as premature and suicidal. "An infernal blunder; and blunders in politics are crimes," said the discomfited veteran; and to an inquiry of how could they do otherwise, the quick reply was given—"Act with common sense. You see, boys, you have made a damned fool of me; had you taken my advice all would have gone well, but you took your own advice and you see the consequence." Several wished to know what was that advice. "Why, I told you at first to play open and shut, didn't I? To play over the right when that side was in favor, and over the left when it became necessary. Now, look at me—I am in favor with all sides, black republicans, democrats, Union men and seceders. No one knows how I stood at the last election, or how I voted; and in this way I shall have more influence in getting places for the boys in the Custom House under Lincoln's administration than any black republican in the city." This was endorsed by Slippery Dick, who said that he stood in the same position with his venerated friend, and the assertion was verified by several bystanders, who urged that what Slippery Dick did not know in the way of carrying water on both shoulders there was no use to learn. An old stager from the rural districts insisted that, in the matter of going to market with two baskets, these Tammany politicians had a sleight of hand which it was impossible for any one out of the city to imitate. "If we get between two stools," said he, "we invariably fall to the ground; but these Tammanyites have a knack of occupying two stools at the same time, one to set on and the other to hold fast to." "Those stools," said the invariable Richard, "are the regular life preservers, and I always had one to cling to in case I should be tossed overboard, and so even in a rough sea I can float from one office into another." "But what are these life preservers filled with to keep them buoyant?" asked a friend. "Gas," said the Senator; "made by others for your use if you choose to use it, and while I am willing that every man should be his own gas bag, yet I hold it to be the wiser policy to avail yourselves of the manufactured article prepared by others than to make it yourself, as in the latter case self explosions are likely to occur, which are not only highly ridiculous, but extremely detrimental." Though the smooth words of the slippery might be satisfactory to some, yet the County Clerk and his friends were not to be pacified. They continued to rave and to swear vengeance against the Regency, threatening to repeat the part played by them at Baltimore, and to "smash the machine" and send the party to the devil. They did not care a "cuss," so long as they had the Common Council with them, and as for any compromise, they would see it in—a very warm place. "There you are again, there you are again," said the old War Horse; "let me tell you boys you are not so sure of the Common Council. I have just parted with a few of them, and they don't go with you, and in less than a week you will be played out there. You can't drag them with you as you have me, and you must come to compromise even to save a few on the slate. I go compromise, although I said differently in the Convention." An impertinent fellow interposed the remark, "Yes, you went compromise on the Empire Bank, didn't you?" "To be sure I did," was the prompt response, "and didn't I succeed? This shows the importance of compromising. I compromised with the Governor for my post of Commissioner of Emigration, and before I leave for home I am going to try it on again. I tell you, boys, without the adoption of the compromise act you are played out next fall; and the boss (turning to the County Clerk) will be something to you, as you know." The current of the old man was no longer listened to. The confusion worse confounded had become general, with curses broad and deep upon Cagger and Co., who had again played them out of the Convention. The letter of your correspondent, of the 30th ult., was alluded to, and Cagger was charged with the authorship, which I have since learned he does not deny.

The dignified course of Judge Dean, of your city, Mozarter, won over to his side the sympathies of the Convention, while many of the country members denounced the Tammany leaders as a blustering faction, always on hand to kick up a row. Cagger promises that his last act shall be followed up by certain defeat so long as the managers of Tammany continue to hold their present positions.

The general impression left upon members from the rural districts, who came here deeply impressed with the sad realities of the times, which have swelled into an importance far beyond that which attends mere party struggles, is that no concurrence of circumstances can avail to drive from the councils of Tammany the narrow and degrading selfishness which pervades every act in which she takes a part. No matter on what subject her finger is placed, that finger leaves a dirty impress. It is not that her powers for good are counted, as was the case in the years when private respectability and worth went hand in hand with the influence which comes from well directed ability, but that her powers for mischief are feared, that gives her the slightest consideration out of the city. But even this idea is fast becoming regarded as an illusion; and even when the democracy of your city have become tired of her mismanagement, and have exposed her duplicity and her utter inefficiency either for good or ill, she will go the way of all other exploded humbugs.

