navy or marine corps. The pre-emption principle is also engrafted in the bill.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL BILL.

The House then went into committee on the bill to purchase the hospital in the District of Columbia known as the Douglas Hospital, and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose.

Mr. EDGERTON, (rep.) of Ohio, reviewed the democratic address recently issued, which, while it assailed the government, contained not a word against the rebellion, the prime movers in which were democrats—the Warwicks, who made and unmade Presidents, with the aid of their Northern allies. It came with a bad grace to talk about the loyalty of the democratic party and the maintenance of the constitution as it is. His colleague (Mr. Vallandigham) was the author of this address, the life and animating spirit of the movement which it contemplates. He reviewed the record of his colleague, to show that the latter made a declaration as early as 1860 that he would vote no money to put down treason and rebellion, and he had lived up to it with religious fidelity. His colleague had rehashed this speech on various occasions, finding fault with the government, but not complaining against the rebellion, and endeavoring to paralyze the energies of the government by telling the people they are hopelessly in debt. He had no doubt that the address inspired the camps of secession with joy. To talk of peace tends only to strengthen the arms of the rebels. There can be no peace till they are subdued, not by compromise and concession, but by bullets and men.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

On motion of Mr. McPHERSON, (rep.) of Pa., a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest.

BILL TO RESTRICT VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (Union) of Ky., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring that under a misconstruction of the two acts of July, 192,000 more volunteers than were authorized have been mustered, and the money to pay them appropriated during the present session, and that the corps of volunteers shall not exceed the entire number now in service unless hereafter authorized by act of Congress; also that it shall not be lawful to receive and muster as soldiers or to arm the fugitive slaves that may be captured by the army, or seduced by any one to leave their owners, and come within the lines of the camp of any officer; the officer who shall violate this section to be cashiered upon conviction by a court martial.

MILEAGE OF CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTANTS.

Mr. FRANK, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Mileage, that hereafter when either House of Congress shall decide adversely upon a claim to be admitted to a seat therein, it shall not be lawful in any case for such House to allow to such unsuccessful applicant for a seat a greater sum than for compensation and mileage.

The House then adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Surrender of Natchez, Warrenton and Vicksburg.

Official Correspondence Between Commander Palmer and the Municipal Authorities.

THE FLEET EN ROUTE FOR MEMPHIS.

The Union Vessels Reported to be at the Mouth of White River.

SKETCH OF THE CAPTURED PLACES, &c., &c., &c.

The news from the Mississippi river is of the greatest importance, showing, as it does, that our naval forces in those waters are effectually clearing that river of all rebel rule. The following items from the rebel journals clearly demonstrate this fact:—

THE UNION FLEET AT NATCHEZ—THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY DEMANDED AND COMPLIED WITH.

[From the Natchez Courier, May 14.]

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY HALL, May 13, 1862.

The Mayor and Selectmen of the city of Natchez assembled in special meeting at eight o'clock A. M.

Present—John Hunter, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS, AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, MISS., May 12, 1862.

SIR—In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag Officer to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States. The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in this city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up, and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To His Honor the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NATCHEZ, MISS., May 13, 1862.

SIR—Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of this city, and I am directed to return the following reply:—Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force. It is useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities. So far as the city authorities can prevent there will be no opposition to your possession of the city. They cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city. As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To JAS. S. PALMER, Commander United States steamer Iroquois, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Board then adjourned.

THE ADVANCE UP THE RIVER.

(From the Memphis Appeal, May 18.

We learn that on yesterday the federal gunboats had proceeded with their reconnoissance up the river to a point from which their smoke was visible at Vicksburg. But four vessels have been reported as having left Natchez, and these evidently will not make an attack until reinforced and their observations are completed. In the meantime preparations to receive them in force are rapidly going forward.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th says that the enemy had not up to that time taken possession of the city; but that the United States squadron was reinforced by three more vessels.

[From the Vicksburg Whig, May 16.]

Four of the federal gunboats weighed anchor at Natchez at six o'clock last evening, and started up the river. Four others were still at Natchez, looking after affairs there—the city still refusing to surrender. We hear it intimated that there is no officer on the fleet clothed with authority to act under the circumstances, and that Farragut or Butler have been sent after.

THE VICKSBURG PRESS OPPOSES THE BURNING OF THE CITY.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The *Whig* and the *Citizen*, of Vicksburg, are both arrayed against the proposition to burn that city to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d publishes the correspondence relative to the demanded surrender of Vicksburg.

