SUPPLEMENT TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

has been anxious to give information (and we do not know how far to believe it) regarding Senor Mazarredo's mission, which, according to the papers, is nothing else than a demand from the Peruvian government that due atonement should be given for the injuries which, according to report, have been committed against Spain by the conduct of this government in the trial instituted to discover the authors of the criminal proceedings at Talambo, the victims of which, as is well known, were Spanish subjects. We think it natural, as we before observed, when a nation considers itself injured by another it should try to repair the injury by any patriotic and dignified means; and if our conduct towards Spain really deserved reprehension we should be ourselves the first to recommend full satisfaction; because a nation, as an individual, does itself honor when it recognizes the necessity of giving satisfaction. But let the facts be distorted ever so much, and the crimes of Talambo represented as an unheard of atrocity, no one impartially inquiring into the matter will find aught like an insult towards the Spanish nation.

Murders and rows, such as we are at present speaking of, happen in all parts of the world; and with their repression one of the powers of the State is charged wherever there exist laws and established order. Besides, the Peruvian government, out of deference towards Spain, showing thus plainly the desires by which it is animated, took a great interest in the trial, requiring the courts of justice to accelerate the proceedings, and to communicate to it frequently the state of the case; and, when we were hoping such proceeding would remove every motive of complaint, it is certainly strange that they should now accuse our government and exact atonement. If to this be added that the crimes are not such as rumor makes them, and that not only Spaniards, but also Peruvians, have been victims, one may infer that there is no justice whatever in the pretensions attributed at present to Spain in this affair. Peru, convinced of having fulfilled her duties, and that, without doing a gratuitous injury, no one can say she was conniving at the impunity of the culprits of Talambo, repels the accusation of having insulted Spain, and of having observed towards her an unworthy policy.

Senor Mazarredo had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 29th of last month. Afterwards, on the 7th inst., the *Mercurio*—a paper published in this city—said our government had refused to admit Senor Mazarredo in the character of a commissioner; but, although nothing in this matter has officially transpired, as already said, we are able to assure that, on the contrary, government has manifested to Senor Mazarredo its willingness to come to an understanding with him, and to facilitate all means necessary for the discharge of the commission confided to him by her Catholic Majesty; but that in order to avoid further difficulties it would be convenient—and government proposes this as a primary point—that the sense of the word commissioner, characterizing the mission, be defined.

Another account says that Senor Mazarredo had presented his ultimatum to the Peruvian government, and that it had been returned to him without reply, in consequence of which he had embarked in the Spanish war steamer Cavodonga, and left for parts unknown. It has also been asserted that the Peruvian steam frigate Amazona went to sea after him, in order to request his return, but, not finding the Cavodonga, had returned to port.

I find the following in the *Comercio*, relative to the difficulty between Chile and Bolivia, which gives a good idea of the Bolivian side of the question, and shows the course of Peru in offering to act as mediator:—"It is well known that the Peruvian government had offered its mediation to these republics in order to arrange the affair peaceably, and that Chile had refused to admit it for the present—although with great regret—for reasons that cannot be stated. The Peruvian government was not discouraged, however, and, by a despatch dated March 26, has repeated its offer, showing its readiness to fulfil the noble duty of mediator. This circumstance, as also that Bolivia, as we have since learned, had accepted the offered mediation, makes us presume with some reason that the unhappy question arisen between the two sister republics, and which was taking such a disagreeable aspect, would at last terminate in a friendly manner. Three are the means proposed by the Bolivian government to arrive at this result:—First, an accommodation halving the territory in dispute, or giving to Bolivia for the ceded territory an equivalent in money. Second, in case of no adjustment being arrived at, Chile is to submit the discussion to the arbitration of a Power friendly to both litigants; and, third, if arbitration be about the question of possession, the working of the guano deposits of Mejillones be suspended until the decisive sentence be given. The simple enumeration of these proposals shows the Bolivian government is constantly animated by the desire to terminate the question, availing itself of pacific and amicable means. Its intention to submit the dispute to the arbitration of any Power friendly to the litigants is a guarantee of its good faith, and is the best pledge for Chile that Bolivia will submit with pleasure to the arbitrator which Chile may appoint. If Chile has not sufficient confidence in the impartiality of Peru, as a certain journal has said, she may accept the arbitration of Colombia, or of the United States, or of any other friendly Power to Chile and Bolivia. If by one of the contending nations such readiness to settle the dispute is manifested, there would be no reason for the other to refuse the arrangements and accommodations which may definitely terminate the question."

