IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Speech of Jeff. Davis to the Mississippi Legislature.

The War of Greater Magnitude Than Anticipated.

The Real Points of Attack at Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

From the Northwest He Looks for the First Gleams of Peace.

What Jeff. Davis Says of the Northerners.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON'S SPEECH, &c., &c., &c.

Speech of Davis to the Legislature of Mississippi.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 5.]

On the 26th day of December President Davis delivered an address before the Legislature of Mississippi, a sketch of which we find in the Jackson *Mississippian*. We select the most important portions:—

After a complimentary allusion to Mississippi and her soldiers, the President spoke of his love for the old Union. He alluded to it, however, as a matter of regret that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a government which was rotten to its very core. *He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war, though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon.* He had predicted war, not because our right to secede was not an undoubted one, and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern upon the consent of the governed; but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country. The present war, waged against the rights of a free people, was unjust, *and the fruit of the evil passions of the North.* In the progress of the war those evil passions have been brought out and developed; and so far from re-uniting with such a people—a people *whose ancestors Cromwell had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland—a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they went—who persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians, and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions—who burnt witches and did a thousand other things calculated to make them forever infamous.* The President was emphatic in his declaration that under *no circumstances would he consent to reunion.* He drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the ravages of the enemy; and while tears flowed for those who suffered, yet all these would be endured cheerfully before our manhood and our liberties would be surrendered.

THE WAR UPON NORTHERN SOIL.

He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded, not from a want of inclination, but of power. We were not an old established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be improvised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own confederacy. We were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knows that we had been an agricultural people, and that our facilities for manufacturing materials of war were extremely limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the meat casual observer, *we had now an army larger than ever before*—our arms and munitions of war were increased in number and improved in quality, and we are in a better condition to-day than we were twelve months ago.

The conscription and exemption laws were then touched upon, and the necessity of the one and the intention of the other explained. He thought there might properly be a revision of the latter, and trusted there would be no conflict between Confederate and State laws on the subject of the military.

INDIGENT FAMILIES—RESERVED CORPS.

The President expressed his gratification at the message of Governor Pettus, and cordially endorsed his views in reference to making provision for indigent families and the enrolment of exempts, who could be ready upon an emergency to go forth and occupy the trenches, while the disciplined and active soldiery could take the field. The calls for such service could be for thirty, sixty or ninety days; and when the emergency had passed they could return to their pursuits. Raw soldiers, the President contended, could do efficient service in the trenches, and the adoption of such a policy would strengthen our means of defence quite materially. In his allusion to the vast numbers of the North, the President said that upon *any fair field we were willing to fight them two to one; we have often whipped them three to one; at Antietam Gen Lee whipped them four to one. But this might not be the case always.* As the enemy progressed in discipline, they approached nearer to our own troops in efficiency. Hence the necessity of providing something like a corresponding force to that which the enemy are bringing against us.

STRAGGLERS.

The President denounced, in terms of scathing but dignified rebuke, the habit of straggling from the army. He invoked public opinion to frown it down, and called upon the women to drive the stragglers backto duty.

FILL UP THE RANKS.

He urged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of our regiments. Those veterans who had gone through many hard fought battles looked for their kindred at home to supply the places which had been made vacant by the deaths of their comrades. A brigade which mustered only twelve hundred men would have to bleed as much as if it had its full quota of four thousand. Their ranks must be filled; humanity demands it. *It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interest,* fly to the rescue of these heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth.

THE REAL DANGER.

The President remarked that when he arrived here he thought the enemy were pressing down upon us from the northern borders of our State; but when he went to Grenada he there learned that nothing could be seen of them but their backs. They were going back, perhaps with the intention of reinforcing the heavy column that was now being thrown down the Mississippi river. *The real points of attack were at Vicksburg and Port Hudson;* and to all who desired to lend a helping hand to the country in her present exigency he would say, *"Go to Port Hudson and Vicksburg without delay."*

RECENCY OF HARMONY—PERMANENT MILITARY SYSTEM.

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious action between the several States and the Government at Richmond, and urged upon legislators of both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system; for even after the present war was ended we might expect trouble from our enemies unless our military establishment was of such a character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us. *The true theory was to adopt a military system which would be permanent and operative in times of peace.*

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. *The question is, will you be free or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tyrannical and hated people on earth?* This was the real question to be decided. Everything else was as dust in the balance. A people who had demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government, who have destroyed their own liberties in the vain effort to deprive us of ours, seek to be our masters, and inflict upon us such galling chains as have no parallel in the annals of tyranny. *Mississippi is the object of their peculiar hatred;* upon her is to be visited their refined vengeance. But our cause is just, and vengeance belongs to the Lord. We will resist the power of the enemy. Discard all other considerations but the public defence, and victory will again be ours.

ASPERSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the administration, which he could not disprove, because such disproval would give the enemy a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from him. That he had committed some errors he did not doubt, though they were never the result of improper motives. For a vindication of himself from the aspersions of some of his fellow citizens, he confidently awaited the time when the cause wouldnot suffer from such vindication. He, however, explained the great necessity of public confidence in the officers of the government, and pointed to that great and good man, General Albert Sydney Johnston, as a shining example of the ill effects of withholding that deserved confidence which the public welfare require.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought, however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be protracted. He it long or short, however, we could not be the first to cry "hold, enough."

VICKSBURG.

The President paid a deserving tribute to Vicksburg. That noble little city had withstood the shock of the combined fleets of the enemy after the great cities of New Orleans and Memphis had succumbed to their supposed invincibility. *The heroic women of Vicksburg had cried out, give the enemy the soil if it cannot be defended, but let him have nothing else.* The Governor left his chair and repaired to the scene of danger, and refused to listen to any advice except of defiance to the concentrated power of the enemy. We are better prepared at Vicksburg now than then. Our defences are greatly improved and strengthened; our armaments are much improved; we have better armies, and that gallant soldier, Gen. Johnston, is pouring in reinforcements. He comes to Mississippi to protect and defend her. (Immense applause.)

RECOGNITION—FOREIGN NATIONS.

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come, and his advice was: "Put not your faith in princes, nor rest your hopes upon foreign nations." It seemed that England still refused to take any steps towards either recognition or mediation. *France had made a move that looked friendly to us, and when she extended the hand of friendship we would be ready to grasp it.*

NO RETROGRADATION.

The President took a brief retrospective view of the movements of our armies since the fall of New Orleans—an event as unexpected to him as it was to us—and showed that we had not retrograded, but had gathered largely in strength. Armies are not made up in numbers only. We have now an army that we can safely rely on. We have stripped gunboats of their terrors. We have improved in all those things which go to make us invincible. Our prospects are much better than they were twelve months ago.

TWO OBJECTS OF THE ENEMY.

There are two grand objects of the enemy:—1st. to get possession of the river, and thus cut our confederacy in two, and secondly, to seize the Confederate capital, and hold it up to foreign nations as an evidence that the confederacy does not exist. The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley. He considered its defence a necessity not only to the people here, but to the confederacy itself. *Vicksburg and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose.* Vicksburg, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand, if the people were true to themselves. *This done, the Northwest would grow restive and cease to support a war ruinous to them and beneficial only to New England contractors. From the Northwest he looked for the first gleams of peace.*

CHEERED BY HIS VISIT.

Although his duties required his presence elsewhere, yet, when he heard of the sufferings of his own State, and her danger of subjugation by a vandal foe, *his feelings dragged him to her soil.* He goes back with a lighter heart. He finds none of that depression which was reported. At Grenada he found the army sorry that the enemy had gone back. At Vicksburg they were ready and eager for the fray. Depression existed only among that class of men who were constitutional grumblers and fault-finders. He goes back cheered, but still anxious, for his heart is here. His attachment to the State has risen since the war began, and he can see dangers, though he believes the greatest have passed.

THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

On the other side of the river our prospects are brighter than ever before, and ere long he hoped that he would be enabled to proclaim Missouri free. Kentucky, too, was an object of solicitude to him, and he spoke of her gallant people in the kindest and most commendable terms.

OUR CAUSE IN THE ASCENDANT.

The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war began. Our armies were superior in number, and improved in quality and appointments. Our manufactories had made rapid progress; *Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the army upon her soil.* Our people had learned to economise. They wore homespun. He felt like taking off his hat to a woman dressed in homespun. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of Heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invader. In God and the valor of our troops he trusted.

A SPEECH FROM JO. JOHNSTON.

After the cheering had subsided Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was vociferously called for. The scar-worn hero looked a little nervous, while the house rang with loud, swelling and prolonged applause. He rose and said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting. I promise you, however, that hereafter I shall be watchful, energetic and indefatigable in your defence.

