# OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

## The Route from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—The Position of Puebla.

French, describing them as a set of barbarians invading the country for the purpose of robbing, pillaging and murdering the Mexicans. At first this proclamation had the desired effect. A few farmers abandoned their firesides, others set fire to their houses. As the French approached Jalapa they were surprised to find whole villages deserted, and in some places the smoking embers of burned cottages. This was the fruit of Escobar's proclamation. A month's residence at Jalapa soon satisfied the inhabitants of the city and the surrounding country as to the real character of the French expedition. Farmers returned to their ploughs, merchants to their business. At the same time the guerillas who infested the valley, which extends from the ocean to the table land of Anahuac, retreated westward and left the province of Vera Cruz, which is now comparatively free from their depredations.

The *Opinion del Jalapa*, a newspaper published in this city, acknowledges the good effects of the presence of the French, and refutes the statements set forth in Escobar's proclamation. It shows, as an instance of their falsehood, the spectacle offered by the revival of business and by the return of the feeling of security and confidence prevailing among all classes.

The strong position of Cerro Gordo, which was so gallantly defended by the Mexicans against us on the 18th of August, 1847, has been evacuated without fighting, and is now occupied by a post of French troops.

General Forey, notwithstanding his numerous occupations, finds time to organize the civil governments of the principal cities he occupies. Upon recommendation of the chief men of the city he has appointed to the government of Orizaba two men of great intelligence and probity, a prefect, a mayor, and a municipal council of ten *regidores*, selected from the ranks of the two prevailing parties—the conservatives and the liberals. By this measure General Forey has demonstrated that his purpose is not to favor one party at the expense of the other, but to be guided in his choice simply by the merit and character of the citizens of that city.

In a visit made by Monsignor Ramirez, the Bishop of Orizaba, at the head of all his clergy, to General Forey, who had previously waited upon him at his episcopal palace, the General observed that it would be well for the country and for the dignity of the Catholic religion that the clergy should abstain from interfering with politics. Monsignor Ramirez answered that it was false that they ever did. "The Catholic party," he said, "was not composed of members of the clergy, but of men of various professions, against whom we have often protested on account of their depredations, and of the cruelties they exercised against their adversaries, the liberals. The latter, having despoiled us of our property, turned us out from our bishoprics and churches, and dealt ignominiously with us. We could not do otherwise than support those who tendered their services to us, and, in some cases, gave us proofs of affection. But we have neither instigated nor encouraged this fratricidal war, and we are ready to make all required sacrifices, provided the Pope intervenes in the convention."

A great many of the oldest inhabitants are of opinion that the Mexican clergy expect to be put in possession of the property of which they have been despoiled by Juarez and his party. It is hard to tell now whether its expectations will be fulfilled or not. General Forey, very polite and condescending toward the clergy, keeps perfectly silent on that subject. However, his most intimate friends do not think he will lend his hand to the restoration of the wealth of the clergy, but that he would sooner see its immense property secularized, as it is in France, Spain and Italy.

The Catholic clergy express the greatest feeling of gratitude for the French. Monsignor Ramirez, in his address to the Commander-in-Chief, said "that the French intervention was blessed by the whole Mexican clergy, which would support it with all their might, towards the Mexican population.

I understand that General Berthier has taken possession of the castle of Perote, which he has found deserted and rifled of its guns and munitions of war. Juarez, it seems, has concentrated all his forces upon Puebla, where he intends to dispute the road to Mexico with the French.

To baffle his plan General Forey has ordered twelve thousand men, under General Douai, to occupy the heights of Amozoc, which command the city of Puebla, and another column of about the same strength to march against Mexico city itself. That column will make its junction with General Berthier at a point above Puebla, and is to co-operate with him in his attack against the capital. General Forey thinks that, once the city of Mexico in possession of the French, Puebla will surrender, and, as the first city is of easier access to an invading army than the second, he will by this movement facilitate his task and avoid the shedding of blood. He also believes that by the 15th of January the French flag will wave over the walls of the city of Mexico.

### Our Orizaba Correspondence.

ORIZABA, Dec. 23, 1862.

