especially along the banks of the river, where there is a wholesome fear of the gunboats." Thus wherever the flag of the Union is supported by our guns it receives the homage of many Southern men.

THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.—We perceive that some of the Northwestern and Northeastern or New England journals continue to publish information relating to army movements in violation of the recent order of Secretary Stanton, which many of the country editors do not seem to have yet properly comprehended. It stands to reason that the object of the order in question will be defeated if it is not equally respected by every journal in the country. The press, it must be remembered, is as much a part of the government as any of the official departments at Washington, and it is the duty of every newspaper to assist in keeping secret every movement of the federal army the premature disclosure of which would be of advantage to the rebels. There is no reason for making public what ought to be kept secret. The public do not desire such news, and nothing but harm can result from it. These are extraordinary times, and, although interference with the press in any less important crisis might be open to grave objection, the restriction imposed is one which all ought to unite in observing for the common weal.

ACTIVITY OF THE TUSCARORA.—The Tuscarora having been detained by the British authorities twenty-four hours after the sailing of the Nashville from Southampton, her gallant commander, Captain Craven, finding that pursuit under such circumstances would be almost hopeless, wisely directed his course to the Mediterranean, where he knew there was other game that might be bagged. Accounts of the depredations of the Sumter in that sea had appeared in the newspapers, and it was also stated that she was lying in Gibraltar, whence she could not depart, the British authorities having refused to let her have coal, and the British merchants having also declined to sell her any. By our latest news from Europe we find that the Tuscarora has her blockaded, a close prisoner. There she will probably remain till she is sold to the citizens of some neutral government, and that will be the last of the Sumter.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

A curious revolution in the ever changing tide of managerial operations is the tendency which is being exhibited to turn the "contraband" to theatrical account. After being played out in Congress, he suddenly takes full possession of our metropolitan stage. But for the epidemical turn which public amusements are apt to take, the fact of the revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at four of our city theatres might be claimed to indicate the growing strength of a sentiment antagonistic to the conservative policy of the administration. Happily no such importance can be attributed to it. It is merely one of those caprices of theatrical speculation which reflect rather the necessities of managers than the tastes or sympathies of the public. On the attempt in an establishment just opened to turn to a source of permanent profit whatever abolition feeling exists amongst us, we have no opinion to offer. We are not disposed to speak harshly of new enterprises; and so long as Northern newspaper correspondents continue to furnish, from the actualities of negro life at Port Royal and other places, a corrective to the delusions sought to be propagated through such pieces as "Uncle Tom," it is, perhaps, as well that the theatre should serve as a safety valve to the fanaticism which has been giving us so much trouble elsewhere.

At Wallack's there were two more revivals last week—O'Keefe's rattling comedy of "Wild Oats" and "The Belle's Stratagem." Both pieces were admirably put upon the stage, and, with one or two exceptions, were well acted. The houses during the week have been excellent. For this week the arrangements are as follows:—To night, "The Wonder;" to-morrow, "Love for Love;" Wednesday, "Wild Oats;" Thursday, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Friday, "London Assurance," and Saturday, "The Road to Ruin."

The new piece at Laura Keene's is drawing good houses. Last week we published a letter from Miss Keene contradicting in rather uncourteous terms the statement made by us, concurrently with several of our contemporaries, that its materials had been largely borrowed from Mr. Falconer's "Savourneen Dheelish." We have too much gallantry to desire to enter into a controversy with her on the subject, the more particularly as any doubts that exist in regard to it will soon be solved by the production of Mr. Falconer's drama here. In the play, Mrs. Waller's personation is particularly striking and praiseworthy. The orchestra at Laura Keene's, under the able leadership of Mr. Thomas Baker, is most excellent, and is composed of solo artists who would do credit to any concert room in the world.

The original version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" continues to be played at the Winter Garden with undiminished success. This evening, in addition to it, Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear in two of his most popular characters—Jack Humphries in "Turning the Tables," and Cabbage in "Sudden Thoughts." Mr. Clarke's re-engagement extends to ten nights only. On Monday next Miss Matilda Heron is to appear at this establishment in a new comedy.

At Niblo's "The Colleen Bawn" maintains its popularity. No success that Mrs. John Wood has achieved in her theatrical career has been more artistically legitimate, or has excited more interest, than that which she has won in her Eily O'Connor. She had great difficulties to overcome in undertaking this part, and she has surmounted them triumphantly. We trust that it is only the beginning of a series of efforts in the same line. With a view to accommodate a large number of our Irish fellow citizens, who are naturally eager to witness this fine national piece, the management have appropriated the upper or family circle to them at an admission of twenty-five cents.

