THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Additional Particulars of the Cruise of the Iroquois.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

Statement of the Captain of the Joseph Park, &c., &c., &c.

OUR MARTINIQUE CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES GUNBOAT IROQUOIS, SAN PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, W. I., Nov. 17, 1861.

The Iroquois Receives Orders to Pursue the Sumter—A List of the Ports Visited—The First News of the Sumter—A Fruitless Search—Hospitality of the Authorities at Curacoa—Captain Palmer's Response—Bound for San Pierre—The Sumter Found—A Perplexing Predicament—The Feeling of the People on Shore—The Action of the Authorities—The Iroquois Obliged to Leave the Harbor, &c.

I have no doubt many of your readers feel anxious to know what we have been doing since we left the United States. September 5, 1861, we received orders from the department to proceed to the West Indies in search of the privateer Sumter. Therefore, in obedience to orders, we "up anchor" and stood for sea, bound to St. Thomas, where we arrived after a six days' run. We here replenished our coal bunkers, made some slight repairs to our machinery, and again started out on our cruise. We next stopped into St. Christopher, commonly called St. Kitts. From thence to Point Petre-Guadaloupe; from there to Port Royal and San Pierre, Martinique—the latter, by-the-by, is the birthplace of the Empress Josephine. From San Pierre we proceeded to Bridgetown, Barbadoes; from thence to St. Georges, Granada, where we filled our coal bunkers; from thence to Port of Spain, Trinidad; and, having received no intelligence of the whereabouts of the Sumter, we turned tail, bound for St. Thomas, and from there intended returning to the States; but, owing to the arrival of the United States steamer San Jacinto, the captain of which happened to be senior to ours, we were ordered to run farther to the southward, and, if necessary, go as far South as Rio Janeiro. We therefore up with our mud hook, and shaped our course so as to bring up off Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. We had been at anchor only a few hours when, by the arrival of a French man-of-war from the southward, we were informed that she passed the Sumter off Marince river. We immediately got up steam and started down the Surinam river at full speed, and arrived off Marince river next day, at eleven o'clock, without encountering the pirate.

The idea was conceived that she may have gone up the river; we came to an anchor, and despatched our second cutter, under the command of our highly esteemed Second Lieutenant, D. B. Harmony, on a reconnoitring expedition. He proceeded about thirty miles up the river, but gained no intelligence of her whereabouts, in consequence of which we returned to Paramaribo for the purpose of taking in a few tons of coal. While coaling we concluded we might as well enjoy the luxury of a clean shirt; so, suiting the action to the thought, we sent our dirty clothes ashore. In due time they were returned to us in an awful condition, hardly fit to wear.

Having taken off the coal about that could be procured, we stood again for sea, and brought up off Port of Spain, Trinidad, from thence to Pampatar and Van Grego, Margarita. At the latter named place we were informed that the Sumter had passed there a few days previous to our arrival, and was now off Laguayra. How much we all wished that our noble vessel possessed the speed of the electric telegraph instead of being propelled by steam. In due time we arrived off Laguayra, and found no Sumter. We had now given her up. Sumter stock fell, and we came to the conclusion that she was not in these waters.

From Laguayra we proceeded to Porto Cabello, but learned nothing there. From there to Curacoa, intending there to fill our coal bunkers, paint ship, &c. We arrived off the port, signalized for a pilot, which distinguished personage soon made his appearance on board. While approaching the entrance to the harbor a boat containing an officer put out for us. We stopped. He came on board, and proceeded to the captain of a Dutch frigate, and we were informed by him that the home government had ordered a neutrality; that vessels-of-war of the Northern and Southern states were welcome to enter, but could not remain longer than forty-eight hours. The Governor of Curacoa invited our captain ashore to dine; but our worthy commander replied:—"No, sir; I cannot receive the hospitalities of a government at which places the United States on an equality with a pirate."

After this information we left Curacoa, bound for St. Thomas, where we arrived November 11. After we had anchored we were boarded by Mr. Phillips, a merchant of the town, who informed us that the Sumter had boarded a British vessel off Guadaloupe a few days previous to our arrival; but we paid no attention to the report. We here found about 1,500 tons of anthracite coal, intended for the use of government vessels. Our bunkers needed filling; our machinery required some slight repairs. Next day after our arrival we commenced operations. By-the-by we here found a small schooner which had run the blockade at Savannah. She was loaded with about $6,000 worth of rice, all of which she sold. The British Consul furnished her with a British flag. She took in a cargo of medicines and lead. She is now named the Glide of Tortola.