*Several Mexican Officers Offer Their Services to General Forey—Peaceful Policy of the General—He Does Not Design to Take Puebla by Storm—Reports Employed by Juarez to Deceive the Public—Lines of Operation Occupied by the French—Position of Their Right, Centre and Left, &c.*

An aid-de-camp attached to General Forey's staff informs me that several Mexican officers have gone to his headquarters, in order to offer him their services and to put at his disposal four or five hundred men of the Mexican cavalry, of whom they have the command. He also tells me that most of the municipal authorities in the vicinity are making demonstrations in favor of the French, and that the city of Tehuacan, above Puebla, on the southwest side of San Augustine del Palmar, has not only opened its doors to the French, but has supplied them with two hundred horsemen. Such is the confidence of General Forey in the inhabitants of that city that he has distributed among them five hundred rifles, so as to place them in a position to defend themselves against the guerillas.

The same officer asserts that the intention of General Forey is not to take possession of Mexico through violence, but to employ, in preference, mildness and persuasion. He will use force only, when he will be compelled to do so for purposes of defence rather than for attack. As he announced to the Mexicans in a first proclamation, he has not come to Mexico with a desire of glory or conquest, but rather in view of restoring order and security in that unfortunate country. In order to make his acts agree with his words he will not, it is said, storm the city of Puebla, in order to avoid the effusion of blood, but will simply leave a body of troops, strongly intrenched, in the vicinity of that city, and will proceed by small journeys into the interior of Mexico, where he hopes to see all the cities receive him without opposition, with a lively feeling of satisfaction.

The partisans of Juarez are intent upon spreading all sorts of false rumors, which I advise you to distrust. For the better furtherance of their designs they have in each locality in their possession a hand printing press, upon which they print a sort of circular, in the shape of a letter, which they smuggle through the French lines, or send by way of the Pacific to London and New York. By this means they hawk about—principally in foreign countries, which it is their interest to deceive—all sorts of false statements and rumors. They generally represent themselves as having a complete control of the whole population, which they describe as being animated by an ardent spirit of patriotism and of elevation to the cause of Juarez. On the contrary, they speak of the French as if they were dispirited, a prey to disease and the victims of guerillas. All these statements are, in the opinion of the experienced inhabitants of this country, mere inventions, intended to give to foreigners a good opinion of their party and to obtain good conditions, if, as it is more than probable, they are compelled to surrender.

As an instance of the veracity of these printed circulars, allow me to refer to one which has been brought into camp by a spy belonging to General Marquez's corps. In that circular, not so large as a sheet of common letter paper, it is said that General Berthier has been defeated by a body of Mexican cavalry eight hundred strong; that the communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz is cut off; that guerillas are swarming on that road, and amuse themselves in taking the French soldiers as they used to do horses and wild cats—with the lasso. A single glance at the map and my preceding letters will convince you of the falsity of these statements.

If you take a map, for instance, and follow the line of operations of the French army between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, you will meet on your way four strong fortified posts—La Soledad, Paso Ancho, Chiquihuite and Cordova—which all the guerillas of Mexico united could not take. If you look on the right, in the direction followed by the division under General Bazaine, whose vanguard is under command of General Berthier, there you will find Puente National, Cerro Gordo and Perote—all of which are now in possession of the French, and could sustain the siege of a regular army. At the last news General Berthier was in possession of the fortress of Perote; and this fact is sufficient to show you that he cannot have been defeated by 800 Mexican horsemen—a kind of troops not in use in the storming of strongholds. It is obvious from these quotations that the Mexicans are still now hands in the fabrication of *canards*, and that they might greatly improve by a residence of a few months in the United States.

The French are moving slowly, as I have told you, in the direction of Puebla, extending their wings right and left, in order to have none but friends in their rear. Their central position is Orizaba, from which they have advanced westward up to to Telexica, twenty-four miles from Puebla. Their extreme right is guarded by the fortress of Perote, and their extreme left by Tehuacan, whose inhabitants are quite friendly to the French. The railroad which will unite Vera Cruz to Orizaba is progressing rapidly. Three thousand natives are working at it day and night—an additional fact which proves that the communications of the French between these two places have not been interrupted.

