CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Report on Emigration—Mayor Gunther's Letter—The Florida Capture—Report of the Committee—Aid for the Savannah Sufferers, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. A. A. Low, in the chair.

Messrs. James Kelly and Harvey Farmington were elected members of the Chamber.

DUTY ON EXPORTS.

A recommendation was received from the Executive Committee as to concurrence in the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade in relation to an amendment to the constitution of the United States levying duties on exports.

Action on this matter was postponed for a month.

EMIGRATION.

An interesting and voluminous report was read by Mr. Low on the subject of emigration. A committee to inquire into this matter was appointed last April. The following gentlemen compose that committee:—Messrs. A. A. Low, A. C. Richards, R. A. Witthaus and Samuel B. Ruggles.

The following are a few extracts, containing the important points of the report:—

The events of the war have served to multiply and enlarge the inducements which were manifested in times of peace. The withdrawal of more than a million of men from the active pursuits of life, for the suppression of a most wide spread rebellion, has created a demand for labor in the country such as was never experienced before.

Vast armies have had to be supplied with food and clothing, and those who were once producers have been consumers only. Along an extended seacoast, and over an inland territory thousands of miles in length, these great bodies of men have moved to and fro, taxing to their utmost capacity our railroads, steamboats and all other means of transport known to large armies moving by land and water. For horses, mules, ambulances and wagons, and all camp equipage, the demand has been unceasing and insatiable, proportioned to the waste of war, the vast space of country to be traversed, and the exhausting issue of battles waged on the broadest scale.

The requirements of the navy have not been less exacting than those of the army. As in the outset our army lacked men and all the munitions of war, so the navy lacked sailors, ships and guns. Vessels of wood and vessels of iron had to be constructed, and every machine shop and every machinist on the seaboard have been brought into requisition. The workers in wood and iron, the carpenters, blacksmiths, sailmakers, riggers—all who contribute to the equipment of iron-clad steamers and sailing ships, have had more than enough to do, and have made their own terms. Under the new impulse of war our navy has increased, in four years, from sixty or seventy vessels to five or six hundred. The demand for men and material to create and supply, is succeeded by a constantly recurring call for officers and sailors to man and employ. In truth, everywhere—in our agricultural fields, in our mines, in our manufactories, and in all the varied and numerous departments of industry, there has been a demand for labor, which it has been impossible fully to meet. The drain of men for the army and navy, to fill the ranks which have been thinned by disease and casualties of battle, by sickness and death, has aggravated other difficulties with the protraction of the war.

The advance in wages has kept steady pace with the depreciation of our currency, and, notwithstanding this depreciation, labor was never better paid or more independent than now.

It was under these circumstances that Congress, at its last session, passed the law "to encourage emigration"—which has been alluded to—to protect those who seek our shores in quest of peaceful employment against the claims of war, enacting as follows, viz:—

"That no emigrant to the United States who shall arrive after the passage of this law shall be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless such shall voluntarily renounce, under oath, his allegiance to the country of his birth and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States."

In 1847 Commissioners of Emigration were appointed by the State of New York, who were authorized to provide for the destitute, helpless and sick, whose care over this class of people extends to the utmost limits of the State. They have always under their charge at Ward's Island (where commodious hospitals have been erected) six hundred or one thousand men, women and children; and at one time the number was very much larger.

The Commission is composed of ten members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State. The other four are *ex-officio*—the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the Presidents of the Irish and Emigrant Societies of this city. Letters and remittances are forwarded through the commission to friends abroad and friends at home. Strangers are directed on their inland journeys, and others provided with employment.

The United States law aims to extend its sheltering arm beyond the limits of the State over the whole national domain, be it on the land or on the sea, on shipboard or within its territorial limits. A commissioner and superintendent have been appointed to give effect to the provisions of the law, and the interests of the emigrant have a new guaranty of protection in this action of the national Congress.