CAPTURE OF WARRENTON.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 20th says that some federals have landed at Warrenton, and had a few skirmishes.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 27, 1862.

Camp rumors say that *Vicksburg had surrendered and our fleet was en route to Memphis.*

News from Fort Wright.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF OUR FLEET AT THE MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER—THE ENEMY LARGELY REINFORCED IN THE VICINITY OF FORT WRIGHT—CONTINUATION OF THE UNION FIRE ON THE FORT, ETC.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1862.

A special from Fort Wright, dated 27th, says that the enemy is believed to have been largely reinforced during the last three days.

Two transports are known to have arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery.

A part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the foot of Island No. 28, where they are reported to be engaged in throwing up batteries.

A refugee from Memphis on Sunday says that a rumor was current in that city that ten federal vessels had reached White river, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The rebel steamers were thus cut off from their last avenue of escape.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet. Several who have just arrived bring the report that the enemy is about to assail the flotilla.

A short time before the steamer left the fleet, the mortars, which had been silent some days, again opened fire on the fort.

Sketch of Natchez.

Natchez was at one time the most populous and commercial city of the State of Mississippi and capital of Adams county. It is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, about 289 miles above New Orleans, over 900 miles below St. Louis, about 500 miles from Memphis and about 100 miles from Vicksburg. It is 100 miles from Jackson, the capital of the State, in a direct southwestern air line. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff, which rises about two hundred feet above the river, affording an extensive view of the immense cypress swamps of Louisiana. The surface of the ground in the city and in the adjacent country is undulating, and presents a striking contrast with the flat surface of the opposite side of the river. The streets of Natchez are wide and rectangular, and some of the public buildings are handsome. The private residences are mostly built of wood, and many of them have flower gardens and orange groves adjoining. Among the public buildings are the Court House, five or six churches, a hospital, orphan asylum and masonic hall. Previous to the rebellion several newspapers were published in the city, and had a tolerably good patronage. Within a few years of the commencement of this disastrous rebellion Natchez had increased considerably in importance and population, in consequence of its numerous flourishing seminaries and its public school, which was supported by a general taxation of the citizens. The latter averaged about five hundred pupils annually. Natchez was the centre of an extensive trade, of which cotton was the principal article. Steamboats were constantly arriving and departing from its wharves during its flourishing days; but, alas! how changed has become its river view and river trade. The heavy shipping business used to be transacted in the lower part of the town, which part was designated "Natchez Under the Hill." The last published returns gave the population at about six thousand. Adams county is situated in the southwestern part of the State, and has an area of about four hundred and forty square miles, or over two hundred and eighty thousand acres. The Mississippi river bounds it on the west, dividing it from Louisiana and the Homschitto on the south. The county is not of any very great local importance further than its connection with the above-described city, and contains a population of about eighteen thousand persons.

Sketch of Warrenton.

Warrenton is a post village of Warren county, Mississippi, and is situated on the Mississippi river, about eight miles below Vicksburg, with which it is connected by a good turnpike road. It contains about four or five stores, and had a population of about two hundred and fifty persons when the rebellion broke out. The county is situated in the western part of the State, bordering on Louisiana, and has an area of about seven hundred and twenty-five square miles, or four hundred and sixty-four thousand acres. It is bounded on the west by the Mississippi river, along the banks of which the village is built. The Big Black river flows along the southeast border, and the Yazoo river intersects it. The surface of the country is generally level and low, except in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the Walnut Hills rise several hundred feet above the river. The soil is alluvial and very fertile. The county is intersected by the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad, and had a population at last returns of about eighteen thousand persons, of whom over two-thirds were slaves.

Sketch of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg is the capital of Warren county, Mississippi, and is a city and port of entry. It is situated on the Mississippi river, three hundred and ninety-five miles above New Orleans, and seven hundred and ninety-nine below St. Louis. It is distant by water from Cairo about six hundred and thirty miles, and from Memphis nearly four hundred miles. It is also over a hundred miles above Natchez, and eight miles from Warrenton. The distances to Vicksburg by rail, along the Southern Mississippi Railroad, &c., from the following places are also important at this time:—

From Jackson, Mississippi	44 miles.
From Grand Junction, via Jackson	257 "
From Corinth, via Grand Junction and Jackson	298 "
From Memphis, via Grand Junction and Jackson	309 "
From New Orleans, via Jackson	227 "
From Meridian	140 "
From Mobile, via Meridian	277 "