The French are sending the guerillas they have made prisoners to the island of Marainque, a salubrious climate, in which these highway robbers will have all the necessary time to reflect upon the robberies and murders they have committed. In imitation of General Scott, who sent the Mexican prisoners he made to New Orleans, General Forey has decided to free the country of a set of men, who, had he kept them, would have been a perpetual source of trouble and embarrassment for the army he commands.

### Mexican Advices in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1863.

By the latest advices from the city of Mexico to the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, it appears that the aspect of affairs is highly encouraging.

The Mexicans have three armies in the field, the Army of the East, the Central Army, and the Army of the Interior.

The French were forty miles from Puebla, but during their delay the Mexicans have fortified themselves, so that they are confident of repulsing any attack.

Some of their forces were near Acapulco, but the General in command was determined to defend the town.

The Mexican Congress adjourned Dec. 15.

## OPERATIC AND THEATRICAL.

### Musical.

Manager Grau's second grand season will, we fear, turn out a *fiasco*. The promise was ample, the performance has been nought, and no one is to blame, as we are assured. The artists cannot sing when they have sore throats and colds; and, as their indispositions seem of long endurance, we must, perforce, resign the bright hopes created by the announcement of tempting novelties, and render up to the good people of Boston all the sweets which Manager Grau held so tantalizingly near to our enjoyment, but which cruel fate deprived us of. On the 7th of February Mr. Grau departs with his artists to the modern Athens; and the short interval between now and then would render any great display here quite out of the question. We rather envy the Bostonians the treat in store for them, and sincerely hope they may be more fortunate than ourselves, and that their operatic season may not suddenly collapse, as ours has done, through the indisposition of the mainstay of Manager Grau's company. When Signor Brignoli gets ill the season comes to a close until his recovery, just as an omnibus stops suddenly when a wheel falls off. Omnibuses, however, are liable to have new wheels put on them; but Manager Grau has no spare wheel, and when his operatic vehicle breaks down he, with Spartanlike resignation, waits for the complete restoration of his wheel. It is hard to realize that, with a host of favorite artists at his command, Mr. Grau should have met with a signal defeat in this his second season. It is to be hoped that in future campaigns he will pay more attention to the matter of reserves. Napoleon lost Waterloo for want of them. Grau should benefit by such prominent examples, and always have his reserves near at hand in case of sudden disaster. We still hope on against hope that ere his departure for Boston we may enjoy some of the novelties announced at the commencement of the season, and shall accept our half loaf, or even a slice, with a gusto corresponding to the entire enjoyment we should have experienced had Mr. Grau's season been as brilliant as was expected. It is a consolation to be aware that early in March we shall have the Marotzek troupe in our city, and that for some two months there will be a sustained operatic season. The thought must be encouraging to the *habitues* of the Academy of Music.

The third concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic took place on Saturday evening, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. The house was filled. Miss Kellogg was the only vocalist; but in the estimation of the Brooklynites she is evidently a host in herself. Her songs were received with marked applause.

On Tuesday evening (to-morrow) will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the grand promenade concert of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn. The music will be by Heimsmuller's Twenty-second regiment band and Germania orchestra.

MINSTRELS.

Bryants' continue their prosperous career. We are inclined to doubt whether such constant patronage was ever before bestowed upon any place of entertainment in the city. Every night numbers of persons are turned away from their overcrowded hall. They merit their success if only from their varied and pleasing programme. The spirit of fun sits enshrined in their midst.

Of Wood's Hall the same may be justly said. Every evening it is crowded to excess.

Buckleys' Serenaders attract a fair share of the public patronage by their operatic burlesques, dances and melodies. Their clever performances nightly fill the Stuyvesant Institute.

FOREIGN.

The London winter season is not very flourishing. All concerts have been thus far failures, and every provincial speculation, with the exception of the Titiens operatic troupe, had entailed losses upon the *impresarios*.

The managers of the rival opera houses make great preparations for the next season, which, it is expected, will be a brilliant one in consequence of the festivities of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and the return of the Queen into public life. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's, has secured, among other novelties, Miss Kellogg and the tenor Baraglia, of whom report speaks highly. Gye has engaged Obin from the Grand Opera in Paris as a substitute for Formes.