On the afternoon of the 12th the French mail steamer arrived from Port Royal, Martinique, and brought the intelligence that the Sumter was coaling at San Pierre, a distance of three hundred and fifteen miles from St. Thomas. Immediate action was necessary. We had one hundred and sixty-five tons of coal on board, but the machinery was disconnected and the boilers open. It was almost a Herculean task to put them in working order in a few hours; but where there is a will there is a way. The engineers beat themselves to the task, and in a few hours everything was ready. At three o'clock A. M. of November 13 we got under way, bound for San Pierre. Doubts still prevailed, reports still remained to be confirmed. But on the afternoon of the 14th of November we hove in sight of San Pierre. A screw steamer was made out to be in the harbor; we approached nearer, nearer, nearer; her flag is made out, and the cry went up, fore and aft, "'tis the Sumter." Countenances which a few hours previous were quite lengthy resumed again their rotundity, a smile played upon their features. All was excitement, preparations for battle were made, we beat to quarters, the First Lieutenant addressed the crew, telling them to keep cool, &c., and then beat retreat. By this time we arrived in port, and the pirate could be distinctly seen. A boat came alongside, which contained several captains of merchantmen; they came aboard, and I learned that several of them had been prisoners aboard the Sumter, but were now released upon parole of honor. Two of them had been taken a few days previous to her arrival; they were in command of schooners, both of which were burnt. Her armament consists of four broadside guns (thirty-two pounders) and one sixty four pounder pivot gun. Her engines are in bad condition; the boilers leak badly, as also does the ship itself, and Captain Semmes intended going to England for repairs.

The officers received every hospitality from the inhabitants that could possibly be extended.

We were informed that while we were coaling in several of her officers were in a hotel taking a drink, and when informed of our arrival their countenances became somewhat elongated, they dropped their glasses and made a bee line for their ship.

What shall be done? is the question. Can we cut her out? and numerous other questions were proposed. We asked the authorities of the town to order her out; but they refused to do so. Our arrival has been telegraphed to the government at Port Royal, who immediately despatched a steamer to San Pierre to watch our movements, and if at anchor to board us and inquire our wants. But fortunately we were not at anchor.

Captain Semmes acknowledges he is cornered, and claims the protection of the French government, which protection it is evident he has received. The sympathies of the whites ashore are for the Sumter, while the darkies exclaim "that's our flag," pointing to us. Night before last they attempted to set her adrift by cutting her hawsers, but were thwarted in their plans. The authorities at one time anticipated a riot, as the blacks are superior in numbers.

Our captain addressed a letter to the Governor, stating the condition of our country, the outrages the Sumter had committed, &c., and asked him to order her out of the harbor. The Governor replied, "No, sir; I will not order her out; but you must either leave or come to an anchor. If you come to an anchor we will be very happy to extend to you all the hospitalities that could be desired." We finally concluded to come to an anchor. The harbor master took us to the opposite side of the harbor from which the Sumter lay, and we dropped our anchor, ready, however, to slip our cable at any moment. We were immediately boarded by the captain of the French man-of-war, who informed us that now since we had come to an anchor, the Sumter would be ready to leave, and according to international law we would be obliged to remain twenty-four hours after she had started. No, says our captain, I will not regard international law in this case, or be intimidated by twenty-four French men-of-war. To add insult to injury, the harbor master had caused us to anchor under a masked battery of five Paixhan guns. Upon gaining the information relative to international law, our captain immediately ordered all hands up anchor, and I can assure you I never saw an anchor come up quicker. We are now blockading her by keeping outside of the bounds of international law—that is, three miles from shore. I trust she may come out tonight, as we are all anxious for a fight. Good night. All well.

BERMUDA ACCOUNT OF THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of the 31 inst. has the following relative to the escape of the Sumter:—

On the morning of the 27th the Iroquois astonished the St. Thomas folks by dropping into the harbor and reporting that on a dark and squally night the Sumter had slipped through the fingers of the Tacotah and Iroquois, and gone no one knew where.