This speech was greeted with tremendous, uproarious and prolonged plaudits. Evidently Gen. Johnston possesses the unbounded confidence and esteem of Mississippians.

Destructive Fire at Camden, Miss.

The town of Camden, Miss., was recently the scene of a devastating fire. Almost the entire town was consumed, embracing, among other buildings, the storehouses of Walker, Purviance & Evans—the whole number destroyed being twelve buildings in the central part of town.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1863.

The President announced Messrs. Folger, Murphy and Angel as a special committee to investigate the alleged frauds of engrossing the Militia bill of last year.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To amend the charter of the United States Trust Company.

By Mr. COOK—To appropriate the canal revenues; also making an appropriation from the sinking fund to purchase specie for the payment of the interest on the canal stock debt of the State.

Also the Annual Canal Appropriation bills.

A resolution was adopted fixing the executive sessions on Wednesdays.

On motion of Mr. BEADLEY, the standing Committee on Cities and Villages was increased from five to seven.

The PRESIDENT appointed Senator Pruyn on the Judiciary Committee, in place of Senator Willard, deceased.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill to confirm the official acts of Governor Morgan in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1863.

The Assembly has been balloting all day for a Speaker.

The twenty-first ballot was reached with the following result:—

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Mr. FLETCHER moved the strict enforcement of the rule excluding outsiders from the floor.

Mr. FERAN, of Richmond, moved, in order to save trouble, that the clerk record sixty-three democratic votes for Mr. Dean each time, and only call the other members until a choice was effected.

Motion laid over.

At two o'clock the twenty sixth ballot was reached, with the same result, sixty-three votes being given for Mr. Dean and sixty-three for Mr. Sherwood.

The Assembly then adjourned until eleven o'clock tomorrow.

Coroners' Inquests.

PROBABLY FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an ante-mortem examination yesterday in the case of John Connolly, of 272 Mott street, who was reported to be in a dangerous condition from the effects of a beating received on New Year's Day at the hands of Edward Jones. The parties met in a drinking saloon in Thirty-sixth street, near First avenue, it appears, where an altercation ensued, in the course of which Jones picked up a piece of iron and felled Connolly to the floor. The assailant was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the wounded man's injuries, which, in the opinion of Dr. Bouton, are quite serious, and may terminate fatally at any moment.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—William Leahy, a native of Ireland, aged forty-eight years, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of hydrophobia. Deceased was bitten by a dog at No. 61 East Broadway several months ago, but not thinking that the animal was mad he paid no attention to the circumstance. On the 7th instant, however, he experienced a severe chill and sore throat, which prevented him from attending to his work. He was removed to the hospital the following day, when he was seized with convulsions, and, despite the efforts of the physicians, died the same evening. The case was undoubtedly one of hydrophobia, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

THE LATE EXPLOSION IN TENTH AVENUE.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Wellington Whipple, who was killed by the late explosion in the percussion cap manufactory, corner of Tenth avenue and Sixty-second street. The explosion, it appeared, occurred in the loft over the engine room, where there was a quantity of fulminating powder set out for drying. The jury came to the conclusion that the jarring of the building, created by the working of the engine, caused this fulminating powder to explode, and, in rendering a verdict, recommended that a more substantial building should be erected in future.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE ERICSSON.—John P. Hunt, assistant engineer on board the steamship Ericsson, died yesterday at his residence, No. 25 Columbia street, from the effects of injuries received on board the above vessel off Ship Island, on the 27th ultimo. Deceased, it appeared, was descending the hatchway, when he slipped and sustained such a severe rupture of the abdomen that he died yesterday in consequence. Hunt was a native of Connecticut, and was forty-two years of age. Coroner Collin held an inquest.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Michael Daiglemeyer, a native of Germany, aged 38 years, committed suicide at his residence, 151 West Thirty-ninth street, on Wednesday night, by shooting himself in the head with a double barreled gun. Deceased was a very intemperate man, and was labering under an attack of delirium tremens when he committed the rash act. Coroner Ranney held an inquest.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Cornelia Kigler, aged 74 years, was burned to death at her residence, 113 East Twenty-ninth street, on Wednesday night, by her clothes catching fire at the grate. Deceased was suffering from paralysis at the time of the accident and was unable to raise any alarm. When discovered deceased was found to be burned to a crisp.

The Navy.

STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR HARTFORD.—The following is a corrected list of the officers of the flagship Hartford, at New Orleans:—

Rear Admiral—David G. Farragut.
Captain—James S. Palmer.
Fleet Surgeon—Jonathan M. Foltz.
Lieutenant Commander—L. A. Kimberly.
Captain of Marines—John L. Broome.
Surgeon—William M. King.
Paymaster—William T. Meredith.
Lieutenants—John C. Watson, H. B. Tyson.
First Lieutenant Marines—John H. Bigbee.
Assistant Surgeon—Joseph Hugg.
Rear Admiral's Secretary—F. C. Gabaudan.
Acting Masters—Thomas L. Peterson, Ezra S. Goodain.
Engineers—Chief, Jas. B. Kimball. Second Assistants, Edward R. Latch, Fletcher A. Wilson. Third Assistants, Chas. M. Burchard, Albert K. Fulton, Isaac De Graf, H. L. Pilkington, James S. Speight.
Midshipmen—John H. Reed, Henry J. Blake, Charles D. Jones.
Rear Admiral's Clerk—Loyall Farragut.
Paymaster's Clerk—George R. Jones.
Sailmaker—John A. Holbrook.
Boatswain—James Walker.
Carpenter—Oliver S. Stimson.
Gunner—John L. Staples.
Master's Mates—J. B. Trott, H. B. Judson, Henry Weston, Jr.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Bill Reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

Nine Hundred Millions in Twenty Year Bonds.

Three Hundred Millions in Three Year Treasury Notes.

Three Hundred Millions in Legal Tender Notes.

FIFTY MILLIONS IN FRACTIONAL BILLS.

State Bank Circulation to Be Taxed.

MR. STEVENS' SUBSTITUTE, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

The Finance bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means is as follows:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding nine hundred million dollars, and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time, upon the best terms he can obtain, not less than par for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the interest bearing Treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all the bonds and interest bearing Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority; provided that there shall be issued and outstanding of bonds, interest bearing notes and United States notes, at any time, under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred millions dollars, except an additional amount equal to any amount of the seven and three-tenths bonds so called, heretofore issued, which may be redeemed and funded in such bonds as are authorized under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue on the credit of the United States three hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin at the rate of one cent and a half per day on each one hundred dollars, being five dollars forty-seven and a half per centum per annum, payable to bearer, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after three years at the Treasury, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient not less than ten dollars each; and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States, except for duties on imports; and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum, whether before or after maturity, not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the depositaries which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit for the amount of principal and any accumulated interest thereon, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereon issue to the holder an equal amount in bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually in coin, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years; and such United States notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury at their par value in the payment of the lawful creditors of the United States who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment for any bonds that may hereafter be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow in any such negotiations and pay in coin any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of United States interest bearing notes herein authorized equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the United States interest bearing notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each six months from the date thereof, and the following words:—"The within note is a legal tender in payment of internal duties, and all debts and demands due the United States, except duties on imports, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing six per cent interest, payable in coin semi-annually."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of three hundred millions dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and any holder of said United States notes of United States notes heretofore issued, depositing any sum, not less than fifty dollars, with the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers or depositaries of the United States, shall receive duplicate certificates, one of which shall entitle the holder to an equal amount of the six per cent bonds, coupon or registered; and any of the said notes when returned to the Treasury may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts, in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving and preparation thereof in the Treasury Department building, and all such notes issued shall be received in payment of postage and revenue stamps, and of any dues to the United States less than five dollars, except customs, and shall be exchangeable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or any assistant treasurer or depositary for United States notes, of an equivalent amount; provided that the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps, issued as currency, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer or designated depositary, in sums not less than twenty dollars each, and corresponding with the denominations of the government notes not bearing interest. The coin deposited for or representing such receipts shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said receipts on demand, and for no other purpose whatever, and such receipts representing coin held in the Treasury for payment of interest on the public debt may be issued in payment of such interest, and such receipts shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports in coin.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States notes, and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shallbe made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer, by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register, by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved on the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to, and pay, a duty of one per centum semi-annually, from and after April 1, 1863, upon any circulation of notes or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named, that is to say, banks, associations, corporations or individuals having a capital of not over $100,000, 90 per centum thereof; over $100,000, and not over $200,000, 80 per centum thereof; over $200,000, and not over $300,000, 70 per centum thereof; over $300,000, and not over $500,000, 60 per centum thereof; over $500,000, and not over $1,000,000, 50 per centum thereof; over $1,000,000, and not over $1,500,000, 40 per centum thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, 30 per centum thereof; over $2,000,000, 25 per centum thereof, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed, as aforesaid, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue from time to time as aforesaid, during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation, or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue and are not accounted for. And for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $500; and such bank, association, corporation, or individual shall, upon rendering the list or returns as aforesaid, pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $500; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when such list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to supply the government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues," approved August 6, 1846, be, and the same is, hereby so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States upon depositing, by said banks, with the Treasurer an amount of United States bonds or interest-bearing Treasury notes equal to such deposits respectively, as security for the payment thereof; and, from time to time, the Secretary of the Treasury may use such deposits by draft or check to pay any of the creditors of the government, or for transfer to the Treasury or authorized depositories.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act, and the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