Verdi's new opera, "La Forza del Destino," will be produced in London this spring at Her Majesty's theatre. They are actually painting the new scenery for it.

The Harrison and Pyne English opera troupe are getting ready Gounod's "Faust," with Parepa and Perren. Thus far the season has been a losing one for them, and among the *on dits* is the rumor that there will be a dissolution of partnership between the worst English tenor and the best English prima donna.

The nomination of Ferrier to the important place of director of the Grand Opera in Paris is hailed as the harbinger of better times for that once brilliant institution. The present attraction is the new ballet, "The Star of Messina," which owes its success to the masterly dancing of Ferraris.

Adelina Patti pursues the even tenor of her triumphs at the Italiens. Her greatest hit has been in "The Barber of Seviglia," with Mario as Raoul. She leaves in February for Vienna, and will appear in London in May.

The Opera in Germany is not in a very flourishing state, with the exception of the tenor, Wachtel; Lucca, the handsome Berlin prima donna, and Beck, the Vienna baritone. There are at present no singers of note in Germany.

Madame Fabbri, late of New York, has appeared in Berlin, and made a miserable failure in Lucrezia Borgia. She has been recognized as a third rate singer of Hamburg, where she appeared several years ago under the name of Schmidt. Extracts from the New York German press, which her husband caused to be published, are unmercifully ridiculed.

The musical news from Italy, where the great winter or carnival season commenced December 26, is not favorable. Thus far the operas have been failures, particularly in Milan and Florence; and were it not for the admirable dancing of Pocchini and Boschetti, and the enthusiastic reception of the ballets following the operas, the *impresarios* could not have kept their theatres open. It is hoped that Borghi-Mamo will redeem the fortunes of the Scala, which would be the greatest proof of her talent, as the rest of the company are pronounced to be mediocre. The San Carlo in Naples is even in a worse plight. All singers have been hissed off the stage and the doors have to be closed. They will reopen in January, with the Titiens as the attraction.

It may not be amiss to state here that Ristori is now playing a farewell engagement in the principal towns of Italy, prior to her departure for America and her definite retirement from public life. The enthusiasm caused by her is said to be immense, as all her plays are full of political allusions, which are seized with avidity by the *parterre*. She is now in Turin, playing Giuditta and Medea. After her great scene with Holofernes in the first named piece she was called before the curtain not less than sixteen times, which is twice more than the "fourteen memorable calls" of Adelina Patti on her first night in Paris. From Turin she will go to Naples, where she will have to contend with Titiens at the Opera.

### Theatrical.

The sensation of the past week has been the appearance of Miss Kate Bateman, at Niblo's Garden, in her new play, "Leah, the Forsaken." The theatre has been crowded every evening during the week, and all the reserved seats are bought up for two days in advance. We have previously expressed our opinion of the play at some length, and can see no reason to change that opinion. The piece has, however, the merit of success, and, in accordance with our suggestions, it has been somewhat abreviated; one or two of the extremely silly carpenter scenes have been rearranged, and a soliloquy by Nathan (Mr. Wallack) is substituted for the vulgarities of the village barber (Mr. Lamb). Still, even as amended, the piece does no credit to the translator, who has made a melodramatic hash of one of Mosenthal's best dramas, and who, therefore, deserves the same fate which would await the rash youth who should "adapt" Shakspere's "Hamlet" or Knowles' "Hunchback" or Sheridan's "School for Scandal," or any other standard play, by cutting out the best scenes, rewriting the dialogue, mixing in stilts of his own, giving the concoction a new name, and offering it to an audience presumed to be unfamiliar with the original version.

