INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the New York and Mails of the Anglo-Saxon.

Speech of Mr. Layard, M. P., Under-Secretary of State of England, on Intervention.

France and England in Accord, but the Time Not Opportune.

British Opinion of the Friendship of the Czar.

THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA.

Letter from the Rebel Officer Matthew F. Maury.

LETTER FROM JEM MACE, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship New York, which left Southampton on the 24th of December, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in all its main features by the report of the City of Washington, off Cape Race, telegraphed from Newfoundland, and published in the HERALD on Tuesday morning.

The mails of the Anglo-Saxon reached this city from Portland early yesterday morning.

The *United Service Gazette*, of London, says:—

We can confidently assert that the Ionian Islands will be ceded to Greece, and arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of the troops now stationed there.

The Belgian Senate adopted the bill which opens a credit of five hundred thousand francs demanded in aid of the communes suffering from the cotton crisis.

The harbor and roadstead of Odessa are so blocked up with ice that the import and export of corn by sea are suspended.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—

The Admiralty have made a requisition upon the War Department for eight thirteen inch guns for the ensuing year. The Americans have already set up an example, and shown that guns fifteen inch bore, of similar weight—viz, twenty-five tons—can be worked and fired on board ship, and whether heavy ordnance can be used to greater advantage in the Supply invented by Captain Coles, or at the broadside as proposed by Commander Scott, it is obvious that we ought not to be behind our transatlantic cousins in powerful naval armaments.

A despatch from St. Petersburg of December 20 says:—

An imperial ukase has been published to-day removing any confiscations still in force upon the property of well disposed Polish exiles who have returned to their country, even should they have been born abroad.

At the sitting of the upper house of the Legislature of Denmark on December 20, an address to the King was proposed. This address requested his Majesty to maintain the legally existing common institutions of Denmark and Schleswig, as such a course offered a means of binding closely together the different parts of the Kingdom, and affording them a guarantee of constitutional liberty.

The King of Italy will make a journey to Paris, to assist at the baptism of the son of the Prince and Princess Napoleon.

THE INTERVENTION SCHEME.

Speech of the British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on Mediation.

(From the London Times, Dec. 24.)

Mr. Layard, M. P., Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, met his constituents on Monday evening at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. He spoke on various topics of public interest.

After touching on the affairs of St. Thomas' Hospital, and some subjects of local interest, he said it was needless to say that for the last two or three years there was one question which had absorbed the attention of the country, and he believed that the country was well satisfied with the conduct of the government on that question. The principle on which the country went was that of non-intervention and of sympathy with all nations struggling for freedom. Here he could like to say a few words on the policy of the government, which had been misunderstood, and he might say misrepresented. There was the question of China. It was true in every sense, for people said that when a man wished to abuse he should be so much out of office as ever. He (Mr. Layard) had suffered for it, because he had been excluded from Parliament on the grounds of his opinions; but, as he had said, there was that question of China, and on that question his opinion was quite unchanged. (Cheers.) He would not go into the history of the past Chinese war. Mr. Bruce had been appointed at Pekin, and there could be no better man. The Emperor died, and had been succeeded by his son. There was a war party—it might be called a tory party—(applause)—but the Prince saw it was necessary to establish relations with the European Powers, and he found in Mr. Bruce, and in the representatives of France and America, those who were ready to assist him in that view. The Prince had said he would have an army, which would carry on a war as war should be carried on—without the massacres and without its conclusions. So, as he had no means of getting up such an army, this country had allowed the Chinese to make use of her subjects to drill their armies and to take care of their revenues. He was quite sure that those who had been so engaged would do credit to the British name. The Taeping rebellion had been, according to all accounts, breaking up, and the Taepings were turning into pirates. This country was bound to put down piracy. What would have been said in England if the trade of China had been stopped like that of America? The Taepings were mere banditti. They had not had the assignment in the House of Commons of Mr. Sykes—with the exception of one missionary, who, he (Layard) had not heard out of. (Laughter.) This, however, he could say, as he took upon himself to say in the House of Commons, that no Englishman, no English gentleman, no English officer, would act by violate another man who was being tortured. (Hear.) Now, of that alleged torture the government had an absolute denial. But although this country would defend the treaty parts, she disclaimed all interference with the Chinese government and the Chinese people. She might say that this country was never less at war with the Chinese people than she was at the present moment, and he trusted we should yet open that magnificent empire for commerce for the benefit of the nation and ourselves.