The following paragraph, also from the *Comercio*, relative to the "Congress," will not be uninteresting, as it shows what progress is being made in bringing this body together:—"The idea of a continental American congress has been very favorably received by all the republics invited to send their respective representatives. Chile and Bolivia have answered categorically that they accepted, and we learn by a letter from Santiago that we shall have here this month the Chilean Plenipotentiary, who will leave Santiago in company with the Minister of the United States of Colombia, and probably with the Minister of the Argentine republic. They also write from Quito that the President of Ecuador will appoint the Plenipotentiary to represent said republic at the Congress as soon as the Charge de Affaire of Peru shall arrive at that city. Thus we see that on this occasion a decisive and most important step towards the 'union,' so many years the dream of Americans, will soon be realized, in all probability."

The coining of the new money on the decimal system, as ordered by the last Congress of Peru, has been commenced, and it will very soon be in circulation, which will be of great advantage to the country, as it will wipe out the base Bolivian money that has so long been in circulation and the cause of so many evils.

A "credit mobilier" has been established in Lima, with a capital of two millions of dollars, from which important results are expected.

The following is the number of ships that loaded guano at the Chinchas Islands during the month of March, with their tonnage and destination:—

		Tons.
5 vessels for	England	4,567
9 do.	France and the colonies	5,551
11 do.	Belgium	9,908
1 do.	Spain	836
8 do.	Germany	7,966
33		29,228

Of these, thirteen were vessels of the United States, thus showing how much our commerce in the South Pacific needs ample protection in order to prevent the possibility of a destructive raid among the vessels trading upon the coast of South America.

ECUADOR.

The news from Ecuador is, as usual since the war ceased, of little importance.

Senor Carvajal had assumed the duties of Vice President of the republic, and was acting, as the President was absent from the capital on a visit to Guayaquil.

Two new ministers have been appointed—Dr Pablo Herrera and General Antonio Martinez Pallares—the former of Foreign Relations and the latter of War and the Navy.

Elections will take place from the 1st to the 7th of next month for Senators and Representatives, to replace those whose terms have expired.

Business was dull in all parts of the country. This arrival brings no news of importance from Guayaquil, where matters remain quiet.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala, Captain Douglass, from ports in Central America, arrived at her anchorage in this harbor at noon on the 20th inst. Her dates are San Jose, April 10, Acajutla, 12th; Libertad, 13th; La Union, 15th; Realejo, 16th, and Punta Arenas, 18th. She brings the following cargo for New York:—36 bales cotton, 1,864 bags of coffee, 38 bales of dearskins, 2 bales of india rubber, 1,212 hides, and 1 case of balsam.

GUATEMALA.

There is but little of interest to communicate from this republic. It will be well to show, however, how completely these people are priest or church ridden, by giving you an extract from an official order in regard to the observance of "Semana Santa," or Holy Week. The first article says:—"That every person who in any way should forget the respect due to the religious acts, in churches or processions, shall be arrested and receive such punishment as his disrespect will make him liable to;" or, in other words, if a foreigner, and a Protestant, should fail to uncover or kneel when a religious procession passes him, he will be picked up and lodged in a jail, and be compelled to remain there until the authorities see fit to discharge him. When we consider what a Central American jail is, the punishment may be looked upon as rather severe.

SALVADOR.

The sayings and doings of the late Congress are all we have from that republic. One decree authorizes the government to negotiate a loan abroad, if possible, of an amount not greater than one million of dollars, and upon the following terms:—Premium to contractors to be not more than fifteen per cent; the interest not to exceed eight per cent, with a sinking fund of four per cent per annum, and one half the receipts of the customs as security. I very much doubt the ability of Salvador to negotiate this loan or any other of a large amount. Central American governments are too uncertain.