As it is, the great popularity of Miss Bateman and Messrs. Wallack and Adams, the beautiful and characteristic scenery, Mr. Robert Stoepel's quaintly descriptive music, and the fine situations in the third and fourth acts, give the piece its temporary success. The introduction of the little child in the last act has also a great deal to do with it; for, however much people may dislike children off the stage, the moment a pathetic little prattler appears behind the footlights, the ladies bring out their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen applaud and see dimly. As for Miss Bateman, the star of the occasion, she has neither gained nor lost anything by her rendering of Leah. Her immense popularity is her greatest praise, and her nervous, vigorous style of acting always pleases the masses. We must say, however, that it is quite time that her able instructor—Bateman *pere*—devoted his attention to teaching her how to express tenderness, affection and love, as well as she now expresses jealousy, rage and hate. The fifth act of "Leah" is very touching; but Miss Bateman's part in that act is almost pantomimic. In the second act, where she makes verbal love to Rudolf, she is so extremely violent that she would frighten any simple, honest country Dutchman, such as Rudolf is supposed to be, out of all of his wits, if he chanced to meet her alone in the forest and became the victim of her tigress-like affection. We fear that our advice will be but lightly regarded, however, since fond fathers cannot see their daughters' faults, especially when the public overcrowds the theatre to see these daughters act. We remember that when Miss Bateman was playing "Evangeline" at the Winter Garden some time ago, the audience applauded the beautiful scene in which she lay sleeping on a bank while her lover floated past her on the river, singing a sweet German song, and that Bateman *pere* enthusiastically declared, "No father woman in the world can sleep on a bank like my daughter." Decidedly, therefore, we cannot blame him for believing that no other woman in the world can make love like Leah.

At the Winter Garden the business has been excellent, and the brilliant engagement of Mr. Couldock and the beautiful Cubas is to be continued. "The Chimney Corner" still keeps its place on the bills, but Celeste's Indian spectacle, "Naramattah," is substituted for "The French Spy." The manner in which the plays have been placed upon the stage during this engagement is greatly to the credit of Manager Jackson. The interior of Peter Probity's house in "The Chimney Corner" is pre-Raphaelite in its homely simplicity and minute, characteristic details. Now that Manager Jackson has put his foot down upon the right path, let us have no step backwards. Mr. Edwin Booth is engaged to succeed Couldock and Cubas, but will not appear, probably, for a week or two yet. Meanwhile, the entertainment is so varied and pleasing that the house should, and doubtless will, be crowded nightly.

Mrs. John Wood is drawing capitally at Laura Keene's. This evening the comic operetta, "The Pet of the Petticoats," will be revived, with Mrs. Wood in one of her best parts and several of her best songs. On Friday evening Mrs. Wood takes a benefit. Next Monday evening the famous fairy burlesque, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," will be produced in fine style. Mr. Charles Walcot has rewritten the burlesque, and will play a prominent part in it. As a makeweight for Walcot, Mrs. Wood has engaged a great Arabian giant, "by the name of" Goshan, who is a lineal descendant from Goliath, and an inch and a half taller than the opposition giant at the Old Bowery theatre. Mrs. Wood, Walcot and the giant will take the town by storm.

Mr. E. Eddy begins an engagement at the New Bowery theatre to-night, as Myles-na-Coppaleen, in Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn." Mr. Lingard will put the play on the stage in the best possible manner, and it will undoubtedly run for some time. A new burletta—"The Twenty-seventh Street Ghost"—will also be produced. The less said about that ghost the better. We consider Mr. Eddy the greatest Bowery tragedian of the day. He is to John R. Scott what Elisha was to Elijah, and has possession of the whole of the mantle of that favorite actor. Who that was present will ever forget the occasion when Scott, Parsons and several other stars of that school played together in "Julius Cæsar," at a benefit, and each did his best to obtain the most applause. The neighborhood was deafened for a month.

At the Old Bowery Mr. G. L. Fox will appear to night, for the first time, as Aminidab Sleek, in "The Serious Family." That piece died with Burton, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Fox, talented as he is, can resurrect it. "Jack and the Beanstalk," in which the Indian Giant and the champion skater appear, and "The Colleen Bawn," in which Mr. Fox plays Eily O'Connor capitally, complete the programme. This is a strong bill, and it is not a bad idea of the management to produce the burlesque on the "Colleen Bawn" at the Old Bowery while the original is running at the New. Both houses will benefit by this strategic operation.

