NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—GERMAN OPERA—TANNHAEUSER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CONNIE SOOGAH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—MAZEPPA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—CAYO—ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS—LORD LOVEL—JOHN WOPPS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, LILLIPUTIAN KING, GEN. GRANT, Jr., &c., at all hours. TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—RAILROAD EXPLOSION.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 685 Broadway.—GYMNASTIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.—THE STEREOSCOPICON OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL, Broadway.—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Wednesday, January 20, 1864

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

Our forces in Tennessee have been engaged in a very satisfactory movement on a small scale, as will be seen by the official despatch of General Grant, from Nashville, by which it appears that on the 14th inst. the rebel General Vance made a raid towards Temsville, and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Colonel Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, one hundred and fifty horses and one hundred stand of arms. Vance, his Adjutant General and Inspector General are among the prisoners captured.

It appears by a despatch from Colonel Mulligan, at New Creek, Western Virginia, that the enemy lost thirteen killed and twenty wounded in the attack on our train at Moorefield junction on the 3d inst., and that General Fitzhugh Lee was present at the time with three companies of negro cavalry in reserve. The latest reports from General Kelley's department confirm our former statements that the enemy are making no demonstrations in that direction, beyond the movements of foraging parties who have secured some cattle, all of which, in one instance near Winchester, were taken back by our troops. Generals Early, Imboden, White and Gilmore, are in the neighborhood of Harrisonburg, Early's headquarters being at the latter point.

An attack was made by a small party of rebels on our pickets at Flint Hill, near Fairfax Court House, on Monday; but they were driven back. Guerillas keep moving around our lines in that vicinity, but they do not accomplish much.

The rumors of an attack by rebels from Point Pelee against Johnson's Island, do not seem to be verified so far, as no movements have been made. A violent snow storm, accompanied by a strong easterly gale on the Sandusky shore, may probably have prevented any hostile demonstration for the present.

The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans via Havana, which arrived here at an early hour this morning, bring some interesting news from Texas. Our correspondent's letter gives a pretty full account of the state of affairs there. General Fitz Henry Warren holds permanent possession of the town of Indianola. The Morning Star was detained three days at New Orleans by General Banks awaiting important despatches from the government. The blockade runners Isabel and Union from Mobile, and the Coast of Florida had arrived at Havana, with large cargoes of cotton. Several blockade runners were fitting out there. The Harriet Lane was expected there from Galveston with a full cargo of cotton.

We publish to-day a number of most interesting extracts, which comprise a synopsis of Mr. Seward's second batch of voluminous diplomatic correspondence. They contain among the most important features, his protest against the permission of the British government for the rebel rams built by Mr. Laird to leave British ports; to the relations of France with regard to the South; to the friendly attitude which Russia has maintained towards this government; the Monroe doctrine as regards the affairs of Mexico and Cuba, and the action of the Brazilian government towards the rebel privateers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday resolutions of thanks to General Thomas and his command, for their conduct at the battle of Chickamauga; to Commodore Dupont, and to Commodore Ringgold, and the officers and crew of the frigate Sabine, were reported. A bill to increase the pay of certain inspectors of the customs was reported; also a bill appropriating forty-four thousand dollars, in silver, for the satisfaction of the awards of the commission on Peruvian claims. A bill to facilitate proceedings in admiralty and other courts in New York was introduced and referred. The case of the refusal of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, to take the oath prescribed for Senators was taken up, and Mr. Bayard delivered a long speech in his own defence. The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed a number of appointments.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced to reimburse the city of New York for expenses incurred in calling out troops. The joint resolution amendatory of the Conscription act was taken up and discussed at considerable length; but no action was taken. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for Thursday. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Excise law, the question being on the amount of tax to be levied on spirits; but without coming to any conclusion on the subject the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday petitions were presented, among others, for a reduction of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad. The annual reports of the Canal Appraisers and of the State Normal School Executive Committee were sent in. Notices were given of bills to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company and the Union League Club of New York, to amend the Brooklyn Common School law and Brooklyn Fire Department act, and for a variety of other purposes. Among the bills introduced was one to compensate the Twenty-second militia regiment for clothing and camp equipage lost in the national service. The bill prohibiting enlistments in this State to fill the quotas of other States was passed.

