two things are certain. First, that whatever may be the the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers rather than a draft.

Second, that veteran soldiers who have become inured to service, even when paid bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty. The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field, prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in service would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this department, and that such enlistments have been checked, and will in a great measure be put to an end by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that, if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the first of February.

The Provost Marshal General, in a communication, says:—After great labor the volunteer recruiting service under the President's call of October 17 is fairly in progress. Letters all dated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the Superintendents of the Recruiting Service in sixteen States, are in the main very encouraging. As to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteer enlistments, several of the States were in a fair way to raise the quotas assigned them. The act approved December 23, 1863, forbidding after January 5 the payment to volunteers of all bounties, except the hundred dollars authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop, enlistments. Of the hundred dollar bounty provided by the act of 1861, but twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance, the seventy-five dollars being due only after two years of service. It took some time, after October 17, to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now in most of the States earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October and November and part of December, showing that forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these circumstances, I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding bounties after January 5.

These communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NAVAL OFFICERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE REBELS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, giving the names of officers who have left the naval service since December 1, 1860, and entered the rebel service, was referred and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of Iowa, presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, asking for such modification of the Enrolment law as will include all foreign residents; also a memorial of the "True Inspiration Society, or Non-Resistants," praying for exemption from the three hundred dollar clause in the Conscription law; also a petition from the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company for grant of public lands to aid in constructing a new railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior. All of which were referred.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN STATE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Powell, (opp.) of Ky., offered a bill preventing army and navy officers and others in military service from interfering in State elections, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes opposed the reference, and moved to send it to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass. moved to lay the bill on the table; but withdrew his motion.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of twenty ayes to fourteen noes.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the appointment of officers of the army. Adopted.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill restoring the $400 bounty to veterans and $300 bounty to volunteers until the 15th of February, and a bounty not exceeding $100 to persons of African descent resident in States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Ten Eyck, (rep.) of N. J., moved the reference of the portion of the President's message referring to reconstruction in the States to the Judiciary Committee. He argued that the constitution provided for the admission of the old States and also for the admission of new States into the Union. It made no provision for a State to leave the Union, nor even hinted at it. The doctrine of the constitution was "once a State always a State." What right had we to say to Tennessee, for instance, and to the loyal people of other states, "You are no longer States, but Territories?" The people, not the soil, made States. All true and loyal citizens had claims to be respected. But where other rights had intervened under the proclamation of emancipation, or the confiscation laws, they must be regarded. You might as well attempt to call back the life of the soldier slain in battle as to recover what had been lost by the acts of the rebellious States. If you can take private property for public use, making compensations, you can free their slaves or use them in the army and give them freedom as the reward of their services. These points he proceeded to argue to show that these things needed no recreation of a State; but the President had hit the nail upon the head. This plan was wise, and just, and patriotic. Let the States reorganize. Events would shape the mode—let them elect their officers and resume their wonted functions. Many of them were ripe for this. One-tenth of the loyal voters was sufficient for the purpose. This number was as large as was that of some of the States originally entering the Union, or who are now asking for admission. In other States, where the rebellion was unsubdued, the war must still go on. He referred to the progress and success of our arms, and argued that secession had been cut in two, and was now scared on all its borders. He alluded to the position of France and England, and to the sympathy of Russia and the middle classes throughout Europe in behalf of our cause. One thing more only was needed, the army must be filled, and volunteering and the draft go on. Let three hundred regiments renew the spring campaign, and before many months this fungus State, whose corner stone and boast was slavery, would cease forever from the earth.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary was agreed to.

The Senate, being without a quorum, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

BOUNTY AND PENSION OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY SOLDIERS.

Mr. Smith, (rep.) of Ky., introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the payment of the bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—SOLDIERS BOUNTIES.

A message was received from the President, earnestly recommending that the law be so modified that the bounties recently suspended may be continued at least until the 1st day of February next.

The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS WITH PERU.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report as to the result of the convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, and recommending an appropriation to meet the awards. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES BY THE WAR.

Mr. Fenton, (rep.) of N. Y., gave notice of the introduction of a bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and for damages done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. Harrington, (opp.) of Ind., gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers mustered into the United States service and who have been honorably discharged, and have served for a period less than three years.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENT.