The inside fooleries of her Sachems and Sagamores and Wiskinkies may continue to please the grown up children who, fortified by the strong waters of the great spring, can endure such nonsense; but her outside influence over the masses, who have become disgusted with her arbitrary sway, has departed, never to return.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton avenue, near Hoyt street. Services will commence at half-past ten A. M., and half-past seven P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Adams intends this evening to commence a course of monthly services, addressing his congregation on topics of a historical nature, suggested by his recent foreign travel.

Public discussion between Mr. Ryan, Roman Catholic, and Mr. James Mathison, Protestant, in the Metropolitan Hall, 178 Prince street, this evening at half-past seven. Subject—"Invocation of Saints and Angels."

The Second Universalist church, Dr. T. J. Sawyer, pastor, meets at the Historical Library, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, at a quarter to eleven A. M., and half-past seven P. M.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the chapel on Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, at a quarter to eleven A. M., and half-past seven P. M. In the evening Mr. Smith will repeat the sermon preached a few Sabbaths since. Subject—"The Lawyers who took away the Key of Knowledge, Who They Were, and How they Did it." A sermon for the times; not national, but personal.

Rev. George A. Rimsal will lecture at the hall 68 East Broadway (upper room), this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"True Sense of the Catholic Doctrine Out of the Church no Salvation." Front seats reserved for ladies.

O. B. Frothingham will preach at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, this morning and evening, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—"Content and Discontent." Subject for the evening—"The Sacredness of the Body," a sermon for young men.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. E. F. Remington will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and at half-past three and at half past seven o'clock in the evening.

The New Jerusalem church (Swedenborgian) will hold public worship at the National Musical Institute, No. 765 Broadway, at half past ten o'clock in the morning.

Mission Chapel of Strong place Baptist church, corner of Hicks and Rapelye streets, Brooklyn. Sunday School Concert and annual meeting of "Our Missionary Society" this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Address by Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of the Fourth ward Mission, New York.

In the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street; services at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M. This evening Rev. Moses Ballou will consider the subject of "Naturalism and Supernaturalism."

In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, services at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject—"The New Heavens and the New Earth."

Dr. John Thomas will continue his discourse on the "Coming of the Son of Man in Power and Great Glory," this morning at half-past ten o'clock, in the Cooper Institute, room No. 24.

"John, the Regenerate Man," will be the subject of the seventh discourse of the series at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this afternoon, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor. Services at three o'clock. Rev. Dr. Sawyer will preach in the morning.

The Rev. Abiel Silver will lecture this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the New Jerusalem church, Thirty fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Subject—"A glance at the second chapter of Genesis, and at the making of the woman of the rib of man." Morning service at half-past ten o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

The Rev. N. M. Gaylord, pastor, will preach in the chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, No. 274 Cumberland street, to-day. Subject for the evening—"Judas Iscariot." Services at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

The Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, meet for public worship every Sabbath in the Odeon, in Williamsburg, at the hours of half-past ten in the morning, half-past two in the afternoon and half-past six in the evening. Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, of the Twelve Apostles, and N. V. Jones and Jacob Gates, late of the English mission, will address the meetings.

At St. Ann's church, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector, there will be services as usual, with the voice at half-past ten this morning and at half-past seven in the evening, and in the sign language at three o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach at each service. Seats free.

Cora L. V. Hatch will speak at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, at half-past ten this morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. R. R. Booth, of the Presbyterian church, Stamford, Conn., has received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the Mercer street church, in this city.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Philadelphia, has received a call to the rectorship of St. Mark's church, in this city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Anthon.

The First Evangelical Congregational church and society of Cambridge, Mass., have extended a call to Rev. Mr. Murray, of South Danvers, to become their pastor.

Rev. George P. Hays, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the call extended to him by the Second Presbyterian church of Baltimore, and will enter upon the duties of its pastorate next Sunday.

Rev. W. E. Merriman, late pastor of the Congregational church in Batavia, Ill., has received a call to the Presbyterian church in Green Bay, Wis., one of the Wisconsin "convention" churches.

INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. Alexander McKelvey was installed pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church in Paterson, N. J., on the 6th inst.

Rev. Charles H. Taylor was installed pastor of the White church at Norton White creek, on Monday, 28th ult.