Then, as to America. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He believed the policy of this government had received the almost unanimous approbation of the country. It was not too much to expect that a little political capital might fall into the hands of those who wished it. (Laughter.) But his answer was this, *that the government had no right to express an opinion on the question of slavery.* The government of this country had always shown a sympathy with the Northern States to put down the African slave trade. He could not go into government secrets that would not be expected; but this he could say, that when the history of Lord Palmerston was written, it would be found that no man had done more to suppress slavery (cheers), and that no man had followed it more in all the twistings and turnings that Lord Palmerston. The country was not called on to express an opinion on that question, *but she was called upon to observe a strict neutrality.* (Applause.) He thought that this English government were right in their opinion that the president of the French government, when Mr. Thouvenel was in office, said I think I shall be able to show that no change has taken place since M. Drouyn de Lhuys addressed his note to Mr. Dayton (Hear), suggesting, in a friendly manner, mediation and friendly form, a suspension of hostilities. Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, wrote home to his government: "At the commencement of the insurrection she (France) did not suppose that the North could succeed, and the opinion of European statesmen was also that the two sections of the Union would never be reunited. M. Thouvenel also said, 'France and the other Powers have not the intention of interfering in America. France reserves to herself the right of expressing to the belligerents, when she shall see fit or useful, her desires for the war to come to an end, and of saying what she thinks should be done, with the consent of the two belligerent Powers.' M. Thouvenel also said, 'The refusal of the mediation of France by the North would not be followed by the recognition of the South.' Nothing would be changed. The Emperor was disposed to do a friendly part between the two belligerents if it was desired by both parties." Here, then, we have a confirmation of the policy of neutrality agreed on by France and England from the commencement of the American war, with a declaration of willingness to mediate when called upon to do so by both parties." But the history of the communications of the French government with America are not complete without a statement of what has taken place at the French Foreign Office between Mr. Slidell, the agent for the South in Paris, and the Imperial ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Slidell's communications with the French Foreign Office could not be received officially, but no doubt representations were made both to the Tuileries and the French Foreign Office from the representative of the South. I presume something similar has taken place between Mr. Mason at London and our Britannic Majesty's government. At all events, it was, I presume, from Southern representations that the Emperor ordered M. Drouyn de Lhuys to draw up a despatch, which England and Russia were asked to subscribe to, suggesting a suspension of hostilities. Thus the French government did not consider interfering, and I believe that the Emperor let it be known at Washington (through Mr. Dayton), that France came forward, not to favor either one or other of the belligerents, but in the name of humanity and for the good of both. The Emperor and France have satisfied at all events a benevolent inspiration. Those who knew the character of the American people had little hope of France succeeding, but it is ungenerous to blame the Emperor and his government for such generous intentions. *The government of England and France continue to be united in their policy towards America, and that policy now, as of old, is strict neutrality.*

English Threat Against the Alabama.

(From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Dec. 24.)

We have been informed that her Majesty's government have issued orders to their agents at the various ports of the Western islands, that if the Confederate steamer Alabama, or "290," should enter any of those ports, she is at once to be ordered off, and not allowed to take in coal or provisions. The order further states that if the Alabama she is to call at Fayal or other ports they are to inform Captain Semmes that if, after this notice, he should destroy any merchandise which may be consigned to British merchants in neutral ships, her Majesty's government will at once take steps to destroy the steamer under his command.

Destruction of British Property by the Alabama.

(From the London Herald (organ of the aristocrats), Dec. 24.)