Under the sanctions of this law, a society before established, now known as the "American Emigrant Company," has put in operation the necessary measures for bringing to this country the skilled and other labor of England and the Continent. Asking public confidence, it refers to some of our first citizens in support of its claim. Your committee are of opinion that it has undertaken a most praiseworthy and important work, inaugurating a system of supply well calculated to meet a pressing and vital want.

It may be thought by some, that when the rebellion is conquered and the war is over; when our soldiers return to their homes and their wonted tasks, the arguments which have been advanced to prove the need of more laborers from abroad will fail. Such a conclusion would, in the opinion of your committee, be wholly unwarranted.

It is true that the army and navy would simultaneously discharge many soldiers and sailors, and that many contracts with our foundries, factories, shipyards and various sources of supply would be suspended. But, on the other hadd, with the return of peace and the re-establishment of open communication with the States of the South, enterprise hitherto abandoned or newly projected will spring into life and activity; and the restoration of vast tracts of fertile land to the use of the husbandman will call many laborers into the field, and it will be the profitable work of years of peace to restore what has been lost by the ravages of war.

The protection and encouragement which our manufactures needed and sought in vain before the war, the war has necessitated; and, henceforth, a high tariff may be regarded as the accepted policy of our country. The United States hereafter will have to look to their own spindles and looms for the fine as well as the coarser fabrics worn by our people.

The unwillingness of the foreign manufacturer to extend to the government of the United States the degree of credit that he yields to private enterprise cuts off a large customer, whose securities are most welcome at home. Acting through an unfriendly desire to pull down a State, he contributes to strengthen the very props of its power, making the State self-dependent and self-sustaining.

Evidences are multiplying daily that, the long looked-for opportunity having arrived, capital is not wanting, nor the disposition to accept and improve it. Many things which before were made abroad will now be made at home, and the skilled laborers who are intelligent enough to discover the opportunity may be expected to recognise it, bringing from Great Britain, France and Germany the handy working power which the United States will so freely invite and so amply reward.

Your committee have surveyed but partially the field of inquiry opened to their view, and have but feebly presented the inducements which our country holds out at the present time to those of other lands who seek the paths of industry, and would thrive therein.

They have reserved for final notice the call for labor that comes on every breeze, from the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, from the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania and Michigan, from California, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and other States, where lie buried the gold and silver, lead, iron, copper, and vast beds of coal, underlying the rich prairie lands and mountains of the West; where, too, are found subterranean repositories of petroleum, enough to illuminate a world.

When your committee contemplate the vast stores of mineral wealth in all these places of deposit, some of them hitherto inaccessible, provision more than ample seems already and providentially made for our public debt, whatever may be its present or future magnitude. If all who are now engaged in putting down the rebellion were employed in wresting from the rock and the soil their buried treasures, to be at once applied to the national debt, it would not long remain unpaid.

Your committee will close this report with a brief comment on two of the papers referred to at the commencement.

The letter from Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New York, addressed to John Williams, Esq., general agent of the "American Emigrant Company," the answer to which from Mr. Williams is hereto appended, has been used abroad in a manner prejudicial, as your committee think, to the best interests of the country, and which your committee have read with surprise. It lacks that expression of faith in the integrity of the government of the United States and respect for the laws of Congress, which patriotism enjoins and authority should enforce.

The worth of the declaration "that immigration, under ordinary circumstances, is a source of wealth and prosperity to a people, and its encouragement a duty," is impaired by a series of statements that can only be explained as emanating from an opponent of the existing administration in a season of intense party excitement.

The author, himself of foreign descent, has attained to fortune and station in a city where the alien and the native born, out of a successful life, are willing or unwilling witnesses of the value of our all-embracing institutions.

The committee having deemed it desirable to confine their present report mainly to the effects of emigration on the welfare of emigrants themselves, would ask leave to reserve the consideration of its more extended influence on the political and financial strength of our nation, for a further communication.