MR. STEVENS' SUBSTITUTE.

The substitute of Mr. Stevens provides for the issue of registered or coupon bonds to the amount of not exceeding nine hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, twenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable semi-annually, to be issued in such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; also for the issuing of three hundred millions of legal tender notes. The bill repeals the gold bearing clause of former acts, excepting on bonds already issued, and repeals the act authorizing the reception of legal tender notes on deposit.

City Intelligence.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Judge Brennan was in his office again yesterday, having returned from his trip to the State capital. The ante-room of his sanctum was accordingly crowded with an army of office seekers, and so great was the pressure, in fact, that Mr. Lawrence, the urbane secretary of the new Comptroller, was obliged to answer half the applications of persons who called. The only appointment announced yesterday was that of Mr. Joseph Murphy to the lucrative post of Deputy Collector of City Revenue, vice Asa Bulman, removed.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Some few more changes have taken place in the staff of clerks attached to the Street Commissioner's Department since our last list was published. In addition to those announced yesterday we may mention the following changes:—

Superintendent of Roads—John Butler, in place of John McQuade, resigned.

First Clerk Bureau of Repairs and Supplies—William Walsh, in place of M. F. Rodman, removed.

Inspector of Street Department—Michael Cummings, in place of —— Timmins, removed.

Messenger—John Jacob Russe, in place of J. Cooley, removed.

MISSING.—George E. McMullen, a native of Canada, aged about thirty-five years, near five feet eight inches in height, of slender form, with sharp features, high forehead, dark eyes, black hair, mustache and beard. He usually wore a blue overcoat, cadet pants and vest, black silk hat or glazed cap. Was last seen at the corner of Leonard and Hudson streets on Friday night, December 26, about eleven o'clock. Any information respecting him can be given to Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police, No. 413 Broome street.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS.—The New York House Painters' Protective Association met on Wednesday evening, at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, Mr. P. Keady, the President, in the chair, and admitted a number of new members, preparatory to the annual election of officers, which comes off on Monday, the 19th inst. The association is now in a flourishing condition, and likely to become a strong organization under the management of competent officers, who seem to take great interest in its welfare.

THE LATE COLONEL PLATT.—A meeting of the Atheneum Club took place on Wednesday evening, on which occasion a very interesting paper on the "Life of the late Colonel Platt" was read by Captain Bailey Myers, who was a personal friend of this gallant and accomplished soldier during his lifetime.

THE RELIEF SHIP GEORGE GRISWOLD.—At eleven o'clock this morning there will be a pleasant reception on board the ship George Griswold, which is at present being loaded with flour and other provisions for the relief of the Lancashire sufferers. The vessel will be beautifully decorated with flags, &c., and many of the members of the International Relief and Corn Exchange committees are expected to be present.

The Propeller Albany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

PROPELLER ALBANY, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29, 1862.

In your issue of the 20th you say our vessel put into Port Royal in a sinking condition. Allow me to correct the statement. We did put into Port Royal, but only for coal, which was immediately furnished us, when we at once proceeded to sea. As we have arrived at this port without accident, save to our machinery, you will greatly oblige many whose fears have been excited by your report by publishing this note. Respectfully,

G. E. KENWORTHY,
Purser Propeller Albany.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BENHAM—SKILLMAN.—On Wednesday, January 7, by the Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D., Mr. THOMAS E. BENHAM to Miss ANNA A. SKILLMAN, both of Princeton, N. J.

FIN—WHEELER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, January 7, by the Rev. M. M. Smith, SYMMOUR W. FIN, of Beaufort, S. C., to Miss MARY ELLEN, only daughter of Henry T. Wheeler, Esq.

GREEN—SEXTON.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday evening, January 4, by the Rev. J. O. Wisner, Mr. JOHN GREEN to Miss MARY, daughter of James M. Sexton, Esq.

