ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The Successor of Captain General Serrano.

Failure of a Portion of the Tobacco Crop.

VESSELS FROM THE BLOCKADED PORTS.

CUBAN OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Roanoke, Captain Couch, from Havana on February 15, at five o'clock P. M., with merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday.

February 9, on the outward passage, Jno. R. Keenan, coal passer, died and was buried at sea.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 15, 1862.

A New Captain General—Approaching Departure of Serrano—Business Affairs in Havana—The Trade Reports—Operatic Affairs, &c.

The successor of General Serrano, our present Captain General, has been appointed, and will soon be here. He is General Dulce, at present Captain General of the province of Catalonia, in Spain, and enjoys the title of Marquis. General Serrano has been created Grandee of Spain and Duque de la Torre. What more can he possibly desire? Rich, a noble of the first class, honored with high trusts, loved by a beautiful and amiable wife, he ought to be happy. He will leave the island regretted by all. The fashionable world is all agog just now at the grand fancy dress ball to be given at the palace on the night of the 23d instant, probably the last which the Duke and Duchess de la Torre will give in Cuba. It will be a magnificent affair. Where is Jenkins?

The Marquesa de los Castillejos left for Vera Cruz three or four days since, to rejoin her husband at that city.

The fall in the arrival of vessels from the blockaded ports of the South, noticed in my last letter, was only temporary. We have had no less than four this week—the Alexander, from New Orleans; the Wide Awake, W. Mallory and Bell, from Mobile—all schooners. I am told quite as many, if not more, arrived at Mantanzas. The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated at New Orleans with a military parade, &c. It is said the military part of the celebration was very fine, all the regiments giving proof of the most careful drilling.

I will not say all, but a great many here, have made up their minds that the war will never be ended but by foreign intervention. An ending of this kind would be certain separation. Is there any use in any one lifting up his voice for a truce and an attempted peaceful settlement, or has there not been blood enough shed as yet? Or it may be there are some hungry speculators who have not yet made enough to wish the war at an end. Is there no one bold enough to speak out and propose a peaceful adjustment, before the fleets of foreign Powers hover on our coasts?—one effort, just one, on the only basis on which the South will ever lay down their arms—the utter proscription of abolitionism—unless the people of the South themselves choose to initiate the practice of that doctrine. This would reunite the country. All the talk about the sympathy of this, that and the other foreign Powers with the United States government strikes me as mere bosh. The crowned heads of Europe would gladly see republican democracy sting itself to death as a political power. They have no faith in its prolonged existence, but dread it while it lives. Mr. Pachecho, the ex-ambassador to Mexico from the Court of Spain, and one of the political philosophers of a new school in Europe, in a debate in the Spanish Cortez on the 10th of last December, predicted the revival and establishment of monarchism in America, "at least from the Potomac to the Pacific." No doubt the wish was father to the thought. Shall we confound these prophecies, the prophecies of our deadly enemies, by a noble and generous conduct, or verify our predicted ruin by pursuing folly and a false pride? The remedy is in our own hands.

Animo mea in manibus meis semper.

That the end of the war is fervently desired by the business community of Havana may be inferred from the trade report published in one of my previous letters and the comments of the local press here. It will be an appropriate appendix to that report to note the falling off in the Havana shipping of 1861. In that year the number of duty paying vessels which arrived at this port amounted to 2,434, while in 1860 the number was 2,268—a difference of 134; but that is not all; for if we include in the total difference the non-duty paying Spanish vessels, the number swells to 217. Then, again, the tonnage of the former class of vessels amounted, in 1861, to 540,586, and in 1860 to 597,958—a difference of 57,372; and if we add the tonnage of the latter class it makes a difference of 73,820, which is equivalent to fourteen per cent of the shipping of 1860. In contemplating these figures, the *Diario de la Marina* exclaims, "Have we arrived at the close of our material prosperity, and shall we now begin to retrograde?" There is, besides, of course, a relative falling off in the trade of other ports of the island, and it is needless to repeat the cause to which this state of affairs is attributed.

While on the subject of trade, I may mention that I have been informed by a gentleman just returned from a visit to the tobacco growing region of the Vuelta Abajo that the crop there has almost entirely failed; so for some time to come we may expect good segars will be scarce and expensive.