The escape is variously accounted for. According to one account, a French war steamer came out of St. Pierre during the night, and the Iroquois gave chase, and when daylight came the latter discovered the mistake, but meanwhile the Sumter had stolen away, and neither the Decotah nor Iroquois could give any account of her.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN BRIGGS, OF THE JOSEPH PARK.

The following communication is from Captain T. L. Briggs, of the brig Joseph Park, captured in September last by the privateer Sumter:—

On the 18th of September I sailed in the brig Joseph Park, from Pernambuco for Park's Island. September 25, when in latitude 6 deg. north, longitude 42, at six o'clock A. M., saw a sail steering the same course (N. N. W.), with a light breeze from the south ward. At seven o'clock A. M. saw she was a propeller, displaying the United States flag. Although suspicious of her true character, I could do nothing but keep on my course, until ordered to heave to at eight o'clock. I set my colors, the steamer being close by. Never having seen a true description of the Sumter, and having always heard she was the former Star of the West, which vessel I had seen and knew, my fears began to subside, as she hailed to know who and what we were, and I thought it was one of the steamers chartered by the United States government. I immediately complied with the order to heave to, and she did not show her true colors until the officer who boarded me told me I was a prize to the Confederate steamer Sumter, and pointed to the flag just being run up. I was told to get my papers and go on board the Sumter. I was accompanied by him to my cabin, and had no opportunity to destroy any papers or money (165 sovereigns, which I had to buy a cargo of salt with). After carrying my papers on board the Sumter, I was allowed to return to my vessel for my clothes. Meanwhile she had been thoroughly searched, by the officer on board, and all my instruments, charter party, &c., &c., were taken and not returned to me. We were allowed to keep nothing but our clothes. On the 26th all the rigging, stores, &c., they wanted were taken, and the brig set on fire. For several days we steered westward, under sail, speaking several foreign vessels and representing the Sumter as a United States vessel. October 27, the schooner D. Trowbridge, Captain Lyon, was captured under similar circumstances to my own—a full account of which we have published. She was the only American vessel seen while I was on board. Nov. 9, Capt. Lyon and myself were landed at Port Royal, and immediately, by steamer, to the American Consul at St. Pierre, where we arrived after dark, and were very kindly received by Capt. Jackson, of the brig Crocus. The men were not allowed to land by the Governor of the island until Monday, when the Consul had agreed to receive and provide for them. Meanwhile they had induced three of my men to join the Sumter's crew. While on board the Sumter we were generally well treated. The crews had the liberty of the ship from seven o'clock A. M. to eight P. M., when they were sent to the berth deck. Capt. Lyon and myself were allowed to retire at our pleasure. We messed with the warrant officers, and were treated with every civility by them.

Our crews were messed with theirs and shared equally. In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the following persons:—Capt. Jackson, of brig Crocus; Capt. Amesbury, of schooner E. J. Talbot; Capt. Skaling, of British brig Julia; Capt. Copwell, of British schooner Emeline, and Capt. Smith, of British schooner Mary Elizabeth, for their kindness and assistance at St. Pierre. I am indebted to Capt. Skaling for his kind offer of a passage to New York, which I accepted.

THE BARK HYPERION.

THE HYPERION PURSUED BY A PRIVATEER—STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN, ETC.

Captain Gibson, of the bark Hyperion, of New York, makes the following statement relative to a strange vessel that chased her while at sea:—

In latitude 37 22, longitude 68 00, I passed the schooner Martha Gay, steering south by west, a bark in sight bearing south southeast, distant about five miles, shortly after noon. The bark tacked and headed towards me, at one P. M. she tacked and stood for the schooner. At the time she tacked she was about half a mile off. She was painted cream color, with a narrow red stripe around her. Had a large crew, with two heavy guns, one on each side, abaft the fore rigging. Could see no name. Had every appearance of being a whaler—boats, davits, &c. Had no national colors, but had a pennant flying at the main. Her sails were hemp, and all new.

At half-past two P. M., finding she could not overhaul the schooner, she squared away and made all sail in pursuit of me. At four P. M. she fired a gun to leeward and set the Stars and Stripes at the gaff end. I answered by showing my colors and keeping them flying until sundown. At half-past four P. M. she hulled to and fired both guns, the last one shotted, as we could plainly see the water thrown up by the shot in our wake, but well astern. I kept along on my course. She was in pursuit at sundown, and gaining. Next morning she was not in sight; supposed she had gone after a vessel we passed during the night, as she must have gone close to her.