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In the first place it may be true that some municipal law has been infringed in the building, sale or equipment of the Alabama. In that case the government has its remedy against Mr. Laird, or any of the Confederate agents in this country who can be shown to have committed any legal offence. But there is no case on this ground against the captain of the Alabama or his government. Neither of them have done any wrong in that way; and if they had, neither of them are within our jurisdiction. But it is alleged that since she hoisted the Confederate flag the Alabama has unwittingly committed certain wrongs against British merchants whose goods were shipped on board federal vessels. In that case our course is clear, international law requires that we should apply to the Confederate government for an indemnity, which it cannot and will not refuse. Some time ago we showed that there was grave reason to doubt whether British goods shipped under a belligerent flag are invariably exempt from capture; but supposing that they are, our remedy lies not in any interference with the Alabama, but in an appeal to her government. Only some high handed act of delibe ate violence, such as the outrage on the Trent or the burning of the Blanche in neutral waters, would justify us in taking the law into our own hands, and nothing could justify us in dealing with Captain Semmes otherwise than as we should deal with Captain Wilkes. If, therefore, it be true that our government have given orders that the Alabama shall not be allowed to enter British harbors, they have committed a breach of neutrality, unless they extend the same hospitalities to federal men-of-war. If it be true that they have threatened her with destruction, if she should again by mistake or necessity, burn British property on board American vessels, they have committed *one of the gravest and most dastardly offences* ever committed against a neutral nation *struggling against freedom's cause of it*, and really unable to resent this unmerited and unprovoked outrage. If Lord Russell has proved that he has added a part unworthy not only of a neutral statesman, but of an English gentleman. But before we believe him guilty of a crime so mean, so grating to us and so unEnglish, we must see the statement of the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* confirmed by some higher authority.

Letter from the Rebel Naval Officer, Mathew F. Maury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

SIR—We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away; but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be consulted in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been labouring upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln government, in the rupture between the Northern and southern States of America, be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors have been foundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional motive to America to sustain her resolution to remain united."

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. Lincoln's heart, and his friends have intimated time and again with a peculiar insolence that in a war with England the south would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? Reason as to the effects it should be courted by Mr. Lincoln, one would suppose.

Evidently this threat through his Minister—for it bears a threatening air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress the universal sympathy with the South, and to influence her Majesty's government; for a few days after this menace was received in London he practically revoked the emancipation proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before, and, instead of abolishing slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the country to do it in and to pay us for it too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

This is certainly a bid for the south to come back, and it bears very little resemblance to that submission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. The south by his tactics is almost the sole arbiter of its own destiny. Every day he is able to gain time, the time of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plan put in for another "year of victories for Jeffy's days." This plan is sought to be enforced on a ruin which I am informed is now current in London and to the effect that Southern traitors are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This rumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a Yankee trick, if it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the federal administration from the fear of its great bugbear, foreign intervention, and might do the republican party "a world of good."

Not only has no such overture been made, but *there is no probability that such a one will ever come.* Our cause has been consecrated by the best blood in the land, for it great sacrifices have been made; its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has become dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women and children glory in it; and, after the proofs that the world has had of northern manhood, it is likely that such men will be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination! *Simply, a peace from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible.*

I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the sentiments and feelings of my fellow countrymen, and so far from losing faith in our cause or entertaining any doubts as to its success, we were never more decided nor in better heart.

Besides our own self-reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr. Lincoln for the first time recognizes the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find "no line, straight or crooked," which will suit him for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no country so abounds in well established lines of this sort, for each state has its own. Moreover financial ruin is staring his people in the face. The signs of the speedy coming among them are unmistakeable. He dares not enforce a draft upon his militia nor the Tax bill upon his people. They will neither give him his full contingent in men or in money. The dawn of returning reason is visible in his recent elections; his administration is vacillating; it is trying not to shape a new policy so to satisfy each of two opposing factions. His people are beginning to tire of him and his war, and to confess that nothing but grief can come of it to them. On the other hand, we have but to stand fast, think of our dead and be true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.