We shall have the Opera for one month more, and then farewell for a tediously long time to the scenic pleasures of this vain world; for with the lent, now rapidly approaching, every place of amusement will be shut up and given to silence. We have been favored with an opera which has never been presented to the critical eyes and ears of a New York audience; but do not be jealous; for when "Aroldo" shall be put on the boards of the Academy I expect there will be a difference "in the manner of the doing" that will throw our performance into the background. The opera of "Aroldo" is good, the music sweet and agreeable, as all of Verdi's are, with the undoubted earmarks of the author; for one recognizes here a bit of "Rigoletto," there a little of some other, and so on. The scenic part—the *mise en scene*, as your more elaborate and ornate musical critic would say—is good, very good, and the argument vile as is the fashion nowadays. I suppose nothing else will go down. Alas, when shall we become more civilized? The artists in the principal *roles* did themselves credit. Ferri was admirable; Tombesi, our best—I might say our only—tenor, sang with his usual taste and feeling and a constantly improving voice; and Madame Kenneth, who is a finer actress than singer, displayed great ability in the *role* of Mina. On the whole, "Aroldo" is one of the few successes of the Opera season.

For the first time in my life I saw the wonderful performances of the brothers Hanlon at the circus the other evening. Every seat in the building was occupied. I need not attempt a description of what is so familiar to your readers. What struck me particularly was the absence of everything circus-like in the performance. It was more like the exhibition of a private gymnasium.

Better late than never. I had almost forgotten to mention that Miramon returned to Havana a few days since in her Britannic Majesty's steamer Pheton, and it is said intends going to Spain by the next mail steamer for Cadiz. That is to say, then, that the English have forgiven him his sins against them. My word for it, Miramon was "born to good luck."

Business for the last few days is said to have been more active, though in sugar transactions buyers are slow. No. 12 is now quoted at 7½c., and a further decline is expected by some. Exchange on New York today is from 4 a 6 per cent discount. London is firmer at 11 a 11¼.

The French squadron is still lying in our harbor.

P. S.—Another schooner from Mobile has just come in. That makes the 5th this week.

HAVANA, Feb. 15, 1862.

Gen. Goicouria and the Spaniards—Movements of Spanish Dignitaries—Rebel Vessels at Nassau, N. P.—The Civil War in Venezuela—Revolution in Honduras, and Assassination of President Guardiola—A British War Vessel Reviving the Right of Search—Gen. Miramon in Havana—Position and Intentions of the Allies in Mexico—The Yellow Fever Among the Troops—Running the Blockade—Cotton Laden Southern Vessels at Havana, &c.

The *Diario* of the 9th dislikes the appointment of General Domingo Goicouria, by the Mexican government, as Minister Extraordinary to our capital, and thinks it proves that Juarez is playing the Allies false.

On the 9th instant the Condesa de Reus and son took their departure for Vera Cruz, in her Catholic Majesty's steamer Isabel la Catolica. Gen. Prim, Conde de Reus has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico. General Echague is succeeded at Puerto Rico by General Messina, he being appointed to the Philippines.

We have dates from Nassau to the 8th, saying several vessels have arrived, having run the blockade. The steamer Kate, alias Caroline, sailed on the 30th ult. with a portion of the Gladiator's cargo, destination unknown; the latter is still at anchor there. The Oldenburg bark Alphonse, from Savanilla, New Granada, was lost at Mayguana; cargo, two hundred and fifty sacks coffee, entirely lost, and tobacco and segars, which will be saved. The English steamer Elizabeth, alias Miramon, arrived on the 5th and sailed on the 7th for Matamoros. (?)

War continues in Venezuela. Restrictions have been placed upon the liberty of the press. Hereafter all editors must affix their signatures at the bottom of their articles. Gen. Francisco Mejia and many powerful citizens were arrested.

A frightful revolution is raging in Honduras. It commenced at daybreak of the 11th ult. at Comayagua, and has spread throughout the country. The first victim was the President, Don Santos Guardiola, who was assassinated at his own door. This caused much excitement at the capital, where, although an influential Senator immediately took charge and formed a provisional government, no obedience was found from the people nor from the troops, who have joined the insurgents. Excesses were being committed in Truxillo on February 5.

The Pajaro del Oceano came in on the evening of the 12th—ten days from St. Thomas—and confirms the report of an attempt by the commander of a British vessel-of-war to take a seaman who claimed to be an Englishman from an American vessel by force. The Iroquois protected the rights of the latter, and, owing to a protest of our Consul, Mr. Edgar, the Governor advised the British commander that the guns of the fort would aid the Iroquois. Fortunately, the Admiral arrived, reprimanded the commander and duly apologized.

The Iroquois sailed on the 16th ult. The Quaker City arrived on the 20th and sailed on the 30th. The United States bark Wm. G. Anderson arrived on the 28th. (?) We have news from Ship Island to the 7th: all well. Five ships of Porter's expedition had arrived, and two more were spoken outside our harbor on the 11th inst. *en route* for that place. We have dates from Yucatan (I have letters from Merida to the 30th) to the 31st; but there is nothing of importance.