We yesterday noticed the opening of the New York Athenæum (Wallack's old theatre), under the lesseeship of Messrs. Baker and Ryer. It will be seen by the cast of the new adaptation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," now being played there, that the company comprises several of the artistic celebrities of the original piece, whilst others have been added who are no less talented and noted in their way. The musical novelties introduced are of a very pleasing character, and reflect credit upon the taste and skill of Mr. Koppitz, the leader.

The Gottschalk concerts continue as attractive as ever. His gala night at the Academy of Music on Friday was excellently attended, and he played most brilliantly, introducing several of his own new compositions. The critics must have had their ears stuffed with cotton during the operatic performance, however. They say Brignoli sang "exquisitely," when, really, he was out of all time and tune, for the first time this season, in consequence of a severe cold. We have seldom seen "Lucia di Lammermoor" worse performed in this city. Brignoli was better at the matinee on Saturday, and will soon recover his voice. The house was crowded with a very fashionable audience, and Gottschalk surpassed himself. This evening there will be a grand gala night at the Brooklyn Academy, when, in addition to Mr. Gottschalk's admirable performances, "Betly" will be given by the Grau troupe.

Madame de Lussan will make her debut in opera in the course of next week.

To-morrow being Shrove Tuesday, M. Paul Juignet's Bâtons Français will be postponed to the following Tuesday (March 11), when "Le Cheveu Blanc," of Octave Feuillet, and "Un Service a Blanchard," by M. Dumanoir, will be given. The soiree in Brooklyn on Wednesday last was, artistically speaking, all that could be desired. Owing, however, to time not having been given to complete the subscription, there was rather a thin attendance. This will be remedied, however, for the next representation, several of the leading French residents of that city having personally interested themselves in the enterprise.

Dr. Colton's exhibitions of the effect of laughing gas have been attracting crowds both at New York and Brooklyn. They are amongst the most amusing entertainments given.

Mrs. Maggie Haight, one of the most pleasing of our American ballad singers, gives a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday next. She will be assisted by Madame Dugres, soprano; Messrs. T. B. Prendergast and Underhill, tenors; Messrs. A. Braham and Harding, bass; Miss Matilda Toodt, violinist. Messrs. Bradford and Marache, guitarists—the whole under the direction of Professor Davis, who will play in the course of the evening "The Prayer from Moses," on an Alexandre organ.

Miss Maria Brainerd's concert takes place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at the Irving Hall. She has secured the aid of the Myers sisters, Mlle. Gomien, Signor Centemeri, Mr. Henry Appy and Mr. F. Eben. Dr. C. W. Beames will preside at the pianoforte. This is the first benefit concert given by Miss Brainerd for the last three years.

The exhibition of the Public School No. 13, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday last, was a most interesting affair. The discipline of the children, both in the concerted pieces and the choruses, was astonishingly perfect, and reflects the highest credit on the training and musical attainments of Mr. Clarke, the principal.

The people at the east side of the city are having their share of "the moral and religious drama." At both the Old and New Bowery "Uncle Tom" is the lion of the night.

At Barnum's a new fairy spectacle, entitled "Sadak and Kalasrade; or, the Waters of Oblivion," will be produced this evening. The scene is laid in Ispahan, and the piece is said to be gorgeously mounted. Commodore Nutt continues to attract large crowds. His levees are better attended than even those of Tom Thumb.

At Hooley's the grand exultation dance and chorus, entitled "The Heroes of Fort Donelson," will be the chief feature this week. At Bryants' the laughable medley, "A Hit in the Policy," still occupies the principal place in the bills.

GERMAN THEATRICALS.—A new piece, by Benedix, entitled "*Der Teufel und der Schneider*"—"The Devil and the Tailor"—was brought out on Friday last. It represents an episode of the Seven Years War in Germany, and was most favorably received.

FOREIGN.

We learn from Havana that Verdi's new opera, "Arol do," has been produced there, under the direction of Muzio, with great success. The distinguished *chef*, who has become very popular with the Havanese, had been presented by his admirers with a magnificent ebony *baton*, mounted with gold and brilliants. It was given to him in the theatre, in the most public and flattering way. He intends returning by the first steamer in April, and will probably bring with him several of the leading artists of the troupe.

It is said to be the intention of Madame Cortesi to retire immediately from the stage.