On motion of Mr. Coffroth, (opp.) of Pa., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of Jay Cooke & Co. to the government in the sale of United States securities, and what has been the rate and the whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether said service might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by Jay Cooke & Co.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON COAL.

On motion of Mr. Chanler, (opp.) of N. Y., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amending the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt" so as to reduce the duty on all mineral coals from three and one-half cents to one and a half cent per ton.

REPEAL OF THE COAL AND PAPER DUTIES.

Mr. Nelson, (opp.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to repeal the duties now imposed by law on the importation of coal and paper and paper envelopes.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. Brandegee, (rep.) of Conn., asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a select committee to examine into the expediency of establishing a new route for postal and other purposes between New York and Washington.

No definite action was taken on the resolution.

A GALLERY OF STATUARY.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to examine and report a bill setting apart the old Hall of Representatives for a gallery of statuary.

Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., objected, saying that he intended to introduce a bill at the earliest moment for removing the seat of government from this barren and isolated country. (Laughter.)

The House was called. No quorum (only eighty-six members) being present the House adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.—Nos. 76 and 77. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John S. Wright, use, &c., and The Sun Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John S. Wright, use, &c. Errors to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgments of the said Circuit Court in these causes, with costs and interest.

No. 91. Anthony Van Dorn, plaintiff in error, vs. Wylys King et al. In error to the District Court of the United States for the District Court of Iowa. This writ of error was affirmed, with costs and ten per cent damages.

No. 96. Albertus Spain et al., appellants, vs. Robert J. Brent, administrator of James Hamilton et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Bradley for the appellants.

United States Court of Claims.

Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.—His Honor Judge Hughes this day appeared and took his seat on the bench.

A like demurrer having been filed in the causes of Robert A. Tucker et al vs. The United States; of S. T. Nicoll & Co. vs. The United States; and of Spies, Christ & Co. vs The United States, the said causes were this day argued on demurrer by John Ely, Esq., and M. V. B. Wilcoxson, Esq., as counsel for the claimants respectfully opposed by them.

The Steamship Asia.

Boston, Jan. 5, 1864.

The mails per steamship Asia will close at six o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not take her departure for Liverpool, via Halifax, until about nine o'clock.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.

White and Negro Soldiers Frozen to Death.

Gen. Grierson in Pursuit of the Rebel Gen. Forrest.

THE OHIO RIVER FULL OF ICE.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER CLOSED,

&c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 4, 1864.

The steamers Duke of Argyle, from New Orleans, and the Hillman, from Memphis, have arrived here.

The thermometer was ten degrees below zero at Memphis on the morning of the 1st inst., and at Cairo on the same morning it was sixteen degrees below.

A number of persons were found frozen to death below Cairo on New Year's eve.

Ten negro soldiers had also perished at Island No. 10 from the cold.

Three members of the Fifty-second Indiana regiment were also found frozen to death near Sand Bar river, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was Lieutenant Edward Alexander.

The trains, which have not been running on the Illinois Central Railroad since the strike among the miners, started again to-day.

The weather is beginning to moderate somewhat; but it is still snowing. The snow here is about four inches deep.

Boats still go up the Ohio river; but it is filled with large quantities of ice.

The Mississippi river is closed.

No serious damage was done to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by the rebel General Forrest when his forces crossed it last week.

General Grierson, at last accounts, was pursuing General Forrest south of Coldwater.

General Lee had reinforced General Forrest from Okolona.

The guerilla General Richardson had crossed our lines on the 28th of December on his way South. All has been quiet in the interior of Tennessee since his departure.

A large amount of cotton, sugar and molasses arrived here during the past week for Cincinnati.

The Duke of Argyle brings two hundred and eighty-six bales of cotton, four hundred and thirty-eight hogsheads of sugar and three hundred barrels of molasses from New Orleans.

The Hillman brings two hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton.

Generals Ord, Veitch, Hunter, Sowler and Sherman have been here during the last week. The latter is still here. A salute was fired last night in honor of his arrival.