Miramon arrived on the 11th in her Britannic Majesty's steamer Phaeton, and will leave in the Isla de Cuba to-day for Cadiz. We were told that he would be kept a prisoner on board the Phaeton till he sailed for Spain; but this steamer left our port on the 13th; so Miramon may yet turn up in Mexico. His arrest was not sanctioned by the French and Spanish plenipotentiaries. A correspondent writes me, under date of 5th, that no advance had been made by the Allies, and there were over 1,000 sick in the hospitals of Vera Cruz, besides many at Tejeria and Medellin. The yellow fever has declared itself to an alarming extent. The Mexican government still insist upon the re embarkation of the Spanish troops, but that an escort of 2,000 of the three Powers may attend the negotiations to be held at Orizaba. The Allies, in replying to Juarez's answer to their ultimatum, say that in all the month of February they shall advance to Orizaba, stationing some troops at Jalapa.

General Prim had said he should give battle at Cerro Gordo if he found opposition to his march.

On the 8th the English (?) steamer Victoria sailed for Jamaica, as also her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Steady.

Feb. 9—Came in rebel schooner Alexander, eighty-two tons, with cotton, sixteen days from New Orleans; rebel schooner Wide Awake, seventy nine tons, with cotton, ten days from Mobile, and French transport L'Avoisier.

Feb. 11—Came in rebel schooner William Mallory, one hundred and eight tons, with cotton, eleven days from Mobile; and from Vera Cruz, in ten days, Spanish transport Sunrise, with one hundred and fifty-one sick troops. The French steamer Sevre sailed the same day for Vera Cruz.

Feb. 12—Sailed the English (?) schooner Henry Travers for Matamoros and Nassau (?)

Feb. 13—Came in rebel schooner Bell, eighty-nine tons, with cotton, five days from Mobile. Brought Monite *Tribune* to the 6th inst. You will have heard its news, which we know not whether to believe or not, of the surrounding by the Unionists of Fort Henry.

The British steamer Steady, while going out of this port, came in collision with the coasting steamer Comandiario, and was considerably injured; sent in a claim of $2,800; but, as she has sailed, and the Spanish captain was not called on the survey, he refuses to pay. The Steady sailed, notwithstanding his protest of her leaving till a proper survey had been held.

COCK FIGHTING IN THE METROPOLIS.

How It Is Conducted—Details of a Main Fought between New York and Philadelphia—$15,000 Staked on the Result—The Police Non Est, &c., &c.

For a fortnight past the sporting fraternity have been on the *qui vive* for a cock fight which came off in this city Wednesday night, and which was a trial for superiority between Philadelphia and New York. Matters had been so well arranged by those having the affair in hand, that the police, with all their vigilance (?), did not succeed in getting the slightest clue to its occurrence. Upon reading the details given below, the public will wonder that such things can transpire within the limits of the Metropolitan district, guarded by a force of two thousand men and at an expense of nearly $2,000,000 per annum. Still more surprised will they be to know (which is the fact) that cock fights occur regularly two evenings each week in this city, without the slightest obstruction so far as the police are concerned.

The fight that took place on Wednesday night came off at a well known "Cricket Court" in the Bowery. The mode of ingress was peculiar, and had been constructed with special reference to a visitation from the police. Passing through the oyster saloon, or eating house, in front, the visiter found himself in a room, large and airy enough, but not lighted. One well posted, however, would turn short to the right and find a door opening into an intensely dark and narrow passage. The door closes behind you quickly, from the force of a spring. To the left, and seemingly attached to the wall, is a small rope which answers as a conductor by allowing it to trail through the half opened hand. This passage is some twenty feet in length, and terminates abruptly in a steep flight of ladder steps. At the top of these steps is a very narrow landing. Should you take three steps in advance you would be precipitated to the bottom of another flight leading to the passage way going out. At the right of this landing a door opens into a room eighteen feet square, well but not brilliantly lighted. At one side of the room is a bar, and opposite this a stove, around which a party of men are clustered, talking "Chick", and already laying money on their favorite. At the end of the room is a table, on which are weights for scaling the fowl. Over this the twenty-five printed rules for the government of the cockpit are suspended. One of these provides that the pit shall be at least eighteen feet in diameter and sixteen inches high, and that the floor of the same shall be carpeted. Another that fowls who do not scale within two ounces of each other shall not be considered as fairly matched. A weigh master is appointed, whose business is to scale the fowls, and whose decision in matters of weight must be considered final. As the cocks are sealed their weight is placed upon a sheet of paper, from which matches are made up by pairs who approach near enough to each other in this respect to answer the requirements of the rule above quoted.