Mrs. Bourcicault has been playing again at the Adelphi, London, in her favorite part of "Eily O'Connor," in the "Colleen Bawn." Her reappearance, after her late dangerous illness, procured her quite an ovation. The "Octoroon" and the "Colleen Bawn" were to be withdrawn to make way for a new drama, by the same author, in which Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault were to appear. The latter play—which was to be produced on or about the 15th of the present month—will hold possession of the stage until the 21st of April, on which night will be brought out a new romantic drama and a new fairy domestic tale, both by Mr. Bourcicault. The manager announces that the above group of plays will constitute the entertainments at the Adelphi during the summer season.

M. Fiorentino, who has for some years been the theatrical and musical critic of the *Constitutionnel*, is replaced by M. N. Roqueplan, ex director of the Grand Opera. Prince Napoleon is said to have been the cause of this change. The readers of the *Constitutionnel* will scarcely gain, for M. Fiorentino is one of the most graceful and informing writers of the French press on matters musical.

Mrs. Key Blunt gave one of her "readings" on the 5th inst., at the large room No. 7 rue de la Paix, Paris. *Galignani* speaks of our fair countrywoman in the following complimentary terms:—"Possessing considerable dramatic power and a most pleasing voice, Mrs. Blunt produces a marked effect by a certain intensity of intonation which she applies with unerring judgment. There is no rant or outburst of voice in the recitations, and the whole performance is of a most lady-like character."

A new comic opera, or vaudeville, by Herr Emil Naumann, the "Witch of the Mill," has been successful, it is said, at the second theatre in Berlin. In Dresden, a new symphony, "Wald Symphonie," by an amateur, Mr. Lodge Ellerton, has been produced. A new opera by Herr Langert, on the story of "Joan of Arc," has just been given at Coburg.

The Bishop of London has presented a memorial, signed by the clergy and laity of his diocese, to the Head Chamberlain, protesting against the opening of the metropolitan theatres during passion week, a step which, it appears, the Chamberlain had decided upon.

It is not, we believe, generally known that the late Prince Albert was an excellent musician and composer. His published works comprise a variety of cantatas, chorales, songs, marches, &c. During his student life at Bonn the Prince published an essay on music, and also an elegant volume of lyrics for the benefit of the poor.

A novelty has lately been produced at the San Carlo, Naples, in the form of the "Huguenots," and for the first time. During the rule of the Bourbons it was, of course, prohibited, under the pretence that the libretto was irreligious; but now the opposite spirit prevails, and priests and monks, when they come on in the choruses, are greeted by the pit with shouts and hisses, and cries of "Down with the priests." The house has been crowded to excess since the "Huguenots" was produced.

The *Progres*, of Lyons, publishes the following letter, addressed to the editor of that journal, and signed by forty medical students, explaining their reasons for hissing M. About's "Gaetana:"—"The undersigned wish to protest against a false interpretation assigned to their conduct at the representation of 'Gaetana.' Some persons have thought proper to say that our hisses were addressed to the author of the 'question Romaine.' Our hisses were not addressed to the author of that work. M. About has shown himself under so many different aspects that it is not astonishing to see men of different opinions spontaneously uniting against a common adversary. We hissed the man who had received his passport of liberalism from David (d'Angers), as he himself does not hesitate to admit; the man who has successively passed from the *Figaro* to the *Opinion National*, and from the *Opinion* to the *Constitutionnel*."

The March Term of the Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen having adjourned *sine die*, and no call having been made up to the closing of the office on Saturday, it is doubtful if there will be a meeting this evening.

Operations of the Navy.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Feb. 14, 1862.

Arrival of the Adolph Hugel, George Mahan and G. A. Webb, of Porter's Bomb Fleet—Arrival of the Prize Schooner Isabella and Bark Teresita—Steamer Ha ford—Sailing of the Santiago de Cuba and Wanderer—Arrival of the Nonparell, with the Mail and J. C. Kuhn, from the Gulf, &c.

Since the sailing of the Connecticut nothing of interest has transpired. On the evening of the 12th inst. three of Porter's bomb fleet had arrived, viz.:—the Adolph Hugel, George Mahan and G. A. Webb.

Yesterday the schooner Isabella, prize to the United States steamer Montgomery, arrived. She was captured off Shell Key Light, on the coast of Louisiana, having made her escape from Atchafalaya Bay, and was bound to Matagorda. Her cargo consists of sugar, tobacco and rice, and the vessel is a fine one, admirably adapted for the shoal water of this coast. She brings as passenger Lieutenant Weeks, of the Fourth Florida regiment, who was captured, with his command, at Cedar Keys. He has been turned over to the custody of the military authorities at this post.