A BRITISH BRIG BOARDED BY A PRIVATEER.

Captain Wilson, of the British brig Falcon, reports having been boarded on the 4th of November, about eighty miles to the northeast of Barbadoes, by a screw steamer, bark rigged. One of the officers came on board and examined all the papers. He said it was four months since he had been into an American port, and he wanted to see some papers, especially English papers.

THE ESCAPED STEWARD OF THE NASHVILLE.

Charles Lumpert, the man who escaped from the rebel steamer Nashville at Bermuda, is now in this city, in a state of utter destitution, having no friends or means. As he ran away from the rebels merely from a steadfast adherence to the Union cause, it is but just that some assistance should be tendered to him by the citizens of New York. Any relief, consisting of clothes or money, can be sent to the office of the Swiss Consul, 43 New street, where Lumpert will receive them.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The Bremen bark Industrie, which arrived at Baltimore on the 10th inst., from Bremen, reports having spoken, off Cape Hatteras, on the 5th inst., a rebel privateer of large size, well armed and equipped, the captain of which requested to have his vessel reported, although no name was given.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Relief Meetings in the West—Scenes of Wretchedness in Galway—Subscriptions of the Friends of the People—Decided Action of the Corporation of Dublin—Schemes of the Government of England, &c., &c.

CHARITABLE MEETING IN GALWAY—SAD SCENES IN THE "CITY OF THE TRIBES."

[Galway (Nov. 25) correspondence of Dublin Freeman.]

An influential meeting was held this day, at the Mayoralty Rooms, to take into consideration the best means of distributing the coal and money subscribed for the relief of the poor of Galway. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Peter Daly, P. P.

The CHAIRMAN explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. JAMES MARTYN, President of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, suggested that, independently of fuel relief, it would be very advisable to form a committee for the relief of the poor by food. Mr. Martyn detailed a case of distress which he witnessed in the town on Saturday. It was that of a man who earned his livelihood in Galway as a laborer for the last twenty years, but had been incapacitated from doing anything by sickness. Mr. Martyn visited his place, where he found the man, his wife and three or four children sitting in the middle of the room. *In the corner was a heap of straw, and the half of a farthing candle stuck against the wall, and not a morsel of fire in the grate. The man said that he had a boiled turnip for his breakfast that morning, and that for forty-eight hours previously he and his family had been without food or firing.* He (Mr. Martyn) could cite many such cases, and he would suggest that a committee be formed to dispense food as well as fuel, and for that object he would put his name down for £20.

The CHAIRMAN and Captain O'HARA thought that as they met to arrange about fuel that subject should be settled first.

Mr. MARTYN was certain that Mr. Lever, M. P., contributed his £100 for no special purpose.

The CHAIRMAN then announced the receipt of additional subscriptions. Mr. Roberts, C. E., had sent in £10; Captain O'Hara had subscribed £10, and would give more should there be a necessity for it.

Mr. MARTYN again urged on the meeting the pressing necessity that existed for relief in food for the poor.

Captain O'HARA thought the meeting too small to take that matter into consideration then.

Mr. T. M. Parsons was surprised that people who possessed property in the town did not attend or send representatives there. He would put down his name, however, for two tons of meal for the purpose spoken of by Mr. Martyn.

Captain O'Hara handed in £5 for the same object.

Matters of detail in the distribution of the fuel were then discussed, and the meeting adjourned to next Monday.

Amount of coal and money subscribed up to the present:—J. O. Lever, M. P., £100; Very Rev. P. Daly, £10; James Lynch, £10; Henry F. Holt, London, £10; —— Townsend, London, £10; Patrick J. Greely, £5; Henry Persse, £10; Thos. M. Persse, fifty tons of coal gratis, and fifty tons at cost price; P. M. Lynch, twenty-five tons; Wm. G. Murray, twenty tons; Cloherty & Semple, ten tons; Rev. P. Daly, ten boat loads of turf.

MEETING IN TUAM—SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.

[From the Tuam Herald, Nov. 23.]

A meeting was held in this town to-day in reference to the state of the poor.