The report was adopted, ordered to be printed and copies sent to our representatives abroad and other places.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from merchants of Bahia relative to the Florida capture reported as follows:—

The committee to whom the annexed communication from the merchants of Bahia, bearing date the 10th day of October last, was referred, having given such scope to their inquiries as the resolution under which they were appointed seemed to demand, beg to report, and with the result of these inquiries, to submit some reflections of a general nature which inevitably spring from a consideration of the event to which the communication from Bahia relates. Of the thirty-three signers of the paper eighteen are British, nine German, one French, and four Portuguese or Brazilian. Of the British signers, one house is known as the agent for the supply of the so-called Confederate steamers, and another is supposed to be manager of their financial concerns. A third is the Acting British Consul, H. B. Bahnes, who has appended to the address his official certification.

The commercial character of Bahia is well represented by the foreigners who have signed the address to the Chamber, and in this regard it is entitled to respectful attention. But your committee discover in the terms of the letter—in its spirit and aim—a sufficient cause for the unfavorable reception it met with when first presented to the Chamber.

The foreign merchants of Bahia deplore the capture and removal from their port of the steamer Florida, and speak of it as a "sad occurrence;" as an act of violence committed by the Wachusett, contrary to "the assurance from the American Consul that no conflict would take place in those (these) waters." To their lament they join a request that the Chamber of Commerce of this city will "suspend any act that might tend to reward the captors (capturers) until a committee be appointed to investigate the subject closely, and inform them of the precise means by which the seizure was accomplished, and the detriment thereby accruing to the commerce of New York."

The circumstances connected with the seizure of the Florida will, doubtless, be fully investigated by the governments of the United States and Brazil; and it would be as gratuitous on the part of this Chamber to enter into such an inquiry as it is in the foreign merchants of Brazil to intermeddle with the matter.

Your committee, indeed, do but regard the complaint and request of these foreign merchants of Bahia—made through some misapprehensions in regard to the offer of a reward—as an outbreak of disappointment when the Florida was suddenly and unexpectedly withdrawn from their sight.

For two years these merchants of Bahia—who deplore the "sad occurrence" as detrimental to American commerce with Brazil—had watched with silent complacency the ravages this anglo-rebel pirate had wrought upon American shipping, till the number of our vessels visiting the ports of Brazil, in consequence of this devastation, had diminished to one-tenth of what it was prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, and till our large trade with that empire, amounting to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, had passed almost entirely into English and German hands. Yet they uttered not a word of regret, nor did they remonstrate with the authorities of Brazil against the use of Brazilian ports by the piratical craft that waylaid our ships in their passage along the coast.

The Alabama, Georgia and Florida had been often enough in the ports of Brazil to familiarize the foreign merchants of that country with the nature of the work given them to do; and hundreds of ruined marines—the captains, officers and seamen, leaving behind the charred wrecks of our burned ships—had been cast upon the shores of the empire, penniless and almost naked, without moving them to sympathy with the sufferers or disturbing the equanimity of their unconcern. But when one of the vessels employed to destroy our commerce is captured under their eyes, they are touched to the quick, and exclaim against this "sad breach of neutrality!"

They doubtless called to mind the fact that the Florida was of British origin, manned and armed with British sailors and British guns, and that she roamed the seas in virtue of a "belligerent right" first proclaimed by Great Britain—using a license never claimed by recognized Powers—and, being for the most part subjects of Great Britain, they very naturally overlooked other facts connected with the Florida, which, divesting her to some extent of her original character, imparted nothing national in its stead.

In their estimation it seems to have been a matter of trifling moment that the few officers in charge of the Florida were rebels against the government of the United States, and, acting without a commission from any recognized head, were destroying the very property they were bound to protect. In all this the merchants of Bahia, whose address is annexed, have given but one manifestation of a feeling that is too prevalent in foreign communities similarly constituted—a feeling of hostility to the flag of our country—the flag which, hitherto respected abroad, is destined to wave for centuries to come on lake, and sea, and ocean, with its "stars" a symbol of hope to the oppressed of every land, and its "stripes" an emblem of power to chastise and to heal, wherever it meets a foe!