DEATH IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. James Walton, of the Mississippi Conference, and presiding elder for a number of years, died on the 21st ult. in Holmes county, in that State.

NEW CHURCHES.

The new church of the First Methodist Episcopal Society in Rochester was dedicated on the 7th inst.

The new Methodist church at Fisherville, Pa., will be dedicated next Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A paragraph going the rounds, pretending to give the number of churches in American cities, puts Baltimore down at ninety-nine. The truth is that Baltimore has 160 churches, a larger number in proportion to population than any other city in the United States.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, will soon commence his spring visitations. His physicians anticipate his speedy restoration to health, which has been impaired for some time, resulting from an injured leg, which it is thought will fully recover its former usefulness.

The Reformed Dutch church at Bergen, N. J., celebrated its two hundredth anniversary on the 2d of December last. The occasion was the reopening of the church after repairing and beautifying. There were present a granddaughter of the first pastor and a son and grandson of the second.

Rev. R. A. Arthur, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Charlestown, Kanawha county, Va., has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the Ohio University, and has accepted.

The two Congregational churches in New Ipswich, N. H., became one on January 23. The Second church has been in existence about ten years. Rev. Samuel Lee was dismissed from the pastorate of the First church in December last.

A writer in the *Lutheran Observer* states that, in the year 1750, the proportion of the population of the United States to the members of evangelical churches was thirteen to one; in 1775, sixteen to one; in 1792, eighteen to one; in 1825, fourteen to one; in 1855 six and three-eights to one; in 1860, five to one. From the commencement of the war of the Revolution to 1792, while the whole country was convulsed, the proportion of professors was the least—being one in eighteen. This proportion was maintained for nearly twenty years, and during this period French infidelity spread over the country and occupied the ground. About the year 1809 extensive revivals took place, and in the next twenty years brought the proportion up to one professor to fourteen inhabitants. During the last five years some of the most remarkable revivals ever known have reduced the proportion of the population to five inhabitants for one member, or an average of one member for every family in the country. If this estimate is correct we live in the most enlightened and Christian country on earth, and, should Christianity keep on progressing as it has for the last five years, all will soon be gathered into the Christian church.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

Wednesday next, the 13th inst., being Ash Wednesday, is the commencement of Lent. Archbishop Hughes has promulgated the following regulations to be observed by Catholics:—

1. All the "week days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday and on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons:—first, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are only attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept—so that not observing it may give no offence to their own consciences, or scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director or their physician. They should, however, cherish the interior spirit of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, a spirit of sorrow and compunction for sin, a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of all, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at seven o'clock, will be:—

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German), and St. Michael's.

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French), and Holy Cross.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assisium (German), St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville.

On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus, and St. Laurence, Yorkville.

On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, Most Holy Redeemer, St. Nicholas, Immaculate Conception, B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German).

The Skating Furore in the Metropolis.

NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE ON RUNNERS—ONE FIFTH LADIES—THE FLOODING SUCCESSFUL—WEATHER VERY MILD, ETC.

It has often been stated that New Yorkers cannot appreciate—and therefore not enjoy—outdoor amusements, but this statement is now proven a fallacy, at least as regards our Central Park. Such a remark might have been true years ago, but when we look at the fact that visiters to the ice in that locality can be counted not merely by thousands, but almost by hundreds of thousands, surely it is a fallacy. The largest number of persons that have visited the ice this season did so yesterday, and at about four o'clock P. M. there were on the pond at one time between thirty and forty thousand people. The ice was crowded on all sides so thickly that the white surface could barely be seen between them. The pond, in fact, was too small to hold them comfortably, and every one was crying out for want of room. And yet there are twenty acres of ice. If the number of visiters increase next season in comparison with this, as they have in like comparison with last year, one pond will not possibly hold them, and the idea of a very long, serpentine skating pond will have to be carried out, or New York will not be satisfied.

The ice was flooded with water from the reservoir on Friday night—or rather early Saturday morning—and the condition of the surface yesterday was, as one person remarked, "perfectly charming." All the "rough places were made plain," and with the exception of a few air holes there was nothing to annoy the most fastidious skater.

The visiters to the ice were many of them early on the spot, and when the ball ran up at ten o'clock A. M. there was a loud shout of joy, especially from the boys, who gave "three cheers for Captain Renwick."