The paper being hung up, the crowd gather around, and the betting begins, but does not grow lively for some time, or until the fowls have been well shown up. White sacks, resembling grain bags, are lying about the floor at different points of the room, the contents of which are betrayed by the sonorous note of some valiant chanticleer proceeding therefrom, who is anxious to be out doing battle with his adversary.

Matters being adjusted the "doorman" cries out, on behalf of the "main," "Th y are getting ready for the pit; get your tickets, gentlemen."

All parties step out to the table, except those who are going to "fight the fowls," and procure tickets. A very narrow door in the southeast corner of the room discloses another steep and narrow stairway, wide enough to admit only one man at a time. This leads up to the cock pit. This latter structure has a circle about twenty-one feet in diameter and twenty inches high. Around the pit were circular seats rising to the roof, for the accommodation of the "betters" and other spectators. The fowls are brought in by their respective fighters, and the steel heels, or gaffs, are fastened securely on in place of their natural spurs, which have been removed. Placing these gaffs an eighth of an inch out of the proper angle puts the chick at the mercy of his antagonist and causes him to lose the fight. Squeezing the fowl just previous to his "toeing the mark" will weaken him several ounces. These impositions are sometimes practised to enable the knowing ones to bet on the favorite and win.

The fight on Wednesday evening was a "main" fought between Philadelphia and New York, and was to be participated in by seven chicks and eight cocks a side, making thirty fowl, or fifteen matches. Fifty dollars to a match and $500 to the odd or eleventh match were the terms of the fight. Betting was quite lively previous to the *entree* of the first match, which was made at ten minutes before nine o'clock.

"William Brummix, of Philadelphia, against John Mulholland, of New York, both parties agreeing on Jake Somerndyke, of New York, as judge and referee," was announced as the pitters stepped in and stroked their fowls, preparatory to delivering them at the mark.

Five to four, ten to eight, twenty to sixteen and forty to thirty-two were the odds offered by New York and taken by Philadelphia, as the chickens received their polishing touch and were delivered at the score. The fight was short, sickening, desperate—again and again the cruel steel gaffs were buried in the necks of each, until the heads of the fowls were deluged in blood, and they were obliged to stop from sheer exhaustion. The pitters counted ten, and the birds making no move, were picked up and re-delivered at the score—one of them with both eyes gone, and the other nearly blinded. They spring together again and inflict terrible punishment, New York knocking his adversary clean off his pins, and the excitement becoming intense.

"Five to two on Mulholland," shouted a man, well known about Fulton market, who occupied a front seat, and had been betting heavily. "Ten to one, twenty to one, fifty to one," he continued, as Philadelphia yielded the palm of superiority, and rolled over on the floor of the pit, dead, under the beak of his adversary.

"New York wins the fight," says the judge; and the audience, some two hundred in number, and having a more than average sprinkling of gray heads, simultaneously come forward and mingle together to settle their scores, claim their winnings and cancel their losses. On this match about two thousand dollars changed hands. While this business was going forward the pitters were removing the gaffs from the fowls, the scales were brought in, and the winning cock weighed and declared "all right" by the judge. From the moment of scaling fifteen minutes were allowed to intervene between the fights. There was no very essential difference in the scenes that ensued in the twelve successive battles that were fought. It was what is designated a closely contested "main," involving losses and gains to the amount of $15,000, and was won by Philadelphia, the latter getting seven battles out of thirteen. The fighting continued until half-past three o'clock in the morning

The Forty-fourth New York State Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CAMP BUTTERFIELD, HALL'S HILL, VA., Feb. 18, 1862.

I see by your paper of yesterday, in giving an account of a reconnoissance made by the Forty-fourth regiment, a slight mistake, which has gone the round of the papers for so long a time that my command wish me to correct it, and I now take the opportunity. You call us the "Ellsworth Avengers." We are not, and never have been, the avenger of any man. We did not volunteer to avenge Colonel Ellsworth's death; that was done on the spot by young Brownell. We came to assist, to the extent of our power, in upholding the constitution of the United States, and to put down this rebellion. Our regiment was formed in honor of the lamented Colonel Ellsworth, and is known in New York State and outside the army as the "People's Ellsworth Regiment." In the field our number is the Forty-fourth regiment New York State Volunteers. By inserting the above in your valuable paper you will greatly oblige the Forty-fourth regiment. Respectfully yours,

S. W. STRYKER,
Colonel Forty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. V.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Spanish Steamer Alava at Havana.

The Allies Preparing to Advance Into the Interior.

Increasing Sickness Among the Allied Forces.

The English Marines Suffering from Yellow Fever.

RAPID APPROACH OF THE VOMITO SEASON.

Highhanded Proceedings of the Spanish Commander, &c., &c., &c.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 6, 1862.