It would have been a source of extreme gratification to the New York Chamber of Commerce had the merchants of Bahia awakened at an earlier day to the importance of American interests in Brazil, and when the Florida and Alabama entrapped "fourteen vessels in about as many days," robbing and burning some, in the waters and under the shores of the Island of Fernando de Naronha, had they protested against the outrage. This would have given them a title to our regard; nay, more; if, rising above the sentiment that has governed Europe since the Congress of Paris, they had openly proclaimed a desire to see the great highway of the ocean preserved for the common good, at the common charge, and held sacred by all the maritime Powers of the world against invasion by men-of-war or privateers, so that private property, not contraband of war, should enjoy immunity from capture, such enlightened views would have found a hearty accord in this Chamber, and our consideration for he merchants of Brazil would have grown in to a feeling f pround respect.

It is not the purpose of your committee to ask this Chamber to sanction, by its approval, any violation of Brazilian or other territory, else they might refer the merchants of Brazil to numerous precedents in English history for a justification of the act of Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, in cutting out the Florida from the port of Bahia, although English history would be searched in vain for a parallel to the provocation which led to the act.

But while your committee are indisposed to inquire into the circumstances of the case—deeming that to be the duty of the government—they will not forbear to express the gratification that prevailed throughout our community when the capture of the Florida was announced—more especially as they believe that, by violating the neutral waters of Brazil, this vessel had forfeited every claim to protection.

What the merchants of Bahia deplore as a detriment to our commerce, the merchants of New York hail as a boon; and your committee recommend that the thanks of this Chamber be tendered to Captain Collins for his courage and conduct in generously subjecting himself to the risk of censure and to the possible loss of his commission, in order to rid the seas of a scourge and our commerce of an incendiary foe.

Should, nevertheless, the government of the United States, after inquiry, feel it to be an incumbent duty to make *amende* to the sovereignty of Brazil for an unintentional wrong, the members of this Chamber of Commerce will subordinate all other feelings to an honorable acquiescence in so just a purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. LOW.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD.
JNO. C. GREEN.
DENNING DUER.
M. B. GRINNELL.
C. H. MARSHALL.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

A motion was made that copies of the report be sent to the merchants at Bahia. This motion was voted down emphatically. Mr. Denning Duer said that the Chamber had already paid too much attention to those English pirates.

It was then ordered that a copy be sent to Captain Collins, of the Wachusett.

THE POOR OF SAVANNAH—COLONEL JULIAN ALLEN BEFORE THE CHAMBER.

Mr. Low called attention to the fact that Colonel Allen was present, and they would like to hear from him. That gentleman then stepped forward and related the circumstances attendant upon his visit to New York. Several gentlemen had called upon him at the Astor House, supposing that he had come to this city on a purely business arrangement. He would inform them that he had no rice to sell. He had simply volunteered his services to the government and the people of Savannah. On this occasion Colonel Allen described the Union feeling in Savannah as very strong, and solicited subscriptions towards alleviating distress now existing in that city among numbers of the citizens.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has to-day become known to the citizens of New York, through the arrival of Col. Julian Allen, and the documents in his possession, presented to this meeting, that the people of Savannah are suffering for the want of the necessaries of life; and it appears from the proceedings of a public meeting held in that city on the 26th ult., that the citizens of Savannah "accept the position," and, owing a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, ask protection for their lives, persons and property under those laws.

Resolved, That this Chamber accept the reciprocal obligation imposed upon the citizens of New York by this voluntary act of the people of Savannah.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, the call for provisions for the sufferers at Savannah affords the merchants of New York an opportunity to send needed aid to those who are in want of the necessaries of life, and that the opportunity is most welcome.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive contributions in money or provisions, to be placed in charge of Colonel Allen, and distributed by the Mayor of Savannah, and his associates of the committee, in accordance with the directions of the Major General commanding.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as such committee:—

F. S. Lathrop, Jonathan Sturges, W. H. Guion, C. H. Marshall, S. Devieer, J. O. Low, J. D. McKenzie, H. M. Taber, Thomas Dunham, Archibald Baxter, M. H. Grinnell, George W. Blunt, Hiram Walbridge, Wm. A. Boole, F. S. Wurter, P. M. Wetmore, James M. Brown, S. D. Babcock, A. T. Stewart, S. Gandey, A. C. Richards, A. S. Stevens, George W. Lane, Horace Gray, Jr., Ezra Nye, A. B. Baylis, Denning Duer, E. C. Cowdin, R. H. McCurdy, J. S. Williams, William Bruce.