As soon as the Northern press is emancipated, and the tongues of the friends of free government there are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. In the meantime we are fighting *not against a constitutional government, for that has been overturned, but against one, with Mr. Lincoln at the head of it.*

I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half starved and worse than soldiers of the south. *There is no lack of food among us. As for arms, we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we receive,* and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that the Custom House receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of the last ten, and this revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October and November I cannot say, for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile and the ports of Texas. Besides this, large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake, into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as in the beginning, and far more united. Respectfully, &c., M. F. MAURY.

No. 1 ALEXANDRA STREET, PICCADILLY, Dec. 22, 1862.

The War in Mexico.

GENERAL PRIM'S ORDERS AND SPEECH.

In the French Senate, on the 20th December, General Prim stated that he did not require orders to advance to the city of Mexico, and that if he had received such orders he should have gone. He enlarged the character of Juarez and repelled the accusation that he was the cause of the rupture with the French representatives.

Senor Monte, in reply, expressed his belief that the French would attack their object in Mexico, and thought that Juarez would do better to withdraw and avoid a war.

In the Senate, on the 22d ult., Gen. Concha strongly opposed the policy of Gen. Prim, but stated that he was friendly to the ministry upon other questions. He considered that Spanish policy rendered the expedition to Mexico inevitable, for war against Juarez was justified by his manifestations and reactions. He approved the warlike intimations of Marshal Serrano, of which Gen. Gasset was the bearer. Upon other points General Concha agreed with the course that had been pursued, although he considered that the plenipotentiaries had complicated important questions. He regretted that Gen. Prim had not chastised Zaragoza, after his insolent letter, by routing the Mexicans at Chiquibate. *Gen. Concha approved the project of converting Mexico into a monarchy, but opposed the choice of a Spanish Prince for the throne, as civil war would be the result.* (Great sensation.)

The Championship of England.

LETTER FROM JEM MACE ON THE NEXT FIGHT.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 19, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

It having been intimated to me that some gentlemen had staked money on my behalf, but without my authority, in answer to a challenge purporting to emanate from Joe Goss, for him to fight me at ten stone ten pound, I wish to inform Goss and all the world that I will maintain my claim for the belt against all comers according to the conditions—£200 a side and a catch weight—as I still consider myself champion of England. The conditions are that a man who contends for the championship must not be confined to weight, and Goss and his friends know that full well. If he wishes for a try for the championship let him be on at once for the best without any more cavilling. If that does not suit him I will fight him £200 to £400, three months after my next champion fight be it with Goss or any other man breathing—this to be within nine months after signing articles to fight for the championship of England. If Goss means business, let him come to terms at once, or hold his peace.

JEM MACE, Champion of the World.

Mace is in error in supposing any one has staked money for him. All the money staked was the £20 he left at our office himself. Has Mace forgotten that a fortnight back we inserted, at his own request, a challenge to fight Goss for £500 a side, at ten stone ten pounds, or ten stone twelve pounds? His letter above is not compatible with this challenge. He must clearly make a match with Goss, according to his own challenge. Goss however, is quite willing to take £500 to £400. He has forgotten that he had received forfeit from Goss in the spring, when the latter was unable to go on, owing to an injury to his shoulder, and this too when no articles were signed. Tom King's backer wishes us to say that previous to King's last fight, when he won the championship, he had promised faithfully that, win or lose, he should retire from the ring; and it is King's present intention to keep that promise. In order, however, to show the great respect that Tom King was held in by all classes in the community, Messrs. C. B. and W. W. are commissioned by many gentlemen to get up a suitable testimonial to be presented to King at a convenient time and place, for his manly and straightforward conduct both in and out of the ring. Should circumstances ever arise, and King be once more tempted to throw down the gauntlet, Jem Mace may rest assured that he shall have the first chance. Just as we were going to press a gentleman called in and covered Mace's £20, to make a match for the championship for an unknown, who will meet Mace at our office next Friday, between three and four o'clock, to draw up articles for either £200 or £400 a side.