In the course of his remarks, his Grace the Archbishop said:—Some parties have underrated the miseries of the poor, and some have gone so far as to say there was no destitution, nor was there any to be apprehended; but this meeting has given to such statements the most complete and conclusive contradiction; for assuredly it was by no counterfeit destitution—(hear, hear)—but by its stern reality, that the inhabitants of Tuam were impelled to those acts of generosity which he had the melancholy pleasure of witnessing there that day. (Hear, hear.) Last year he (the Archbishop) had many very pressing demands and applications from different parishes in the diocese, but he deferred giving his sanction to any funds being collected or meetings held until he was assured that the necessity for them existed. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was proved by this meeting here to-day, *that a wide-spread desolation prevailed throughout the country, notwithstanding the declamation of certain official personages, who, after a sojourn of a few days in some of the country, proclaimed with such a self-satisfied air that the poverty of the people was not so great nor so extensive as had hitherto been reported.* (Hear, hear.)

ACTION OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN—AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE PEOPLE FROM DEATH BY EXECUTIVE NEGLECT.

[From the Dublin Freeman, Nov. 26.]

The Corporation meets to-day, to take effective measures to call the attention of the government to the lamentable condition of the country at the present crisis. *It is the privilege as well as the duty of a public body like the Corporation of Dublin to interpose between the government and the people, and that the voice of the one may be heard by the other.* The municipality of Dublin can speak with authority as well as with impartiality on this subject, and we have no doubt but that the government will listen to any prudent suggestions that may be made by the Lord Mayor and citizens of Dublin, either as to the condition of the people or as to the duties of the government.

[From the London Herald, Nov. 27.]

A meeting of the Corporation of Dublin was held on Tuesday, and was occupied with a consideration of the state of the country. The greatest humanity prevailed among the members on the necessity of taking some measures to call attention promptly to the condition of the poorer districts which are now threatened with want. Conservative and liberal (see the *Freeman's Journal*) all with one accord agreed that distress was imminent, and that the government should be applied to to take action in time.

EXERTIONS OF THE LANDLORDS IN THE WEST.

[Dublin (Nov. 26) correspondence of the London Post.]

Active exertions are being made to avert the disastrous consequences which might ensue from the scarcity of fuel in the West. The Marquis of Sligo has set an example of munificence, which has been worthily imitated by Lord Clanmorris, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Colonel Knox, Mr. Valentine O'Connor Blake, Major C. Lynch and others, who have allowed their plantations to be thinned for the purpose of supplying the wants of their tenantry. All parties, without religious or political distinction, appear ready to co-operate in this charitable work.

THE DEARTH OF FUEL AND A SEVERE WINTER.

[From the Dublin Evening Post, Nov. 25.]

The evil to be provided against is not only distress from insufficiency of food, in different districts, but also from the want of fuel. During the last half century there was but one fuel famine in Ireland; and that calamity occurred in 1817, after a very wet summer, along with a great dearth of food. The country had been afflicted with famine, from scarcity and dearness of provisions in 1817, 1822, 1827 and 1839; the protracted and desolating famine resulting from the potato blight commenced in 1846. But the unfortunate peculiarity of the present season is the almostentire loss of the usual supply of turf from the wetness of the summer and the autumn. It will be a work requiring no small amount of exertion, independently of the money cost, to compensate that loss, on account of the distance of the habitations of the poor people from ports where coals can be imported, and often from the difficult character of country in districts requiring relief.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

[Dublin (Nov. 25) correspondence of London Times.]

Mr. W. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, an extensive landowner in the counties of Kerry and Clare, who has a stake in the destitute districts of Connaught, has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary on the extent of the distress and the best mode of relieving it. The destruction of the potato crop, he thinks, is not more than one-half. But he says that, in extending relief, the greatest care must be taken not to demoralize the people by public works, or crush the springs of industry by excessive taxation. With regard to fuel, as the people have no grates, and therefore their fireplaces are not at all adapted for coals, he suggests that charcoal burners, like those used in France, might be supplied to them with great advantage.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S RECEPTION OF FATHER DALY IN GLASGOW.

[From the Dublin Express, Nov. 23.]