ROGERS—ACKERLY.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, January 7, by the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, EDWARD ROGERS to SUSAN A. S. ACKERLY, daughter of Alanson Ackerly, Esq., all of Williamsburg.

SEYMOUR—PARKER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, January 7, by the Rev. Henry Blanchard, WILLIAM F. SEYMOUR, of West Cambridge, Mass., to Mrs. M. AUGUSTA PARKER, eldest daughter of Isaiah Wadleigh, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

VAN RIPER—VOORHIS.—On Tuesday evening, December 30, 1862, by the Rev. Mr. Wakely, Mr. JACOB VAN RIPER to Miss EMMA VOORHIS, all of this city. No cards issued.

Died.

BRAMSON.—On Wednesday, January 7, JOHN BRAMSON, aged 80 years, for many years a resident of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 25 Hammond street.

BRADY.—On Wednesday, January 7, after a short but severe illness, ROBT., the beloved wife of Michael Brady, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Bryan and Terence McCabill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 141 East Twenty-second street, without further invitation.

BOUTON.—On Wednesday, January 7, at Montclair, Essex county, N. J., EDWARD CLAY BOUTON, Jr., infant son of Dr. E. C. and Fanny R. Bolton, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

BANKS.—On Thursday, January 8, CARRIE, infant daughter of George and Caroline C. Banks, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from their residence, No. 48 Pike street.

CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, January 7, of croup, ELIZA TITUS, daughter of Robert W. and Christianna E. Chapman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Oriental Lodge No. 68, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday) at twelve o'clock noon, from the residence of her parents, 285 Elizabeth street. Her remains will be taken to Fort Washington for interment.

CUMMINS.—On Thursday, January 8, SARAH, the eldest daughter of James and Elizabeth Cummins.

The friends of her and the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Melrose, Westchester county, N. Y., this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, January 8, MARY ANN, the eldest daughter of Patrick and Ann Connolly, aged 13 years and 26 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 East Twenty-ninth street, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further invitation.

New Orleans papers please copy.

COLLES.—On Wednesday night, January 7, after a lingering illness, borne with fortitude and composure, CATHERINE AUGUSTA FREDERICKS, wife of Daniel Colles, daughter of Mr. Jacob Fredericks, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 229 Smith street, South Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CHESTER.—On Thursday morning, January 8, HANNAH M., wife of W. W. Chester, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the Mercer street church, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

CRAIG.—On Wednesday, January 7, MARTHA JANE, wife of John D. Craig, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 206 West Forty-fourth street.

CRADDOCK.—On Wednesday, January 7, DONNOLA, daughter of Edward and Fanny Craddock, aged 1 year, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 378 Seventh avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

CORRIGAN.—ANN CORRIGAN, daughter of Peter Mahon, of Urrabelkirk, county Monaghan, Ireland, and beloved wife of Thos. Corrigan, after a long and severe term of rheumatism, which she bore with Christian patience, in the 32d year of her age.

May she rest in peace. Amen.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Owen McMahon, and brother-in-law, Terrence Corrigan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 500 Tenth avenue, near Forty-second street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FLYNN.—On Thursday, January 8, of diptheria, MATILDA FLYNN, the beloved daughter of John and Ellen Flynn, natives of Mount Mellick, Queens county, Ireland, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 377 Second avenue.

GOLDEN.—On Wednesday, January 7, MICHAEL GOLDEN, of Eyercourt, county Galway, Ireland, aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 167 East Thirty-sixth street, this (Friday) afternoon at two o'clock.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, January 7, WILLIAM HUNT, aged 70 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence Flushing avenue, Astoria, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

HUNT.—On Monday, January 5, from injuries received on board the steamship Ericsson, JOHN P. HUNT, engineer, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Columbia street, near Broome, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARRISON.—On Wednesday, January 7, FRANCES THERESA WARD, wife of John Harrison, Jr., aged 27 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 186 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

HYDE.—On Wednesday, January 7, THOMAS HYDE, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Leonard Sill, No. 119 East Forty eighth street. His remains will be taken to Morrisania for interment.

Dubuque and Buffalo papers please copy.

JARVIS.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday morning, January 8, NELSON JARVIS, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. Passengers by the half-past nine o'clock train of the New Haven Railroad will find carriages at Norwalk to convey them to the church.

KEELING.—On Wednesday, January 7, WILLIAM KEELING, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons-in-law