In the Assembly the select committee to investigate affairs on Riker's Island was announced by the Speaker, as follows:—Messrs. Pinckney, of New York; Parker, of St. Lawrence, and Bullock, of Chenango. Bills were noticed for the amendment of our city charter, to amend the rates of legal advertising, to provide for the enrolment of the First division of the National Guard, to regulate enlistments, prohibiting dummy engines on the Hudson River Railroad below Thirty-first street, to amend the tax and assessment laws of this city, and to abolish the offices of inspectors of the Metropolitan police. Several bills of minor interest were introduced.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam transport Star of the South, M. S. Woodhull, from Port Royal, South Carolina, with four thousand bags of cotton and the veteran battalion of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, comprising three hundred and fifty men and eleven officers, Major O. S. Sandford commanding, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news.

Rebel property, consisting of three hundred shares of Rockland Mining Company, two hundred shares Superior Mining Company and $1,816 in money, belonging to George W. Anderson, and $1,261, belonging to Hugh Mercer, a general in the rebel service, all under the control of the Flint Steel River Mining Company, of this city, was confiscated in the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, yesterday, and ordered to be sold.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen did not take place yesterday, for the want of a full quorum of members. The meeting stands adjourned to Friday next, at two P. M.

The Board of Supervisors held their weekly meeting yesterday; but the business was entirely routine and devoid of public interest.

The hearing in the Olmstead case was further postponed yesterday to three o'clock to-day, in order to give Marshal Murray time for the perusal of the statement submitted by the accused.

A late letter from Zurich, Switzerland, states that Lessing's painting of the Martyrdom of Huss, which was exhibited some time since in the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York, has been almost completely destroyed, having been cut by some fanatics travelling from Vienna and Pesth.

General Grant was lately rallied about the use of his name for the Presidency. He replied:—"I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence); and if elected I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

Ice formed in New Orleans two inches thick on the 2d of January.

The stock market was less active yesterday, and the prices of all New York railroad shares were lower. Gold continued in demand, and we heard of sales having been made at 150, which was a fraction above the ruling figure. The money market did not exhibit any change, and short loans are being made at rates of interest a little above what the law recognizes. Government and State stocks continue firm, and seven and three-tenths Treasury notes are now quoted at 107.

The markets were generally quiet yesterday. The rise in gold raised the views of holders to a corresponding extent, and the firmness with which all kinds of merchandise was held tended to confine business transactions within narrow limits. At the Produce Exchange there was no very decided change. Breadstuffs were firmer, but transactions were not very heavy. Provisions were without decided change. Groceries were held higher, and sales were thereby restricted. Cotton was firm. Petroleum was dull—business checked by the extreme rates demanded. Freights were steady and firm.

The market was better supplied with beef cattle this week, and as the weather was decidedly unfavorable, and the quality of the offerings was rather poor, last week's prices were not sustained, the brokers reporting a decline of ½c. a ¾c. per lb. The range was 7c. to 13½c. The bulk of the sales were at 9c. a 11c., though good to prime cattle realized 12c. a 13c. The handsomest pair of steers ever offered for sale here were offered this week. One thousand dollars was refused for them. They were sold on private terms. Milch cows were steady. Veals were active at 5½c. a 8½c. Sheep and lambs were dull, and 75c. a $1 per head lower on the average, though sales were made at from $4 25 to $9. Swine sold at from 7c. to 8½c. The receipts were 5,005 beeves, 150 cows, 401 veals, 15,974 sheep and lambs and 6,159 swine.

The Desperate Straits of the Rebellion—Our Peace Proposition.

The news from Richmond which we have recently published furnishes a vivid inside view of the desperate straits of the rebellion. It will be remembered that in a late letter the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* flatly stated that if the rebel Congress, "which it must be admitted has hitherto shown little grasp, or earnestness, or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, there may be expected such misery (*i. e.*, throughout the rebellious States) as upon earth has never yet been seen." In other words, this Anglo-rebel correspondent means to say that unless the rebel Congress shall provide new armies from States which have no more soldiers to give; subsistence from districts already impoverished, and a substantial currency based upon the faith of a government which has come to be regarded, even in South Carolina, as an exploded imposture, then the universal spoliations and destruction of a mere guerilla warfare will surely fall upon the people of the rebellious States.