The situation of the city is elevated, the ground uneven, and the style of buildings far from being compact or elegant. It contains, besides the county buildings, four or five churches and several academies for both sexes. Three daily newspapers are published here, and had a very fair patronage previous to the rebellion. Vicksburg was, before the present troubles, the most commercial place on the river between Memphis and Natchez, and was an important mart for cotton, of which article about one hundred thousand bales were annually exported. The greater part of this used to be received over the before mentioned railroad. Steamboats were in the habit of plying regularly between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and did a thriving trade. A railroad has been surveyed through Louisiana, from this place to Marshall, in Texas, via Shreveport, but is not yet completed farther than Monroe. The tonnage of this port, about two years since, was 215⅞ tons, enrolled and licensed, and employed in steam navigation. The receipts of cotton by railroad for three years were as follows:—In 1859, about fifty thousand bales; in 1861, over sixty-two thousand, and in 1862, nearly ninety thousand. These numbers have greatly increased up to 1860. The population in 1850 was 3,678, being an increase of one in six over that of 1840.

News from Newbern, N. C.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM TRANSPORT GEORGE PEABODY.

The United States steam transport George Peabody, Capt. W. H. Kearters, arrived last evening from Hatteras Inlet, having sailed from that port on the 23d, at six P. M.

The Peabody put into Fortress Monroe in consequence of a heavy storm, and left that port on the 27th, at seven P. M. About twenty of her passengers left at the fort to take the Baltimore boat.

The Peabody brings the crew and passengers of the wrecked steamer Oriental, together with twenty-two rebel prisoners, in charge of Lieut. J. Atkinson and a guard.

The following is the Peabody's list of passengers:—

Capt Lake, United States Army; Lieut Hammond, Capt J H Moore, Assistant Quartermaster S S Boome, Dr Puckett, Dr L S Horton, J Cook, Wm Kenrick, Dan Connell, M Prink, Seventy-ninth New York State Militia; Lieut J H Van Riper, do; A C Webster, do; Jas Elliott, do; P Smith, D Balsh, J A Noble, First Massachusetts cavalry; J Flick, B Hughes, C Hamburger, J Halpin, S Smith, Capt Brown, United States pilot; M Moore, D Graham, D Barril, J Dickson, F Faulkner, R Davis, D Stine, J Caldwell, H Dengar, C Cregg, the last eleven the crew of the Oriental; Capt Hathaway and servant.

Election of Governor Sprague as United States Senator.

PROVIDENCE, May 28, 1862.

Governor William Sprague was to-day elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Simmons expires. He received 92 votes out of 103. There was no regular nomination in opposition.

Another regiment and a battery expect to leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.

Wednesday, May 28, match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. Woodruff named g. m. Lady Suffolk	1	1	2	0 1
D. Pfifer named b. m. Kitty Wink	2	2	1	0 2

Time, 2:39½—2:40½—2:41½—2:40—2:41½.

The Fashion Pleasure Grounds were well attended yesterday afternoon to witness the above race. Five very exciting heats were required to decide the event, so closely matched were the nags engaged. Want of room excludes the detailed report of the race. The purse race, also announced for yesterday, did not come off. It was postponed until to-morrow.

At the Union Course, Sunnyside, L. I. Eddy and Widow Machree are announced to trot this afternoon for $800, mile heats, to wagons.

WINTER GARDEN.—MR. EDWIN ADAMS' BENEFIT.—This excellent actor, who has made a high dramatic position amongst us during his recent engagement, takes his benefit to-night—the last but two of Miss Bateman's performances. On this occasion will be given (last time) the new drama, "Rosa Gregorio," and the fourth and fifth acts of the "Hunchback," in both of which Miss Bateman and Mr. Adams will appear as usual.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mr. Ravey will give the second of his interesting exhibitions this evening. Some new experiments will be introduced on this occasion.