The Status Quo of the Allies—Preparations for an Advance—Death Industrious Among the Allies—High handed Proceedings of General Prim—Depredations of Spaniards on Mexicans—Unity of the Mexicans to Resist Their Invaders—The Arrest and Liberation of Miramon, &c., &c.

Matters here remain in *statu quo*. The Allies have made no further developements as to their intentions. Their ultimatum is still before the Mexican government and as yet has received no attention.

The Spanish are busy constructing wagons for transportation. The yellow fever has made its appearance among the fleet, and the English are suffering severely from the epidemic, and are at work in full force making tents for their sick. The Spaniards are daily returning their sick to Havana. Already have nearly eight hundred gone, and still the Spanish have over one thousand in the hospitals. Matters here wear anything but a pleasant aspect; and if negotiations do not soon come to a conclusion the greater portion of this allied force will find a resting place at Campo Santo before they receive marching orders for the interior. The officers are very anxious to get their men away from here, and twice have decided to march for the interior; but, for reasons best known to themselves, their decisions have been changed, and they still remain here. The French Admiral, however, has given orders for his forces to be ready to march on the 22d of the present month. This city long has been called the City of the Dead. It never was in such a filthy condition as at present, the Spaniards having voted and stolen all the money they could find to furnish General Prim's residence, and the city is the sufferer; but if those troops are not soon removed this ominous name will be too sadly true. The French are daily expecting reinforcements from Martinique and Brest, and report says that General McMahon is to assume command. The Spaniards are daily receiving additional forces, but in limited numbers—hardly enough to counterbalance the number of sick returned to Havana.

General Prim still rules with a high hand. They have commenced confiscating Mexican property of whatever nature and wherever found, without regard to the protest of the owners and occupants. If an officer is quartered in a vacant house, and finds no furniture, he immediately informs the Governor, who at once issues an order upon some unfortunate Mexican citizen, demanding beds, chairs, lights, charcoal to cook with, and vinegar; and the Mexican has got to furnish according to the demand. If he is not able or refuses, his household goods are seized for these noble defenders of their country's honor; and these fellows, after having intruded into private families, are arrogant, abusive and insulting to the members. These demands and intrusions are daily made upon Mexicans, and twice American citizens have been victims, notwithstanding the protest of the citizen or the Consul; but in no instance have they disturbed a Spanish resident. The English and French interfere only in behalf of their own citizens. One great feature of this wonderful expedition is that they occupy this place by suffrage, without any declaration of war, saying to the people we come here not to interfere, but to sustain, and our deportment shall be such as to win the love and esteem of the Mexicans. Surely this is a great expedition. They have been here fifty days, during the healthiest part of the year, which they have allowed to pass without taking one step towards accomplishing the object for which they came. The sickly season is fast approaching, with a severity that has not been known for years, and still they are here with no more accomplished than the day they landed, with an enemy more deadly than any armies daily destroying their forces, and still no movement. There is something in this great problem of the nineteenth century yet unsolved and very mysterious. One thing is certain: they have got to move from here very soon, or never, alive.

On the other side, the Mexicans are actively preparing to meet their foe; factions and parties are extinct; Mexico is one grand unit. God, liberty, and death to invaders the watchword. If the Mexicans were slightly timid at first at the idea of three powerful nations coming to whip them, when they saw the insignificant force sent to accomplish the thing, and the evident timidity of the enemy, they got bravely over their fright, and every day has increased their strength and determination to resist; and what the allied force could have done with ten thousand men when they landed they cannot do now with thirty thousand. The Mexicans have five hundred women in the field, from Guadalajara, dressed as Zouaves, and armed with the lance and lasso, who, if allowed to come into action, will do good service. They also have several very fine volunteer companies in the field, composed mostly of young men of both wealth and influence. The Mexicans do not complain of want of man or money. They are in good positions, and have but to remain firm and wait the movement of the Allies, and they will oblige this great expedition and the inventors of it to show to the world that either they have made a great mistake or that they relied too much on diplomacy and too little on force.

Mexico and the friends of Mexico had hardly begun to congratulate the English upon their happy and successful capture of the arch traitor Miramon when they were astonished and chagrined to learn that he was to be taken to Havana and liberated. Their reason for so doing is not known. The English claimed that they arrested Miramon upon an order issued more than a year ago by the English government, that Miramon should be taken prisoner whenever found, on board any English vessel or English ground, and that this act was done without any connection with their present position. If this is true, why do they give him up? He is certainly a criminal. They know that Miramon is one of Mexico's greatest enemies; that his mission here was to ferment and revolutionize this country; that he brought with him, to assist him in his nefarious designs, a party of fellows that have been guilty in this country of every crime ever committed by man, and who are here still waiting for their leader; that the act of capturing and holding Miramon was of the most vital importance to the interests of Mexico, and the peaceful accomplishment of their own ends, and an act that the world would have justified. Still, in face of all these, they have quietly placed him on board her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Phaeton for Havana, where he will be set at liberty. And the result will be that Miramon will be in this country before a month; and, unless a change is made in matters here, Spain will carry the day.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 8, 1862.