Another decree charges the late President of the republic, General Barrios, with high treason; and the government is directed to procure all evidence necessary to convict him, and, while doing so, sequester his property. Another authorizes the government to recognize and liquidate the internal debts since the year 1853; and as the "last, but not least," we have the following:—"When the public tranquillity is threatened, then the government can issue orders of detention or imprisonment against those who may be considered offenders, and examine them, setting them free or delivering them up to their respective judges within ten days; but if, according to the *President's judgment*, it should be necessary to confine or expel those charged with conspiracy or treason, he will order it so by the administrative way."

COSTA RICA.

Commodore Pim, of the royal navy, has obtained from the government of Costa Rica its assent to his contract with Nicaragua for the construction of a railroad, and also permission from that government for a branch line through a portion of the territory of Costa Rica. The new road from the interior of Costa Rica to the Atlantic shore is to be pushed forward rapidly. Mr. John Meehan, the engineer officer employed to carry on the work, had arrived at San Jose, and expected to carry on the enterprise with activity. This gentleman was for a long time connected with the United States coast survey, and resigned only for the reason that he did not wish to be connected with expeditions into the Southern country, among the people who had treated him with so much consideration and kindness during so many years. He will be found fully capable to carry out the views of the Costa Rican government in any enterprise where engineering talent is required.

NICARAGUA.

The contract with Commander Pim, royal navy, for the construction of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of Nicaragua has been completed. In my letter of the 26th of last month I stated that he had not been successful; but I should have been more careful in publishing a statement in regard to the matter, because the information was obtained from a person largely interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, who, it seems, was much mistaken when he gave me the information.

PANAMA.

We have had no news from the interior of the country since my last. The next steamer from Carthagena will probably bring the account of the inauguration of President Murillo, and what his Excellency the late President, General Mosquera, is doing. The election for President of the State of Panama will soon take place. The present incumbent, General Santa Coloma, is the most prominent candidate. He is a young man, of energy and enterprise, and would probably do more than he has for the country had he the means to do with. The people, however, might "go further and fare worse" for a President, and I think they are aware of it, and will re-elect him.

The health of Panama and the Isthmus continues excellent. The weather is still dry and warm; but the strong northerly winds have set in once more, as at the commencement of the dry season. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the Isthmus on the 20th inst. It was stronger at Aspinwall than here, and the good people of that locality insist upon it that no shocks were experienced.

Matters in the city are very quiet, and business, except that of the railroad, very dull.

The steamship Ocean Queen, from New York on the 13th inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 23d, with the California mails and eleven hundred passengers. They crossed the Isthmus the same day, embarked on board the steamship Golden Age, and sailed the same night for San Francisco.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Lancaster, twenty-two guns, Commodore Lanman, bearing the flag of Acting Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, United States Navy, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, arrived in this harbor on the 21st inst. from Acapulco. She was saluted by the sloop-of-war Cyane on her arrival.

Commander Paul Shirley, United States Navy, has been relieved of the command of the sloop-of-war Cyane by Lieutenant Commander Richard L. Law, United States Navy, who came out in the steamer Champion. Commander Shirley goes North in the steamer of to-day, after an absence from home of over three years. The Cyane is fitting for a cruise with all possible despatch.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, Captain Middleton, was at Callao on the 13th inst., and is expected here by the 1st proximo. She has been very successful in shipping men on her cruise to the southward, having obtained at least a hundred and fifty, and without bounty.

The United States steamer Wateree will not be due here, even under the most favorable circumstances, before the middle of next month. Oh that half a dozen more like her were on the way; for when the St. Marys arrives here American interests and commerce in the South Pacific will have to take care of themselves.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden City, Captain Pearson, has arrived from San Francisco. The passengers, mails and treasure will cross to day, and leave Aspinwall this afternoon. She brings the following treasure:—

For New York	$274,812
For England	764,237
Total	$1,059,049

Senor Pedro Goitia, the opposition candidate for the Presidency of this State, was this morning arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of being about to create a revolution. He has at various times filled offices of importance even under the existing government.

Colonel Uraga, special commissioner from the government of Ecuador, arrived at Panama on the 20th inst., with the treaty made at Pinsaqui on the 1st of January, 1864, between Flores and Mosquera. He has come to exchange the ratification here with a special commissioner from Bogota; but, the latter not having arrived as yet, it is likely that the day for the exchange will have expired before the arrival of the Granadian commissioner, it being on the 1st of May.