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

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 11—January 7, 1863.
30, 41, 35, 7, 21, 71, 14, 70, 54, 33, 5, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 12—January 7, 1863.
68, 46, 42, 38, 65, 72, 10, 47, 62, 23, 11, 50, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 11—January 1, 1863.
16, 1, 35, 21, 64, 58, 40, 29, 48, 37, 23, 54.
DELAWARE, CLASS 12—January 7, 1863.
10, 3, 4, 56, 17, 66, 49, 36, 78, 28, 41, 19, 33.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.

CLASS 11—January 7, 1863.
31, 52, 72, 37, 22, 41, 46, 40, 9, 70, 27, 6.
CLASS 12—January 7, 1863.
3, 24, 5, 37, 7, 13, 55, 60, 22, 66, 15, 25, 52.
For circulars, &c., address
K. FRANCE & CO., Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.

The association heretofore existing between the stockholders of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky, and Mr. K. Broadbent, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of S. Broadbent, the Lottery will be henceforth managed under the name of K. FRANCE & CO.
COVINGTON, Ky., January, 1863.

NOTICE.

The Association heretofore formed between the undersigned and the stockholders of the Library Association Company Lottery, of Kentucky, under the firm of K. Broadbent & Co., managers, is hereby dissolved, and I will now be the manager of the Library Lottery, and alone be responsible for the payment of prizes from this date.
COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 6, 1863. S. BROADBENT.

Prizes Cashed by Clarke & Co., No. 73 Nassau street, up stairs, room No. 1. Information given.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Banker, 11 Wall street, Room No. 1, New York.

Vicksburg and the Mississippi, as illustrated by BARNARD, are drawing crowds to the Gallery of Art, 562 Broadway, every evening at 7½, Saturdays and Wednesdays at 3 P. M.

Cartes de Visite $1.50 per dozen. Photographs in every style and size at reduced prices. E. BALOCH, 585 Broadway.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—At Paret's, 625 Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Album Photographs—Finest Styles of the Art, $2 per dozen, at HOLMES' Park Gallery, No. 263 Broadway.

Bachelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Shampooing Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 10 Bond street.

Trusses—Marsh & Co.—Radical Cure Trusses Office still at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No connection with any other office of the same name. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye applied by skilled artists.

Dr. Lazenby's Treatment of Old Ulcers, impurities of the blood, nervous debility, &c., is infallible. Office, 64 Broadway, up stairs. Attendance 9 to 6 daily.

Asthma.—A Distinguished Barrister at law writes from Australia, Nov. as follows:—"When I commenced taking Jones' Wistarian remedy for Asthma I had been troubled with it for nearly twenty years, so much so that I almost despaired of relief. My health had greatly suffered from the constant fatigue, and my strength began to improve. I have continued to apply it to myself and have comparatively no asthma. I feel sure that one bottle more of the remedy will effect a cure, and that it will never entirely leave me." The medicine referred to above is prepared by Messrs. JONES & BURNETT & CO., Tremont street, Boston, and is for sale by druggists generally.

For Coughs and Colds, Take "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Public speakers and singers use them for the voice.

Dr. Levett's Dentifrice and Lotion. After twenty years' test in his extensive dental practice, is sighted to preservation of teeth. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and at his residence, 12 Waverley place.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

Money is in better supply, and most of the brokers can borrow at 5 per cent. The advices from Washington respecting financial affairs, and the more encouraging news from the seat of war in the West, render capitalists more free with their means. Debt certificates have advanced to 97¼.

Gold advanced this morning to 134¼, sold in the afternoon at 135¼, and closed that bid. Exchange was rather inactive to-day; the brokers quote 148¾ a 148¾ for bankers' sterling. Demand notes advanced to-day to 131¾, closing that bid. The amount of these notes still outstanding is from ten to eleven million dollars, of which some six millions, it is estimated, will be paid into the Custom House this month. The receipts for customs yesterday at this port alone amounted to $305,000, and to-day to $110,000. At this rate it is evident that these notes will not within a fraction of gold in the course of a few days. A number of merchants are buying them and laying them up to pay duties hereafter. Should the forthcoming issue of paper cause gold to advance, parties who have anticipated their future wants by purchases of demands will find that they have effected a considerable saving.