The Spanish bark Teresita, prize to the King Fisher, of which I have before spoken, arrived also last evening; both vessels have been turned over to the charge of J. C. Clapp, Esq., United States Marshal. Their cases will be brought before the Court on the arrival of the United States District Attorney, who is expected by every arrival.

The United States steamer Hartford (flagship) is now alongside the government wharf coaling, and will leave this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Havana.

The Santiago de Cuba and Wanderer sailed this morning, the former for St. Marks and Ship Island—the latter, on what I understood last evening to be a secret expedition.

The schooner Nonparell arrived this morning from Havana, bringing New York papers to the third instant and a very large mail. By her we learn of the arrival in Havana, during the past week, of three Confederate schooners which had run the blockade. They were principally loaded with cotton.

The Nonparell brings four passengers—men who were taken in some of the fishing smacks belonging to the place by the rebels, and carried to Cedar Keys and Tampa. They arrived in Havana in one of the vessels that ran the blockade.

The United States bark J. C. Kuhn has arrived from the Gulf, and will take in a cargo of coal and return. She has no news from our squadron later than we have received.

The mail brings no intelligence when General Brannan is to be expected. This is to be regretted, as we are sadly in want of a head to the forces of the United States now here, besides some one who knows, and will keep a watchful eye over the people of this place, who are known to be the abettors of treason. Again: we are in want of a proper authority to look after the health of our city, for it is now in a terrible condition. Filth of all description stares us in the face, and, if the present warm weather continues, yellow fever may make its appearance at any moment.

THE REBEL GENERALS.

Movements of Generals Buckner and Tilghman—Scenes En Route to Fort Warren.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, March 1, 1862.

The two rebel prisoners are yet comfortably located at Congress Hall. No train has yet departed on the Albany and Boston road since their arrival, owing to the detention of trains by snow drifts. The crowd that hung around the hotel, anxious to get a view of the prisoners, were dispersed by a ruse that they had left. It was not until this belief was made general that a person could get into the hotel or out of it without elbowing his way through a dense crowd of excited people. It is quite probable that they will leave some time to-day.

Tilghman appears the more sociable of the two. He is pleasant and affable in his manners to all who converse with him—a favor that no person is granted except those who are called in officially to see Colonel Cutts, who remains constantly in the room with them, and does not leave them for a moment. General Buckner, on the other hand, appears somewhat sour and morose occasionally, and is often unnatural.

A person who was in the room on official business with Colonel Cutts conversed with the latter person freely, and as he was about to leave remarked to Gen. Buckner, "I hope to see you again, General;" to which General B. replied, in a gruff way, "Yes, I suppose so—on the gallows."

General Buckner is exceedingly severe in his denunciations of General Floyd, and calls him a cowardly poltroon, thief, and every other bad name that he can think of; is even worse in his denunciations of him than is generally indulged in by the Northern press. To a military officer who had an opportunity of conversing with General Buckner, the latter gentleman stated that after Fort Donelson had become invested, and all hope of escape cut off, Floyd proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable proposition General Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected; but Floyd soon after disappeared, and was not to be found when wanted.

THE REBEL GENERALS ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Feb. 27.]

A large crowd gathered at the depot last night to witness the arrival of the captured rebel Generals, Buckner and Tilghman. The train which brought them—the Lake Shore train, due here at five minutes past six—was delayed about half an hour; but the crowd did not diminish on that account, so great was the desire to see these fallen chieftains. When the train did come the mass of the crowd rushed down to the rear car, in which they were, and about a hundred out of several thousand got a passing glimpse of them. We, however, exercised our reportorial tact, and, having found out which car of the New York Central they were to be transferred to, took up a position on its platform, the whole vicinity being deserted by the eager multitude.

"Hi! there they come!" A squad of armed soldiers has made a lane through the crowd, and down between the rows of loyal men stalk the two traitors. Buckner steps first upon the platform—a tall, muscular, proud looking man, dressed in a gray military coat and wearing a genuine Southerner's slouched felt hat. The crowd see him now for the first time, and the building rings with cheers for the Union and groans and hisses for all rebels. Buckner turns and gives them one look, like that of a snared tiger upon his captors, in which more rage and scorn were concentrated than we thought the human countenance capable of, and passes into the car.