The Re-enlistment of Veterans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

By the enclosed resolution of the Supervisors' committee, adopted to-day, it will be seen that the county bounty will be paid to all veteran volunteers who re-enlist, and whose term of service expire at any time during this year. Yours, &c., G. DEAN.

New York, Jan. 5, 1864.

Resolved, That the County Volunteer Committee will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, the county bounty, to soldiers now in the United States army whose term of service expires on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, and who may be re-enlisted for the term of three years or during the war; provided such men shall be credited as a part of the quota of the county of New York, on the draft ordered by the President in his proclamation for January 5, 1864; and in case the numbers exceed our quota, the excess shall be credited to this county on any future call of the President; and further provided that the men so re-enlisted shall be credited on said quota in equal numbers to each of the Congressional districts in said county. ORISON BLUNT,

Chairman County Volunteer Committee.

A Richmond View of the Rebel Situation.

The Richmond *Examiner* of December 31 contains an exceedingly lugubrious editorial, from which the following is extracted:—

To-day closes the gloomiest year of our struggle. No sanguine hope of intervention buoys up the spirits of the Confederate public as at the end of 1861. No brilliant victory like that of Fredericksburg encourages us to look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war as in the last weeks of 1862. Meade has been foiled, and Longstreet has had a partial success in Tennessee; but Meade's advance was hardly meant in earnest, and Bean's Station is a poor set off to the loss of the gallant men who fell in the murderous assault on Knoxville. Another daring Yankee raid has been carried out with comparative impunity to the invaders, and timorous capitalists may well pause before they nibble at eligible investments in real estate situated far in the interior.

That interior has been fearfully narrowed by the federal march through Tennessee; and owing to the deficiencies of our cavalry service Lincoln's squadrons of horse threaten to be as universal a terror, as pervasive a nuisance, as his squadrons of gunboats were some months since.

The confederacy has been cut in twain along the line of the Mississippi, and our enemies are steadily pushing forward their plans for bisecting the eastern moiety. No wonder, then, that the annual advent of the reign of mud is hailed by all classes with a sense of relief.

Meanwhile the financial chaos is becoming wilder and wilder. Hoarders keep a more resolute grasp than ever on necessaries of life.

Whatever number of men, or whatever amount of money shall be really wanting, will be forthcoming. Whatever economy the straightening of our resources may require, we shall learn to exercise. We could only wish that Congress was not in such a feverish mood, and that the government would do something towards the establishment of a Statistical Bureau, or some other agency, by which we could approximately ascertain what we have to contribute, and to what extent we must husband our resources. Wise, cool, decided, prompt action, would put us in good condition for the spring campaign of 1864, and the close of next year would furnish a more agreeable retrospect than the *animus mirabilis* of blunders which we now consign to the dead past.

Non-producers, who are at the same time non speculators, are suffering more and more. What was once competence has become poverty, poverty has become penury, and penury is lapsing into pauperism. Any mechanical occupation is more profitable than the most intellectual profession. The most accomplished scholars in the confederacy would be glad to barter their services for food and raiment, and in the complete upturning of our social relations. The only happy people are those who have black hearts or black skins.

Unreasoning confidence has been succeeded by depression as unreasoning, and the Yankees are congratulating themselves on the result, which they hawk about as the "beginning of the end." We all have a heavy score to pay off, and we know it. This may depress us, but our enemies need not be jubilant over our depression, for we are determined to meet them.

City Intelligence.

Police Court Appointments.—Edward J. Shandley, Police Justice elect of the Fifth district (Essex Market Court), has made the following appointments as his clerks:—James M. Steers, son of ex-Police Justice Steers, and M. Shanley, Jr., for several years one of the deputy sheriffs of this city.

Appointments by the City Inspector and Street Commissioners.—Isaac Edwards, Superintendent of Roads, vice John Butler, resigned; A. S. Dusenbury, Chief Clerk to City Inspector; John Butler, Second Clerk to City Inspector.

The Park—Skating to be Resumed To-Day.—The recent snow storm prevented skating yesterday on the Park, but as soon as the sky cleared up the laborers were set to work clearing the snow from off all the ponds. Should there be no unfavorable change in the weather the ball will be up at an early hour this morning, and there is every prospect of the ice being illuminated to-night, so as to enable those who are engaged during the day to have an opportunity to enjoy a few hours' recreation after the close of their business avocations.