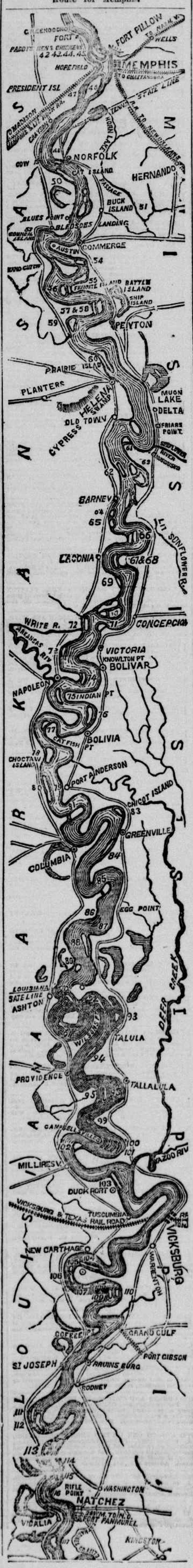
The Indiana Stock Swindler.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28, 1862.

D. C. Stever, the stock swindler, left Indianapolis today with a guard for New York. He is not very communicative. He says he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell without examining the books, how much spurious stock he has been issued.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Surrender of Natchez, Warrenton and Vicksburg—Farragut's Gunboats En Route for Memphis.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

Interesting from Mexico and Havana—The Mexicans Firing Everything in Front of the Invaders—Their Resolve to Defend Their Homes—Improvement in Havana and St. Domingo—The Coolie Slave Trade—Trade with Havana and New Orleans, &c., &c.

The mail steamer Columbia, Capt. R. Adams, from Havana on the 24th inst., arrived at this port at five o'clock last evening, with freight and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

By this arrival we learn that his Excellency General Prim, the Conde de Reus, was to leave for New York on the 25th inst. on her Catholic Majesty's war steamer Ulloa.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 24, 1862.

St. Domingo Tranquil—Spanish Troops Nearly all Re-embarked for Havana at Vera Cruz—Letters from the Headquarters of General Almonte—Steamer Cantabria—News from Yucatan and from St. Domingo—Improvements at Havana, New Cemetery, Public Amusements, Public Health, Enlargement of the Port—The Coolie Trade—Death of Mr. Repillado, of Cuba—Death of Mr. Berg, Governor of St. Thomas—News from New Orleans.

On the 18th inst. the Spanish man-of-war steamer Ferrol arrived from Puerto Plata, in St. Domingo, with troops, having also on board his Excellency General Alfau. From what we have learned the greatest tranquillity reigned in the whole of that province.

The English merchant steamer Edward Hawkins arrived on the same day from Matamoros, with cotton, but did not bring any news of importance from the Rio Grande.

According to letters received from Vera Cruz, nearly the whole of the Spanish forces have been re-embarked there for Havana, except some artillery trains and the sick soldiers.

The following is a translation of a letter received from a person at the headquarters of General Almonte:—

CANADA DE IXTAPA, April 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR—By the last mail I informed you that the Heights of Aculzingo had been taken by the French, and to-day I have little to add. The defence of the Generals Zaragoza, Arteaga and Negrete was very feeble, although their combined forces consisted of 5,000 men and they occupied very strong positions. To-day it is said that the army of Juarez is being concentrated in Puebla, and that the same will amount to upwards of 10,000 men. I am sorry for the town of Puebla.

In the aforesaid battle on the Heights of Aculzingo the French had only one Zouave killed and fifty men wounded, partly Zouaves and partly Chasseurs of Vincennes, these being the only two corps that took part in the action. Their adversaries took to their heels, leaving behind their artillery, arms, ammunition, &c.

SAN AGUSTIN DEL PALMAR, May 1, 1862.

We have just arrived here—eleven o'clock—and saved this place from the flames. Since we left Ixtapa we have seen nothing but columns of smoke all the way. Three hundred horsemen, that were flying before us at a distance of about six miles, were burning everything before them, and all the farms and huts were burning as we passed them. This was done by orders of Juarez, to prevent us from finding any support or resting place on the way. To prevent any more of these barbarous acts we sent a detachment of cavalry after them, and thus prevented their setting fire to this place; but our horsemen succeeded in cutting down only one of their dragoons, as they fled with all speed.

GUECHOLIS, May 2, 1862.

We arrived here at ten o'clock this morning. The enemy continues to retreat. It is feared that General Woll will not arrive here as soon as it was expected. We have just been informed that 2,000 of Juarez's troops are passing at fifteen miles distance in the direction of Puebla, and that the conservative General Marquez is at Cholula, with 4,000 men, all cavalry.

ACULZINGO, May 3, 1862.

We halted here at ten o'clock this morning, and have learned that the enemy is concentrating his forces in Puebla, where there are at present 12,000 men, counting the forces of Doblado and Gonzalez Ortega. Some say that the enemy is going to fight us before we arrive at Puebla. Others say that they are likely to do so at Chulaipa, which is the place where General Miramon was defeated. The latter place is near to Mexico. As we shall be in Puebla the day after to-morrow, we shall soon know for certain where the battle is likely to take place.