Right after him comes Tilghman, jauntily dressed in a fatigue suit and a foraging cap, a smaller man than Buckner, fair, with a blonde mustache, suavity and politeness written in every line of his face. A shout comes from the crowd, "three groans for the rebel Tilghman!" He turns and lifts his cap and bows and smiles, as though appearing on a balcony to answer a flattering serenade—then follows Buckner into the car, and the crowd disperse.

And thus the captured rebel Generals passed through Buffalo.

[From the Rochester Union, Feb. 28.]

The quarter-past nine o'clock train from Buffalo brought to this city last night the rebel Generals, Buckner and Tilghman, taken at Fort Donelson, *en route* for Fort Warren, Boston, where they are to be kept out of harm's way until the further order of the government. These prisoners were in charge of Colonel Cutts, a brother of Mrs. Douglas, who had a small squad of soldiers with him. There was quite a gathering of spectators at the depot when the train arrived, all eager to see the distinguished characters. Few were gratified, as they did not leave the train. They were in a sleeping car, with doors guarded and curtains closely drawn. Supper was ordered from Congress Hall, and taken to the cars on saloons, and a right good supper it was. Any of our federals prisoners in the Southern pens would be glad to get such a meal as was given these rebels last night from Congress Hall; but we fancy none have seen such. The attention paid to the comfort of these rebels is in striking contrast to the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels at the South.

The prisoners were in a cheerful frame of mind, ate heartily, and did not appear to have suffered much so far from confinement or the exposures of the campaign. Buckner is a man about five feet nine inches high, rather stout, and nearly fifty years of age. Tilghman is somewhat taller, of spare build, and about forty years old. The register of Congress Hall was taken into the car, and both entered their names. They left at a quarter before ten o'clock for Albany.

There was no disturbance at the depot—the assembled crowd giving no manifestations of feeling towards the prisoners, all which was proper and becoming.

[From the Schenectady Star, Feb. 28.]

Generals Buckner and Tilghman passed through here this morning, *en route* for Fort Warren. Colonel Cutts and a guard of eight men were in charge of the prisoners. Their train, due here at thirty-five minutes past five o'clock, was delayed by the breaking of a shaft on the engine, near Swartz Mills. An engine was despatched from here after the train, and brought them down. A large crowd assembled here at the depot to gaze upon the faces of the traitors, but found the sleeping car locked, and could not get a sight.

[From the Albany Argus, March 1.]

The announcement that the rebel Generals, Buckner and Tilghman, would reach this city yesterday morning, *en route* for Fort Warren, caused some two or three hundred persons to gather at the depot for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity. They left Buffalo Thursday night on the Cleveland express train; but owing to some detention on the rails the train was obliged to stop several hours at Amsterdam and connect with the Utica accommodation, which reached here at half-past ten A. M. yesterday. The train stopped at Broadway crossing, when Major Richard B. Cutts placed the rebel generals in coaches, and they were speedily conveyed to Congress Hall. The ruse enabled the officer to get his prisoners into Congress Hall before the crowd reached it. It was not long after their arrival there when it was besieged by those who were desirous of seeing them; but the Mayor, with a posse of police, soon cleared the Hall. Owing to the detentions on the Western Railroad, they were kept here during the day, and will leave for Boston early this morning. All day long more or less of a crowd hung about Congress Hall, each individual hoping to get a glance at the lions; but they were disappointed, Major Cutts keeping them very close. As they passed through the hall to their rooms a few rude fellows hissed, and were speedily rebuked.

THE ARMY

Resignation of Col. Lemuel B. Platt, First Regiment of Vermont Cavalry.

Col. Lemuel B. Platt, commanding the First regiment of Vermont cavalry, that passed through this city with so much military *eclat* in December last, resigned his commission as the head of this well perfected regiment on the 27th ult. The following correspondence will serve to indicate this fact, and to show the estimation in which the regiment recently under his command was held by the Chief of Cavalry at Washington:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN, CHIEF OF CAVALRY:—

GENERAL—I have the honor to tender my resignation of the commission of Colonel of the First regiment of Vermont cavalry. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. PLATT,
Colonel of First Vermont Cavalry regiment.

To which missive Brigadier General Stoneman returned the following complimentary reply:—

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1862.

COLONEL—In signing the approval of your resignation you will please allow me to express to yourself the wish that your success through life may equal the success you have met with in raising, mounting, &c., and bringing into service one of the very best regiments of cavalry which has been brought to my notice. The regret that I feel in parting with you is only excluded by that, I have no doubt, from what I have heard, is felt by your late regiment in taking leave of the man to whom they owe so much. Yours, very truly,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier General, Chief of Cavalry.