Railroad Builders for Tennessee.—General Cullum, superintendent of military railroads, has been organizing an extensive party of engineers, carpenters and laborers in this State for the purpose of rebuilding the Tennessee railroads. About seven hundred workmen were sent by the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, and the balance, about nine hundred, are to be forwarded via the Baltimore and Ohio road. The men are in charge of Engineer Wenz, and will soon do all the repairing that is necessary.

Meeting of Milkmen.—The railroad companies have raised the freight on milk twenty-five per cent. Yesterday afternoon about twenty milkmen met at 435 Fourth avenue to discuss the subject. After a good deal of conversation a resolution was passed to raise the price of milk to eight cents a quart.

First Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.—Election of Officers.—Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Minton was unanimously elected Colonel of the First regiment N. Y. S. N. G., on Monday night, and Captain Kenable, of Troop G, lieutenant colonel.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5, 1864.

The river here is full of floating ice. Navigation is suspended.

The Department of Ohio.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5, 1864.

The head quarters of the Department of Ohio will be removed to Lexington to-morrow.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Probable Peaceable Solution of the Difficulties Between the Tycoon and Foreign Governments, &c., &c.

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1864.

Money is abundant for interest. Exchanges have not materially varied within a fortnight back.

The ship Onward has arrived, with Kanagawa, Japan, dates of the 1st of December, and Shanghae dates of November 22.

Kanagawa was still guarded by men from the fleets, the French fortifying the heights and daily expecting the arrival of two regiments of infantry from Hong Kong.

It was the general belief that a peaceful solution would be found for all the troubles between foreign governments and the Tycoon, although civil war between the latter and the damios was already progressing.

The Tycoon's ministers had waited on the American Minister, offering to pay the indemnity demanded for the attack on the steamer Pembroke in June last during her passage through the Island Sea. The proposition was accepted; but Minister Pruyn will refer terms of settlement for the subsequent attack on the steamer Wyoming to the home government.

Under the increased prospect of unbroken peace business at Kanagawa was improving. Silk and teas were coming in freely in consequence of the removal of previously existing restrictions.

The cholera had disappeared since the cold weather commenced at Shanghae; but "epidemic dysentery" was taking its place with nearly equal fatality.

The British government had ordered an expedition under Sir John Mitchell to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose. No further action of any importance had taken place between the rebels and government forces.

The trade in Shanghae has somewhat revived.

There is increased activity among the shippers, and there is a very large number of vessels in port.

The Mayor's Office.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AND BELL RINGERS.

Mayor Gunther yesterday devoted most of the entire day in removing and making new appointments in those positions under his immediate control. As the Mayor has only the appointment of three fire telegraph operators and thirty-six bell ringers, outside of his own office, there was an immense rush for these positions, he receiving over eight hundred applications for the same.

Mr. Gunther, it seems, decided that as soon as he was duly inaugurated as Mayor he would get through immediately with this unpleasant portion of his duty. He therefore issued orders on Monday for all those whom he intended to favor with a position to report early yesterday morning at his office. This fact soon became known, and as might be anticipated there was a great rush of friends and politicians of the various candidates.

The Mayor had, previous to coming into office, made out the slate, and there was no moving him for any other than those he had selected, although some of his most intimate friends were called in requisition. He determined to make a clean sweep, and it will be seen from the following list of appointments how well he carried out his designs.

The following are the appointments made yesterday:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Adolphus Berhart, interpreter.

FIRE TELEGRAPH OFFICE OPERATORS.

Francis Owens, vice John R. Hopper; Isaac G. Seixas, vice J. W. Materson.

BELL RINGERS.

City Hall Tower—J. A. Wonenberg vice W. T. Cremwell.

Essex Market Tower—Isaac Furgerson, vice Jas. Neville; W. B. Balsh, vice R. C. Mills.

Jefferson Market Tower—Philip Caffrey, vice E. M. Conklin; U. W. Wenmann, vice Alex. Gray.

Union Market Tower—Jas. Wilmot, vice Jas. O. Jackson.

Twenty-second Street Tower—Patrick Feeney transferred to City Hall.