Mr. Grover, of the Washington theatre, has leased the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and will open it this evening, with Miss Lucille Western as the star, and the drama called "East Lynne" as the attraction. "East Lynne" is another adaptation from the novel of the same name. Matilda Heron's version, called "Edith," is now creating a furor in St. Louis. Miss Western may possibly be equally successful among the puritanical Brooklynites, who once fainted at the announcement of "La Traviata."

Miss Lavinia Warren still holds her levees at Barnum's Museum, and the halls are crowded daily. "Charles the Second" is the feature in the lecture room, where virtue and morality are duly inculcated, and country deacons who would not visit a theatre see very good acting at no sacrifice of conscience, and are happy.

The Broadway menagerie has been enlarged and a ring added, in which the elephants, trained ponies and monkeys and educated mules peform three times a day. This feature is all that was necessary to make the menagerie popular with the juveniles, and the result will be detrimental to the treasuries of parents and guardians, but beneficial to the treasury of the manager.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson was at Ballarat, Australia, in October. He reports that he receives his HERALD regularly, is making money, and does not intend to return here until the war is over. He expected to start immediately for Van Dieman's Land, thence to New Zealand, and then return to Melbourne again. Health excellent and business splendid.

The Florences are doing well at McVicker's theatre, Chicago. "Orange Blossoms" and "Eily O'Connor" were on the bills last week, and the admirable burlesque "Fra Diavolo" was in preparation. There is no better burlesque actor than Florence now in this country.

Mr. Wheatley's new theatre, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, will be opened this evening. Architect, Mr. S. Button; contractor, J. Crump; painter and decorator, J. Gibson; stage constructor, C. Higbee; gas fixtures, Cornelius & Baker. The building is sixty-six feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet deep. Depth of the stage, forty feet six inches. Breadth at proscenium, thirty-three feet. Number of seats in the parquet, five hundred and ninety-six; in the dress circle, three hundred and seventy-two; in the family circle, eight hundred. There is no upper gallery.

The theatre is said to be very beautiful and convenient. The auditorium is so arranged as to bring the audience closer upon the stage than ordinary. The ornamentation and coloring of the interior are charming. The stage machinery is of an improved sort, and the dressing rooms are numerous and sufficiently large. The drop curtain is a landscape (garden scene), painted by Russell Smith.

Mr. Wheatley has introduced several novelties. The footlights, for example, are placed below the stage level, with double reflectors, and the house is lighted only by a large chandelier, magnificent with ormolu and cut glass. The seats in the family circle are very precipitously arranged. The proscenium is rather too lofty, and the velvet curtains in the stage boxes are of too dark a color. Altogether, however, the theatre is very elegant.

Professor Adrien, the magician, performs at the Palace Garden every evening this week, with new wonders fully set forth in his advertisement.

Dr. Macgowan delivers an interesting lecture on Japan at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

### Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RETIRED LONDON POLICEMAN.—On Saturday evening Samuel Linley, a native of England, fifty years of age, was admitted to the New York Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull and other injuries, received in consequence of falling down a flight of stairs in Greenwich street, near Morris. The patient sank rapidly, and died in a few hours after entering the hospital. Deceased is said to have been a London police officer, who recently arrived in this city for the transaction of some important criminal business. Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

AN EAST RIVER PILOT ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—On the 16th instant James Featherson, a pilot on one of the Thirty-fourth street ferry boats, had his leg struck with such violence by a hawser as to sever it (boot and all) from the body. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where the house surgeon, Dr. Kennedy, did all that he could to save him; but the intemperate habits of the unfortunate man operated very much against his recovery. He gradually sank, and died at a late hour on Saturday night. Coroner Ranney was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty eight years of age. He resided on the corner of Thirty third street and First avenue, and has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

### Interesting from the Colombian Confederation.

### TRIUMPH OF MOSQUERA'S ARMY.

### Treaty of Peace Between the Contending Parties.

### Four Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie on Freight,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Ariel, Captain Jones, arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 15th instant.

She brought $393,799 in gold dust, and was convoyed by the gunboat Connecticut. She experienced very heavy weather.

