IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Rumored Reinforcement and Advance on Knoxville of Longstreet.

Reported Preparations of John Morgan for Another Raid.

General Grant's Movements Through General Foster's Department.

Universal Re-Enlistment of Veteran Troops.

CONDEMNATION OF A REBEL SPY TO DEATH, &c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1864.

The *Despatch* says Captain Ekin, a staff officer, from Knoxville on Thursday a week ago, brings information that Longstreet has been reinforced with twenty thousand men, and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing Granger's forces before him.

It was thought that our army would be compelled to fall back to the intrenchments at Knoxville.

It was reported that John Morgan, at the head of five thousand cavalry, was about to make a movement to cut off communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga, for or a raid in Kentucky.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 6, 1864.

General Grant and staff took their departure from here on Tuesday last, proceeding by train to Strawberry Plains, where an interview with General Parke took place, after which the party started on horseback towards Cumberland Gap. The General is desirous of personally inspecting the country and the condition of the roads between East Tennessee and Kentucky, and hence the selection of this route for his return to Nashville.

The cold snap spoken of in my last terminated in rain, which in turn was succeeded by another cold spell and a slight fall of snow.

The re-enlistment of veteran troops went like wildfire throughout the army. The Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment takes the lead in going home of the Ninth corps. Assistant Surgeon James Oliver has taken the wounded by way of Chattanooga, and will await the arrival of the regiment at Cincinnati.

It is to be regretted that many of the Union refugees who fled from the State during the rebel occupation of it have, since their return, been guilty of many atrocities. A number of murders committed by them are reported. It is unnecessary to say that such proceedings are not countenanced by the Union authorities. On the contrary, orders were issued a long time since against the practice of taking punishment into their own hands by those who had been injured. The strictest inquiry will be made into the cases reported. Certainly the instigators of rebellion in this State, and the persecutors of Union men, are meeting with a terrible return for their evil doings.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 7, 1864.

A SPY TO BE EXECUTED.

To-morrow will witness the solemn spectacle of a military execution. The condemned is a spy captured within our lines last month, who was tried here by court martial, and sentenced to be hung on the 8th inst.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The prisoner's name is E. S. Dodd. He belongs to Company D, Eighth Texan Rangers, and on the 16th or 17th of December last was captured by a lieutenant of the Home or National Guard of East Tennessee, near Brabson's mill, about eleven miles from Knoxville, on the road to Sevierville. He was at the time dressed in Union overcoat and pants, and was accompanied by two other rebel soldiers. On his person was found a diary, in which allusion was made to his having passed as a Union soldier, and also to his having sought information as to the position and strength of our pickets. A court martial was convened; witnesses testified to his inquiries about our forces, and to his having worn the Union uniform, and after due deliberation he was convicted. In his defence he claimed that the blue pants were a portion of the uniform of the rebel States; that the overcoat he wore from necessity, not from choice, and that the inquiries he made were for the purpose of enabling him to get out of our lines and rejoin his command, from which he had been detached by Longstreet's retreat. The following are

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1864.

I. At the general court martial which convened at Knoxville, Tennessee, December 23, 1863, pursuant to General Orders No. 43, from headquarters, Department of the Ohio, of date December 21, 1863, and of which Colonel August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Volunteer cavalry, is President, was arraigned and tried:—

E. S. Dodd, company D, Eighth Texas Cavalry (rebel army).

CHARGE.

Being found and apprehended within our lines as a spy.

Specification First—That E. S. Dodd, Company D, Eighth Texas cavalry, did come within our lines disguised in United States uniform, and did represent himself as belonging to the United States army, and did endeavor to procure information concerning the strength and position of certain United States forces, and did procure such information by means of his disguise and false representations—all this on or near the road leading from Mossy Creek to Sevierville, and between the 1st and 13th days of December, 1863.

Specification Second—That E. S. Dodd, Company D, Eighth Texas cavalry, was found secreted within our lines, and in the vicinity of our pickets, disguised in United States uniform, and was thereupon arrested as a spy. This at Timothy Chandler's farmhouse, in Sevier county, Tennessee, on or about the 17th day of December, 1863.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:—

To the first specification—Not guilty.

To the second specification—Not guilty.

To the charge—Not guilty.