Where there is such a crowd of course there must be fun going on. A new way of making a skater move was adopted by a wag yesterday, viz: seizing the gentleman by his lengthy beard and dragging him along.

The official returns of the visiters yesterday were:—Six P. M., pedestrians, 73,660; vehicles, 3,341; equestrians, 40. At close of skating, pedestrians 95,000; vehicles 3,750. By this it will appear that over 20,000 persons were present after the calciums were lit. The greatest excitement in the evening was at about nine o'clock. Of the foregoing number of the pedestrians, fully one-fifth were ladies, during the day, and nearly one-third during the evening.

A little excitement was caused on the ladies' pond in the afternoon by the appearance of men with red flags, driving the skaters back. "What's the matter?" cried one, "is the ice breaking up?" asked another, &c. The answer to these anxious questions turned out to be, "They are going to blast, that's all." One angry masculine ejaculated, "Blast them." The officer informed the gentleman that swearing could not be countenanced.

On the road around the pond the vehicles were so thickly crowded together that one of the engineers could scarcely pass through them on horseback.

A notice has been received by the inspector that a part of the Philadelphia Skating Club would be present yesterday, and a portion of good ice was reserved for their use until four o'clock P. M. A second despatch was at that time received that the gentlemen could not leave their city in time, and the reserve was then thrown open to all comers. The inspector would give notice to all skating clubs, both local or otherwise, that he will reserve ice for their use for any good fancy skating, providing he receives information a few days prior to the visit.

Some of the scholars of the Jane street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School received skates on the ice as a prize for selling the largest number of tickets at their last anniversary celebration.

Two arrests were made yesterday—one for breaking the bushes of the Ramble, near the pond; the other for fighting and disorderly conduct. Altogether the day passed off very agreeably, and when the skaters left it was with the promise, as in one instance uttered—

Parting was so sweet a sorrow—
If there's any skating we'll meet to-morrow.

Interesting Relic.

SOMETHING TO READ IN THE SECOND REVOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter is in the possession of Commodore U. P. Levy, late Flag Officer in command of the Mediterranean squadron. It carries us back to the times that tried men's souls, and is interesting at this time, when men seem not to hear or heed the voices of the past.

The letter was presented to Commodore Levy by Capt. Tarlton, a nephew of the British Colonel Tarlton, of Revolutionary memory, at an entertainment given by the Commodore on board the United States ship Macedonian, while she lay at Alexandria, Egypt, at which were present Prince Alfred of England, Captain Tarlton, of her British Majesty's frigate Euryalus, and many of her officers. The letter, which, with other papers, was seized by Colonel Tarlton during the war, remained in his possession and in that of his family until the auspicious occasion referred to—nearly eighty years after it was taken. It was then returned by Captain Tarlton, the commander of the finest frigate in the English navy, to Captain Levy, in command of a ship which formerly belonged to that navy, and in the presence of a grandson of that King whose forces are alluded to in the letter as the "enemy." This was but one of the many evidences of the kindly and courteous relations which existed between our squadron and the English fleet during the time Commodore Levy was in the Mediterranean:—

CAMP BEATTY'S FORD January 31st 1781

SIR:—The enemy are laying on the opposite side of the river and from every appearance seem determined to penetrate the country. Genl. Davidson informs he has called again and again for the people to turn out and defend their country. The inattention to his call and the backwardness of the people is unaccountable. Providence has blessed the American arms with signal success in the defeat of Tarlton and the surprise of George Town by Col. Lee with his Legion. If after these advantages you neglect to take the field and suffer the enemy to over run the country you will deserve the miseries ever inseparable from slavery.

Let me conjure you my countrymen to fly to arms and to repair to Head Quarters without loss of time and bring with you ten days provisions. You have every thing that is dear and valuable at stake, if you will not face the approaching danger your country is inevitably lost. On the contrary if you repair to arms and confine yourselves to the duties of the field Lord Cornwallis must be certainly ruined. The Continental army is marching with all possible despatch from the Pedee to this place. But without your aid their arrival will be of no consequence.

I am
Sir
Your Humble Servant
NATH GREEN.

COLONEL LOCK.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before Commissioner Carroll.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING COIN IN IMITATION OF CENT PIECES.