The stock market continues active, though with some irregularity in the movement. The principal advance to-day was in Prairie du Chien, which jumped up to 47 at the one P. M. session of the public board, and closed in the afternoon at — bid. It sold at 39 day before yesterday. The managers know of no cause for this advance, which must be wholly ascribed to speculation. Hudson River also rose ¾ per cent, seemingly on the December traffic. The Eries were lower. Erie old declined ¾ per cent. It is understood that the leading operator in this stock is selling out, whether in consequence of developments not known to the public, or other causes, is not known. The circumstance led to some uneasiness among holders of the stock, notwithstanding the notorious prosperity of the company. Central rose ¼ per cent, without much activity, as the Western shares there was no change of moment. Southern old, Kansas old, Michigan Central, Galena, Rock Island and Toledo were all steady at the morning board of the old Stock Exchange, and likewise at the public board at one P. M. Cleveland and Pittsburg took another upward start, and sold at 59¾ at the public board. Pacific Mail remains steady. The inquiry for bonds continues active. We have to report an advance of ¼ in Northern securities, ⅛ in the second mortgages, and ¼ in Pittsburg and Fort Wayne thirds. Missouris advanced again to 64¼ a 65 on the proposed Congressional aid to the State. Speculators feel satisfied that at least a part of the money granted to the State will be used to pay arrears of interest. Government stocks were steady. At the second board (closed) the market was irregular, but active. Cleveland and Pittsburg rose to 61, and some of the Western shares were rather better, while Erie declined ¾. The business done was large. At the four P. M. session of the public board, the news of the probable introduction of a financial measure into Congress had reached the ears of operators, and the scene of wild speculation which took place has seldom been equalled in Wall street. The advance since the public board at one P. M. was equal to ¾ on gold, ⅞ on demand notes, ⅝ in Pacific Mail, 1 in Central, ⅝ in Erie old, ⅜ in Erie preferred, 2 in Hudson, 1 in Harlem, 2 in Reading, 1½ in Michigan Central, ¼ in Southern old, ⅜ in guaranteed, ⅞ in Illinois, 5⅝ in Cleveland and Pittsburg, ⅝ in Galena, 1 in Rock Island and ⅝ in Toledo. The market up to half past five was quite rampant, the following being about the quotations:—

U S 6's, reg, '81	97¾ a 98	Hudson River	87¼ a 87¾
U S 6's, cou, '81	98 a 98¼	Harlem	29¾ a 29¾
U S 5's, cou '74	89¾ a 89¾	Harlem pref	a 59
7.30 Treas n	102¾ a 102¾	Reading	8 a 8¼
U S 6's, 1 yr cer	97¾ a 97¾	Michigan Cen	92¾ a 93
Us demand n	131¾ a 131¾	Mich So & N In	46¾ a 47
Tennessee 6's	62¾ a 62¾	Mich S & N In scrip	a 83¾
Virginia 6's	62 a 62¼	Mich S & Niagara	83 a 83¾
N. Carolina 6's	69¼ a 70	Illinois Cen	85¾ a 86¼
Missouri 6's	65¾ a 66	Cleve & Pitts	64¾ a 64¾
American gold	135¾ a 135¾	Galena & Chi	84¾ a 85¾
Pacific Mail	135¾ a 135	Cleve & Tol	79¾ a 79¾
N Y Central	109¼ a 109¾	Chic Rk Isl	85 a 85
Erie	67¾ a 68	Chi, Bur & Qy	99 a 100
Erie pref	98¾ a 99	Mil & Pr du Ch	46¾ a 47

The confirmation of the sale of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad has been postponed till the 25th February, in order that a fresh sale of the lands may be attempted, some parties claiming that they will not sell for enough to pay the back coupons on the bonds. The land grants are selling at 50 for the low and 30 for the high numbers.