The rebel Congress, thus comprehending "the height of the great argument before it," has undertaken these indicated labors, compared with which the twelve labors of Hercules were mere child's play. The Solons of rebellion have undertaken the task of filling up their wasted armies, and the task of replenishing their exhausted treasury; but, as was to be expected, they have failed in both at the very threshold. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the special organ of Jeff. Davis, says that the proceedings of his Congress in the premises betray the workings of a panic among the members, which will be apt to create a panic through all the "confederacy;" that the bill providing to raise the sum of seven hundred millions of dollars by taxation will bring to the auction block all the private property of the "confederacy," as it now stands; while the bill for the reinforcement of the armies of Lee, Longstreet and Joe Johnston provides for nothing more nor less than an absolute, ruinous and "irresponsible despotism," and general starvation.

These views are correct; but it is also true that these extreme measures must be adopted, that the Southern people concerned must submit to a universal and remorseless conscription, and to the sacrifice of all they possess, to maintain the war, or revolt against Jeff. Davis, and submit to the Union. That outspoken and sensible Southern rights journal, the Raleigh *Daily Progress*, truly says "there is but one way in which our (Southern) ruin can be made thorough and complete, and that is to continue the war." Let us bring a few facts to bear upon this point.

Practically, the rebellion is now limited to the country within the lines of the rebel armies east of the Mississippi. These lines enclose a population not exceeding four millions, and half this population is made up of African slaves. The rebel soldiers defending this diminished confederacy, all told, will not exceed two hundred thousand men. To supply this force the region indicated has been drained of almost every able-bodied white man that can be spared from the farm and the factory. How, then, are the rebel armies to be reinforced from this already exhausted white population of two millions; or how are rebel recruits to be raised across the enveloping lines of the Union armies? Clearly, the surest way to bring complete ruin on this contracted and beleaguered Southern Utopia is for the people thereof to "continue the war." Do what they may at Richmond, they cannot muster in the field east of the Mississippi in the spring more than two hundred and fifty thousand half starved and dispirited men, while the aggregate forces that will be directly brought against them (to say nothing of the navy) will unquestionably exceed five hundred thousand well fed and well clothed and enthusiastic Union soldiers, with victorious Grant at the head of the central column.

Peace, then, and submission, in order to secure peace, is the only way of safety to the people of the rebellious States still unsubdued. We are confident that the masses of these people are ripe for submission; but under the military despotism of Richmond they are still afraid to move. Nor is it likely that the rebel rulers and managers, who have nothing to hope from submission, will relinquish their desperate purpose of "dying in the last ditch." We believe, however, that there is a way, and a good and acceptable way, whereby the rebel chiefs and managers, from Jeff. Davis down to his lowest subordinate, civil or military, may be brought to a treaty of peace, not only without bringing universal ruin upon the cotton States, but without further bloodshed. What is this plan? We are about to disclose it, and we call upon "Father Abraham" to hear it once more.

Let him proclaim to Jeff. Davis and all his associates in the rebellion excluded from the general amnesty promulgated in December last that if they will consent to try their fortunes in Mexico, they, and all disposed to follow them—civilians and soldiers, bag and baggage, small arms and artillery—will be protected and assisted to the Mexican border by the United States, and will then be furnished at the Rio Grande with six months' subsistence, and we will undertake to promise not only a speedy peace, but a speedy settlement of the Mexican question according to the Monroe doctrine. This is our peace proposition, and we regard it, in its fitness, completeness and comprehensiveness, as a proposition which is positively sublime. It embraces, in addition to the integrity of the Union and a permanent internal peace, the splendid acquisition to American interests of a Southern confederacy in Mexico in the place of a French usurpation. Accordingly, we submit this proposition to the earnest and favorable consideration of President Lincoln. He will find a precedent for this enterprise in the Jewish exodus from Egypt; but, instead of repeating the folly of King Pharaoh, let him be guided by the wisdom of Moses, and all will be well.