Thirty-third Street Tower—Adam Eiller, vice William Rodgers; P. H. Waters, vice Wm. H. Mitchell.

McDougal Street Tower—George Wiebolt, vice C. N. Yoeman; Peter Miller, vice Wm. Van Sickles; James L. Van Wart, vice Wm. C. Rodgers.

Mount Morris Tower—James McCusker, vice A. J. Hopper.

Marion Street Tower—Michael Eichell, vice R. Layborn.

East Office Tower—C. N. Yoeman (reappointed), vice S. B. Sutton; John Reiter, vice C. Downey.

Yorkville Tower—Richard Ebbett, vice Wm. Banham, Jr.

Washington Market Tower—Enoch Smith, vice Wm. T. Brower; Charles Parkes, vice J. J. Costa; Andrew Kelly, vice B. McBride.

Not Stationed—Joseph Hartman, vice D. H. Heamstead; Henry Jacobi, vice J. F. Stoper; Thos. McCauley, vice J. B. Hunt.

D. M. Barns, late Recording Clerk to the Mayor, has resigned his position.

The New Police Commissioners.

The new Board of Police Commissioners for the Metropolitan Police district of the city of New York met at noon yesterday in their chambers, No. 61 William street. There were present Joseph S. Bosworth, Wm. McMurray and Wm. B. Lewis, Esqrs.

On motion of Commissioner McMurray, the Board proceeded to elect a President by ballot.

Judge Bosworth having received two votes to Mr. McMurray's one the former gentleman was declared duly elected.

The President elect briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, but said his time was so much occupied that he would be unable to devote the attention which the office of President would demand. He concluded by proposing that Commissioner McMurray be unanimously elected President. The resolution was adopted. Commissioner McMurray then moved that Commissioner Lewis be appointed Treasurer. Adopted.

Commissioner Bosworth moved that, until further orders, No. 61 William street be designated as the headquarters of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police district of New York.

The Commissioners, without taking any formal action, decided till the action of the courts is had not to issue any order or take any steps calculated to disorganize the force, either as regards the men or officers, but to limit the controversy to the Commissioners.

Chas. O'Conor, Esq., and Judge Edwards Pierrepont have been retained as counsel, and Judge Bosworth will be associated with them.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Annual Sale of Pews.

In conformity with "a time honored custom," the pew renters and other supporters of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening assembled in large numbers in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, to bid at auction for the best places in that place of worship.

The following exhibit, prepared by Mr. J. Weld, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, shows how the prices of pew occupation in this church have varied during the several years designated:—

Date.	Total amount on Pews.	Av. Rental.	Premiums.	Total Outstanding Receipts.	Receipts for Addt'l Church.	Loss of Rent suppos'd.
1852	$11,778	10,075	625	10,392	—	308
1853	Same.	10,800	857	10,443	—	753
1854	Same.	10,435	1,286	11,306	—	423
1855	Same.	10,551	1,316	11,556	—	497
1856	Same.	10,345	1,756	12,401	—	104
1857	Same.	11,085	2,902	13,939	—	48
1858	12,024	11,812	4,197	15,897	348	22
1859	Same.	11,950	11,773	23,698	761	25
1860	Same.	11,820	16,219	27,990	766	49
1861	Same.	11,892	16,060	27,200	611	752
1862	Same.	15,953	5,946	17,860	291	39
1863	Same.	11,996	10,034	22,025	433	5

The sales last evening for the current year will in all probability exceed anything of the kind yet known, even in Plymouth church. The advance of prices was nearly fifty per cent on the old rates, and throughout the evening the bidding never for a moment flagged. Mr. Beecher was himself present on the platform, and seemed hugely to enjoy the rapid rise of the stock of his church in the eyes of his congregation. It was impossible last night to obtain full returns; but, according to the best computations of the gentlemen connected with the sale, the total result will not be much under thirty thousand dollars. This, of course, includes the upper and lower tiers of pews, with the side aisle seats.

Military.