FINDING.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused, E. S. Dodd, Company D, Eighth Texas cavalry (rebel army), as follows, two-thirds of the members concurring:—

Of the first specification—Guilty.

Of the second specification—Guilty.

Of the charge—Guilty.

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, E. S. Dodd, Company D, Eighth Texas cavalry (rebel army), two-thirds of the members concurring therein, that he be hung up by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct.

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the above case are approved and confirmed.

The sentence will be executed at Knoxville, Tennessee, under the supervision of Brigadier General S. P. Carter, Provost Marshal General, on Friday, the 8th day of January instant, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M.

By command of Major General FOSTER.

HENRY CURTIS, Jr., A. A. G.

Official:—GEO. A. GOURAND, Captain and A. D. C.

THE SENTENCE READ TO HIM.

Yesterday forenoon Major Gratz, of Gen. Carter's staff, visited him in prison and communicated the sentence. For some moments after the truth broke upon him he was unable to speak, but, recovering, ejaculated, "What! is there no mercy for the widow's son?" He has sought for a delay of execution, but up to the present no reprieve has been granted him.

A VISIT TO THE PRISONER.

I paid a visit to him in the prison this afternoon, and found him on my entrance engaged in writing letters to his friends. His diary, of which I had a view, as well as his conversation, shows him to be a man of good education. He is of medium height, well formed, muscular, with a pleasing and intelligent face. He was born in Kentucky, where his father now lives, and is about 24 years of age. He bears his fate manfully, declaring that he has no fear of death, but still protests his innocence. He is proud of having been a soldier, and abhors the disgrace of being hung as a spy. Rev. Mr. Martin of the Presbyterian church has been with him, and afforded the consolations of his office. During the intervals between the visits of the authorities and the writing of letters he occupies the time in devoutly reading the Bible.

THE GALLOWS

has been erected on the edge of the city, and on the site of the one where the rebels hung a Union man last spring.

Miscellaneous.

Five seats in Congress from Missouri are contested. A Mr. Bruce claims the seat now held by Mr. Loan, and that case is now before the committee.

A fatal disease is prevailing at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. It is called the black or spotted fever, and, with the exception of a very few cases, has completely baffled the skill of the physicians. From six to eight deaths a day occur, the victims dying within a few hours after being attacked.

The law library of Daniel Webster was sold at auction in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Harvey Hutchins has just recovered, at Batavia, N. Y., a verdict for $10,000 against the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company, for injuries received while a passenger on a train, which have rendered him unable to walk.

The Dayton (Ohio) Sanitary Fair netted $17,581 53, for the benefit of the soldiers.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Etna—Mrs Prior and daughter, Mrs Harvey, Mrs Dowling, Capt Gleaher, lady and child, Mr Herbert and lady, Mr Hughes and lady, Mrs Wade and child, Messrs McManus, Edgar, W J Sillery, J R Pruyn.

GLASGOW—Steamship United Kingdom—Matthew Weir and lady.

NEW ORLEANS AND PENSACOLA—Steamship America—Lt M T Jones, Lt Alex Mede, Capt W H Morris, Capt Ayres and lady, Capt Gilbert Adams, W H Glodden, Lt C Couturier, Lt L M Nichols, Dr Buel, Capt J F M Derickson, A Cosgrip, Geo G Abbott, USN.

IMPORTANT FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Meeting of War Democrats to Place Gen. Grant Before the People for President—A Convention for His Nomination to be Held in Washington—Niagara Ship Canal Bill—Its Principal Features—The Grand Street Railroad, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1864.

Leading war democrats, from various parts of the State, are to meet on Wednesday next for the purpose of organizing a movement to place the name of General Grant before the people as a candidate for the Presidency the programme that they will probably adopt will be to appoint a committee with instructions to call a public meeting at Washington for the purpose of placing General Grant's name formally before the people. The Washington convention will be held within the next six weeks. This will undoubtedly be turned into a people's movement with men of all parties uniting in it.

Prominent republicans direct from Washington state that Lincoln falls far short of receiving the support of his party there; also that a public demonstration in favor of Grant will develop a scattering among many of those now counted in favor of his renomination.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill made its appearance in the Senate on Friday. It has the appearance of close corporation. It is somewhat singular to see the names of the corporators, and then another list of directors, and the time fixed for them to serve as directors.