We have seen a telegram from Washington stating, on the authority of a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the committee has agreed upon a bill authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 more currency, and $500,000,000 more twenty year bonds. Mr. Chase is said to be preparing a letter to the committee. No doubt is entertained of the passage of the committee's bill, and the effect upon gold and demand notes will probably be marked.

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

Receipts	$5,293,100 11
Payments	119,000 00
For customs	1,811,502 66
Balance	12,835,825 06

Stock Exchange.

$7,300 U S 6's, '81, reg	98¾	150 Hudson River	87¼
4000 U S 6's, '81, reg	98¾	300 do	87¼
6500 U S 6's, '74, cou	99	100 do	87¼
16000 U S 7 3-10 p cen	102¾	200 do	87¼
500 do	102¾	100 do	87¾
11000 U S 5's, 1 y cer	96¾	300 Erie RR pref	98¾
5000 do	96¾	100 do	98¾
15000 U S cert notes	130¾	10 do	98¾
5000 N York, 5's '74	100	400 do	99¾
1000 Illinois 6's bds	103¾	100 do	99¾
6000 Tennessee 6's	60	400 Hudson Riv RR	87
5000 do	60	200 do	87
4000 do	60¼	18 do	87¼
12000 do	60¼	500 do	86¾
5000 do	60¼	100 do	86¾
50000 Missouri 6's	64	100 do	85
1000 do	64¼	600 do	85¼
61000 do	64¼	100 do	15
5000 do	64	100 do	86¾
20000 do	64¼	600 Harlem RR	29¾
2000 Illinois 6's	107¾	100 Reading RR	81
10000 California 7's	118	200 do	82¾
1000 Mich So & Ind 6	106	400 do	82¾
5000 do	106¼	200 do	81¾
5000 do	106	100 Mich Cen RR	93
4000 Ill & Ind 7 dist m	102¾	50 do	93¾
8000 La C & Mil 6 gt	52	50 do	93
5000 A T & T 2d m	85¾	100 Mich S & N In	47
10000 Chic & NW sub	60	1350 do	47
15000 do	60¼	25 do	46¾
10000 Chic & NW 2dm	51¾	100 do	46¾
8000 Tol & Wab 2dm	87¾	100 M S & N Ind	47
2000 Tol & Wab 1dm	104¾	100 do	47¾
5000 Clev & Pitts 4thm	74¾	10 do	47¾
4000 American gold	134¾	100 do	47¾
2000 do	135	100 do	47¾
22000 do	135	200 Clev & Pitts RR	64
6000 do	134¾	500 do	64
12000 do	134	200 do	64¼
6000 do	134¼	1000 do	63¾
10000 do	134¼	200 do	58
12000 do	134¼	1000 do	63¾
25000 do	134¼	200 Gal & Chi RR	84
5000 do	134¼	50 do	84
5 shs Bank Com	94	50 do	84
26 shs do	87	50 do	83¾
10 Bloomingdale Bank	100	50 do	83¾
10 Bloomingdale Bank	100	200 Clev & Tol RR	78¾
40 Mechanics' Bank	105	100 do	78¾
400 Canton Co	18¾	300 do	78¾
21 Tol & Hud Can Co	121	100 Chi & Rock Isl RR	85¾
50 Penn Coal Co	120	100 do	85¾
115 do	120¼	100 do	85¾
200 Canada Coal pref	17	50 do	85¾
28 do	16¾	400 do	85¾
50 New Haven Gas	54¾	400 Milw & Prairie du Chien RR	44
100 do	54¾	500 do	45
200 Chi, Bur & Qu RR	94	100 do	44
100 do	99	500 do	45¾
400 Pacific Mail ss Co	137¾	2000 do	45
100 do	136 13-16	5 M & Pri du Chien pref	86¾
50 do	137¾	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	49
50 do	137 13-16	200 do	39¾