The Metropolitan Cavalry Regiment.—The movement on foot to organize a strong Metropolitan cavalry corps under command of Colonel J. B. Herman, with an appropriation of an extra bounty fund, is successfully progressing. Colonel Herman receives every day the strongest support of the Committee of Organization, which is composed of the most responsible gentlemen. Wm. H. Field, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of this committee, has engaged for Colonel Herman's headquarters, one of the elegant parlors at Powers' Hotel, opposite the Astor House, where the Colonel receives daily the officers desirous of joining his corps. It is understood that each candidate will be examined by a board of competent cavalry officers.

The Enlistments at New Haven.—Recruiting is progressing rapidly in Connecticut. At New Haven on Monday, January 4, eighty-six men were recruited, being the largest number of men volunteering from that place in one day since the commencement of the war. One hundred and fifty-five men were turned into the conscript camp on the 24 instant, and one hundred and fifty-eight on the 4th.

The National Loan.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1864.

The sales of government bonds to-day amounted to $1,617,950. Deliveries of bonds, excepting those subscribed on December 8, are made to December 11.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court.—Part 1—Nos. 2959, 2991, 3149, 2279, 2281, 2283, 3141, 3147, 3155, 3157, 3133, 1711, 1065, 3129, 2559. Part 2—Nos. 216, 2568, 2584, 2742, 380, 2994, 2246, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056.

Superior Court—Circuit.—Part 1—Over and Terminer. Part 2—Calendar unchanged.

Common Pleas.—Part 1—Nos. 75, 257, 136, 399, 263, 264, 266, 290, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 89, 211. Part 2—Nos. 25, 135, 283, 283, 284, 289, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 296.

Obsequies of Archbishop Hughes.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE APPROACHING CEREMONY—THE BODY LYING IN STATE AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The funeral of the [illegible] Reverend Archbishop Hughes, which is announced to take place on Thursday, promises to be an imposing and interesting ceremony. It will be participated in by some of the most eminent clergymen in the country, and nothing will be left undone to render the occasion an eventful one. A large number of invitations have been extended to the clergy throughout the States, and it is expected that an unusual number of bishops will be present.

The services will commence with a solemn requiem at ten o'clock A. M., which will be conducted by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, and Vicar General Starrs. The funeral sermon will be preached by Bishop McCloskey, of Albany.

Yesterday the body of the illustrious prelate was removed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street, where it will remain in state until conveyed to its last resting place. The body reclined on a catafalque of more than ordinary size, and was attired in full pontifical robes. The Episcopal cross, a crosier and other insignia of office were deposited on the bier, and the choicest flowers were scattered in profusion all around the dead. The corpse looked quite natural and was in an excellent state of preservation, and rested prominently on the dais so that all who passed might have a full and unobstructed view.

Thousands visited the church for the purpose of taking a last farewell of the remains, and as the catafalque was passed and they retraced their steps down the aisle many a tear was shed in memory of the departed.

The church was heavily draped in mourning and presented an impressive appearance to all who entered. There was a constant stream of persons going and returning from the Cathedral all day, and at nightfall it was estimated that fifteen thousand persons had passed in and out of the edifice.

The body is to be deposited in a rosewood coffin, with an inner lining of lead, and bears the following inscription:—

MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D.,
Fourth Bishop, first Archbishop of New York,
DIED JANUARY 3, 1864,
In the Twenty-sixth year of his Episcopate,
In the Sixty-sixth year of his age.

The trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and a number of eminent clergymen were in attendance and aided the Vicar General in carrying out the details of the funeral.

The Cathedral will be open to-day, and thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity to see the body.

The Knights of St. Patrick will be present in carriages, wearing their badges draped in mourning. They will assemble at W. R. Roberts', 252 Bowery, one hour before the procession starts.

The Ukase of Fashion.—With Tasteful discrimination the world of fashion has selected the Extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, from all the perfumes of the day, as the most delightful. There will not be a notable soiree, ball or supper party this winter to which its incomparable aroma will not add zest.
PHALON & SON.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 105—Jan. 5, 1864.
20, 61, 74, 9, 35, 72, 22, 75, 26, 44, 10, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 104—Jan. 5, 1864.
2, 52, 21, 69, 50, 27, 65, 26, 73, 13, 12, 33, 23, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 7—Jan. 5, 1864.
53, 31, 19, 68, 14, 35, 46, 63, 10, 72, 58, 67.
CLASS 8—Jan. 5, 1864.
25, 3, 28, 9, 64, 39, 44, 76, 2, 60, 12, 23, 35, 42.
Circulars sent by addressing
Z. B. SIMMONS & CO.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 503—Jan. 5, 1864.
60, 38, 12, 75, 6, 53, 26, 22, 60, 20, 34, 47.
CLASS 504—Jan. 5, 1864.
11, 46, 36, 20, 22, 41, 19, 35, 54, 58, 21, 61, 62, 60.
Circulars sent by addressing
FRANCIS, BELLIS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room 1.