Annexed is the specie list:—

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| Thos. Watson & Son. | $2,450 | Wells & Fargo | $118,000 |
| Order | 4,500 | | |
| Lewis McMurry & Co | 1,000 | Total | $393,799 |
| American Ex. Bank | 30,000 | FROM ASPINWALL. | |
| Howes & Cromwell | 15,690 | Herquez & Masseras | $300 |
| Howes & Cromwell | 15,068 | Ribon & Munoz | 1,300 |
| Dewitt, Kittle & Co | 24,905 | Thompson & Hunter | 840 |
| J. T. Haywood | 8,000 | M. T. De Fumargo | 750 |
| John B. Newton & Co | 38,300 | Order | 1,000 |
| W. H. Tayler | 7,600 | Samuel L. Isaacs | 1,000 |
| Frank Baker | 48,000 | E. & H. T. Anthony | 400 |
| J. G. Parker & Son | 38,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 1,284 |
| J. Hunter & Co | 3,000 | James Hale | 774 |
| Order | 14,418 | | |
| A. McLane | 40,416 | Total | $7,658 |

### Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 15, 1863.

*Treaty for Closing the Civil War in Colombia—Session of the National Convention—Text of the Treaty, &c., &c.*

The steamer Anne arrived at this port on the 12th inst. bringing important news from the State of Cali, in this republic. A treaty of peace had been signed at Cale, in the State of Cauca, on the 29th of December, by General Gabriel Reyes, commander of the Mosquera forces in that State, and by Senors Evaristo Delgado and Jose M. Buchell, representing the conservative party of General Canal, said treaty to be ratified by the chiefs of the respective governments.

This treaty terminates the civil war that has been raging for several years in this republic, and which has cost so much precious blood and treasure, and the news will be hailed with rapturous joy throughout the whole republic. General Tomas C. de Mosquera has triumphed, and it now remains to be seen what benefits are to be derived from this long civil strife.

The National Convention is probably now in session at Rio Negro, in the State of Antioquia, and that body will no doubt decide the future policy of the government, and will make Gen. Mosquera accept their programme before they elect him President of the United States of Colombia. There will be several other candidates for the Presidency; but it will not be to the interest of the liberal party to offend Mosquera, and they will be compelled to keep him in the chair; and it certainly would be ingratitude of the worst kind to attempt to put him aside, because they owe their triumph entirely to him. Without Gen. Mosquera the liberal party could not have accomplished anything.

The State Assembly or Convention is still in session, but will adjourn in a few days. In my next I will give you some account of their labors.

Everything is quiet on the Isthmus. The Mosquera troops that have been stationed in this city since July leave Aspinwall to-day for Carthagena, the Governor not requiring their services any longer, as his militia are sufficient to keep order in the State.

The following is a translation of the treaty referred to above, and which will certainly be ratified by both Mosquera and Canal:—

TREATY OF PEACE.

We, Gabriel Reyes, P., General-in-Chief of the Army of Operation in the South, on the one part, and Evaristo Delgado and Jose Maria Buchell on the other, in meeting at the city of Cali on the 29th December, 1862, with the object of establishing, by means of a treaty, peace between the government of the United States of Colombia and the forces which Senor Leonardo Canal commands in the southern provinces of the sovereign State of Cauca, which have not yet submitted to the government, the respective credentials being seen and exchanged, have agreed to the following stipulations:—

1. The provinces occupied by the forces which Senor Leonardo Canal commands, and the same gentleman, with the said forces, recognize and submit peaceably to the government of the United States of Colombia.

2. The government accepts the submission, and in consequence covenants and confers on all individuals who confirm it the complete guarantees which all Colombians enjoy, assuring life, liberty and security of persons and property.

3. The government shall grant an amnesty to include every individual compromised in the political struggle which terminated by virtue of the present treaty, whether they figured in a public or private capacity.

4. The government shall assist those persons to whom it furnishes passports for their respective homes, with the needful for their journey, whenever they require it.

5. The government shall furnish passports for abroad to those who may solicit it.

6. The present treaty shall be ratified and exchanged within twenty four hours, and shall then begin to be effective.

7. This treaty shall be carried to the government of the United States of Colombia for its knowledge and sanction, and likewise to Senor Leonardo Canal for the same purpose.