The Designs of Prim in Mexico—His Wish to be King or President—Approach of the Yellow Fever and Black Vomit Season—The British Steamer Plover, &c., &c.

There is positively nothing new since the date of my letter to the HERALD on the 1st. The allied forces continue their preparations for marching into the interior, and now speak of getting off from here by the 15th or the 20th of this month; but their march will depend much upon the state of the intrigues of Prim. General Prim now makes no secret of it that he wishes to be President, Emperor or King of Mexico, and he is laboring with might and main to further his designs in the interior.

The game of the Mexicans is to gain time and try to delay action until the vomito season, when no more European troops can with safety be landed here, and they are consequently defeating the expedition with the vanity of its chief, keeping him alive with hopes that he will be made ruler of Mexico, when in reality he has not so much chance as I have of arriving at that point. The extraordinary part of the business is, Sir Charles Wyke, the British Minister, is the advocate of General Prim and his go-between. The fellow appears to be perfectly mad, and has been condemned by all the English residents of the interior, who have petitioned their government to have him removed from here, as being an enemy to their interests. The French Minister is the only one who keeps to a consistent course in all this business. He adheres to the original programme of the three Powers, and refuses to have anything to do with the intrigues of Prim. So you will see we have not much concert here, and will likely have less when the Commissioners renew negotiations at Orizaba or Jalapa. I think it certain that Prim will be removed from his post and the expedition directed by others than the Spaniards. If some change is not made it is certain to prove a wretched failure. Sickness has already commenced here with great virulence, and a great many—say 600 or more Spaniards—are in the hospitals. Her Majesty's steamer Plover, lately stranded at Alvarado, has been got off, somewhat injured. Ten of the interior States have declared for war and against any compromise whatever.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 15, 1862.

Arrival of the Spanish War Steamer Alava—Sickness in the Allied Army—The Allies About to Move—Shrewd Policy of President Juarez, &c., &c.

Since my last letter to you, by the Columbia, there have been two arrivals from Vera Cruz. One of those, being her Catholic Majesty's steamer Alava, arrived yesterday, with dates to the 9th inst. It would appear that the Allies were preparing to advance, at least as far as Orizaba, occupying Jalapa also, and leaving but a small garrison at Vera Cruz. Sickness among the troops, is alleged as a necessity for the movement, and certainly not without reason, when we learn that the Spaniards have about one thousand sick, the French five hundred, and the English one hundred, making a total of one thousand six hundred men, or about a fifth of the entire allied force. To save themselves from further loss, it is evident, therefore, they must either take to their ships and leave the coast, or advance beyond the *tierra caliente*; and this latter they prefer doing. It is said that President Juarez objects to this movement, and that a majority of the people are with him. It is likely he will object, but that is all. In the pre ent condition of Mexico, impoverished and without the active support of a single ally, Juarez is too wily and politic to declare war. If there should be a collision, he will not be responsible for it. What would it avail him if the entire allied army were destroyed to-morrow? Nothing; for a much larger force would be undoubtedly sent in a very short space of time. We know very well that the Allies—that is, the governments of France, England and Spain—never dreamed of armed resistance, or they would have sent a much larger force, and the capital would probably have been occupied by this time. No one ever supposed that France and England entertain any idea of conquering the country. Spain equally protests against any such intention, and it is not worth while insisting on the contrary assertion, because it is quite out of her power, if she have the wish ever so much. Therefore the allied army was not sent to wage war, but to act as an imposing police force for the protection of the allied commissioners.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA—Steamship Roanoke—Bernardo Galiol, Mrs Sidney Ashby and servant, Anson Taylor, L Hollenbeck, Thos P Duffy, Daniel O'Brian, Edward Fisher, Willet Robbins, James Molina, M Fischel, Capt James Ross, Gottfried Kohr, Thos Leahy, David Wilson, Frederick Ottendorf, Thos T Taylor, Adolphus Hallgartor, A W Eckell, Nicholas Pleunon, Thos Brooks, H C Underwood, P E Carrie.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship America, from Boston—Rev T N Haskell, Miss Nourse, R G Winthrop, Jr, C H Hurlbut, Geo W Deans, Mrs S Parkman, Miss Parkman, Master Parkman, of Boston; P Chase, of Nantucket; H Freeman, of Brewster; D Sawyer, of Providence; P B Randolph, of Utica; James Buckland, of St Louis; H H Richardson, of New Orleans; Geo W Hale, of Newburyport; Wm Patrick, Jr, Mrs Patrick, Miss Simmons, of Halifax; Major Anson and G H Timmings, of England; S Selle, of Austria—24. For Halifax—J McDougal, of Nova Scotia; R A Hart, G P Dawson, J L Compton, J Ross, Mrs E Lynch, Mrs S R Lindsay and Mr McDonald, of Halifax, NS; J Whitman, of Boston; A G Heywood, of Concord; C Dewing, of Milford; Rev S Tupper, of Roxbury; Mrs H A Hayden and 2 children, of Baltimore; G Sanderson, of Yarmouth, NS; J McKay, of Pictou; I Beach, of Cornwallis, NS; Rev D C Moore, wife and child, of Morristown, NJ—22. Total 43.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Anglo Saxon, from Portland—J W Shaw, of Philadelphia; J Calderwood, of Vermont; D McCulloch and G Nichols, of Boston; J Chambard and G Fowler, of Chicago; M Neame, of New York; Mr Haywood and wife, of Chicago.