To Colonel LEMUEL B. PLATT, Washington, D. C.

Governor Holbrooke, of Vermont, has appointed Jonas P. Holliday to the vacant Colonelship, with the advice and concurrence of some of the leading men of the army. Colonel Holliday is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1851, and is a native of this State, originating in Alleghany county. He is about thirty-three years of age, and has been detached from the regular service, in which he holds the rank of captain, to take command of this regiment.

City Intelligence.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after to-day, March 3, the steamers City of Boston and City of New York, of the Norwich line, will leave pier 39 North river, foot of Vestry street, at five o'clock P. M., for New London and Boston.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 1, 1862.

Flour very dull and lower. Provisions quiet and nominal. Mess pork is offered at $11 50 a $12. Exchange firmer, at ½ per cent premium.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1862.

Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady. Mess pork is held at $11 50, without buyers. Bulk meats are scarce, firm and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal at 7c. Hogs, dressed, holders are firm and quotations unchanged, live in active demand, but prices unchanged. Receipts—2,900 bbls. flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 bushels corn, 1,800 live hogs, 1,700 dressed hogs. Exchange unchanged. Gold at 2¼ a 3 per cent premium.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Debate on the Public Defence Bill—Royal Phelps Defends England—Remarks of Mr. Hulburd—Some of the Developements Made by Him—Mr. Porter on the Ignorance and Forbearance of John Bull—What the Opponents of the Measure Say Will be the Fate of the Bill—The New York Court House, &c., &c.

ALBANY, March 1, 1862.

The bill providing for the public defence came up as the special order in the Assembly this morning. There were general indications that we were to have an interesting discussion, and the events of the day have shown that the expectations of the people were well founded.

The discussion for the day was commenced by Mr. Phelps, of New York, his design being to show that the passage of such a measure was not necessary; also to endeavor to soften down the bitter feeling that appeared to exist against the British government. Under the first objection he read a list of appropriations that had already been ordered by Congress for the fortification of the State, which he considered made action by the State authorities unnecessary. He then held that in the settlement of all difficulties between this government and England the United States had been the gainer. He cited the Northeastern boundary question, the Newfoundland fisheries, right of search, seizure of San Juan and Vancouver's islands, and held that in the settlement of all of these our government had received greater benefits than England. In regard to the seizure of Vancouver's Island, if England had done what we did on that occasion there would have been war immediately. In commercial relations England had been liberal towards us, far more than we were to her. She had repealed her Corn laws, which had worked greatly to our benefit. He then referred to our laws in regard to coast trade and other important questions. These questions, he said, he referred to for the purpose of counteracting some of the feeling that seemed to exist here, and to show that the British government had been forbearing towards us, but not to defeat that government. We blamed England for recognizing the south as belligerents. France had done the same thing; but there was no cry against her. In the Trent affair there was no mistaking the fact that we were in the wrong; the fact of all the nations of Europe siding against us on that point satisfied him that we were wrong. He believed that if we commenced one thing fortifications on the frontier the British government would erect fortifications to counteract them in Canada. It would, in his opinion, be inviting England to build such fortifications. He thought there was no possible danger of invasion from Canada, her million and a half of people would hardly undertake the task, and it would be no easy task for them to bring troops three thousand miles to do that work. In his opinion iron-clad frigates placed on the ocean was the proper mode of defence against foreign Powers.

Mr. Hulburd next spoke in favor of the bill, and called the attention of Mr. Phelps to the Caroline affair, and the fact that on one of our Consuls in England placing over his office the American flag, at the funeral, on the death of the Prince Consort, marines and soldiers, passing the office to embark for Canada, stopped to hiss and groan at the flag. He also enumerated other instances and read extracts from the London *Times* since the settlement of the Trent affair, showing that the British government had not ceased their preparations. At this point he was questioned by the opponents of the bill in regard to some of the facts, and positively denied by others, without proof to sustain their assertion. In fact, the opponents of the bill appeared to be quite uneasy and restless, frequently interrupting the speaker.