At a relief meeting in Galway Father Daly said he was at the terminus of the railway when Sir Robert arrived, and that several of the Town Council were also there; that in presence of Sir Henry Brewerige, and in hearing of County Inspector Jackson and Sub Inspector Cullen he asked Sir Robert Peel—"Can Father Daly render any assistance to Sir Robert Peel?" Answer—"No." "Will Sir Robert remain in Galway and receive a deputation from the people?" Answer—"No; I leave at six in the morning." The only answer that he could get was "No," and he would not speak of the manner in which that monosyllable was spoken. If the *Express* would make the *amende honorable*, and make restitution for so gross an injustice done to the locality, and throw the responsibility on the party who furnished the information, and say honestly, "I am sorry I should have done such a thing, and promulgated as truth that which was not truth, which Sir Robert Peel knew to be not true, which Sir Henry Brewerige knows to be not true, which County Inspector Jackson and Sub Inspector Cullen can prove to be untrue, and which hundreds of those who were on the platform can prove to be not true," then he (Father Daly) would have the greatest satisfaction in giving the *Daily Express* absolution. (Applause and laughter.)

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

At the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, Rev. Mr. Hart will preach after service this (Sunday) morning.

At the Eighth street Baptist church, St. John's park, Rev. I. S. Kalloch will commence this (Sunday) morning a course of sermons upon the Book of Esther, and in the evening he will preach upon "David as a Warrior."

Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this afternoon at three o'clock. Subject—"How to Read the Bible." Sermon in the morning on "The Christian Sufferer," suggested by the long and painful sickness of the late Minard S. Thresher.

Divine service will be held according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Tremor Hall, No. 65 West Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, to-day. Morning service at half-past ten, and evening at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. F. O. Flagg will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-day, at half-past ten in the morning, and at half-past seven in the evening. In the evening, fourth lecture to young men.

At St. Ann's church, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet rector, services to-day, as usual, with the voice at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening, and in the sign language at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. Eastburn Benjamin (recently ordained in this church) will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. Ewer in the evening. Seats free.

The Rev. Jared W. Scudder is expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch church, Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the afternoon at three o'clock.

"Watchman, What of the Night?" Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor, will preach from the above subject this (Sunday) evening, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at half-past ten in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

At the Second Universalist church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, the Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach this (Sunday) morning, at a quarter to eleven o'clock, a sermon on "Prayer," and in the evening, at half-past seven, the third discourse on the "Problem of Evil." The public are freely invited.

Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue. Services this day, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject, morning—"The Second Death;" evening—"The Nature of the Kingdom of Christ."

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak at Bodworth Hall, 806 Broadway, to-day, at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M. Subject, morning—"The Philosopher's Stone;" evening—"Slavery and Its Manifest Destiny."

Mrs. E. J. French will lecture in Cooper Institute, room 20, at three and half-past seven P. M. to-day. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place. The Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, rector of St. John the Baptist's church, will preach Sunday evening. Services at half-past ten A. M., half-past three and half-past seven P. M. Seats free.

City Tract Mission. The thirty-fifth anniversary of the New York City Tract Society, and the thirty-ninth of the Female Branch, will be held at the Presbyterian church (Dr. Adams'), Madison square, this evening. A collection, with subscriptions for the next year, will be received. Service at half-past seven o'clock.

Rev. Newton Heston, pastor of the State street Congregational church, near Hoyt street, Brooklyn, will preach in his church this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. In the evening the third of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the "Peerless Mission of Jesus Christ" will be preached. Lecture by the pastor every Tuesday evening.

Rev. Father Mooney, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, will deliver a lecture before the Catholic Library Association, at Irving Hall, this evening at eight o'clock. Subject—"God and the Sinner." Tickets twenty-five cents, to be had at the door.

A Discourse will be delivered by M. C. Miel, this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the French service, in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, near Broadway, on the "Present Religious Aspect of France."

The first of the series of sermons before the Young Men's Association of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church will be delivered in the church, corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue, by Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"The Early Battle of Life."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON METHODIST LITERATURE AT THE SOUTH.—The New York *Methodist* of the 15th instant says:—The Richmond *Christian Advocate* must be added to the list of deceased Southern newspapers, having recently expired for want of stationery. Before the commencement of the rebellion there were published, and apparently with success, the following Southern Methodist journals:—The *Southern Methodist Pioneer*, at Parkersburg, Va.; the Boston (Texas) *Intelligencer*; Cuchita *Conference Journal*, North Carolina, New Orleans, Richmond, Paris, Charleston, Nashville, St. Louis and Memphis *Advocates*. The first seven of these have been suspended; of the condition of the others we cannot speak with certainty.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed among the soldiers in General Butler's brigade. The Western regiment of this brigade, organized from the western counties of Massachusetts, includes a large number of church members.—*Methodist, Dec. 15.*

The New Orleans *Delta* mentions a visit from three distinguished and learned divines of the Methodist denomination, wearing uniforms and accoutrements for the cavalry service. It appears that these gentlemen, one of whom is President of the Methodist University of [illegible], are commissioned to raise a mounted regiment of preachers for the rebel army.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.