We learn from the Canary Islands that there is no hope of saving the Spanish mail steamer Cantabria, which got aground there some time ago.

The streets of Havana are now improving much as regards the pavement, which for many years past has been in an awful state, especially during the rainy season, when they looked more like canals than streets. The writer of this was very nearly drowned last summer, when going home to dinner in a cab. The improvements are, however, far from going on as rapidly as could be desired or expected, considering the large sums of money granted for this purpose.

According to letters received from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, of the 28th April, the State Legislature of that city had closed the sessions on the 27th ult., after having been occupied for some time chiefly with matters concerning the interior department and economy of that State—such as, for instance, the elections, the administration of justice, public education, the responsibility of judges, and suppression of judicial costs, &c.

It appears, from the reports of the civil and military authorities of Valladolid, Izamal, Ticul, Espita and Tizimin, that the order of things remained unbroken in those places as well as in Merida.

We learn from St. Domingo that a scheme is on foot for establishing a railroad between Santiago and the Bay of Samana, in the said island; and it is talked of making Samana a free port, like that of St. Thomas.

The Queen of Spain has approved of a plan for the construction of a new cemetery at Havana. In Spain they call the Island of Cuba the Cemetery of Spain, on account of the great numbers of Spaniards that yearly emigrate from the mother country to this place, and of whom so many only find an early grave, instead of seeing their bright hopes of fame and fortune realized.

In the parish of Santo, jurisdiction of Villaclara, they are building a new and handsome church. This is a pleasant sign in a century when people think more of building gin shops and theatres than churches.

Our theatres and public places of amusement are at present either shut up or deserted. We have no opera during the summer, nor any circus people. There is only a Spanish dramatic company here, which, with a disinterestedness truly magnanimous, continues to perform to empty benches at the grand theatre of Tacon. We have also a German violinist here, Mr. Augustus Hiller, who has given some concerts, and been very much applauded by the public.

The Town Council of Havana has proposed a plan for the extension and improvement of the port, which will make it one of the finest and most capacious in the Western hemisphere. The port, as it is now, is capable of holding about 10,000 ships, and it is calculated that 7,500 ships enter the port every year, or say twenty every day on an average. It has been suggested at the same time to convert a certain unhealthy and filthy quarter of the town into a dock, which would be of great importance, even if we merely look at it in a sanitary point of view.

The public health is at present very good. We have heard of a few cases of smallpox, but this malady is subsiding. Of the yellow fever we hear nothing, but it is true that the rainy season has not commenced yet. The weather has been extremely hot and dry lately, and it is only to-day and yesterday that we have had some refreshing showers.

The coolie trade, which has for a long time been dormant, seems to revive. We hear of a company, with plenty of capital, being formed here for the purpose of introducing white labor in the island. The term of apprenticeship for these laborers is eight years, during which time their owner or "employer" (let us use a polite term) has to provide them with food, clothing and lodging, and $4 25 per month.

There are already immense numbers of those "celestial" chaps on this island, and they are very useful to the inhabitants, as they are generally sober, industrious and very intelligent; however, they cannot be compared to the negroes for hard work in the fields and plantations, and a few of them are addicted to stealing and gambling, and to committing suicide on the shortest notice when their dignity is offended.

The city of Santiago de Cuba has just lost one of its most distinguished citizens, Don Andres Duany Repillado.

We learn from a Venezuela paper that the Governor of St. Thomas, Mr. H. H. Berg, had died after a long and protracted illness.

Several ships are now loading in our port for New Orleans, and all kinds of goods likely to suit that market are being shipped, with a view to investing the proceeds in cotton. The steamer Cardenas is going to New Orleans, and will take a great number of passengers. We trust to see an animated and steady trade established with that port, and that all proper means may be employed to protect commerce.

The following Confederate vessels have arrived here:—

Atlantic, 20 tons, New Orleans, cotton, 19 days.

Lady of the Lakes, 15 tons, Mobile, cotton, 29 days.

John Arthur, 61 tons, Mobile, spirits of turpentine, 13 days.

Borgia, 30 tons, New Orleans, cotton, 10 days.