FEB. 9.—*The United States vs. Saml. H. Black.*—The defendant in this case was arrested by officer Ward, of the Seventeenth district, and is charged with passing token business cards in imitation of the currency of the United States. Officer Ward had had information from several small dealers that the city is flooded with those tokens, and that packages of cent pieces are sold to grocery dealers, in which one-half are smuggled coppered coins of advertising mediums. The examination was adjourned.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ernani" was performed at this house last night for Colson's benefit. The audience was one of the largest and most fashionable of the season, the fair *beneficiaire* having rendered herself a great favorite with the Brooklyn public. We have rarely seen "Ernani" better performed than on this occasion—the artists, Colson, Steffani, Susini and Ferri, being all in excellent voice, and exerting themselves to the utmost. In the "Merce fratelli," in the first act, Steffani was deservedly applauded for the creditable manner in which he interpreted the very difficult music of this fine aria. Madame Colson sang the "Sorte e la notte" with great force and expression, the cadenza at the close being neat and original in its manner of execution. The duet between her and Ferri, in the same act, was sung with great precision and feeling. The beautiful trio in the second act between Colson, Susini and Ferri was executed with a perfection of *ensemble* which delighted the audience and drew down a rapturous encore. The finale of the third act—the masterpiece of the opera—was superbly given, and when the curtain fell procured for the artists a call before the curtain. The trio between Colson, Steffani and Susini, at the close of the opera, was also most effectively sung, Colson imparting to her share of the score a dramatic force which showed her power as an artist. The last act of the "Lucia," with Mlle. Hinkley in the principal role, closed the evening's performances. The receipts were nearly as large as on Wednesday week, the best night of the season.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE PACIFIC.

California and the Crisis—News From British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1861.

The Legislature has done little as yet. Three sets of Union resolutions have been introduced, with the intention of disposing of that subject before proceeding to the election of a United States Senator. The Douglas democrats appear to be divided, a part of them favoring a coalition with the republicans to elect a Senator, and a part favoring a similar coalition with the Breckinridge democrats. The republicans propose giving Sibley, who ran for Congress in 1857, a complimentary vote for Senator, with the view of aiding him in his aspirations for the appointment of United States Minister to Chile. To-day all the Senatorial candidates have been invited to address the Legislature on Saturday evening.

A grand military Union demonstration is in preparation in San Francisco, to take place on the 22d of February.

The pony express, noted as over due in the last despatch, has since arrived here; and still another express, with St. Louis dates direct to the 4th, is telegraphed to-day.

NEWS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There is nothing of interest from Oregon and Washington Territory.

British Columbia dates from Victoria, 12th inst., are received.

The amount of gold shipped from that port during the last two and a-half years is $2,850,000.

A great number of shipwrecks are reported in the northern waters, principally small craft engaged in the lumber trade. The British gunboat Forward, is among those supposed to be lost.

About half the cargo of the Mannette had been recovered from the wreck.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Islands dates of the 31st December are received per Yankee.

On the 29th, the largest fire ever known at Honolulu destroyed a steam flowering mill valued at $22,000, and thirteen other buildings, among them storehouses, machine shops, iron foundry, &c. Total loss, $55,000.

But nine whaling vessels remained at Honolulu.

The sugar crop was coming in, promising a large yield of superior quality, a portion of which was selling for export to British Columbia at six cents per pound.

Mercantile affairs were extremely dull.

Arrived at Honolulu, December 8, American whale ship Josephine, Chapman, from Hilo, and sailed 10th to cruise; Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Albert, Pearce, twenty-six days from Esquimalt; 9th, brigantine Orbit, Sherman, twenty days from San Francisco, and sailed on 18th for Hong Kong; American schooner Albert, Brooks, twenty-six days from Kanagawa, *en route* to San Francisco; 10th, American brig Josephine, Stone, eight days from Jarvis Island, and sailed again on the 21st for same place. On the 12th American whale ship J. P. West, Tucker, returned from sea on account of the sickness of the captain. Arrived 28th, American bark Zoe, Bush, twenty-eight days from McKean's island. Sailed December 8, American whale bark Maria Theresa, Coop, for New Bedford; American whale ship Arctic, Phillips, for Phoenix and Howland islands; 10th, American whale ship Carolina, Harding, for New Bedford; 11th, American bark Alice, Beebe, for a cruise; 12th, American whale ship Hibernia 2nd, Edwards, for a cruise; 17th, American whale ship Majestic, Chester, for New Bedford; 15th, bark Harvest, Chany, for a cruise and home; 17th, brig Alopa, Manuel, for a cruise; 18th, American whale ship Harrison, Rood, for a cruise; 21st, whale ship South Boston, Randolph, for a cruise; brig Josephine, Stone, Jarvis Island.