A SUBJECT FOR GRAVE CONSIDERATION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION.—Now that the public mind is deeply affected by the horrible details of the burning of so many human beings in the Santiago church, it is opportune to call the attention of those who are directly concerned to the means of ingress and egress of our places of amusement. Each night our theatres and concert rooms are filled with people, who, at the conclusion of the performances, find it a matter of extreme difficulty to get out without great loss of time. Even with the observance of order, long and tedious intervals must occur ere the crowd can reach the street. In case of accident, the scenes which would ensue would beggar description. The narrow doorways and staircases would immediately be blocked up by struggling masses, and hundreds would be trampled to death in their efforts to escape. There should be some legislation upon this subject. Each theatre should have numerous outlets, which, in case of need, could be thrown open to the public. Several of our principal theatres have short and steep flights of stairs leading to their only entrance. Any one can imagine how utterly impossible it would be for the crowd to escape by this means in case of fire or sudden panic. There should be measures taken at once to remedy the defects we refer to, and remove as far as is possible the danger which is nightly run by thousands of our citizens.

We may add that it is the duty of the Fire Wardens and the police to see that the existing causes for apprehension on this subject be removed. Those places of public amusement which do not attend to a matter of such vital importance should be closed by law.

OUR NAVAL REVOLUTION.—On Saturday next the era of sailing vessels for the American navy will be brought to a close by the launch, at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, of the old line-of-battle ship Alabama, now known as the New Hampshire. She is the last of her class on the seaboard, and the rapid strides which naval architecture has taken in the last half century preclude the probability of any more of her rate being built. She is the type of the vessels which were built fifty years ago, to teach England that we were to become the great naval Power of the world. We are now in our iron-clad infancy; and who can tell the changes in naval affairs a half century hence?

GENERAL GRANT AT LEXINGTON.—The Lexingtonians got General Grant upon a chair recently; but they could not get him to make a speech. The General made his speeches at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and he will speak again in the spring, and to some purpose. On the 4th of March, 1865, he will also deliver a speech at Washington, and it will be his inaugural address. At present he is not called upon to say anything, except about tanning hides, politicians and rebels.

THE FUTURE OF NEW YORK.—The Boston *Traveller* has a wail over the absorption of the India and New Orleans trade of that port by New York, which it attributes to the war, and it admits that it has but faint hopes of ever regaining it. This is but the fulfilment of the predictions that we years ago indulged in, and that excited so much derision on the part of our Boston contemporaries. The Hub of the Universe is beginning to find out that it is at the outside, and not at the centre of the wheel. But there are many other cities of even more pretension than Boston that are destined to make the same discovery. We are rapidly approaching that stage of population and commercial greatness which will enable us to say, in Mussulman fashion, that "God is great, and that New York is His metropolis." Its central position on a continent, itself occupying the great geographical centre of the globe, and the further power of absorption that will be imparted to it by the lines to the Pacific now being built by us, and that are projected through British and Russian territory, all point to this result. With the vast additional commerce that will flow to us from all parts of the world there will be carried along all those arts that gild and refine life, and that contribute to establish the ascendancy of great cities. It is not too sanguine an anticipation, then, to indulge in that within the next half century we shall be far ahead in wealth, population and importance of any of the metropolitan communities now in existence, or of which we have any record in history.

VANCE'S RAID.—All the rebel arrangements that run against Grant inevitably get smashed up. Sydney Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Polk, Buckner, Joe Johnston, Pillow and Pemberton found that out to their cost, and finally Vance has tried it. Vance is not the Governor of North Carolina. Who Vance is not we know; but who he is the Sybilline leaves perhaps could not tell, further than that he is a general of the rebel army. Vance, like Young Norval, had had his spirits raised by the cogitation of heroic stories. He had heard the marvels of Jeb. Stuart's achievements within the Yankee lines, and thought he could improve upon all that. So he resolved to ride to Temsville, and be famous. But he forgot that Jeb. Stuart's raids were made in Virginia, where the Washington people rule; and he forgot, alas! that Temsville is in Grant's department. On his way to Temsville he captured a train of twenty-three wagons, and thought he was all right; and then, before he knew it, the twenty-three wagons were retaken, and with them were captured the bulk of Vance's party—men, horses and arms—Vance's Adjutant, Vance's Inspector—and Vance!