THE LATEST.

Greathouse, the person convicted of piracy in San Francisco, and sentenced to a long imprisonment and heavy fines, and who was afterwards pardoned under the President's proclamation of amnesty, is on board the Golden City, under arrest, and on his way to New York. Colonel McKee, United States Consul, has called on President Santa Coloma to obtain permission to take him across the road, which will no doubt be granted.

The Walton-Mathews Murder.

MOTION FOR THE EXECUTION OF JEFFERDS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Leonard.

MAY 5.—*The People vs. Charles M. Jefferds.*—At the opening of the court this morning Mr. Waterbury stated that, the Court of Appeals having decided adverse to the prisoner, it was the duty of the Supreme Court to sentence him, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Holmes contended that under the recent law abolishing capital punishment the prisoner was not liable either to execution or imprisonment for the offence of which he stood convicted, no matter what the action of the courts might be.

Judge Leonard intimated that it was mandatory upon the court to proceed to sentence.

Mr. Holmes—Well, then, in the hope of saving the rights of the prisoner, we object to any and every part of the proposed order whereby the life or liberty of the prisoner may be jeopardized.

Mr. Waterbury—The cases of Jefferds and Dr Lowenburg went to the Court of Appeals together, and it was agreed that the decision of the court in one case would be binding in the other. The Court of Appeals has decided the point against the prisoner, and an order has been issued directing this court to proceed to sentence the defendant; so that there is no alternative left but to grant the motion.

Judge Leonard—Is the remittitur in court?

Mr. Waterbury—No; it is on file in the Clerk's office.

The Court then directed that the remittitur should be sent for, and took the papers.

The following is the order that will probably be issued on the motion of Mr. Waterbury:—

At a general term of the Supreme Court, held for the First Judicial district, at the City Hall of the city of New York, on the second day of May, A. D. 1864—Present, Hon. ——, Presiding Justice, and ——, ——, Justices.

Charles M. Jefferds, plaintiff in error, against the People of the State of New York, defendants in error.

The plaintiff in error, having been heretofore convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York of the crime of murder in the first degree, and having received sentence and judgment on said conviction, and a writ of error having afterwards been allowed by and carried out of this court, directed to the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and a return having been made thereto by the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the said judgment of the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace having been, after due argument and consideration in this court, in all things affirmed by this court; and a writ of error having been afterwards allowed by and issued out of the Court of Appeals, directed to this court, and a return having been made thereto by this court, and after argument of the said writ of error and the return thereto in the said Court of Appeals, the said judgment of this court having been in all things affirmed by said Court of Appeals, now on reading the remittitur from the said Court of Appeals on file with the Clerk of this court, and on motion of Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, of counsel for the defendant in error, it is ordered and adjudged that the judgment of said Court of Appeals herein be, and the same is hereby, made the judgment of this court, and that the judgment of said Court of General Sessions of the Peace herein be and the same is hereby in all things affirmed. And it is further ordered and adjudged that the stay of proceedings heretofore granted herein on the allowance of said writs of error, or either of them, be, and the same is hereby, vacated and dissolved. And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said judgment of the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace be executed according to law.

The Fort Gansevoort Property.

THE COMPTROLLER ORDERED TO ISSUE THE BONDS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Foster.

MAY 5.—*James B. Taylor vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.*—The Comptroller will be required to issue the Corporate bonds in the Fort Gansevoort case to the amount of $533,774, as will be seen from the following order of the Court:—

A motion having been this day made on the part of the relators in this proceeding for an attachment against the respondent, Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c., for disobedience to the writ of peremptory mandamus heretofore issued and served upon him herein, after hearing Mr. H. W. Johnson, of counsel for the relators, in support of said motion, and Mr. John K. Hackett, of counsel for the Comptroller, in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the said Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller as aforesaid, do forthwith proceed to comply with the requirements of said writ; and that unless the bonds therein mentioned shall be executed by him as such Comptroller, and delivered to the relators on or before the 9th day of May instant, an attachment issue out of and under the seal of this Court against the said Matthew T. Brennan for disobedience to said writ.