This committee will meet at eleven o'clock to-day, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The report on this subject will be read at a special meeting of the Chamber shortly to be called.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business the Chamber adjourned.

The Maine Senatorship.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5, 1865.

The Hon. William Pitt Fessenden was unanimously nominated United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next, by both the Senate and House Union caucuses this evening.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTIES.—Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest over the remains of Miss Emma Baldwin, a beautiful young lady, eighteen years of age, who died at the residence of her parents, corner of Canal street and the Bowery, from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire from a stove, on Wednesday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received." The deceased was a native of this city.

Margaret McBride, a girl fourteen years of age, died at the New York Hospital on Wednesday. Deceased was a domestic in the family of Mr. William Vaughan, 228 Bowery, and on Tuesday morning her clothes caught fire from a stove. Becoming alarmed the poor girl ran into the street, where she was met by Sergeant Vaughan, of the Twenty-third precinct, who enveloped her in his overcoat and extinguished the fire, but not till she was most frightfully burned. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered by the jury.

The Sleighing and Skating.

Sleighing and skating were again enjoyed yesterday to the fullest extent. The Park ponds and the Fifth avenue pond were in fine condition, and presented a most exciting picture throughout the day, having been visited by thousands of people of both sexes. The sleighing was also very extensive in every part of the metropolis, but particularly up town and in the rural districts. The prospect seems to be that both sleighing and skating will continue for some days without interruption, as the weather is quite cold and there is little indication of a speedy change.

A large number of persons assembled at the Washington Skating pond, of Brooklyn, last evening to participate in a grand fancy dress skating carnival.

Police Intelligence.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER OFFICER DANIELS—ONE OF THE PARTIES ARRESTED.

Since the desperate attempt to take the life of officer Daniels, of the Eighth precinct, early last Tuesday morning, in Thompson street, by a gang of ruffians, the police have been on the alert for the perpetrators. On Wednesday afternoon Morris Hanower, one of the doormen of the Eighth precinct, discovered an Italian at a house in Baxter street, and, from the description given, suspected him of being one of the parties who shot at officer Daniels. Hanower made an effort to arrest the Italian, but he leaped through a window and ran away. The doorman started in pursuit, and, with the assistance of officer Hyde, of the Sixth precinct, the fugitive was arrested and taken to the Eighth precinct. The prisoner gave his name as John Cerin. On being confronted with officer Daniels, the latter identified him as being one of the three men who assaulted and shot him in the left side of his neck. The prisoner also confessed to being one of the party, and said the officer knocked him down with his club. Cerin is only twenty years of age. He was taken before Justice Dodge, and committed to prison for trial, in default of $1,500 bail. The other parties engaged in the murderous assault are still at large.

Movements of Vice Admiral Farragut.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1865.

Vice Admiral Farragut and Mrs. Farragut, in company with General Clarke, Chief Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, and his wife, are at the Continental Hotel, *en route* for Washington.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

The royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at six P. M. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the night train, due in New York at six A. M. to-morrow.

A Disloyal Member Expelled from the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1865.

John Thompson, a member of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, was expelled yesterday for disloyalty.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned to Monday next, 9th inst. Part 2.—Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Short Causes.—Nos. 1092, 940, 1211, 1054, 1197, 1476, 1477, 1168, 1405, 1406, 1447, 1443. Part 3.—73 Duane street. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Case on. No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Nos. 4409, 1743, 4649, 4669, 3449, 4721, 980¼, 4741, 4743, 4747, 4749, 4753, 4755, 4757, 4759. Part 2.—Nos. 4360, 726, 4438, 4454, 4630, 4636, 4638, 4640, 4644, 4646, 4648, 4650, 4654, 4656, 4658.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ANDERSON—JACKSON.—In New York, on Thursday, January 5, by the Rev. E. D. Murphy, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON to Miss MARGARET JACKSON, all of this city.