Dec. 31, the American ship Siam, Rice, was to sail for Jarvis Island; bark Behring for New Bedford.

The clipper ship Triton had been chartered to convey a circus company from Honolulu to Valparaiso.

Notices of Books.

INSTRUCTION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY. Prepared by a Board of Army Officers. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. 1 vol. 8vo., 348 pp.

This is a comprehensive work on the modern use of field artillery. It treats of the elementary principles to be taught the artillery soldier; the formation of the battery, the nomenclature of the piece, with numerous illustrations; an elucidation of the power and different kinds of field projectiles, with illustrations of all the manœuvres of horse and mounted artillery companies. It also treats of marches, descents, how to cross swamps, the passage of military bridges, the mode of preparing for action and the manner of conducting an attack. This work was prepared under the authority of the War Department, and is the new text book for the army and militia throughout the United States. The book is printed in clear, large type.

MANUEL OF BAYONET EXERCISE. By Capt. George B. McClellan, United States Army. 1 volume, 12 mo., 118 pp. J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

This is an excellent, and we may say the best, treatise on the use of the bayonet yet published. It is a translation from the French, with numerous important improvements by the compiler. The book is printed by order of the War Department, and is designed for the use of the army and militia troops of the United States. A knowledge of the bayonet exercise among State military organizations is quite necessary, and we are led to believe that a comprehensive work, like the one we are now noticing, at the command of our military men, will be a powerful aid in the acquirement of a practical military education. The work is printed in clear type, and the various motions are illustrated with pictorial explanations. There is an instance on record of a French grenadier who, in the battle of Polotsk, defended himself with his bayonet against the simultaneous attack of eleven Russian grenadiers, eight of whom he killed, by enjoying an intuitive knowledge of the bayonet defence and attack.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND ROYALTY IN THE NEW WORLD.

Among the pleasant souvenirs of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country we may include the following letter from Queen Victoria, through her Secretary, Sir Charles Phipps, C. B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, to Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, who, in connection with this journal, travelled with the royal party throughout their tour on this continent. In accepting and thanking him so gracefully for the copy of his book relating to her son's travels, the Queen has paid no common compliment, for it is well known that it is contrary to the usual custom for her to receive gifts of any kind, either from her own subjects or foreign citizens. The exception to the rule in this case shows that an impartial narrative and reliable history, coming from an American source, of the events of the Prince's progress through this country, has been properly appreciated by those most intimately interested. We need only say, in comment, that "Royalty in the New World" is worthy to fill the niche so willingly assigned it in the royal library:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Jan. 19, 1861.

SIR—It was only yesterday that I received your letter of the 30th of November, accompanying a copy of your work entitled "Royalty in the New World; or, the Prince of Wales in America," destined for her Majesty the Queen. I lost no time in presenting your work to the Queen, and it was very graciously accepted by her Majesty. I have received the Queen's commands to thank you in her name for your attention. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Esq.

The following letter from Major General Bruce, the governor of the Prince of Wales, conveys a merited tribute to the accuracy of the book:—

MADINGLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I only received two days ago your letter of the 30th November last, together with two copies of your work entitled "Royalty in the New World," and am directed to convey to you the Prince of Wales' thanks for the one which you forward for his Royal Highness' acceptance. I am extremely obliged to you for the other, which you kindly present to me. You have evidently striven to give a faithful narrative of his Royal Highness' progress, and of the gratifying reception which he met with both in the British provinces and in the United States of America. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, R. BRUCE.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Esq.

Brooklyn City News.