Is an Ambassador Free from Arrest?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Foster.

MAY 4.—*Turner vs. Sagur.*—This was an application to set aside an attachment on a judgment for two thousand dollars, on the ground that he was a minister plenipotentiary from St. Salvador to the United States.

Counsel for the defendant presented affidavits to show that on the 6th of April he received a passport from Secretary Seward directing all officers and persons to shew him the immunities and privileges of an ambassador.

The plaintiff's counsel submitted affidavits to show that the defendant had been deprived of his position as ambassador in October last, and had been sent to Fort Lafayette on suspicion of being engaged in treasonable practices.

Counsel for the defendant held that the document signed by the Secretary of State was binding on the judiciary; and that the proceedings against Segur were void under the act of 1790, which granted special privileges and immunities to ambassadors.

The Court reserved its decision.

Caution to Butcher Boys.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Sutherland.

MAY 5.—*Anabella Patterson, by her Guardian, vs. James Harrington.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff by being knocked down by defendant's butcher cart while crossing Dey street in the year 1862.

The plaintiff, a pretty girl, about eighteen years of age, testified that on the morning of the 8th of December, 1862, as she was in the act of crossing Dey street to reach her employer's store, she was run into by defendant's butcher cart, and knocked senseless. When restored to consciousness she found herself at the New York Hospital, where she remained about three weeks before it was deemed prudent to remove her to her home. Witness had never recovered from the effects of the injuries, and was scarcely able to dress herself. She was subject to a constant headache, had pains in her chest when she breathed, lost a number of her teeth, and was deaf in her right ear, all in consequence of the injury. She further testified that she was the only support of her mother, and previous to the accident was in the habit of earning $6 a week. She had been to work three years, and had made $6 a week on the average. Her present condition was such that it was impossible for her to work, and she did not believe she would ever be fully restored to health.

The defence set up was that the plaintiff had not exercised proper caution in crossing the street, and also that the injuries were not of such a serious nature as was represented.

The jury sympathized rather strongly with the plaintiff, and rendered a verdict in her favor of $3,000.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FEW GOOD MEN IN A first class regiment; several superior inducements. For further particulars call at the Soldiers' Bounty and Pay Agency, 111 Nassau street.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-FIFTH NEW YORK cavalry.—I want to day three non-commissioned officers, teamster, saddler, blacksmith and a few privates; camp at Saratoga and bound for Texas. All bounties paid. Beware of brokers, boys, and call before 4 P. M. at No. 59 Centre street, near Pearl, on Captain HENRY LOUIS.

NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS STREET AND BROADWAY,
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:—
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY, additional 100 00
Total $4 0 00
Applications to be made personally at the office of the committee.
Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office will receive a premium of $20.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW YORK, April 4, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A FEW GOOD, SOBER MEN CAN hear of a chance to get an extra cash regimental bounty in a first class regiment by calling at the Soldiers' Bounty and Pay Agency, 111 Nassau street, up stairs.

THE PAYMASTER OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM sloop Pensacola will pay off the crew at the Navy Yard on Monday next.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH—A LINE OFFICER's or Assistant surgeon's Uniform, complete, and two extra pair of dark Staff Pants. Apply to Dr. PHILLIPS, 72 East Twenty-third st., before 11 A. M. or from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES NAVY
AND
MARINE CORPS.

NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS STREET AND BROADWAY.

FIVE THOUSAND RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

The United States authorities having, in order to fill up the Navy and Marine corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the Navy and Marine corps shall be counted on the quota of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the Navy and Marine corps the following bounty, cash down, upon being duly mustered into the service:—
When enlisting for one year in the navy $100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy 200
When enlisting for marine corps 300
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

GRADE.		
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 00	per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 00	do.
Corporals	13 00	do.
Drummers and Fifers	12 00	do.
Privates in barracks at Navy Yard	13 00	do.
Privates at sea	14 50	do.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class firemen	$30	per month.
Second do.	25	do.
Scalpeemen	18	do.
Seamen	18	do.
Ordinary seamen	14	do.
Landsmen	12	do.
Boys	10	do.

Boys will not be taken unless they are 16 years of age, stout in good health, and not below 4 feet 8 inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half monthly pay can be left at home, by application to the paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval Tent in the Park; and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this city.