The New York *Observer* says:—Of late the requests for prayer, on behalf of churches, that they may be revived, and that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon them, have been more frequent than heretofore. By many this is regarded as the token of times of refreshing from on High.

The French government has finally dissolved the Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TO BE ALLOWED.

The directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music held a meeting on Friday evening, to receive the views of the stockholders in reply to the circulars issued by the Board on the question as to whether the building should be allowed to be used for dramatic performances or not. The proceedings were conducted in secret, no reporters being allowed to be present; but we understand that after a long and exceedingly warm debate, the following resolution was adopted by a small majority:—

Resolved, That while the Board are opposed to the performance of dramatic representations generally in the building, they are in favor of allowing such select dramatic performances in the building as the Board, or a committee of the Board, may see fit to allow, and subject to such alterations as they may deem it proper to make.

This resolution will be received with satisfaction by a majority of the stockholders.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. Ullman has taken this establishment and will open it with Herrmann on the 23d. After the engagement of the latter closes he will give a short season of opera. Thus the directors of the New York Academy are reaping the fruits of their grasping and short sighted policy. By appropriating gratuitously to their own use all the best places, thereby entailing a loss of $500 a night on whoever hires the theatre, they have driven the Opera away from its legitimate habitation. Mr. Ullman's course in refusing again to take the house under such disadvantages will be universally approved of, as many of the persons who manage to get themselves inserted as trustees and directors on the charters of incorporation of these establishments by no means represent the sentiments or interests of the great body of the stockholders, as has been seen in the case of the Brooklyn Academy. Whilst professing an interest in art, the object of these persons is merely to minister to their own foolish vanity, and to obtain a prominence in matters of taste for which neither their training nor their associations qualify them.

Southern Masonic News.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1861.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Thursday last says:—

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons met in Richmond on Monday, and elected Lewis B. Williams, of Orange, Va., Grand Master for the ensuing year.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1861.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 78¾; Reading Railroad, 17; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Exchange on New York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1861.

Flour firm; sales 4,000 bbls, at $5 57½ a $5 50. Wheat firm; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 40 a $1 41 for red, white $1 48 a $1 50. Corn active; yellow 65c. Oats dull. Rye 90c. Rio coffee 17c. a 17¼c. Whiskey 20c. a 20½c.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

HAVANA—Steamship Bavaria—F Landstein, New York; M Fornachon, do; M Gradelle, France; H Heinemann, N Y; Jos Trant, Cincinnati; L W Gilley, Thomaston; Alexander Arwide, Mexico; Mr and Mrs Toubert and three children, N Y; Mr and Mrs La Bouchere, France; Mr and Mrs Schmidt, St. Louis; Mrs Sagendorph and child, N Y; Mr Conrad Cabaret, Reading; Chr Gellermann, Baltimore; D D Neal, San Francisco; John D Hinding, do; George Von Dobeen, do; Charles Koch, do; Charles Doerr, Philadelphia; Hermann Grunow, Wisconsin; G H Harding, Brooklyn; Mr and Mrs Wm Beaton, three children and two infants, Philadelphia; Mr A Lagneux, N Y; Mr and Mrs Knauel, St. Louis; Capt H Domesch, Prussian Consul; Lucien; Fried Hanssmann, Milwaukie; Herm Kuntz, N Y—and others in steerage.—Total 93.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Baltimore—George Hughes and wife; Mrs Alleyton, Miss Pulliam, Mrs Jackson, Miss Macauley, Mr Stacy, Mr A Wentnell, Miss Falconnin, R Hilber, Wm Brown, L A Ayre, Edmund Dousset, Eugene Dousset, Edward King, Forrester Andrew, Edward A Andrew, Robert Johnson, Thos Kiernan, H W Small, wife and two children, Alex G Fordham, Jas Fordham, West Knowles, Richard Eccles, O M Phillips, E M Tenney, Andrew McNair, Geo Furness, Gustav Rowald and wife; Capt Duncan and wife; W T Hathaway, Wm Orgill, Alex Ranald and daughter; Fred Reuter, D W Evans, Dixon G Wade, Joseph White, wife, child and infant; Wm Smith, Wm Wickford, W Aikman—and others in the steerage.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

EXTRA CLASS 83—December 14, 1861.