HAVANA—Steamship Columbia—P J Armour, Wm L Hull, Hy de Garmendia, V C Carboul, A D McCarty, Manuel H Mora, Antonio Reynes, C W Farrington, Wm J Coombs, J Whitehead, Nad Bertab, Mr Thayer, W H Spragin, Robert M Carter, John Stevens, Jr, N L Archer, Alfred Lajonchere, Carlos M Cruzas, Gedge K Thorndike, J M de Carvalho, Miss Mary O A Tyler, C B Hawes and lady, Miss A Sayle, Ode la Grange, A Tilton, Mrs Baood, servant and two children, Mrs S Pinney, J Van Prang, lady, child and servant; J Schuller, C B Eaton, Manuel Bolanos, D V Arquimban, S Mott, J W Stone, Pedro Sanchez, H A Allen, P Cadero, J O West and lady, H Talcott, I. D Roberts, P Williams and lady, Mrs Geo Williams and child, Mrs C Basden, Hy Richmond, D Gray, F J Ferrera, S Ferrera.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1862.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 82¾; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 19¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1862.

Flour dull: sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 37½ for superfine Wheat firm; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 35 a $1 40. Corn dull at 55c. a 55½c. Mess pork, $12 50 a $13. Whiskey dull at 26c. a 27c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20—6 P. M.

The money market continues moderately active at last quotations. The brokers are free borrowers at 6 per cent. The new bull movement naturally gives employment to a large amount of capital. A fair business is being done in 7-30 Treasury notes at 99 a ¼. Money will probably remain easy unless the United States government enters the market as a borrower. From one to two hundred thousand dollars continue to be received at the Sub-Treasury daily on deposit at five per cent.

Foreign exchange fell off again to-day. We hear of sales of first class sterling at 113¼ a ⅛, which is considerably lower than leading bankers ask for their bills. Francs are held at 4.97½ a 5.05. The market has not fairly opened yet, and transactions are limited. Gold dropped this morning to 3 per cent, then rallied to 3¼, at which figure there were sales, and finally closed at 3⅛ bid. If the Treasury Note bill falls gold will fall.

The stock market opened with some buoyancy this morning, and many of the speculative shares advanced a fraction. After the board the upward movement was assisted by purchases by the leading speculators, and a further small advance took place. At the second board this advance was well maintained, and the market closed firm, though without any appearance of outside business. The Southern State stocks continue to be freely bought on speculation. Tennessees rose 2¼ this morning, and 2 more this afternoon: Missouris 1¼ in the morning and 1 more in the afternoon. Tennessee owed before the war $16,000,000, and was well able to pay the interest on this comparatively small debt. Last spring she began to issue war bonds, and no one knows how much money may have been borrowed in this way. In what condition the war may leave the resources of the State it is impossible to say. It seems certain, on the one hand, that it will not have the effect of removing slavery altogether, as may be the case in Missouri, and, on the other, that it will cause immense losses to slaveholders through the escape of slaves. The large advance in Tennessees to-day was no doubt partly due to the wild rumors of a proclamation by Governor Harris, calling upon the citizens of Tennessee to lay down their arms. The morning's advance was equal to ¼ in Central, ¼ in Erie, ⅛ in Michigan Southern old, ½ in guaranteed, ¼ in Illinois Central, ¾ in Galena, ¼ in Toledo. An attempt is being made by the speculators in Central to corner the market; but we presume that, as usual, it will merely have the effect of bringing out stock for sale. At 82¾, dividend off, Central seems dear enough comparatively with the price of government securities and first class bonds. The Tolling bill, we understand, will shortly be brought forward at Albany. The corner in Toledo is understood to have given way; some of the speculators have been selling privately. Pacific Mail declined ¾ per cent. The business of the company is very light: the last trip from San Francisco was the lightest ever made since the company was established. It is reported that the government has notified the company that the Baltic will no longer be wanted as a transport. At the second board the market was firm at the prices which ruled between the boards. The closing quotations were as follows:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 90 a ¼; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 90 a ¼; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 80 a ½; Indiana 5's, 75½; Virginia 6's, 59 a 61; Tennessee 6's, 59½ a 60; North Carolina 6's, 69¼ a 70; Missouri 6's, 50⅝ a ⅝; Pacific Mail, 93½ a ¾; New York Central, 82¾ a ⅞; Erie, 35 a 35; do. preferred, 58¾ a 59; Hudson River, 38 a ¼; Harlem, 12½ a ¾; do. preferred, 30 a ¼; Reading, 42½ a 43; Michigan Central, 53⅞ a 54; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 22⅞ a 23; do. guaranteed, 45½ a ¼; Panama, 119½ a 120; Illinois Central, 64 a 65; Galena and Chicago, 68⅝ a ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 44½ a ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 55 a ¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 64½ a ½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 20 a ½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 109½ a 110; New York Central 7's, 1876, 103 a 105; Erie third mortgage bonds, 96 a 97; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 102 a 103; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 92¾ a 93½.