All recruits thus enlisted and receiving the bounties aforesaid will be credited to the quota of the city and county of New York.

CAPTAIN OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 2 Cherry street.
CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., 348 Water street.
LIEUT. COM'G J. McNEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., 14 State street.
ACTING MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., 158 South street.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. Marine Corps, No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., United States Marines, County Bounty Rooms.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW YORK, April 5, 1864.

UNITED STATES NAVAL RENDEZVOUS HEAD quarters established 1847, No. 9 Cherry street, near Franklin square.
5,000 RECRUITS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. NAVY FOR SHIPS TIconderoga, Mohican and Pensacola, seamen, firemen, coal passers, cooks, stewards and green hands. Ship for two years. Bounty of $300 cash in hand; prize money extra. Advance of $34 to $90 on the wages. Navy office corner of Chambers and West streets, up stairs.
RANDALL & COURTNEY, Officers.

2 OR 3 OLD ENGLISH SOLDIERS WISHING TO ENlist can hear of an opportunity to join a regiment requiring men who have seen service. To such men an extra cash in hand bounty, over all government and State bounties, will be paid. For further particulars call at the Bounty and Pay Agency, 111 Nassau street, up stairs.

5TH REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY.—FORTS OF Baltimore and Maryland Heights, beautiful location; no fatiguing marches; good men wanted for this favorite regiment; highest cash bounties; relief for families. Apply early to Captain COMBS (authorized by Colonel Murray), 50 Lispenard street.

$100 BOUNTY.
SOLDIERS DISCHARGED
FOR
WOUNDS RECEIVED IN BATTLE
can receive their bounty.
BRAYNARD & KOWING,
No. 16 Nassau street.

149TH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—HEADQUARTERS, 423 Broome street, New York. Few more men wanted; also a second lieutenant and non-commissioned officers. Highest bounties paid, and $50 to brokers bringing recruits. Call for the Captain.

180TH REGIMENT.—WANTED, FIFTY RECRUITS, two lieutenants, several sergeants, corporals and musicians. Camp is in the delightful village of Elmira, N. Y. Highest cash bounties; good pay, clothing and quarters. Apply early to Captain COMBS, Enrolling Officer (by authority of Governor Seymour), 50 Lispenard street.

$425 CASH IN HAND FOR GOOD MEN, TO FILL a country quota. $300 for the city. Apply to M. COONAN or P. FLANNAGAN, 78 Bowery, next door to the New Bowery theatre.

$425.—ANY SOUND MAN CAN ENGAGE THIS sum, with choice of artillery, cavalry or infantry, and a relief ticket for his family, at the Army and Navy Claim Office, 69 Fulton street.

$475 CASH BOUNTY.—VOLUNTEERS WANTED for Heavy Artillery regiments doing garrison duty in forts near Baltimore and Washington. Apply to Capt. JAS. WELLS, 150 Centre street, corner of Walker.

$550.—SIX MEN WANTED THIS DAY FOR ANY branch of the service; relief tickets to families. Apply at the Paterson House, 75 Cortlandt street.

$550 CASH IN HAND FOR TEN GOOD MEN—For infantry, cavalry, light or heavy artillery or the signal corps, and $354 cash for men in the navy. Apply at 95 West street, corner of Cedar, up stairs.

$575 BOUNTY—$400 CASH DOWN; RELIEF TO families; choice of service, army or navy. Call at 67 Cortlandt, corner of Washington street.

$625 FOR VOLUNTEERS.—$400 CASH DOWN, for a regiment doing provost guard duty. Call at No. 1 First avenue, corner of Houston.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &c.

ALL PRIZE MONEY
NOW PAYABLE
CAN BE OBTAINED AT ONCE
By applying to
WALDEN & WILLARD,
168 York street, Brooklyn.

AHOY!—PRIZE MONEY NOW BEING PAID FOR captures made by 221 U. S. vessels at Seaman's Bank and PRIZE MONEY office of
EDWARD BISSELL,
Licensed U. S. Claim Agent and late Purser U. S. Navy,
271 Broadway, corner Chambers st., New York.