Mr. Pierce said that the English side of the House had had their say, and now he hoped that the English side could keep still and permit the other side to have its say. (Laughter.) Mr. Hulburd then read a letter from Major Barnard, of General McClellan's staff, arguing the necessity of some action of the State, declaring that the United States government was not in a condition to engage in a war with a foreign Power for want of guns. She would want ten thousand guns of larger calibre than she has at present to safely defend us at all times. He also read a letter from Colonel McLeod Murphy, reviewing the non-action of the last Legislature on the five hundred thousand dollar appropriation, stating that if that had been passed at an early stage of the session of 1861 arms would have been purchased and the State of New York would have been able to throw twenty-five regiments into Washington on immediate notice; the rebels would have been prevented from fortifying Manassas, and there would have been no Bull run to mar our history. He then called the attention of the House to the treaty with England of 1817, by which we were permitted to place on Lake Ontario but one man-of-war, of one hundred tons burthen, and the largest gun that could be placed on its deck was of the calibre of an 18-pounder. The gunboats were in like manner limited by that treaty for the other lakes, and we could not place any more gunboats or war vessels than those specified without giving six months' notice, while England could send her gunboats up the St. Lawrence and through canals, around the rapids, and have full command of those lakes. He then referred to the preparations that were being made in Canada; that soundings had been taken even in our waters, and the erection of fortifications. They had already commenced their work of defence, and it was time that something should be done on our side. He then referred to the violation of the Monroe doctrine, and the events transpiring in the Gulf and on the soil of Mexico, all of which had important bearing upon this question. These events indicated to him that the recent quiet of England was more a matter of policy, and that we were liable at any moment to be plunged into war.

Mr. Porter, of Niagara, next spoke, furnishing some amusing incidents he met with while travelling in Europe of the ignorance of British subjects in regard to this country. He did not believe that England had been forbearing towards us, or that we owed peace to her good will, and went on to show that her own selfish interest compelled her not to hazard war with us; and in saying this he hoped that no person would for a moment imagine that he had been retained by Lord Palmerston or Louis Napoleon to defend them here. He gave us an analysis of the inhabitants of Canada and their mode of living, quite amusing in many particulars.

At the close of his remarks further debate was postponed until next Wednesday. The events of to-day have shown that we are to have an interesting discussion upon this subject. The facts and data furnished by Mr. Hulburd in his remarks will give food enough for the opponents of the measure to pick at for some time. The amendments offered to-day look to the erection of the fortifications by the consent of the government at Washington, and under their advice or co-operation. This will probably be the shape of the bill when it passes. Its opponents declare that it cannot pass without such amendments, and will be defeated if presented in its present form.

The Senate had a short session this morning. Most of the time was taken up in receiving messages from the Assembly and the reports of standing committees. The Court House bill for New York was reported, with an amendment authorizing the City Hall Commissioners to appoint a treasurer, with such compensation as they might deem necessary.

The name of the Senator on the Committee of Conference on the Health bill is Ganson, and not Garrison.

The Conference Committee on the Health bill have had one meeting. They have decided upon taking the metropolitan feature of the Grissom bill, and to detail the sanitary squad of police to the examination of all filthy places—the work which is generally supposed the duty of the Health Wardens at present. This is one of the prominent features of Dr. Fisher's Health bill. Since Valentine Mott and that class of physicians have petitioned for the passage of the Dispensary bill, they will doubtless take some of the prominent features of that bill and incorporate them into the new bill. In other words, they will adopt some of the best provisions of all three of the bills. They hope to get it ready to report on Monday; but it is considered somewhat doubtful about their completing it in time. It is no easy task.

The Assembly Committee on Cities have fixed upon the 4th inst. to hear arguments for and against the bill to amend the New York charter.

The O. U. A.'s and Gen. G. W. Smith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of to-day you copy a letter purporting to be an invitation to attend the late Anniversary of Washington's Birthday, at Niblo's, by the Order of United Americans, to G. W. Smith, ex-Commissioner of Streets, and now a major general in the rebel service. As the Committee of Arrangements for the aforesaid celebration, as well as the Order they represented on that occasion, have, by this publication, been placed in an unenviable position before the community, I ask, as simple justice, that the facts in the case should be equally ventilated, which are briefly as follows:—It being the custom of the Order of United Americans in this city, through their duly constituted committees, in the annual celebration of Washington's Birthday, to extend invitations to the heads of departments—national, State and municipal—and as the City Directory affords an excellent medium through which the respective names, addresses, &c., &c., of these latter gentlemen may be obtained, the committee availed themselves of the facilities thus afforded in the prosecution of their duties. Having marked on the margin of each page the names of those we desired invited, and apportioned a part of the duties to a young assistant, he, unfortunately, copied the name of G. W. Smith, and this letter, of course, was thrown in with scores of others, and reached the post unnoticed by any responsible party.