SAMBO AS A LAST RESORT.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says that "distraction is destruction" to the confederacy, and that only united action can save it. The London *Times* says that it can only be saved by faith and a good currency. Mr. C. A. Lamar has come to the conclusion that saltpetre will not save the confederacy, and he proposes to save it with "plaster and hot water." He does not tell us whether it is the pitch plaster or the poor man's plaster; neither does he mention whether the water is to have any whiskey in it. But these plans are all trivial and insignificant by comparison with the great plan that the Southern government, in emulation of Northern extremists, seems likely to adopt. By a despatch from Western Virginia, printed elsewhere, it will be seen that the nigger is at length really part and parcel of the Southern army. Three companies of negro cavalry formed part of the force with which Fitzhugh Lee lately operated near Moorefield. Thus the extremes of the quarrel North and South reach the same result, and Sambo is to fight for his freedom on both sides.

MORE TAXATION.—The *Tribune* and *Times* are talking about more taxation. Well, the government must receive three or four hundred millions a year from taxation or go by the board. We shall have to tax fire, air and water, smoke, light and love, everything we wear and everything we don't wear, everything we like and everything we dislike. From the cradle to the grave we will have to be taxed. This is one of the beauties of abolitionism. If we want to end the war and save some of our taxes we must all go for General Grant.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18, 1864.

The captain of the brig Judge Hathaway has been exonerated from the charges of smuggling liquor into this department, and the brig is released.

A southeast rain storm commenced this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19, 1863.

General Butler left for Washington last evening.

The steamer City of Hudson ran on the wreck of the Merrimac in a fog last night, sustaining some injury.

The passengers were taken off by the steamer Mount Washington.

The propeller Thomas Swan, ashore at False Cape, has not yet gone to pieces. She cannot be got off. She is still discharging her cargo.

Hackett, the Actor, and Major General Butler.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE IN COMPLIMENTS RISING.

Hackett, the comedian, filled the Norfolk theatre last week to overflowing by his attraction. Last Saturday evening Major General Butler complimented the actor by writing him a note desiring his performance of the Falstaff of the Merry Wives of Windsor, and was appropriated a private box, and was surrounded by Mrs. Butler and certain prominent citizens, and had brought over from Fortress Monroe his staff, who occupied an open box adjoining their General and among the audience. Mr. Hackett, in a short speech after the play, observed—

I would felicitate this audience particularly in having had an opportunity to see the *Real Staff* of one of the ablest generals of the age, and at the same time the *False Staff* of the public's humble servant, Mr. Hackett.

General Butler's staff rose *en masse* and bowed, and the audience cheered long and loudly. It was a mild, still and sunny day, followed by a bright moonlight evening, and the General, his lady and party had returned in a steamtug before midnight to the fortress.

Caution to Persons Crossing in Front of Railroad Cars.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hearne and a Jury.

JAN. 15.—*Bridget Bennett vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $500 damages for injuries received by her from having been knocked down and trampled by the horses attached to one of the defendant's cars, in Chatham street, opposite Roosevelt, on October 8, 1863, whereby she lost the use of her right arm and was otherwise seriously injured.

The plaintiff testified that the car was driven down Chatham street at a furious rate of speed, and that the horses attached thereto knocked her down and trampled her as she was attempting to cross the street. The witnesses for the defendant testified that the car was driven at the usual speed, and that the plaintiff slipped and fell before the horses trampled her.

The Judge charged the jury, at the request of the defendant's counsel, that under the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals the defendant was not entitled to recover if her negligence in any wise contributed to the injury. The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17, 1864.

Arrived, steamer Golden City, from Panama, and ship Flying Eagle, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1864.

Trade is generally quiet. Butter is firm, notwithstanding the large receipts per yesterday's steamer.

NEWS FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1864.

There is nothing new at Johnson's Island, and Colonel Pierson considers an attack improbable while the present force remains.

A violent snow storm commenced early this morning and still continues, with a strong easterly gale.

Military Matters at Sandusky—Arrival of Troops.

[From the Sandusky Register, Jan. 14.]