This action is without precedence, and does not speak very well for the bill. A Niagara ship canal should be built, a company incorporated if necessary; but let it be done decently and in order. But the idea of taking out of the hands of those who furnish the money and subscribe for the stock the election of directors, and legislate a board into office, some for one, others for two, and still others for three years, is not exactly the thing; and it will be found in the end that the backers of this project have made a fatal mistake. In trying to get a sure thing it often happens that some people are now and then too sharp for themselves. The following are some of the principal features of the bill:—

Section one names as corporators Jona. Sturges, Horace H. Day, Addison G Jerome, John Cochrane, Daniel Crouse, William A. Wheeler, Thomas S. Vaughn, Andrew V. Stout, Isaac Hills, E. P. Ross, Henry P. Morgan, W. H. Swift, S and R. Peillon, O. M. Beach, G. V. Hoyle, William Avery, J. C. Churchill, E. T. H. Gibson, L. B. Howlett, G. T. M. Davis, S. S. Cobb, David Utley, L. Spaulding, P. Whitney, John Fiske, Elijah Ford, Henry Wells, John Magee, John Butterfield, A. T. Brainerd, Gerrit Smith, C. Hotchkiss and Dean Richmond, all of the State of New York; P. Chamberlain, of Cleveland; E. Conkling, of Cincinnati; E. G. Merrick, of Detroit; E. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee; W. H. Osborn and J. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

Section two—The capital stock of said corporation shall be $6,000,000, to be divided into $100 shares.

Section three—W. F. Allen, Henry Fitzhugh, Delos De Wolf and David C. Judson, of New York, and Charles Lombard, of Boston, shall be commissioners to open books for subscriptions, said books to be open on or before the 1st of June, and notice thereof to be published in some public paper printed in the counties of Oswego, Niagara, Erie, St. Lawrence, Albany and New York.

Section four provides for meetings of the stockholders after the requisite amount shall be paid in.

Section five provides that the management of affairs shall be done by a board of fifteen directors.

Section six names Abiel A. Low, Jas. H. Wells, G. T. M. Wells and David Dows, of New York; Frank Hiscock and Austin Myers, of Syracuse; Delos De Wolf, L. B. Crocker and Luther Wright, of Oswego; Charles B. Myers and B. James, of Ogdensburg; Wm. W. Mann, of Buffalo; Marcellus Massey, of Watertown; Charles B. Stuart, of Geneva, and Lorenzo Burrows, of Albion, as the first board of directors, to be divided into three classes. The first class serves one year, the second two years, and the third three years.

Section seven—None but a stockholder shall be eligible for the office of director.

Section eight gives the directors power to regulate the sale and transfer of stock, &c.

Section nine provides that every stockholder who shall refuse or neglect for twenty days to pay for his stock may be compelled by action to make such payment.

Section ten—The said corporation shall have power to construct a ship canal of sufficient dimensions to allow vessels of at least one thousand tons burthen to pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river, above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below upon the same stream, and for that purpose shall have power and authority, by their engineers and agents, to enter upon any lands or streams of water for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary examinations and surveys, and to enter upon and appropriate to their own use, for the purpose aforesaid, any lands or streams of water for the construction of the said canal, with such dams, guard gates, waste wiers, locks, lock houses, basins, bridges, toll houses, &c., &c., as may be necessary for the safe and convenient navigation of the said canal and its preservation and the preservation of the works connected therewith.

Section eleven provides that before taking possession of any lands or streams of water it shall be the duty of the corporation to acquire the title to the land by purchase, or voluntary cession from the owner.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are in relation to the purchase of the lands and the legal proceedings to be employed, provided the owners are not disposed to part with such lands on fair and reasonable terms.

Section eighteen orders that whenever one-third of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and ten per cent of the same paid in, the corporation shall be deemed duly organized, and may at any time within five years from June 1 next commence the construction of said canal, and in case the corporation shall fail so far to complete the canal as to admit the passage of boats and vessels through its whole length within ten years the franchise is to be of no effect.

Section nineteen gives the corporation power to demand tolls on all vessels, floats and crafts, and the property transported thereby, and all timber and logs passing through the said canal, such tolls not to exceed in the aggregate for any year the cost of operating and keeping in repair the said canal and ten per cent interest on the cost of its construction, free of government tax.

Section twenty—In times of war or any civil commotion vessels of the United States, or those bearing exclusively munitions of war or troops of the United States or this state, shall be entitled to the preference over all other vessels in passing through said canal, and may pass free of toll, and all property of the United States may pass free of toll.

Section twenty-one provides for the punishment of any party found wilfully guilty of injuring any of the property of the corporation.

Section twenty-two provides that the corporation may accept on any terms, not inconsistent with the charter or the laws of the United States or this State, or any State, any grant of land, bonds, moneys or credits which may be made to them, for the purpose of constructing the canal and the works connected therewith, and may hold and dispose of such lands for that purpose

The State of New York shall have the right to purchase the said canal upon the payment of ten per cent in addition to the cost of construction.

Section twenty-three—The stockholders of the said corporation shall be liable to their creditors to the same extent as stockholders of railroad corporations are now liable under the general Railroad act.

Section twenty-four—This act to take effect immediately.

Mr. Benedict has introduced a bill into the Assembly to incorporate the above company, which names as corporators Charles Curtiss, A. B. Darling, William L. Shandlow, Isaac Pickford, Eliza Ann Gray, John H. Chambers, John Buck, Isaac Edwards, Edward M. Thomas, Gilbert C. Dean, George E. Reed, George P. Nelson and Wm. Bangs, who are authorized to construct a railroad through the following streets:—Beginning at the easterly extremity of Grand street, thence through and along Grand street to Varick street, along Varick to Watts street, through Watts to Greenwich street, along Greenwich to Canal street, along Canal to West street, along West and Washington streets, through Washington to Watts street, along Watts, with a single track connecting with the double track at the intersection of Watts street, with all necessary turnouts, switches, &c. The fare is to be no more than three cents.

Mutiny on Board the Ship Coromandel.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 1864.

The new ship Coromandel sailed yesterday afternoon for London. When twenty miles outside of Boston Light a mutiny occurred among the crew, and one man was badly stabbed. The ship put back to Nantasket Roads, and the wounded man, the assailant and one witness were brought to this city. The ship awaits three hands to proceed.

Sailing of the Golden City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1864.

Sailed steamer Golden City, for Panama, with $1,038,000 in treasure for England, and $450,000 for New York, and about fifty passengers.

An Exhaustless Perfume.—The Atmosphere, which evaporates all other perfumes, leaving the fabrics to which they are applied scentless, does not even diminish the fragrance of Phalon & Son's Night Blooming Cereus. Its voluptuous richness has never been equalled. Once used, it will never be relinquished. The taste for it becomes a passion. Sold by all druggists.
PHALON & SON, 517 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth has achieved a celebrity of having no equal for beautifying the complexion and skin. 1483 Broadway, and druggists everywhere.

Address to Smokers.
POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum manufacturers, 557 Broome street, near Bowery, are selling Pipes at retail.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is different in principle and action from all others in use, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spinal cord; pressure is inward and upward, and is easily made stronger or lighter by the patient, as required. A cure is now warranted. Female supporters on the same principle. Apartments elegantly and exclusively fitted up for ladies and children and attended by a lady. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

A Perfect Hair Dye—Miller's; Only 50 cents a box. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Dey st.

Browne's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Co., 344 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.

Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles Permanently Cured.—If you are troubled with piles use Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. It has never failed to cure the most chronic cases. Reference given to highly respectable persons in this city, who were afflicted for years, and at times unable to attend to business. They were cured. Agent 164 Bowery, N. Y.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky State Lottery.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135—Jan. 23, 1864.
74, 37, 63, 32, 57, 11, 36, 48, 35, 28, 4, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 136—Jan. 23, 1864.
42, 19, 65, 23, 7, 20, 35, 53, 69, 67, 38, 1, 71, 60, 50, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA, CLASS 39—Jan. 23, 1864.
6, 65, 46, 20, 55, 63, 13, 15, 72, 24, 12, 37.
CLASS 40—Jan. 23, 1864.
28, 37, 62, 50, 73, 5, 68, 39, 11, 3, 32, 10, 36, 15, 71, 48.
Circulars sent by addressing
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 535—Jan. 23, 1864.
25, 18, 62, 75, 70, 11, 61, 5, 50, 24, 30, 49.
CLASS 536—Jan. 23, 1864.
12, 23, 52, 25, 66, 2, 30, 65, 32, 8, 50, 54, 67, 21, 1, 42.
Circulars sent by addressing
FRANCH, ELLIS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

Messrs. Simmons, Rogers & Co. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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

Royal Havana Lottery.—30 Per Cent Premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Royal Havana Plan—Shelby College Lottery, to draw Saturday, January 30. Particulars furnished, prizes cashed and highest prices paid for gold, silver and uncurrent money, by F. A. JACKSON & CO., No. 9 Third avenue, New York.

Grand Scheme on the Royal Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, 38 Pine street.

Lottery Tickets Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, N. Y.

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

Cherokee Remedy
Cures in from one to three days.
One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.
Sold by all druggists.
Sent by express by the proprietors. Pamphlets free.
Dr. Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir or Essence of Life restores the manliness and vigor of youth. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express (pamphlet free) by the proprietor.
Dr. W. E. MERWIN & CO., 50 Liberty street, New York.

Chaps, Chafes, Sallowness, Eruptions, Spots, Specks and all Skin Blemishes cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap. 453 Broadway.

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, 700 Broadway.

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

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 EISENBERG, at his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

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

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from upper lips, low foreheads, or any part of the body. Warranted. 453 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University place, N. Y.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
Delightful, soothing, refreshing.
For sale at all the leading grocers' in the city.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce— In quarts, pints and half pints.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, sole agents, Union square and Fourteenth street.

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.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, says:—"I have good reason for highly recommending KENDALL'S Amboline for the hair." Sold by all druggists.

Patents! Patents! Patents!
Messrs. MUNN & CO., publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. Munn & Co. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting Patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application. Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO., 37 Park row, New York, or Corner F and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C.

Pure Country Milk Can Be Obtained at eight cents per quart by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S old establishment, 124 East Forty-sixth street. None but a pure article served.

Silver Watches.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches—$14, $16, $18 and $20.
Silver Hunting Detached Levers—$15, $18, $20, $22 to $28.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers—$35, $35, $40, $50 to $75.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly No. 11 Wall street.

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.

The Eye and the Ear Treated Successfully.—Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, &c., has successfully treated many new cases of deafness, diseased eyes, catarrh, &c., the past week. Her Metaphysical Discovery for deafness, catarrh, &c., $5, and Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1, can be applied by the patients themselves. No instruments, no probing. Some of the cases reported last week cured. Mr. Henry Wicker, aged 78, of deafness, 329 East Thirtieth street; Mr. John Hansell, of deafness, &c., 103 West Fortieth street; Miss E. Russell, 329 East Thirtieth street, of chronic catarrh and inflamed eyes; Mrs. Eliza Russell, East Thirtieth street, weak eyes, &c., and others reported daily. The remedies sent to any address, and consultations free. Principal rooms 25 Bond street, New York.

To Beautify the Complexion without injury to the skin, use Madame LEWENBERG'S Pastilles de Florence, sold by all druggists and perfumers, and at 560 Broadway. For paleness and sallowness use Madame L.'s Pastilles a la Rose.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, office 505 Broadway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24, 1864.

We republish the following table of the estimated receipts from internal revenue under the new law now before Congress, for the purpose of showing to what extent the income of the government from that source will defray the expense of the war:—

From distilled spirits	$46,000,000
Tobacco	24,000,000
Petroleum	4,000,000
Cotton	5,000,000
Stamps	15,000,000
Incomes	28,000,000
Sugar	2,000,000
Licenses	3,500,000
Ale, beer and porter	6,000,000
Manufactures	15,000,000
Total	$148,500,000

—The Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report admitted that the expenses of the war since its commencement had been defrayed by loans, which nothing but the expectation of its speedy termination could fully warrant, and that now the chief reliance for any substantial increase of revenue must be on internal taxes. Mr. Chase, it seems, has opened his eyes to the fact that the system of borrowing, with no adequate provisions made for payment, has a limit which cannot be passed without encountering disruption and disgrace. We have repeatedly called his attention to the so often demonstrated fact that wars cannot be carried on for any great length of time by a people who are regardful of their credit unless the bulk of the expenses is provided for by taxation. Loans to a certain extent may be necessary in order to place a nation which has suddenly assumed a hostile attitude upon a war footing, or to give quick movements to armies, or to provide for any emergencies which may arise; and for these latter purposes particularly the credit of a country at war should always be kept in a sound condition; but it has been clearly established that the expenses of a protracted struggle must in the main be borne by the generation upon which the misfortune falls, in order to avoid the accumulation of a debt which might require the assistance of virtual repudiation to discharge. History shows us that in the long contest in which England was engaged with the French republic Great Britain paid four-fifths of the expenses of that war by the revenue obtained from internal taxes, and by strictly adhering to that system she was enabled to maintain her faith to the extent at least of an acknowledgment of her obligations, and to preserve her credit to the end. In less than three years of war the United States has burthened itself with a debt nearly half as large as England accumulated during a series of desperate struggles on the continent, lasting more than twenty years; and our debt is increasing at the rate of eight or nine hundred millions annually. The yearly interest on our debt as it now stands is in the neighborhood of fifty-five millions of dollars, and before the close of the present year, if the rebellion is not crushed, Mr. Chase will add to our obligations an amount sufficiently large to require the raising of over ninety millions of dollars annually to discharge the interest. The expenses of the war, commencing with the opening of the coming spring, owing to the increased means for carrying it on which are now being added, and the large number of additional men which is being raised, coupled with the enhanced price of everything necessary to equip and support an army, will be run up to two and a half millions a day for the remaining part of the present year. To meet these large expenses we have the above estimate of the amount which will probably be derived from internal duties and the receipts from customs and miscellaneous sources, which, taking the Secretary's own figures, will yield only the following aggregate:—

From internal revenue	$148,500,000
From customs	70,000,000
From lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	5,000,000
Total	$224,500,000

—Thus it will be seen that we have a revenue of but two hundred and twenty-four million five hundred thousand dollars to meet expenses which will amount to over nine hundred millions before the close of the year. The excess must, of course, be obtained by additional loans, which will swell our indebtedness to nearly twenty-four hundred millions of dollars before the 1st of January next. These calculations are based upon the supposition that the war will continue; and much better would it have been for the country today if the idea had never entered the heads of our officials in Washington, at the commencement of our troubles, that the rebellion could be subdued in ninety days. If they had then made their arrangements for a protracted war, and shaped their financial policy with a view to such an emergency, our debt would not have attained the alarming proportions that it now presents, and there would be less anxiety manifested in regard to the probable chances of the country's sustaining its credit. We have reasoned and advised Mr. Chase, time and again, to abandon the borrowing system, and to come squarely down on taxation as our only salvation. There is no other policy that will carry us safely through and give satisfaction to the present as well as to after generations. We have bountiful resources which are fully capable of paying every dollar of the expenses, and the Secretary, putting aside all fears of the consequences, and totally regardless of any political favors which might be withheld from him, should demand from Congress power to call upon the wealth of the country to sustain it and to aid it in its endeavors to destroy those who seek to blot out our nationality. By such a movement he would restore the financial status of the nation, sustain confidence, avert bankruptcy, reinvigorate credit, and raise our monetary condition once more to the standard of coin.

The whole number of national banks which were organized on the 12th of January was two hundred and eight, having an aggregate capital of $32,234,200, divided among the States as follows:—

	Number.	Capital.
Connecticut	6	$850,000
Indiana	22	2,156,500
Illinois	13	1,175,000
Iowa	8	460,000
Kentucky	1	110,000
Kansas	1	100,000
Louisiana	1	500,000
Massachusetts	8	1,825,000
Michigan	7	875,000
Maine	5	475,000
Missouri	3	1,300,000
Maryland	2	1,160,000
Minnesota	1	250,000
New York	32	8,530,000
New Hampshire	2	200,000
New Jersey	1	125,000
Ohio	47	5,990,700
Pennsylvania	34	4,117,000
Rhode Island	1	200,000
Tennessee	1	100,000
Vermont	3	610,000
Wisconsin	7	575,000
West Virginia	1	50,000
District of Columbia	1	500,000
Total	208	$32,234,200

The following table will show the prices of stocks at the close of the past five weeks:—

	Dec. 26.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 23.
Missouri 6's	66	66¾	67⅞	68⅝	67⅛
Tennessee 6's	—	—	56	56¼	57½
Pacific hall	211¾	123	219	220	129⅜
N. Y. Central	132⅝	132¾	131	134	137⅝
Erie	108½	108⅝	107⅝	111½	108½
Erie preferred	103	103	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝
Hudson River	128⅞	132½	130½	136⅝	140⅝
Harlem	89⅝	92	89⅝	92	99
Reading	118	113	111½	115⅝	116⅝
Michigan Central	120⅝	120⅝	119⅛	138	136½
Michigan South'n	82⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	89
Illinois Central	117⅛	117½	118⅝	127	130½
Cleve. & Pittsburg	106	108⅝	105⅝	111½	113
Fort Wayne	83⅝	85⅛	83⅛	87⅛	87
Galena	107	105⅛	105⅛	112⅝	114⅝
Cleveland & Toledo	116⅝	121⅛	129	139	138
Rock Island	115⅝	123⅝	129⅝	143	149⅝
Prairie du Chien	53⅝	59	54⅝	60⅝	60
Terre Haute	—	—	68⅝	60	64⅝
Chicago & Alton	—	86	95	96	89
Northwestern	46½	48	46⅝	48¼	48

The following were the quotations of government stocks:—

	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 23.
Registered 6's, '81	104⅞	104¾	106
Coupon 6's, '81	104	105⅝	106
Five-twenties, coupons	101⅛	101⅞	104⅝
Coupon 5's, '65	127	130	130
One year certificates	97⅞	97⅞	97⅛
7 and 3-10 notes	106⅝	106	107
United States 5's, '74	—	100	96
United States 6's, '67	—	—	106

The money transactions at the Sub-Treasury in this city during last week were as follows:—

	For Customs.	Total Receipts.	Payments.
Monday	$478,000	2,902,564	3,534,977
Tuesday	801,000	2,796,773	3,211,984
Wednesday	246,000	2,724,594	2,629,285
Thursday	154,000	5,359,257	1,273,907
Friday	141,000	5,604,801	5,762,519
Saturday	197,000	1,981,605	2,061,056
Total	$1,516,000	21,363,594	18,663,728

—There was a balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer on Saturday evening amounting to $42,030,519. The receipts during the week exceeded the payments $2,799,866.

The highest and lowest quotations of gold in this market during each day of the past week may be seen in the following table:—

	Lowest.	Highest.
Monday	158⅝	159¾
Tuesday	158⅞	159¾
Wednesday	157⅞	158⅞
Thursday	156¾	157⅞
Friday	156⅛	158⅝
Saturday	156⅝	157⅛

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad during the week ending January 15 were as follows:—

Week ending January 15	$32,018
Same time in 1863	27,024
Increase	$4,989

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts 19 bbls. Market very firm, with sales of 30 bbls. at $8 75 for pots, and $10 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The receipts comprise 14,062 bbls. flour, 646 bbls. and 2,372 bags corn meal, 575 bushels wheat, 22,350 do. oats, 18,137 do. corn, 95 do. rye, and 1,820 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was dull and drooping, though prices indicate no decided change. The delay in the receipt of later news restricts business somewhat, though Saturday is proverbially a dull day. The sales foot up 8,000 bbls., the market closing dull. Southern flour was sustained at previous prices, but the demand was less active, comprising 11,000 bbls. Canadian flour was heavy and dull, with sales of 500 bbls. In corn meal and rye flour only a moderate business at steady prices.

Superfine State and Western flour	$6 50	a	6 65
Extra State	6 90	a	7 10
Common to medium Western	7 00	a	7 65
Good to choice do	6 70	a	8 50
Extra St. Louis	7 70	a	11 00
Common to good Southern	7 70	a	8 10
Good to choice extra do	8 15	a	10 75
Common Canadian	7 00	a	7 15
Good to choice extra do	7 15	a	8 75
Rye flour	5 50	a	6 70
Corn meal, bbls	6 30	a	6 35
Corn meal, puncheons	29 00	a	30 00
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	a	2 62½

—The market for wheat was called firm, but in the absence of the steamer's news, overdue, the demand was slack, and at the close it was difficult to realize Friday's quotations. The sales foot up 70,000 bushels, at $1 51 a