Our port is crowded with ships of all nations, of which a great number have arrived with coal from the English ports. Nearly all these ships were chartered home with sugar previous to their arrival here, and those that are unchartered find employment at rates a trifle lower than a fortnight ago.

City Intelligence.

DEATH OF A FIRE ZOUAVE.—Captain John Feency, of the Second Fire Zouaves, wounded at Williamsburg, died at his residence, in Eighty-first street, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was connected with the Fire Department for a number of years, and was one of the first to volunteer his services to his country on the outbreak of the rebellion.

Lieutenant Colonel James L. Fraser, of the Forty-seventh regiment New York State Volunteers, was last evening the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the citizens of New York, comprising a full set of horse equipments, given him as a token of the esteem for him as the citizen and the soldier. Colonel Fraser has been sick for some time, but returns convalescent to his command on Edisto Island, South Carolina, in the steamer Edisto to-day.

THE POLICE AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—General Superintendent Kennedy issued an order last night, to the several precinct captains, to the effect that it is not advisable for them to make arrests for selling liquor without a license so early in the session of the Excise Commissioners; that a fair opportunity should be afforded to all law abiding citizens to obtain their licences, and that in due time orders will be given directing the manner of treating all those who fail to comply with the requirements of the excise law.

CAPTAIN DEGROOT has commenced building a new steamer at the shipyards of Michael S. Allison, at Jersey City, and Messrs. Cobb & Fields, of the same place, are building her engines. She is to be constructed in the most substantial manner, and to be finished and furnished throughout in superb style.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS before the Literary Societies of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., will be delivered by John S. Hart, L.L. D., of Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, June 17.

THE KNIFE ONCE AGAIN.—Yesterday evening, about half-past six o'clock, three men—two of whom were negroes—engaged in a discussion on the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, which resulted in a fight between them, during which one of them, familiarly known as "General" Berry, cut one of his antagonists upon the forehead with a razor, inflicting a severe gash. The wounded man was carried to a neighboring drug store and the cut dressed, and the others made their escape.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 2-1—May 28, 1862.
55, 62, 11, 58, 24, 14, 49, 31, 41, 26, 77, 47, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 232—May 28, 1862.
47, 72, 21, 48, 22, 5, 70, 13, 73, 2, 29, 19, 33.
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 199—May 28, 1862.
64, 14, 34, 8, 11, 21, 44, 71, 54, 33, 52, 28, 42.
DELAWARE, CLASS 237—May 28, 1862.
52, 34, 35, 77, 71, 40, 13, 60, 43, 17, 54, 20, 56.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, New York, room No 1.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official Drawing of May 17, 1862, in another column. TAYLOR & CO.

"Locke on the Understanding." "Burton on Melancholy." "Pollock on the Course of Time," "Buckle on Civilization," are all of them very interesting treatises, but they have little significance as compared with that far more important subject, "Knox on the Head." Mr. Fisher, of Wallack's, declares himself so unlucky that, had he been born a hatter, all the little boys would have come into the world without heads. It is certain that could these little fellows have an ante-natal foreknowledge of Knox, and their own choice in the matter, they would be born like Hydra, with a hundred heads, each one of them clamoring to be dressed with a Hat from KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway.

The Sensational Drama, "Adelaide of Dresden," at BARNUM'S, is drawing big houses, and, with Com. Nutt, &c., is a strong attraction. The great Baby Show commences Monday.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at BALCH'S, 233 Greenwich street, corner Barclay.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

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, 299 Water street.

A New Department.—Having Added to our establishment the manufacture of flags in all branches, we respectfully invite the attention of committees on presentation, owners of vessels, proprietors of hotels, dealers in flags and the public generally to the unequalled facilities we have for producing, in the best style and with despatch, every variety of Flags, Banners, Ensigns, Burgees, Jacks, Signals, Pennants, &c., &c. Artists of ability are engaged to design and experienced hands to execute this branch of our business. Also men to rig and hoist flags, &c. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, 51 and 53 White street.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street (under the Astor House), opposite the church. A Female attends ladies. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye.—50 Cents; Black or Brown. Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Sold by all druggists and at 439 Broadway.

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Is warranted to cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Pimples, and every disease of the Skin, of whatever nature.

Dr. Kinne's New Truss.—The only Perfect summer and bathing Truss. Cheap, clean, comfortable. 236 Broadway.

Card.—The Lungs.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, consulting physicians for affections of the throat and lungs, have resumed practice. Office 532 Broadway, two doors above former office.

Married.