The troops expected here for some days past arrived yesterday morning and last evening, in four trains, over the S. M. and N. Railroad. Two trains came in at about seven o'clock yesterday morning, one a little more than an hour later, and the balance last evening. They consisted of the One hundred and twenty-second New York, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Dwight commanding; Sixty-fifth New York (first United States Chasseurs), Captain D. Wilson; Sixty-seventh New York, Major Belden; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Major Wallace; and the Eighty-second Pennsylvania, Captain Kepp. Colonel Hamblin, of the Sixty-fifth New York, is in command of the brigade, under General Terry, who, with his staff, arrived at about two o'clock on the Mansfield accommodation train.

The brigade numbers about fourteen hundred muskets, and is the First brigade, Third division, of the Sixth corps—General Sedgwick's. About one thousand of the brigade, we understand, have re-enlisted, and are now absent on furlough.

Part of the force—the Twenty-third Pennsylvania and the Sixty-seventh New York—marched to Johnson's Island, only remaining a short time in the city. The balance are now comfortably quartered here.

The rebel officers on Johnson's Island, we presume, will not particularly admire the coming of these old soldiers—some of them, at least, having had a previous acquaintance with them, which they will hardly care to renew. They have the appearance of a fine body of men; soldiers, in fact, tried and proved. The Sixth corps, it will be remembered, has a reputation second to no other in the Army of the Potomac, and in that reputation this brigade has its full share, as well as General Terry's division, of which it forms a part.

Military Affairs.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS—A PUBLIC BANQUET, ETC.

The Fifty-first regiment New York State Volunteers, which arrived from the seat of war last week, had a reception yesterday afternoon in the shape of a dinner at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. This regiment has highly distinguished itself during the present war, having been in all the prominent battles of the campaign. The following are the officers in command:—

Colonel—L. W. Legendre.
Lieutenant Colonel—R. C. Mitchell.
Major—J. G. Wright.
Adjutant—A. McKee.
Surgeon— —— Bird.
Captains—S. H. Sims, J. Stuart, D. F. Wright, G. Whiteman, D. Jenkins and G. Tuttle.

Previous to the dinner, the regiment were reviewed in the Park by Mayor Gunther, whence they marched up Broadway, headed by Dodworth's Band and a few members of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments of Brooklyn. The weather could not be more unpropitious for the parade. In their ranks the Fifty-first carried their battle worn colors, which were the subject of much interest to the crowds of gazers on the route of march. At five o'clock the regiment reached the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, and on entering the large building known as the Republican Headquarters, in that locality, found a substantial dinner awaiting them, to which they did ample justice.

Col. Elliott F. Shepperd, who was present, then welcomed the regiment back to New York in the following language:—

SOLDIERS, PATRIOTS AND VETERANS—It is with the greatest delight and admiration that New York receives back to her embrace the regiment that reflects the greatest honor upon her—the heroic Fifty-first. But what have you done with your first colonel, Ferrero? Why is he not here? Because your valor has made him a brigadier general. What have you done with your second colonel, Robert B. Potter—he who led you when you took the bridge of Antietam. The stars have delighted to fall upon his shoulders too, and he is now commanding that immortal Ninth corps, which draws so much of its glory from you and from him, and whose latest laurels were the repulse of that old enemy of liberty, the rebel Longstreet, at Knoxville. And now you return under your third colonel, Legendre, whose lifeless body you rescued and then resuscitated on the field of Newbern, thereby showing that America has not borrowed the son of France to allow him to die by traitors. And here too, is Col. Mitchell, whom you have loaned at times to other States to lead their regiments; and Wright, and Sims, and Stuart, and Coddington, whilst time would fail me to speak of McKee, and Whitman, and others, *vires inter homines*—prodigies among the valorous. And here, too, is the bride of your regiment, your old battle flag,

Which loves the thickest of the fight,
And glories in the bold.