THE RECENT DEATH FROM FROST.—The body of the man who was frozen to death in a vacant lot in Clinton street, corner of Hamilton avenue, during the severe frost on Thursday night and Friday morning, has been identified, and claimed by his relatives for interment. His name was Watt, and he resided in Fourth place. He had been over to New York, and had returned by way of the Hamilton ferry, where he took one of the cars to proceed homeward. On reaching the corner of Clinton street he left the car, and it is presumed that through the force of the gale, which was then at its height, he lost his footing and fell down, rolling down the embankment into the vacant lot, where the body was afterwards found. It is further supposed that he swooned from the violence of the fall, or that he was too feeble to help himself, and that, as a natural consequence in such an inclement night, he was quickly frozen to death. Mr. Watt was a man of respectability, and leaves two or three sons, who are doing business in New York. He was a strictly temperate man, never touching spirits or fermented liquors; consequently his death could not have resulted from intoxication, as was surmised by some persons. He was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some nine days ago Coroner Hegeman held an inquest on the body of a man named John Brown, who died soon after admission to the hospital at Flatbush. He was supposed to have been injured by a fall, but a post mortem examination showed that the body was bruised and cut all over, as if the man had been severely beaten. For several days no information could be obtained of the man's identity. On Friday, however, a young woman claimed to be his wife, said she had been married to him last Monday week, and that after the ceremony she returned to her place of service at the corner of Atlantic and Boerum streets. She subsequently heard that he had fallen from a building, and had been removed to some hospital, and the next thing she heard was of his death. She further stated that Brown had been engaged to marry another girl, whose relatives had threatened him with violence. The affair is being investigated.

City Intelligence.

DEATH OF A FREE ACADEMY STUDENT.—On Wednesday last Mr. R. Crocheron, a member of the class of 1860 of the New York Free Academy, died at his residence in Brooklyn, in the twentieth year of his age. His funeral took place yesterday morning to Staten Island, and was attended by a number of his late classmates and friends. Mr. Crocheron graduated in July, 1860, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and though young possessed no ordinary literary talents, and was a contributor to many of the literary periodicals under various *nom de plume*. A meeting of the class of 1860 will be held on Monday next at five o'clock P. M., to take appropriate measures in relation to his death.

A SURPRISE PARTY.—On Friday evening last, the elders, deacons and trustees of the German Lutheran church in Walker street, near Broadway, proceeded in a body to the residence of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. F. E. Stohlmann, who was celebrating the twenty fifth anniversary of his wedding, and presented him with a very handsome service of silverware. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by two of the elders, Messrs. Tiemann and Haas, and happily responded to by the recipient. Short addresses were also made by Professor Seiffahrts, Dr. Senff and the Rev. Mr. Hennicke. Dr. Stohlmann has labored since 1837 in that congregation, and is very much beloved by all the flock under his pastoral care.

A SACRED CONCERT is to take place this evening, at the church of St. Boniface, corner of Forty-seventh street and Second avenue. A number of well known artists have volunteered their services for the occasion, and the affair will be under the direction of Gustav Smith, the organist. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the defraying of the expenses of the parochial school, established by the exertions of the Rev. M. Nicot, a large audience will doubtless be in attendance.

BALL OF THE HIGHLAND GUARD, SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Highland Regiment, Colonel McLeahy, of this city, held their second reunion anniversary on Thursday night last, at the City Assembly Rooms. The affair was gotten up irregardless of expense, and the large and respectable company of guests that participated in the affair attests the high responsibility of the corps. The members of the regiment wore their full Highland uniform—kilts, plaid stockings, &c., which showed off to good advantage on the fine physiques of the hearty sons of Scotia. There were many representatives of other regiments in the First Division in full uniform. The regiment during the evening formed in line and marched around the ball room, headed by three pipers in Highland costume.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—The annual fancy dress ball of the German Liederkranz Society will take place on Monday evening next, and, from the well known character of the assemblages of this society, promises to be one of the most interesting affairs of the kind during the present winter. The ball will come off at the City Assembly Rooms.

THE SIXTH COMPANY NATIONAL GUARD IN FAVOR OF UNION.—The Sixth Company of the National Guard of this city are decidedly in favor of Union, for we learn that no less than three members of that company, with newly married brides, were at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Friday last, enjoying their honeymoon.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, last evening, a resolution was adopted to attend the funeral of their late brother, Dr. John W. Francis,