BARNES—VINE.—On Thursday, May 1, by the Rev. Urban C. Brewer, GEORGE BARNES to REBECCA A. VINE.

Upper and Lower Canada papers please copy.

COYLE—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by the Rev. Wm. Keegan, Mr. H. F. COYLE to ELLEN M., daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

DORNEY—WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday, May 20, 1862, at Harlem, by the Rev. George B. Draper, WILLIAM CLARKE DORNEY, of this city, to NELLIE C., youngest daughter of George Williamson, Esq., of West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y.

DRIGGS—WAY.—On Monday, May 26, by Rev. F. S. Dehap, Mr. E. E. DRIGGS, to Miss ANNIE A, daughter of the late F. H. Way, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

HARNED—CRAWFORD.—On Tuesday, May 27, by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, rector of St. James' church, LUTHER MEAD HARNED to JEMIMA, daughter of James Crawford, all of this city.

HAYES—ENNIS.—On Wednesday, May 28, by the Rev. C. D. Murray, Mr. JAMES HAYES, to Miss MARY ANN ENNIS, all of this city.

MYHLERTZ—GAD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by the Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. FERDINAND MYHLERTZ, of Philadelphia, late of Copenhagen, Denmark, to Miss ANNY GAD, eldest daughter of Jorn Gad, Esq., of Elsinore, Denmark.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

O'NEILL—LYNCH.—On Tuesday, May 27, by the Rev. W. Moylan, GREGORY O'NEILL, to Miss MARY ANNETTE LYNCH, both of this city.

SANBORN—BELLOWS.—In Concord, N. H., on Monday, May 26, by Rev. J. H. McCarty, CHARLES P. SANBORN, Esq., to Miss STELLA L., daughter of Hon. Henry A. Bellows, all of Concord.

Died.

ASCHOFF.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, May 28, JACOB ASCHOFF, of apoplexy, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the German Grocers' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, in Williamsburg, corner of Ninth and South First streets, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

BOYLE.—On Wednesday, May 28, of disease of the heart, JOHN BOYLE, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends and relations of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 145 Leonard street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BRONSON.—On Tuesday, May 27, of disease of the heart, L. H. BRONSON, in the 59th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Western papers please copy.

CONROY.—On Tuesday night, May 27, at her residence, No. 424 seventh avenue, after a most painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, HONORA HOWARD, the beloved wife of Loughlin Conroy, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John and Rev. Wm. Howard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

DENNIN.—On Wednesday, May 28, of consumption, PETER DENNIN, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 Chrystie street, without further notice.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, JOHN S. DOUGLAS, late of Manchester. His remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery.

DOTY.—On Tuesday, May 27, STEPHEN FRANK, only son of Stephen S. and Marian Doty, aged 3 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of his father, 549 Broome street, without further notice.

Westchester papers please copy.

FENNEY.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, May 28, Capt. JOHN FENNEY, Second Fire Zouaves, Company G, Seventy-third regiment N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg.

Further notice of funeral will be published in daily papers.

FIRTH.—On Wednesday, May 28, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, SARAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Joseph T. Firth, aged 21 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, Lafayette avenue, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

GAGE.—On Wednesday, May 28, JONATHAN J., youngest son of Sarah A. and Edward H. Gage, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

GOODELL.—On Wednesday, May 28, at No. 144 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, Mrs. ADELINE E., wife of Adjutant A. W. Goodell, and daughter of Roswell Cady, Esq., of Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence. The remains will be taken to Columbia county for interment.

GRIFFIN.—On Wednesday evening, May 28, at six o'clock, DENNIS GRIFFIN, a native of Gortmore, county Galway, Ireland, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late late residence, No. 276 West Twenty-eighth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HELME.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, May 28, MARY ESTHER, widow of the late Dr. John B. Helme, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Third avenue and 119th street, Harlem, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

HILLMAN.—On Tuesday, May 27, CHARLES H. HILLMAN, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at one o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 3 Union place, corner of Fourteenth street.

KREPS.—On Tuesday, May 27, WILLIE, only child of Wm. S. and Charlotte A. Kreps, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 226 West Twenty-fourth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MULLIGAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, of camp fever, Capt. SAM'L G. MULLIGAN, Harris Light cavalry, aged 26 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, May 28, after a lingering illness, JOHN MURRAY, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Alfred P. Clark, No. 176 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

MCCABE.—On Tuesday, May 27, CATHERINE, wife of Pat