Prizes Cashed and Information Furnished in all legalized lotteries.
ALBCK & CO., Brokers, 38 Pine street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legal Lotteries.— Prompt and reliable information given or sent.
J. R. CLAYTON & CO., 10 Wall street, N. Y.

An Elegant and Cheap Article, Healthy and durable.—ORONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK STUFFING. A large assortment of Mattresses and Furniture Cushions, Seats for coaches, theatres, &c.; Life Preserving Pillows and Boat Seats, Saving Pads, &c., constantly on hand and orders filled at the shortest notice at No. 706 Broadway, 706.

All Those Afflicted with Rheumatism and piles will find great relief and comfort from using ORONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK Stuffed Mattresses and Seats. Call and examine the article at No. 706 Broadway, 706.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin, 493 Broadway, and druggists everywhere.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 337 Broome street, near the Bowery, keep a stock on hand.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Coe's Cough Balsam
CURES CROUP EVERY TIME.
CURES TICKLING IN THE THROAT.
CURES THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.
CURES COLDS WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES CHILLS AND FEVER.
CURES HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.
CURES INFLUENZA AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.
COSTS ONLY 25 CENTS.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,
And all Druggists.

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

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 708 Broadway.

Deafness, Blindness and all Defects of Sight and Hearing treated as usual, by Dr. CADWELL, oculist and aurist, 24 Clinton place, Eighth street, near Broadway. Examinations free. Office hours from 9 to 4.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED
CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON HEINBERG, at his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale, at 935 Broadway, near Twenty-second street. Also Machine Sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Lyon's Periodical Drops—The Great Female Regulator—are sold by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.
THE RESTORER REPRODUCES
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

Mauger's Direction Labels and Tags; Dennison's Merchandise Tags; Patent Direction Labels; Fay's Patent Hook Tags; Gum Tickets, &c., at VICTOR E. MAUGER'S, 115 Chambers street.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her office, 26 Bond street, every day this week until Friday, at two o'clock. Office hours from eight A. M. until six P. M.; from six P. M. until eight P. M. for those who cannot attend in the day. See certificates of remarkable cures elsewhere.

S. T.—1860.—X.
We will pay $1 per dozen for all Plantation Bitter Bottles delivered at our Manufactory, 105 Liberty street, in good order.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT STUFF, IN REFILLED BOTTLES.
Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon, or in bulk, is an impostor and swindler.
SEE THAT EVERY BOTTLE HAS OUR PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP OVER THE CORK.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, office 605 Broadway.

"Tip Top."—The January Pictorial (Double Number) Phrenological Journal is the best ever issued. It has forty Portraits and other Engravings, including Major General Banks, Lord Lyndhurst and Beautiful Women. Only Fifteen Cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

Upham's Hair Dye.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of Upham's Hair Dye is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. HIGGINS, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "Upham's Hair Dye," and take no other. New York agency, Heimbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines supplied at the UP TOWN DEPOT—under the management of J. T. Ellis—239 Broadway, corner Twenty-second street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5—6 P. M.

There was an improved feeling at the first meeting of the Stock Exchange this morning, and the shares of nearly every company represented on the list advanced. As compared with the sales at the first board yesterday, Erie Railroad went up ⅝, New York Central ¼, Hudson River ¼, Illinois Central scrip 1⅛, Cleveland and Toledo 2, Fort Wayne 1, Chicago and Rock Island 4, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1½, and other stocks rose from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shares sold as high as 129, against 117 one week ago—a clear rise of 12 per cent; at the second board sales were made ⅝ higher than the above figure; but that price could not