In consequence of this announcement, hostilities between the forces of the government of Colombia and those which Senor Leonardo Canal commands shall cease; for which purpose the celebration of an arrangement for the cantonment of the forces of the one and the other part, and for their subsistence and maintenance shall be proceeded with.

In faith of which we sign two of the same tenor.

GABRIEL REYES, P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELI.

DARIO CAICEDO, Secretary.
CALI, Dec. 29, 1862.

We ratify the present treaty.

GABRIEL REYES P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELI.

CALI, Dec. 30, 1862.

CALI, December 30, 1862.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF OPERATION IN THE SOUTH:—

We have the honor to enclose to you the ratified treaty of peace which we yesterday celebrated, thus fulfilling the seventh stipulation of said treaty.

EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA REYES.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CANTONMENT AND SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMIES.

We, Gabriel Reyes P., General-in-Chief of the Army of Operation in the South, on the one part, and Evaristo Delgado and Jose Maria Buchell on the other part, in order to give effect to the seventh article of the treaty of peace celebrated on this day, have agreed to establish the following:—

1. The troops of one and the other part shall continue occupying the same territory, whose limits are fixed in the second article of the amnesty celebrated on the 18th December, 1862.

2. For their subsistence, they shall take the cattle, in conformity with what is established in the third article of the same amnesty.

In faith of which we sign two of the same tenor.

GABRIEL REYES, P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELI.

DARIO CAICEDO, Secretary to the General-in-Chief
CALI, Dec. 29, 1862.

### The Damascus for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 24, 1863.

The steamship Damascus sails from here on Wednesday next, 28th inst., for Liverpool. Telegrams for Europe can be forwarded through the agency of Geo. Stoker Esq., No. 145 Broadway, New York.

### Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA AND NASSAU—Steamship British Queen—Lord Edward Cavendish, J George, Felix Gray, Mr England, D Lane, W H Clay, N Simrock, G W Keely, Dr Thomas Shearer, Wm Place, Alexander Brigham, Capt F Burmeister, Richard Rankin, George A Clark, Mrs Myers and daughter, Mr Thornton, wife and daughter, Y Villamur, C Rivas, M Fischel, George J Mills, Mr Corbett, D Fernninger, Mr Park, Alex Wilson, J C Graham, J Atkinson, J E Woolf, J Hurley, Thos O'Bryan, E Hilton, Jos Bayley, B Rogers, C Graham.

NEW ORLEANS, &c—Steamship Saxon—Lieut Kilburn Dow, G W Peck, 20th Conn Vols; H P Haney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT DAWLEYS.—BUSINESS CARDS $1 & 1,000; BILL heads $6 ream; circulars 30c. 1,000; labels 50c. 1,000. Books, newspapers, pamphlets, catalogues, posters, all kinds printing equally low. Paper purchased being the great rise. New Steam Printing Establishment, corner Reade and Centre streets.

DR. ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

These Plasters are doing more good than any outward application ever did before. A man had his spine injured by contact with machinery. For two years he could not help himself; they restored him to perfect health in one month.

Another case of Lawson, of Columbia street, was paralyzed in his lower limbs, occasioned by going into an ice house while in a perspiration; for over three years he was helpless; two months ago he applied two of Allcock's Porous Plasters to his back and also one to each of his feet, which were always deplorably cold; the effect has been to restore warmth to his feet and cure the paralysis of his limbs, so that he can walk about and help himself.

Mr. Briggs, of the Brandreth House, was cured of severe pain in his back by one of these plasters, applied on the recommendation of his physician.

A lady who, from inflammation of the lungs, had always a pain in her side, by the use of one for a short time was perfectly cured of all tenderness in the side in two weeks. A thousand testimonials could be given, all proving that they have merits beyond any other plaster.

For colds, coughs, asthma, nervous affections, pains of the breast and side there is nothing equal to them. Every case of local pain or weakness in which they have been applied they have cured or greatly relieved.

The cure is supposed to arise from the composition of the plaster coming in contact with the acidity of the skin, giving rise to an electric current, which restores nervous energy to the part.

Sold at No. 4 Union square and 204 Canal street, and by all druggists.