50 do	137¾	13 Ill, Ft Wayne RR	59¾
100 do	137 13-16	100 do	60
140 N Y Cent RR	108¾	150 do	58¾
300 do	109¼	200 Alt & T Haute RR	30¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 6's, '81, reg	98	50 shs Hud River RR	86¾
10000 U S 6's, '81, cou	98	200 Harlem RR	28¾
2000 U S 5's, '74, reg	90	50 do	28¾
4000 U S 5's, '74, cou	89¾	200 do	28¾
70000 U S 6's, 1 year	97¾	100 do	28¾
5000 Tenn 6's, new	61¾	600 Harlem RR pref	57¾
15000 Tenn 6's, '90	61¾	200 Reading RR	81
6000 Missouri 6's	66	200 do	81
500 California 7's	116¾	200 Michigan Cen RR	92
12000 Erie 6th mtg bd	101¾	18 do	92¾
8000 Chicago N W sinking	67	250 do	92¾
4000 Chicago N W sinking	67¼	275 Galena & Chi RR	84
1000 Pitts Ft W & Chi m	110	100 do	84
1000 Pitts Ft W & Chi m	99	250 Michigan Southern RR	56¾
5000 Mich S & N In 2d	107¾	100 do	46¾
7000 Pac N Y Mail m	100	500 do	46¾
4000 Hudson River bds	90	100 do	46¾
10000 Chic & NW sub	60	500 Tol Cin RR scrip	85¾
10000 Tol, Wab 1st m	106	1000 Clev & Pitts RR	90
6000 Tol & Wab 2d m	88¾	100 do	89
10000 Ill & Ind 7 dmpred	85	1000 do	90¾
11000 do	85¾	1100 do	91
8000 Clev & Tol sg fd	105¾	200 Clev & Tol RR	78¾
4000 American gold	134¾	1000 do	79
2000 do	135	100 do	79¾
22000 do	135	200 Clev & Pitts RR	64
25000 do	135	100 do	64¼
6 shs Bank Com	94	200 do	64¼
400 Canada Coal pref	16¾	50 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	99¾
100 do	17	50 do	99¾
150 Tol & M R Co 2d	107¾	50 do	99¾
700 do	107¾	100 do	99
50 do	106¾	200 Alton & T Haute pref	35
100 do	107¾	100 do	35¾
50 do	107	100 Alton & T Haute RR	31¾
100 N Y Cent RR	109¼	500 Pitts, Ft W & Chi RR	69
300 do	109¾	100 do	69
200 Erie RR	67¾	107 Del, Lack & West RR	130
100 do	67	40 Illinois Central RR	41
200 Erie RR pref	98¾	1200 Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien RR	47
100 do	98¾	50 do	47¾
200 do	99	400 do	46
200 Hudson River RR	86¾	200 do	46¾
100 do	86¾	100 do	47
50 do	86¾	100 do	46¾
50 do	86¾	50 Milw & Mon 2d pref	67

Sales at the Third Board.

$100 U S 6's, '81, reg	101¾	400 shs N Y Cen RR	109¾
4000 U S 6's, 1 year	97	100 do	109¾
12000 Mil & Miss 1st m	102	1000 Erie RR	67¾
10000 Missouri 6's	64¾	400 do	67¾
2000 do	64¾	900 do	67¾
1000 American gold	134¾	1000 do	67¾
6000 do	134¾	200 do	67¾
10000 Cumb Coal Co	11	500 do	67¾
50 do	15¾	200 Erie preferred	98¾
100 N Y Cen RR	109¾	500 do	99
200 N Y Cen RR	109¾	100 Hud Riv RR	87
100 do	109¾	100 do	87¾
100 Erie RR	67¾	100 do	67¾
200 do	67¾	100 do	67¾
100 Erie RR pref	98¾	100 do	67¾
100 do	98¾	100 Harlem RR	29
100 do	98¾	100 Reading RR	81
100 do	98¾	100 do	82¾
100 do	98¾	100 Mich Cen RR	92
100 do	98¾	100 do	92¾
100 Clev & Pitts RR	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do	64	100 do	92¾
100 do