When I had the honor, twenty-eight months ago, of marrying you to that flag, you promised in poverty and wealth, in sickness and in health, to love, honor and cherish those Stars and Stripes; and I am here to day to bear testimony to the fidelity with which you have fulfilled those sacred vows, even to the death. Never part with that flag. As in the past it has always led you to glory, so in the future it will only lead you to victory. Some who joined with you in that oath are not here to-day. Many memorable fields, signalized by their exploits, now afford them a soldier's repose. Your regiment left here belonging only to New York, but now it is typical of the Union which it has defended, and belongs to every State. Go to your comrades, as they sleep in their graves beside all waters—beside the Atlantic, the Neuse, the James, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Mississippi—and rouse them gently, and ask them what regiment they belong to? And they will answer, the New York Fifty-first. Ah, yes! The Fifty-first New York is a name for time and for eternity. I see here the reappearance of an old Roman virtue. Regulus, after a long imprisonment in Carthage, was allowed to go to Rome upon his promise to return to Carthage; and you did not leave the presence of the enemy until you promised to return. The Carthaginians thought that Regulus would advise his countrymen to abandon the war with them; but, on the contrary, he advised them to prosecute it to victory. And you give your countrymen the same advice. Regulus, owing to the barbarity of his captors, to whom he returned in accordance with his promise, did not live to see the result; but his advice was successful, and so yours will be. Animated by your noble example, and with faith in Almighty God, Americans will prosecute the war for the Union, until your blood has been redeemed, and our beloved country emerges from the storm that hovers around her, and

Like some tall cliff which rears it's awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round it's breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on it's head.

A few appropriate remarks were also made by Colonel Legendre and others, when the proceedings terminated.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL J. J. MORRISON, OF THE SIXTEENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colonel Morrison was yesterday the recipient of a magnificent medal from the officers and members of battery B, Third New York Volunteer artillery. The medal is of eighteen carat gold, octagonal in form, two and a half inches in diameter, and valued at two hundred dollars. Around the margin of the medal are several crown shaped projections, on which are inscribed the names of Newbern, Washington, N. C.; Plymouth, Weldon, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and Charleston, the battle fields where he led the battery. On the main body of the medal is a rich engraving representing a camp of light artillery, the obverse side containing a wreath, which encircles a space for an inscription.

Colonel Morrison, as captain of this battery during a period of nearly three years, by his gentlemanly bearing in the camp and by his unsurpassed bravery on the field, won the confidence and admiration of his entire battery. In June last he resigned his commission as captain to recruit a regiment, which effort was crowned with unparalleled success, he being to-day colonel of a splendid regiment, eighteen hundred strong, with a surplus of six hundred men that must be turned over to some other regiment.

Movements of Major General Burnside in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1864.

Major General Burnside visited the different branches of the Legislature this afternoon. He was accompanied to the Senate by President Field and Speaker Bullock, when that body took a recess of twenty minutes, and the General received the congratulations of the members. He subsequently visited the House, where he was received with much enthusiasm, and was introduced by Speaker Bullock to the members.

The Weather.

SNOW STORM AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1864.

There is a heavy snow storm raging here to-day which bids fair to stop all railroad travel. The weather is mild.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19—P. M.

The snow storm continues, with a high wind. No trains leave for the East or West before to-morrow. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

THE WEATHER AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1864.

A violent storm of wind and snow commenced last night and still continues. Snow is two or three feet deep. In some places it has drifted badly. The trains on all the roads are abandoned, and business is generally suspended. The cold is not intense.

THE WEATHER AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1864.

There are eight inches of snow on the ground here. The weather is clear this afternoon, and the mercury stands at twenty-seven degrees above zero.

The railroad trains are all behind time to-day, being snowbound.

The Ohio river is open to Maysville, Ky.

SEVERE STORM IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Jan. 19, 1864.

A fierce snow storm is prevailing all over the Western Province, and it shows no signs of abating. The railroad trains have stopped.

Engineers' Strike for Higher Wages.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1864.

The engineers of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad have struck for higher wages. At a meeting at Fort Wayne a committee was appointed to wait on the officers of the road and demand four dollars per day, which the officers refused to give. No trains are running to-day.

The Mails per the Africa.

BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1864.

The mails per the steamship Africa, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at six o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about nine o'clock

ADDITIONAL FROM THE SOUTH.

The Proceedings in the Rebel Congress of a Character to Excite Panic—A New Tax of Seven Hundred Millions, &c.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of January 12 says—

Where are we drifting? The tendencies of the hour are dangerous. The proceedings at Richmond are well worth the whole attention of our people at this moment. Congress holds in its hands the destiny of the republic. It has the determination of the question whether it shall live or die. The debates and proceedings of Congress furnish us much occasion for painful solicitude. They evince panic rather than the cool and grave deliberation becoming such a body.