Though a painful mistake, rendered so by the very uncourteous manner of its publicity by a "clerk in the Street Department," who must have been aware of the fact, yet I feel satisfied that the patriotic principles of the Order of United Americans, than whom no body of men are more loyal to the Union, are too well appreciated in this community to suffer from the malignity of its exposure.

W. E. BLAKELY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements, &c.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1862.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge Mason, of Hamilton; Dr. L. B. Howe, of Boston; Judge James, of Ogdensburg; Hon. H. J. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, Dr. Russell, of Boston; J. L. Mitchell, of Albany, and Mark Skinner, of Chicago, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Knight and F. A. Hildreth, of Massachusetts; George Jerome, of Detroit; George Everett and G. Downer, of Boston; Mrs. Gen. I. I. Stevens, of Oregon; J. F. Cole, of Ohio; F. Parker, United States Navy, and W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Struder, of Ohio; Judge Jones, of Rochester; E. F. Folger, of Albany; C. R. Stinde, of St. Louis; E. Goodrich, of St. Paul; Captain Sergeant, United States Army; B. J. West, of Illinois, and Clark W. Thompson, of Minnesota, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The March Term of the Law Courts.

The calendars of the various courts are still heavy; but no new causes of importance have been added to them. The federal courts are busily engaged in disposing of a batch of murder and slave cases.

The special term of the Superior Court will be held during the month of March in the Chambers of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall. Part 1—Trial term will be held in the brown stone building, room No. 11. Part 2—Trial term will be held in the brown stone building, room No. 16. Part 3—Trial term will be held in the General Term room, corner of Centre and Chambers streets. Part 4—Trial term will be held in the room underneath the General Term room, in the building corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 8, 24, 220, 357, 418, 690, 868, 1145, 1162, 1264, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 6035, 125, 128, 301.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 18, 2, 4½.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 1913, 2981, 3005, 3041, 3045, 3093, 3339, 647, 797, 3047, 3049, 3067, 797, 2593, 3195. Part 2—Nos. 3269, 1350, 3566, 1854, 3380, 3560, 2984, 3194, 3229, 3344, 3402, 3458, 3460, 3470, 244. Part 3—Nos. 991, 3323, 613, 2947, 1005, 3343, 3211, 3329, 2383, 840½, 849, 896, 897, 935, 959. Part 4—Nos. 3056, 3544, 3614, 3378, 3514, 3618, 3590, 3052, 422, 2770, 2972, 3008, 3498, 3140, 3190.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 735, 736, 572, 874, 875, 878, 680, 439, 633, 780, 842, 567, 869, 881, 882. Part 2—Nos. 596, 568½, 581½, 637, 400, 394, 361, 1366, 1367, 1368, 723, 822, 590, 761, 703.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Progress of the War—The Occupation of Nashville, Tenn.—The Pursuit of Price and His Army—Map of Missouri and Arkansas—Important News from the South—Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress, &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Captain Muir, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morrow afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. It will contain the latest news from all points rendered prominent by the rebellion, showing the progress and positions of the Union Armies, accompanied with a Map of Missouri and Arkansas, showing the Route taken by the Rebel Army under General Price, and their Pursuit by General Curtis, together with the Important Points on the Mississippi; Important News from the Rebel States—Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress, acknowledging that the Rebel Leaders have attempted more than they can achieve; Important Meeting of Cotton and Tobacco Planters at Richmond; and all important and interesting events of the week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 101—March 1, 1862.
18, 29, 25, 36, 33, 20, 43, 10, 46, 54, 14, 72, 40.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 102—March 1, 1862.
77, 48, 56, 55, 39, 19, 31, 52, 23, 62, 76, 18, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 49—March 1, 1862.
60, 46, 72, 55, 24, 39, 11, 47, 74, 6, 67, 14, 8.
DELAWARE—CLASS 1'2—March 1, 1862.
42, 3, 57, 77, 8, 65, 15, 16, 12, 64, 23, 76, 70.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

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

Photographic Albums—For Cartes de Visite.—Large assortment in superb bindings. Manufactured by A. DOWLING, Nos. 55 and 57 Nassau street.

At Jeffers', No. 573 Broadway, Ladies Balmorals, $2 and $2 50; misses', $1 75 and $1 50; children's $1 37 and $1 25. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

"Business."—Read Advertisement of "Cash on Delivery" in another column.

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

**Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure