THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Schleswig-Holstein Difficulty Likely to Lead to a General War.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

History of Z. C. Pearson, the Bankrupt Blockade Breaker, and Jeff. Davis' Naval Agent,

&c., &c., &c.

The mails of the Africa reached this city from Boston yesterday morning. Our European files are dated to the 6th of February. The main points of the news have been anticipated by telegraph from Halifax. Our special correspondence from London, and the extracts from the journals given to-day contain important details.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1864.

The War in Denmark—European Complications in Prospect—Napoleon and Victor Emanuel Watching Their Opportunity—England Feeble without a Powerful Ally—Palmerston's Parliamentary Prospects—Mr. O'Kane Said to Have Been Bought Off, &c.

The war has at last commenced, and no one knows when or where it will end. The gallant army of Danes has been successful in the first battle, and if the frost holds off the legions of Austria and Prussia will find it a costly and difficult job to take the Dannewerk.

A friend, just from Kiel, tells me he hardly knows a more difficult place to take. He thinks Vicksburg, surrounded by Mississippi swamps and defended by Pemberton's troops, a perfect baby to it.

The great question now is, what will be the next move? Though Austria and Prussia may not intend it, any one of a dozen insignificant military or political events may set all Europe in a blaze. Louis Napoleon is evidently shaping his future action on this probability.

From a private source I learn that the most active, cordial and intimate relations exist between the courts of Paris and Turin. Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon are merely watching their opportunity. They appear to be doing nothing while they are doing a great deal. They are putting their respective armies and navies on the most complete war footing. If the obstinacy of Austria and Prussia continues, and Denmark is driven into a corner, then Italy and France will say that the peace of Europe is broken, treaties violated and compacts sundered, and they will simultaneously come forward in aid of their friendly ally, the King of Denmark. An Italian force will then be sent to the Elbe, by way of Marseilles, while a French fleet, in company with an Italian fleet, will blockade both Venice and Trieste. At the same time an Italian army will march on Venice from Milan.

In the meantime Kossuth and Garibaldi are to raise an insurrection in Hungary; so that Austria will be menaced in three different quarters while carrying on a Quixotic expedition for a phantom among the marshes of Jutland.

Then a British fleet will rendezvous at Copenhagen and Kiel, and blockade Lubec and the Elbe, cutting off all communication between Hamburg and the outer world. Last, and most important of all, a powerful French army will march on Cologne, Bonn and Coblenz, and the Rhine provinces are then at the mercy of French cannon. These provinces being almost unanimously Catholic, while Prussia is Protestant, I am told that in a *plebiscite*, or vote by universal suffrage, they would elect to belong to France. If this war continues no human power can prevent these provinces from being conquered by France. And I do not see how it is possible for Austria to defend Venetia against a combined attack, siege and blockade by the fleets and armies of France and Italy.

Here in England there is a most active war spirit, though perhaps a majority desire peace, provided it can be obtained without seeing the two great Powers crumple up Denmark. The first two evenings' debates in Parliament have done little towards "defining the position" of government on the Danish question, though it is easy to see that there is a strong desire for peace. I think this country is ripe for a war, provided the Emperor of France will join them and give Austria and Prussia a regular drubbing. There has been no war worth talking of in ten years, and the general feeling is that Lord Russell has humiliated the nation on numerous occasions by bullying and talking large, and then backing down.

Louis Napoleon is cordially and universally hated and feared in this country; but they desire him for an ally in this war.

I positively believe Great Britain has such a fear of a great defeat that would forever destroy the prestige of Waterloo that she would not embark in a war with two such Powers as Prussia and Austria, even with Denmark and Sweden as allies, under the most provoking circumstances, unless she had an ally like France or Russia.

The growth and strength of such countries as France, Russia and the United States give the English people the greatest uneasiness, and they only seem disposed to look at the immediate present, without looking into the future. The day when their supremacy is gone they know is not far distant, and they are consequently in a state of feverish anxiety. Their navy and their artillery are both in a most unsatisfactory state, and as for their army, I know not how they could enlist a hundred thousand men without the most exorbitant bounties.

Respecting the duration of the present Cabinet and this Parliament, it is generally conceded that Palmerston will remain in till another year. The tories are not strong enough to take the reins of government, particularly in the warlike horizon now visible throughout Europe.

Disraeli made a very able speech on the evening of the opening of Parliament; but he damaged the government very little. You will see a conspicuous omission in the Queen's speech—not one word relating to the American war. So you see the Majesty of England, in the face of her Danish, Prussian and Coburg alliances, don't think you worth mentioning. Blockade running is growing a little slack.

The Palmerston and O'Kane trial is quashed, by the withdrawal of the suit; but a very general opinion is that the complainant was bought off. So mote it be.

American Affairs in Parliament.

MR. SEWARD'S INDEMNITY DEMAND.

In the House of Lords on the 4th instant, Earl Grey, speaking on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said:—Again it would appear that, notwithstanding the concessions which the noble earl has made to the federal States of America in carrying out what he calls neutrality, but what I am afraid I must call one sided neutrality, he has received from those States not thanks, because I believe that papers which have been laid before the Senate of the United States show that we were met by demands and menaces, which I should be much astonished if any one calling himself a British Minister must not have felt a difficulty in receiving when the despatches containing them were placed in his hands. Since then we are not only told that the American government will hold us responsible for any damage which their commerce may have sustained by the acts of the Alabama, but if I have not misread the papers laid before Congress they state that if we do not put a stop to the sale of vessels of this kind in this country the result must be that the federal government will take the law into their own hands; that their cruisers will follow these vessels into British ports, and will, in British waters, maintain their own interests. My lords, I hope the noble earl will be able to show that he has answered that despatch in a manner which will put an end to such monstrous demands for the future. (Hear, hear.) But, if I am not mistaken, the last despatch from Washington was written about August and was received here towards the latter end of August, and early in September the noble earl took the strong step of seizing the so called Confederate rams in the Mersey upon that very suspicion as to which, a year before, the Attorney General informed Parliament that the government would not be warranted in interfering. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, my lords, if you have not satisfied the federals, neither have you satisfied the Confederate States. (Hear.)

THE WAR IN MEXICO AND RECOGNITION.

Earl RUSSELL said:—With regard to Mexico, we stated over and over again, in entering into the convention, that we did not go there to interfere in the internal affairs of the country, and did not mean to impose upon the Mexicans a government of which they did not approve. The French government said that they could not treat with the existing government of Mexico. We said, however, that the question of the government was not that which we had come to Mexico to deal with, and Sir Charles Wyke, very properly and with the full approval of her Majesty's government, declared that we must separate ourselves from France in this matter.

The Earl of DERBY—I beg the noble earl's pardon. I said distinctly that when the objects of the expedition were extended I did not blame her Majesty's government for withdrawing from that expedition.

Earl RUSSELL—Well, but what, then, was the noble earl's reason for dwelling on that topic? If to differ from France be an offence, how could we help differing from her on that question? (Hear.) My opinion on these matters is very different from that of the noble earl. I think that, though on some questions which arise the Emperor of the French may pursue a different policy from that which we follow, he gives full weight to the consideration that the policy which may suit the French nation may not be the policy which the British nation prefers. I believe that the Emperor is too just to attribute such a difference of opinion to anything but a regard for the policy which we think right, and which we think the interest of this country calls upon us to pursue. (Hear, hear.) Then the noble earl says that we differ from France about the recognition of the Southern States of America. *Now, no such proposal was ever made to us.* There was a proposal that we should offer our good offices in order to reconcile the North and the South; but it was tolerably obvious that if the proposal was made by two Powers like England and France it would irritate the Northern States, would fail of effect; and that there was much better chance of a reconciliation between the North and South by our abstaining from such a proposal. I believe that even the noble earl approved of that decision. I certainly am convinced that the whole country concurred in the policy which we then pursued. (Hear, hear.)

IRISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

Early Gray added:—Ireland has had to lament three bad harvests, and there can be no doubt that in many districts the small farmers especially are in a state of the greatest possible difficulty. The depression of the country cannot be better proved than by recent statistics, which show that although an increase has taken place in the quantity of land devoted to pasturage, yet in the course of the last few years there has been not a considerable increase, but a considerable diminution in the amount of stock maintained in the agricultural districts. The cause of that diminution I take to be this—the necessities of the small farmers have been so great that they have been compelled to sell off their stock at an earlier age than usual, and the stock has consequently been reduced, the farmers not retaining a sufficient breed to keep up the quantity. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, there is another circumstance connected with Irish distress which must not be overlooked on the present occasion, viz., that enormous and unparalleled emigration which has recently taken place from Ireland—an emigration so extensive that nothing has ever approached it—an emigration, too, the more to be regretted because I am afraid a large proportion of those who emigrate will really serve to feed the unhappy and desolating war in North America. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid that many who are going away in hope of finding peaceful employment will find those hopes disappointed, and will entail upon themselves and their families great misery, while they are entering into an atmosphere *which is not likely to improve their love and affection for the land of their birth.* (Hear, hear.)

The Anglo-Rebel Trade.

HISTORY OF Z. C. PEARSON, OF HULL, JEFF. DAVIS' ENGLISH NAVAL AGENT, GIVEN BY HIMSELF—THE PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS—VALUE OF THE PRIVATEER RAPPAHANNOCK, ETC.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, LONDON, Feb. 5, 1864.

Before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn.

The bankrupt, Zachariah Charles Pearson, a merchant and shipowner of London and Hull, applied for an order of discharge. An abstract of the accounts under this gigantic failure has already been published.

Mr. Lawrance appeared on behalf of the assignees; Mr. Bagley and Mr. Linklater for creditors; Mr. C. E. Lewis supported.

Reference having been made to the bankrupt's expenditure, which was stated at £12,440 for the four years preceding the stoppage,

The bankrupt was examined, and, in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Bagley, said:—

I began life as a sailor boy, and I afterwards became master of a ship. Subsequently I started in business as a merchant and shipowner. During the last year of my trading my gross expenditure was £4,300, which included premiums upon life policies. Previously to 1860 I was in partnership with Mr. Coleman, my brother-in-law. Mr. Coleman was interested in the business to the extent of one-fourth. An estimate was made in 1860 of our mutual position. I then considered the business to be in a flourishing state. During the last two years of my trading it was an uniform course with me to mortgage ships as I purchased them. On one occasion (in May, 1861,) I purchased from Messrs. Overend and Gurney seven vessels for £88,000, payable by instalments. I gave Messrs. Overend & Co. mortgages upon the vessels as security for the payment of the purchase money. In consequence of the rise in the rate of insurance upon vessels bound to American ports—from 15 to 60 per cent—I was compelled to borrow money from Messrs Overend & Co., for the purpose of meeting payments. As soon as it became known at Lloyds' that the federals were seizing English vessels the scale of insurances rapidly rose. In April, 1862, I purchased from Messrs. Overend & Co. the Cumberland and the Merrimac for £55,000. I undertook to pay Messrs. Overend & Co. £10,000 in cash and £45,000 by bills. In April, 1862, Messrs. Overend & Co. advanced me £35,000 upon the freights of six vessels. In June or July, 1862, I discounted with Messrs. Overend £10,000 of bills drawn upon Briggs. As it is, the estate has been ruined, and the vessels have been sold for very little. I have heard that Mr. Dobson, one of the assignees, is in pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Hall, another of the assignees, supplied the gunpowder consigned to America; Mr. Westmoreland insured one of the vessels; and Mr. Samuelson, the fourth assignee, had a "little interest" in the consignments—in short, all the assignees of my estate were more or less connected with the adventures to America. Fifty-three creditors voted in the choice of assignees. At the time of my stoppage I had a balance of £126 to the credit of my banking account. It was my custom to give postdated checks to Mr. Briggs. I did so for the sake of convenience, both to myself and also to Mr. Briggs. Mr. Pease, banker, of Hull, is one of my opposing creditors. Mr. Pease was a great friend of mine during the time of my prosperity, but the moment I fell he, like a great many others, deserted me. No person was more envious of my position in Hull than Mr. Pease. I do not remember stating to Mr. Pease, shortly before my stoppage, that I was not engaged in accommodation bill transactions. I purchased port and sherry wines from Mr. Broderick. Mr. Broderick came to me one afternoon before my stoppage, saying that he was short of money, and that he wanted me to lend him £240. He asked me to give him my acceptances, which I did upon the security of certain wine warrants. My father-in-law, Mr. Coleman, afterwards advanced me £170 upon the wines. This occurred after I stopped payment, but pending the proposed arrangement with my creditors. I obtained this advance in order that a vessel then in the Humber might proceed upon her voyage. My balance sheet shows that I owe large sums to the captains of the Modern Greece, Circassian, Anne, Phœbe, and other vessels engaged in the adventures to America. During the four months immediately preceding my stoppage my renewals of bills amounted to £132,000. The number of bills current very much increased during the last few months of my trading. Since my bankruptcy I have been engaged, in connection with the Rappahannock, as agent for my brother-in-law, Mr. Coleman, of Clement's lane.

Mr. C. E. Lewis objected to this evidence. He said that criminal proceedings in reference to the Rappahannock were now pending.

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said it was very important that the creditors should know whether the transaction was that of the bankrupt or of Messrs. Coleman & Co. The examination must go on.

The bankrupt continued—Coleman & Co. purchased the Victor, afterwards named the Rappahannock, from her Majesty's government. Coleman & Co. afterwards desired me to sell the vessel. I went to Paris and negotiated a sale with a French house.

Mr. Bagley then asked the name of the house to whom the sale was effected.

Mr. Lewis again objecting, an animated discussion ensued as to the propriety of the question.

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn ultimately decided in favor of the objection, and the question was not pressed.

The bankrupt's examination continued—I shared commission with Messrs. Coleman & Co. upon the sale of the Rappahannock. The vessel realized £15,000.

Mr. Bagley—I will just ask you, before I conclude, whether some years ago you made a donation of £1,000 towards the erection of a chapel at Hull.

The bankrupt—I did.

Examined by Mr. Lewis—Once I was sheriff of the borough of Hull, and twice I have filled the office of mayor. I am now forty-two years of age. During seven months of the year 1862 I lost £120,000: on one day in June I received information of the loss of three vessels From the *Times* I learnt that one of my ships (the Indian Empire) had beenburnt to the water's edge in the Thames. By the Modern Greece I lost £80,000, and by the Patras £15,000, all in the same day. My aggregate loss by these vessels was £80,000. During the year 1862 six of my vessels were captured by federal cruisers. I despatched my ships to the American ports upon the faith of the proclamation by President Lincoln. I had previously ascertained that other persons had realized considerable profits from similar transactions—in some instances the profits would be 300 or 400 per cent. I have never had any transactions with Messrs. Pease & Co., my opposing creditors. They were merely the endorsees of bills given to Mr. Briggs.

By Mr. Bagley—I was congratulated by some of my creditors upon the successful running of the blockade by the Stettin; but the news did not prove to be true. (A laugh.)

The evidence of the bankrupt having closed, and it being four o'clock, the further hearing was adjourned until Friday next at eleven o'clock.

Prince Salm Salm Vindicated.

Through the petty malevolence of some person unfriendly to and jealous of the successful efforts through which Prince Salm Salm has earned for himself a name and honorable position in the army of the Union, it was a few days ago represented through the HERALD that Prince Salm Salm had been arrested and deprived of his liberty by order of Major General Dix. How base and unfounded this statement was will be seen from the following communication from Major General Dix himself:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 22, 1864.

Prince SALM SALM, Colonel Sixty eighth regiment New York Volunteers:—

There is no truth in the report that orders for your arrest have been issued at these headquarters. Respectfully, yours, JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

Prince Salm Salm is the Colonel of the Sixty-eighth regiment, in command of which he has honorably and efficiently served the country in most or all of the battles of the two last years. His regiment forms part of the host moving into the heart of rebeldom under the command of the invincible Grant. He has been in this city for some little time past, raising recruits for the Sixty-eighth, which he has nearly brought to the full standard, and he will himself very shortly repair to the front to take command of his regiment, the veterans of which have so often followed him to victory. It is only too apparent that some plotting German politician, incapable of performing a noble or soldierly act himself, and equally incapable of recognizing or acknowledging manly and patriotic qualities in another, by foul and insidious means endeavored to slander and malign one who has distinguished himself in the field and whose first act on arriving on these shores was to offer his services in the defence of the Union. The letter of General Dix is a complete refutation of the slander published against the Prince.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

RUMORED ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

John Morgan Reported to Have Crossed the Tennessee River,

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1864.

A Chattanooga despatch of the 21st gives a rumor that two divisions of the enemy occupied Marysville yesterday, but afterwards retired.

It is said the rebels have appeared on the Tennessee river, below Loudon, and are blockading the river against the steamers for Chattanooga.

Another rumor declares that John Morgan has crossed the Tennessee.

The Court House at Moblie, valued at $200,000, was recently destroyed by fire.

All is quiet in front. The situation of the rebel army is unknown.

The weather is growing mild and pleasant.

NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

The Rebels in Force at Strawberry Plains.

Skirmishing with the Enemy Near the City,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1864.

Affairs at Knoxville for four days past have been threatening, but the enemy, who had appeared in some force at Strawberry Plains, have recrossed the river, owing to a freshet in the Holston.

The enemy are now reported to be moving toward Georgia, with their cavalry on the Marysville road, and their infantry passing near the base of the Smoky Mountains.

There is no present anticipation of an attack here, which may be made, however, after the river falls.

The Press Despatch.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1864.

A Knoxville despatch of the 21st says the rebels have broken up winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry Plains.

They have completed a pontoon bridge at the Plains, and two brigades of infantry are across, as also some cavalry, which skirmished yesterday with our cavalry six miles from here, and were driven back to the river.

General Haskell encountered the enemy two miles out yesterday, on the south side of the river, and killed six or seven and captured nine.

It is reported that the rebels have been reinforced by Backan with a heavy force of artillery.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of a Rebel Officer and Two Privates, &c.

MR. T. C. WILSON'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 22, 1864.

Captain Wallace, of the Twenty-third Illinois infantry, returned this evening from a scout to Moorfield, Hardy county, where he captured Lieutenant Parker, of the Seventh Virginia rebel cavalry, and two privates, three horses and equipments, &c.

Captain Wallace is the hero of Greenland Gap, where he fought the rebel General Jones, last May, with eighty men against 2,500 for several hours, killing and wounding more of the enemy than he had men in his command. He was finally overpowered and captured by the enemy setting fire to the roof of his block house.

Lieutenant Parker, his prisoner, commanded the guard that took Captain Wallace and company to Richmond. He is now Wallace's prisoner. Such is the fate of war.

Military Affairs.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Supervisors' Volunteer Committee paid the bounty yesterday to 282 men. This was transacting rather a large business, and kept Supervisor Blunt active from nine A. M. to five P. M. paying out the greenbacks. A few such days as this would finish our quota, and if the interested public will only come up to the mark as they should we shall have no draft.

SUPPER TO THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

On Wednesday evening next a complimentary supper will be given to the Second Fire Zouaves, who have recently returned from the seat of war, at the Jefferson market drill rooms. This supper is given by the city authorities. The Zouaves are engaged in rapidly filling up their ranks. Their principal recruiting headquarters are situated at Jefferson market.

THE FIFTIETH ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Captain Richard Middleton and Lieutenants G. F. Dudley and L. A. Walter will leave this evening for Washington, in company with one hundred recruits for the above regiment. These men have been principally raised in Elmira, and no doubt will make fine soldiers, as their appearance indicates.

The Italian Opera.

There were evidences last evening at the Academy of Music that an event of unusual interest was to take place. Baskets of flowers were being smuggled in, bouquets were to be seen about the house in greater profusion than is customary, and all because Signor Brignoli was to make his *rentree* on this occasion, and that the ladies were determined to give their favorite tenor a grand reception. Brignoli was at first nervous to a degree which marred his performance; still he sang the "A te o Cara" so sweetly as to draw from the audience a demand for an encore. Throughout the opera the efforts of Signor Brignoli were deservedly applauded, while the reception he met with was certainly most flattering. There can be but one opinion as regards the voice of Signor Brignoli. It is sweet and most expressive, and that it is appreciated at its just value here is proved by his popularity. The oftener we hear him now the more he will please the public.

Miss Kellogg (Elvira) was very successful. She sang the Polacca with great expression and execution, and was warmly applauded. She was forced to encore this beautiful morceau amid great applause.

Signor Bellini (Sir Richard), who was in fine voice, sang and acted with much spirit, and was certainly most successful throughout the opera. He received a floral tribute at the commencement of the first act which must have somewhat astonished him. He deserved the flowers, however. We should have noticed above the very satisfactory performance of Miss Stockton (Henrietta) who sang very well. Signor Garibaldi, who replaced Biachi last evening, the latter being too hoarse to appear, was a satisfactory Sir George. The celebrated duet in the second act was finely sung by himself and Bellini.

Signor Brignoli's second appearance will take place on Thursday evening next. A debut at the Academy of Music of a lady is announced for this week

On Wednesday Ione will be sung with Mazzoleni, Mederi and Bellini.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—Niblo's saloon was crowded last night for the first of Gottschalk's two farewell concerts by a very fashionable, musical and demonstrative audience. It was a well dressed audience, an audience determined to be pleased, and an audience without moderation in its applause, for certainly nine encores in a programme of twelve pieces is very extravagant admiration. Gottschalk exhibited his complete mastery over all the possibilities of the piano in the overture to Oberon in his own Jerusalem, Home, Sweet Home, The Star Spangled Banner, &c. In the first two pieces he was very acceptably assisted by Mademoiselle Barnetchie. Madame d'Angri was in excellent voice, and sang with her usual force and art. After her first piece, and in response to an encore, she gave with splendid gusto a characteristic Spanish song, La Pomplinero. The second of these concerts will be given on to-morrow night.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1923, 1329, 1510, 1537, 1541, 1545, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563. Part 2—73 Dunne street. Nos. 351, 660, 1095, 955, 182, 1267, 1273, 584, 1285, 964, 1057, 755, 688, 681, 986, 578, 1139, 18, 618, 620, 600.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos 3371, 3317, 3437, 769, 3461, 3391, 2815, 3411, 3381, 3399, 2487, 1065, 3421, 3529, 3531. Part 2—Nos. 2018, 2730, 2058, 3534, 3550, 2372, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576, 3458, 3236, 1048, 2940, 380, 3370, 3292, 3460.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term adjourned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

There was a general celebration of Washington's Birthday yesterday. Although a large parade of the military did not take place, yet the civic preparations were perfect and enthusiastic in every particular. Throughout the city and on the shipping in the harbor bunting was displayed in honor of the day. Crowds thronged the City Hall Park, where the military review took place, and there was no lack of patriotism exhibited among the masses. The memory of the "Father of his Country" still remains green in the hearts of the American people, and the celebration yesterday equalled that of former years.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

TURNOUT OF THE EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, TWENTY-SECOND AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENTS, NATIONAL GUARD.

There was not a general parade of our militia regiments yesterday. Those who did turn out, however, were the Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Seventy-first. All who saw those regiments were certainly much pleased with their appearance, and on no other occasion have they appeared to better advantage as citizen soldiers. About three o'clock the military procession reached the Park, where the Mayor and Common Council reviewed them as they passed. Each regiment turned out very strong. The members of the Eighth were attired in new uniforms, and looked remarkably well. Under the able command of Colonel Varian this regiment has held its own among the militia of the city, and now ranks as one of the best military organizations in the State. The battery attached to the Eighth, which is commanded by Captain Brown, turned out with the regiment. The Eleventh, Twenty-second and Seventy-first looked themselves in every particular, and were not behindhand as regards appearance and discipline.

The Veteran Corps, Company G, Fourth regiment New York State artillery, Colonel Teller, under command of Captain Richard Raynor, also paraded yesterday with their twenty-four pounders, and fired a national salute on the Battery at noon. This corps was organized July 4, 1814, as the Veteran Corps of '76, and has regularly fired the national salutes of Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July and Evacuation Day from the date of its organization till the present time.

THE CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Washington Heights yesterday by a dinner, at which Messrs. Perkins, Knapp, Martin and several of the most distinguished residents of the vicinity were present. A graceful and elegant address was delivered by Mr. Perkins, in which he displayed his Websterian eloquence to advantage. Mr. Martin also delivered a speech, in which he said nothing in favor of cutting up that historic and beautifully picturesque locality. The whole affair was worthy of the occasion and Washington Heights.

THE CORPORATION DINNER.

The Corporation "ring" celebrated the Birthday of the Father of his Country by eating a dinner at Delmonico's, in Fifth avenue, last evening, at the city's expense, which, in the laconic language of a distinguished ex member thereof, was a "big thing." Invitations were sent to and accepted by many of the justices of the "upper" and "lower" courts; and, taking the company altogether, if they were put in a nutshell they would not break the kernel.

THE FIREMEN.

MATCH BETWEEN EXEMPT ONE AND SEVEN ENGINES OF STATEN ISLAND FOR SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting match came off at the Fifth ward liberty pole, between Exempt Engine Company No. 1 and Engine Company No. 7, of Staten Island, for $600. Each company was allowed half an hour for playing. Fire Commissioners Thomas Lawrence and Peter Wandell acted as judges, and Assistant Engineer James Long as referee. Engine Company No 1 won the first playing, and during the half hour played eleven times, the highest throw being 142 feet. On Engine Company No. 7 entering they on the first play threw 167 feet, and on the third trial 170.

There was an immense gathering present, and over $5,000 changed hands on the result.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION.

TWO ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was appropriately celebrated by the school children. About one thousand pupils of our public schools gave two entertainments, consisting of music, declamations, dialogues, military drill and other exercises, in the Cooper Institute. They were given under the auspices of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Deceased Soldiers, for whose benefit the proceeds are to be used.

The platform of the Cooper Institute had been considerably enlarged and tiers of seats were placed at the back. The pupils who participated in the entertainment were of all ages, from the little miss of six or seven summers to the young lady who had just graduated. The following gentlemen directed and managed the whole affair, much to their credit and the satisfaction of the audience:—S. S. Randall, City Superintendent of Schools; Professor L. A. Benjamin, Mr. Wm. H. Wood, Principal of Ward School No. 49, and Mr. A. D. Du Bois, Principal of Grammar School No. 36. At two o'clock the first performance commenced. The children, in their gay dresses, resembled some bright parterre of flowers. There was no separation between the boys and girls, but they were promiscuously seated on the platform, and thus a better effect was produced than is usual on such occasions. Another pleasant feature was the large number of persons who patronized the entertainment. Nearly the whole of the seats were filled before the exercises commenced, and the last comers had, in many instances, to content themselves with a standing place

There were twenty one exercises on the afternoon programme. Nearly the whole of them were of a patriotic and appropriate nature, and well calculated to keep the memory of Washington green in the hearts of all present. A little miss, not more than eight years of age, received an encore for the capital manner in which she sang "I've Got a Beaux," and on coming forward again Professor Benjamin stated that she did not belong to any of the public schools, but was a "volunteer." She then gave a recitation on the troubles of married life, which elicited considerable applause. The young orators also received their meed of praise for the spirited manner in which they rendered such themes as "Liberty and Union," "Value of Union," "Charge of the Light Brigade," &c. The choruses, given with considerable energy, were rendered more effective by the children waving their handkerchiefs on a signal from the conductor. The calisthenic exercises and drill were interesting and creditable performances, and the precision with which the youngsters went through the manual of arms called forth a rousing cheer.

The evening's entertainment was similar in character, but somewhat shorter in duration. Shortly before the close Dr. D. P. Holton, Corresponding Secretary of the Incorporation of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, gave a short account of its objects and prospects, after which the exercises were continued, and concluded shortly after nine o'clock.

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The pyrotechnic displays, both in the City Hall Park and Union square, were brilliant affairs, and equalled the productions, in some respects, of former years. The first rocket was let off in the City Hall Park at seven o'clock, and from that until about half-past eight the sky was made radiant with many colored lights. The crowd in the Park was large and orderly, and whenever any boisterous ebullition was essayed at the successful flight of a rocket or the circles of fire made in the air, it subdued itself very soon into calm sobriety. The following pieces were let off at the City Hall:—

A Yew Tree.
The Star of America.
Tribute of Ceres.
Polka Dance—colored battery.
Star of Independence.
Fairies' Frolic.

The grand final piece, which evoked the most interest, was a scene representing the well known picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." This was the largest piece ever exhibited, requiring two miles and a half of leading match to light it all at once.

The Union square display was equally brilliant with that of the City Hall, and everything passed off agreeably.

THE BROOKLYN SANITARY FAIR.

GRAND OPENING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BRILLIANT DECORATIONS OF THE BUILDING—THE NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN, ETC.

The Sanitary Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, which has met with so warm and patriotic a response throughout the country, was opened at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn at seven o'clock last evening. The interior of the Academy was most brilliantly illuminated, although the exterior presented no decorations to distinguish it from ordinary occasions Any one arriving in the neighborhood at seven o'clock would have supposed that some popular opera was to be brought out. Carriages from all parts of the city, bringing crowds of the beautiful and fashionable, "fair women and brave men," arrived in rapid succession, filling up the main street facing the entrance to the Academy. From the Academy to the opposite side of Montague street there is an arched way erected, connecting the former place with the New England kitchen—one of the most attractive features of the Fair. The furniture has been arranged by the ladies who have charge of this department so as to fully represent a New England kitchen in the good old times. Everything is as neat and clean as possible, and the bits of dried pumpkin hanging about the chimney corner, and the smoking dishes of beans, &c., with all the other varieties of Yankee cooking, are enough to stir up the appetite of any man, even though he be not very hungry. The only thing that bothers some people is that there is no chance of "wetting one's whistle" within the precincts of the Fair rooms. If a fellow is "dry" he must go out and get his liquid enjoyments elsewhere than within the Academy. This fact detracts greatly from the savory excellence of the best pork and beans, even though they be cooked in a New England kitchen; for this kind of food excites thirst, while the rules of the Fair prescribe nothing to allay it. It is possible, however, that the health of the visitors to the Fair will be more favorably considered hereafter.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a military parade took place in front of the City Hall, with the double intention of honoring the birthday of Washington and the opening of the Sanitary Fair. Preparations had been made during the whole of the past week to make the arrangements as complete as possible. All the soldiers on furlough at present participated in the display, which was of the most effective kind. The militia was out in full force, under the command of Major General H. B. Duryea. The following regiments appeared on the ground:—

Thirteenth regiment—Colonel John B. Woodward.

Fourteenth regiment (now in the field)—Represented by the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Association, Lieutenant Colonel De Bayolse chief, and officers and soldiers now here on recruiting service.

Twenty-eighth regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Bokee commanding.

Seventieth regiment—Colonel Wm. J. Cropsey.

Twenty-third regiment—Colonel C. E. Pratt.

Forty-seventh regiment—Colonel J. V. Mesorole.

Fifty-second regiment—Colonel M. Cole.

Fifty-sixth regiment—Colonel J. Q. Adams.

The officers and soldiers of the volunteers of the United States in Brooklyn, the Marine Corps, the Invalid Corps, and company of the Polytechnic School, were invited to join in the parade, and were assigned positions in line by General Duryea.

The review passed off with great eclat. There were thousands of persons on the streets, and flags floated from every house and store along the line of march. Bands of music also contributed much to the stirring liveliness of the scene.

To describe the appearance of the Academy when it was full of gayly dressed ladies and gentlemen, from eight to nearly ten o'clock last evening, would occupy much more space than we can at present devote to the matter. The ornaments were exquisitely and tastefully arranged and attracted one by their neatness and simplicity. The walls were hung around with flags of all nations, festooned in graceful folds, relieved here and there by the full display of the flag, the largest of which was a Turkish flag, which covered about one-third of the extent of the entire length of the room, and these were covered with graceful festoons of evergreens; and the walls on each side were also covered with branches of palms, nailed so as to resemble wall plants in a hothouse. At the farthest end of the room two beautiful flags were disposed so as to resemble parlor curtains, and underneath the opening were a number of models of Monitors, gayly decorated and painted, got up by the mechanics in the Navy Yard.

The contributions in the various departments are of the most miscellaneous character. From the centre of the ceiling of the large hall radiate red, white and blue bunting, while a columnic fall of the same material depends from the apex. Festoons of the cloth entwine the pillars and hang in graceful folds along the front of the balconies. The show tables range in semi circular form, numbered even on the left side and odd on the right of the entrance. These, of course, are by no means full. Other material will be added and other arrangements possibly made.

Any description would be useless. People must go to the fair to see for themselves and to be seen. To day the affair will be in full blast and prices will be greatly reduced. There is not the slightest doubt that the Academy will be crowded to excess.

Suicide at Clark's Hotel—Love and Jealousy the Cause.

The particulars of a somewhat romantic and tragic affair, resulting in a deliberate attempt at murder by means of pistols and poison and the subsequent suicide of the desperate man, were developed before Coroner Ranney yesterday afternoon. It appears that for the last eighteen months Frederick Eichler, a portly, fine looking German, about forty years of age, recently boarding at 52 Stanton street, had been living with an interesting widow woman, also a native of Germany, and promised to marry her as soon as he could procure a divorce from his wife, the suit for which he had already commenced. Some time since, however, the fair widow became acquainted with John Maen, residing at 69 Division street, and believing that Eichler's prospects for procuring a divorce from his wife were not promising, she yielded to the earnest solicitations of Maen and married him some five weeks ago. This step on the part of the widow drove Eichler to desperation, and he led a miserable life thereafter. He seemed determined to live with her, and, if failing in that, he formed a resolution that both of them should die.

In that state of mind Eichler called on Mrs. Maen last Wednesday morning and told her that he could not live to see her the wife of another; that the life of misery he had been living since her marriage was burthensome, and he intended to kill himself. He returned on the following evening, and proceeding to the apartments of Maen, in the upper part of the house, said he was going to enlist the next day and had come to bid them goodby. Taking some money from his pocket Eichler endeavored to persuade Maen to go down stairs and purchase two bottles of wine—his motive being, as subsequent events indicated, to kill Mrs. Maen during her husband's absence and then take his own life. But Maen declined to go for the wine, whereupon Eichler went himself, and soon returned with two bottles. Unobserved he deposited some arsenic in three tumblers, and, pouring out some wine, gave one tumbler to Mrs. M., another to her husband, and took the third himself. They all drank, but Mr. Maen less sparingly than the others. While sipping the wine Eichler seemed to be laboring under great excitement. In a few moments he commenced pacing the floor, and on approaching Maen drew a revolver from his pocket and discharged one of the barrels at his head. Fortunately the bullet missed its aim and lodged in the wall. Becoming frightened the desperate man fled down stairs, and Maen would have followed in pursuit, but his wife, fearing further attempts to take his life, prevented him. At the time the pistol was fired it was so near the intended victim's head that his face was badly burned by the powder.

Meeting with roundsman Edward P. Whitcomb, of the Seventh precinct, the following morning, Maen informed him of the affair of the night previous. The officer then went to Maen's room and found a paper of arsenic scattered over the floor and a bullet in the wall. Search was then made for Eichler by the officer; but he could not be found till Friday morning, when his dead body was discovered in Clark's Hotel, No. 94 Chatham street, where he had taken a room after twelve o'clock on Wednesday night. A revolver, with one barrel discharged, was found at the head of his bed, a small sum of money in one of his pockets, his clothing, &c. Deceased evidently had died on Wednesday night. The chambermaid rapped at his room door the following morning, but receiving no answer thought nothing more about the room till Friday morning. The door, being still locked, was burst open, when Eichler was found dead in his bed. His remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest.

Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination, which resulted in showing that death was caused by a dose of arsenic or some other corros