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS RECeived in battle call on us, and we will collect or cash your claims for $100 bounty. Pensions procured. Officers' pay cashed, &c. BROWN & SHELDON,
No. 2 Park place, opposite Park Barracks.

ALL PRIZE MONEY, NOW PAYABLE,
Can be obtained at once,
By applying to
J. C. DICKEY & CO.,
112 Broadway, New York.

A CARD TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—YOU CAN NOW receive your $100 bounty, within a few days, at a nominal charge, whether you have filed your claim or not. WESTBROOK & OSBORNE, Counsellors at Law, 193 Broadway.

DE SOTO.—THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THIS vessel can obtain their prize money for all captures at once, by applying to WALDEN & WILLARD, No. 168 York street, Brooklyn.

M. SNYDER, JR.,
Late of the United States Treasury Department,
No. 39 Nassau street,
Opposite the Post office, New York,
Is now paying
PRIZE MONEY FOR THE FOLLOWING CAPTURES:—

Name of Captors.	Name of Prizes.
Alabama	Sarah, Nelly, and others.
Amanda	Swan and Slave Bark.
Arizona	Aurelia.
Bainbridge	Swan and New Castle.
Baron Dekalb	208 bales cotton.
Blenville	Patros, Stettin, and others.
Circassian	Minna and John Wesley.
Cimarone	Atlanta.
Cumberland	Hiawatha.
Cusanadaigua	Cherokee, Anna Dess, and others.
De Soto	Alice Vinan, James Battle, and others.
Flag	Anglia, Anna Dess, and others.
Florida	Calypso and Hattie.
Granite City	Anlia and Cargo.
Ironsides	Merrimac and Kate.
James Adger	Sarah, Kate, and Elizabeth.
Keystone State	Hiawatha, Elizabeth, and others.
Kittatinny	Julia, Emma, and others.
Lackawanna	Planter, Hunter, and Neptune.
Montgomery	Chester, Caroline, and others.
Magnolia	Memphis, Flying Fish, and others.
Minnesota	Hiawatha.
Monticello	Hiawatha, Odd Fellow, and others.
Mystic	Mary Elizabeth, and Sunbeam.
Nahant	Atlanta.
Ossipee	James Battle.
Pocahontas	Antonio.
Rhode Island	Cronstadt, Venus, and others.
R. R. Cuyler	Kate Dale, Eugenie, and others.
Santiago de Cuba	Columbia, Bee, Britannia, and others.
Sonoma	Virginia.
Shepherd Knapp	Sarah, and Annie Laurie.
Stettin	Diamond, Aries, St. John, and others.
Tioga	Granite City, Herald, and others.
Union	Hallie Jackson, Spalding, and others.
Wachusetts	Virginia, and Dolphin.
Weehawken	Atlanta.

And for all others now payable.

M. SNYDER, JR.,
Late of the United States Treasury Department,
ARMY and NAVY AGENCY and PRIZE MONEY OFFICE,
39 Nassau street, opposite the Post office, New York.
Officers' Pay Accounts cashed in advance.
Claims for Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c., collected and purchased.

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PRIZE MONEY OFFICE REMOVED FROM 31 WALL street to 16 Nassau street. Prize money for 315 vessels payable. Prize money cashed for De Soto, Stettin, Blenville and others. All prize claims from $30 upwards promptly cashed. BRAYNARD & KOWING,
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PRIZE MONEY IS NOW PAYABLE FOR THE ITASca, Monongahela, De Soto, Iroquois, Blenville and 312 others; officers and seamen can have their prize money advanced in all cases by MOLLOY & FROSSARD, Navy Bankers, 187 York street, Brooklyn, and 96 Oliver street, New York.

PRIZE MONEY.—AFTER THIS DATE THE SEAmen's Bank, No. 193 York street, Brooklyn, will collect and pay all the prize money, under the direction of REUBEN YOSE. Our official list is ready for May.

$100 WILL BE OBTAINED IN CASH DOWN FOR soldiers discharged by reason of wounds. Apply at the Seamen's Bank, 193 York street, Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

AS USUAL—MEDICAL AID AT DR. BARROW'S (author of that popular work, "Human Frailty"), 194 Bleecker street, four doors from Macdougal, New York.

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