46, 75, 65, 52, 3, 70, 15, 18, 32, 61, 44, 11, 9.

CLASS 84—December 11, 1861.

18, 26, 33, 60, 23, 42, 14, 72, 49, 50, 57, 71.

Circulars sent by addressing

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 645—December 14, 1861.

64, 1, 49, 5, 10, 28, 59, 43, 15, 58, 8, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 646—December 14, 1861.

65, 62, 4, 59, 71, 9, 53, 40, 48, 29, 8, 20, 7, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge, to addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by FRANK KING, broker, 202½ Broadway, New York.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York.

White's Holiday Dress Hats and Skaters' Caps are superior to any in the city. At 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

1861.—Genin's Hat and Fur Store, 1862. 513 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY DRESS SILK HATS FOR YOUNG MEN, Style entirely new and novel.

HOLIDAY STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS For boys and children.

Ladies' and children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps. Ladies' and gentlemen's Skating Caps. Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.

All of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.

GENIN'S Hat and Fur store, 513 Broadway.

At Half Price. COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS, from the stock of three broken wholesale houses. At EVANS', 65 and 67 Fulton street, between Gold and Cliff sts.

Overcoats.—Immense Assortment for men, boys, youth and children. Great bargains at OAK HALL, 84, 86 and 88 Fulton street.

Fancy Boxes for Holiday Presents.—Of the latest importation, and in great variety at war prices, filled with fine pure Candies, at SNOW'S great Confectionery, 623 Broadway.

Pilgrims of Fashion.—A New Novel, by Kinahan Cornwallis, will be published immediately by HARPER & BROTHERS.

Postage Stamps Bought and Sold by ROBERTSON & CO., Commission Agents, at Nassau street, rooms Nos. 7 and 9.

The Family Stores Supply Association is located at 115 Chambers street. See price list in yesterday's Herald, 8th page.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all grocers and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street.

Ladies Beautified.—Phalon & Son's "Snow White Oriental Cream" imparts a beautiful pearl or rose tint to the complexion upon the first application. Sold by all druggists in the United States, Europe and South America.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Lubrd's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists, and 419 Broadway.

Gray Hair—Its Disease, Change of Color and Embellishment. New Treatment for Baldness. By GRANDJEAN, Astor place.

Gourand's Oriental Cream, for the complexion,—it not only imparts a velvet like smoothness to the roughest skin, but leaves it so soft and delicate in its texture that a mother's pure kiss leaves a slight red mark upon it. Beware of a vile imitation of this unrivalled cosmetic. The genuine is found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, 67 Walker street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—To cure the worst of colds, take the Pills and rub the Ointment into the chest night and morning.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces. Dr. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4, 4th street, under Barnum's.

Married.

SAYER—WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 12, by the Rev. Dr. Hoe, Montgomery to Miss EMMY, daughter of the late Jacob V. D. Wyckoff, Esq.

SAYER—SNYDER.—In Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, December 12, by the Rev. Mr. Hermance, Geo. F. Sayer to Miss Rachel Snyder, of Brunswick, Ulster county, N. Y.

Died.

ALBERT.—On Saturday, December 14, after a lingering illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of William Albert, in the 45th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's paper.

ALDERTON.—On Friday, December 13, CHARLES W. ALDERTON, eldest son of Robert and Malvina Alderton, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Canton street, Brooklyn, L. I., this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BARRY.—On Friday, December 13, MARGARET BARRY, widow of Wm. Barry, of Middleton, County Cork, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, 137 First avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

BENNETT.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, December 12, after a short illness, ROSE, only child of Stephen H. and Emma [illegible] Bartlett, and granddaughter of Edward Weir, Esq., aged 1 year [illegible] and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the