In its anxiety to restore the currency and fill up the army the danger is imminent that Congress will bankrupt the country and overturn the framework of society and production. The proposition of the special Committee on Finance to tax the present values of the confederacy to the amount of $700,000,000 should be entitled "An act to sell out at public auction for taxes all the real estate of the confederacy to the people who have speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war;" while the bill reported from the Military Committee might be justly entitled "An act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond and to starve the country, including the army."

The formation of ice in the canals has prevented packets from making their way towards Richmond for the last two or three weeks.

Letter postage for any distance in the rebel States is ten cents for each half ounce.

ICE IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery, Ala., people were busy on the 4th inst. taking in ice an inch thick.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1863.

A private letter from Maryville, Mexico, dated January 11, on French authority, gives the following items from the interior:—

The French, fourteen thousand strong, in Guadalajara, under command of General Bazaine, and another column, four thousand strong, under General Douai, were nearing the Mexican army, near Tlapaltan, only twenty leagues from Colomba. The Mexicans intend to oppose them with only seven thousand men, under Generals Uraga and Jopia.

The letter also states that the American Consul, Baker, at Maryville, killed an American sailor, who had deserted from the steamer Saginaw, because the latter refused to obey the Consul's order to take the place in the stocks prepared for his confinement. As the sailor was unarmed, the killing is regarded as wholly unwarrantable. Baker has been arrested, charged with murder in the first degree, and will probably be sent to San Francisco for trial by the American courts, and his exequatur will be withdrawn. He claims to have acted in self defence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19, 1864.

Three Mexicans of this city have news from the city of Mexico up to December 24, Orizaba December 22, and Guadalajara to January 5.

Their accounts say that on the 18th General Dios attacked Orizaba, occupied by the French and traitor Mexicans, and captured the city and garrison by assault. The traitors taken prisoners were all shot.

This is considered an important achievement, as Orizaba commands the French communications with Vera Cruz.

The Franco-Mexican papers published in the city of Mexico abuse Minister Corwin, on account of his suppressed sympathy for the Juarez government. Some Frenchmen and their Mexican sympathizers had chiffonied him.

Guadalajara was occupied by the French without opposition on the 5th of January.

The Mexicans were making all possible efforts to resist the French attack on Cobina, General Uragua having 12,000 men assembled on the road which the French must pass.

Personal Intelligence.

It is rumored that Major General McClernand has resigned, or will soon resign, and appeal to the public against the injustice that has been done to him. Important developments are expected.

Major General Negley arrived at Pittsburg on Friday last, on a brief visit. The General is going to Nashville for the purpose of having a hearing on certain charges prejudicial to his character as an officer. These charges were circulated while he was on leave of absence shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, on account of which he demanded a court of inquiry from Secretary Stanton, which was granted.

General Kilpatrick, of the United States Army, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel late on Monday evening. He left for West Point yesterday.

General J. W. Singleton and Judge Skinner, of Illinois; John Crouse, of Syracuse; Colonel S. H. Mix, of Newbern; E. F. Bainbridge, of Kentucky, and Hon. A. Myers, of Syracuse, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General George W. Dertyler, United States Army, Major B. A. Willis, United States Army; N. D. Sperry, Boston; R. W. Cater, Baltimore, and Captain W. B. Eaton, United States Navy, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the American banking houses in Paris for the week ending January 1, 1864:—H. P. Butler, Edward A. Hoppock, S. H. Baum, Miss Baum, W. C. Winslow, Mrs. Winslow, J. S. Hathaway, Wm. Fuller Tufts and wife, John B. Cronin, Alfred C. Howland, H. J. Trowbridge, Francis H. Upton and family, Joseph H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foote, from New York; E. W. Parker, A. G. Eaton, Alex. Lesley, Levi Taylor, from Philadelphia; Frank B. Mayer, from Baltimore; G. S. J. Shepperd, from New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Davis, George Harrington, from Washington, D. C.

The Reported Accident on the Catawissa Railroad Contradicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1864.

The officers of the Catawissa Railroad Company deny that there has been any accident on their road, and say that the report to that effect is a hoax.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1864.

The reported accident on the Catawissa Railroad is positively denied in the most informed circles.

There has been no confirmation of it.

The Inauguration of Governor