After the second board the news of the passage of the Treasury Note bill through the House and the cheering intelligence from Clarksville imparted fresh courage to the bulls, and a further advance of ¼ a ⅜ per cent was realized on the speculative shares.

The recent victories in Tennessee and North Carolina have deprived the financial measures before Congress of the importance they once possessed. If, as we all believe, the rebellion can be crushed out in the course of ninety days, it matters very little what course Congress may pursue with regard to the finances. When it seemed uncertain whether the war might not last twelve or eighteen months, it was a matter of the first importance to enable Mr. Chase to pay his debts in a currency which should be bankable. The extremity of the crisis in which the country was plunged rendered a resort to paper money—made a legal tender—an imperative necessity. Whether the recent victories have not to some extent modified the state of the case is a matter which may admit of debate. If General Buell seizes Nashville, and General Sherman reduces Savannah, it is probable that Mr. Chase might sell a large amount of six or seven per cents in open market without too great a depreciation. Victory will bring foreign capital to our aid, and will strengthen confidence at home. It would be better, of course, that the soldier who fights for his country should be paid in the same money as the national bondholder. But, after all, if everybody sees the way clear to the suppression of the rebellion and the end of the war, there will be no difficulty in getting along with any kind of paper. Even the stupidest of our bank managers will be compelled to receive Treasury notes on deposit for the sake of having a currency to pay checks in; and, in ordinary circulation, United States Treasury notes, such as are now afloat, will pass as readily as gold and silver. The possibility of a disagreement between the Senate and the House on the details of the Treasury Note bill, which seemed so alarming a week or ten days ago, would not now be a matter of grave consequence. The Tax bill is the point of importance now.

Henry C. Farmer, late Cashier of the Artisans' Bank, has been appointed Receiver to close up their affairs.

The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Receipts	$354,289 80
—For customs	176,000 02
Payments	430,053 12
Balance	5,127,681 40

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $18,823,534 89, and the balances $1,062,183 36.

By the Bohemian, at Portland, we have advices from England to the 7th inst. Consols ruled steady in the London market at 92¾ a 92⅞. Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that it was the intention of the British government to maintain neutrality in relation to the affairs of this country. The cotton market at Liverpool was dull. The sales on the 7th inst. were 5,000 bales, at declining prices. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions were dull.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1861 as follows:—

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Feb. 15	$141,094,122	10,430,476	29,915,118	5,762,506
Boston, Feb. 17	62,587,788	22,034,974	8,410,890	6,469,309
Phila., Feb. 17	29,388,514	18,602,182	5,349,354	2,192,512
Total	$233,970,424	151,157,631	42,374,362	14,424,327
Last week	236,119,181	152,454,851	42,635,178	14,684,783
Last year	208,342,979	124,247,386	46,092,329	17,300,004

The Essex County Bank, of Newark, N. J., has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable March 1.

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned in the second week of February—

1862	$41,584
1861	29,363
Increase	$12,222

A comparison of the footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks with those of last week exhibits an increase of $247,197 in the items of loans and discounts, and a decrease of $749,735 in deposits, $103,748 in specie and $146,600 in circulation. We annex the principal footings since January 1, with those of the corresponding week last year:—

| Date. | Loans and Discounts. | Specie in Bank. | Deposits. | Circ