BIRKBECK—PETTIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 5, by the Rev. Laurence H. Mills, Mr. JOHN BIRKBECK to Miss JANE M. PETTIT, daughter of the late Robert Pettit, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

JONES—LOTTIMER.—On Wednesday, January 4, at Calvary church, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., of Trinity church, FREDERICK W. JONES to ELIZA GARDNER, daughter of William Lottimer.

MURPHY—BEERS.—At St. Luke's church, on Monday, December 26, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, JAMES MURPHY, Jr., to MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Samuel Beers, Esq., all of this city.

McINDO—WOODHALL.—At Springfield, Mass., on Monday, January 2, by the Rev. Geo. H. McKnight, JAMES McINDO, of this city, to Miss AMELIA WOODHALL, eldest daughter of Peter Woodhall, Esq., formerly of Jefferson county, Virginia.

Baltimore and Frederick, Md., papers please copy.

RODIER—LA BAW.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, January 5, by the Rev. Wm. Tunison, WILFORD S. RODIER to MAGGIE H. LA BAW, only daughter of Geo. W. La Baw, Esq. No cards.

WOOLLEY—DUGAN.—On Thursday, January 5, by Rev. Dr. Cookman, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, JACOB B. WOOLLEY to SUSIE L. DUGAN, both of this city. No cards.

Died.

BLANCHARD.—At Oriskaney, N. Y., on Thursday morning, January 5, Mr. HIRAM BLANCHARD.

BOCKELMAN.—On Wednesday, January 4, JOHN GILMOUR BOCKELMAN, youngest son of Charles and Louisa Bockelman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 627 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, January 4, JAMES BROWN, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Catholic church, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Philadelphia (Pa.) papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, January 5, EMILY FRANCES, third daughter of Chas. A. and Emily W. Baldwin, aged 18 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

CLARK.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, January 4, JAMES HENRY, son of Isaac M. and Mary Clark, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 83 Hudson street.

FARRELL.—On Wednesday, January 4, MATHEW FARRELL, a native of county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 14 Montgomery street, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

Boston papers please copy.

FERLIGH.—On Thursday morning, December 5, PHILIP D. FERLIGH, aged 28 years.

Phillip, thy parting sudden was, indeed,
Leaving us desolate, with hearts that bleed
And eyes that swim in tears from sorrow's woe;
But what is willed above must be below.

His relatives and friends, together with the members of Amity Lodge, No. 328, and Manhattan Lodge, No. 489, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 43 New Canal street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, January 4, EMELINE, the only and beloved daughter of Edward J. and Mary Ann Graham, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her father's residence, 498 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

GOEPEL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 5, CLARA GOEPEL, aged 23 years.

Funeral from the German church, in Schermerhorn street, near Court, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

GRACE.—On Wednesday, January 4, MARY GRACE.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, John J. Skehan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 138 Attorney street.

Kilkenny papers please copy.

GARDE.—On Thursday, January 5, EDMOND GARDE, son of Robert and Julia Garde, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 89 Roosevelt street.

HEALEY.—On Thursday morning, January 5, OWEN HEALEY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Leaney, No. 153 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

HINCK.—On Thursday, January 5, CATHARINE HINCK, in the 21st year of her age.

Her friends as well as those of her uncle, George F. Hinck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 363 Fourth avenue, without further notice.

HARTJEN.—On Thursday, January 5, MARY HARTJEN, only child of Hermann and Anna Hartjen, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 378 West Twelfth street.

HARRINGTON.—On Thursday, January 5, DAVID HARRINGTON, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 Washington street.

HUGHES.—On Wednesday, January 4, after a short but severe illness, MARY ALICE, daughter of John and Eliza Hughes, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 North Fourth street, Williamsburg.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 5, Mrs. SARAH JANE JONES, aged 52 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Briggs, corner of Marcy and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LATOURETTE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, January 4, Captain DAVID LATOURETTE, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the eleven o'clock train from pier No. 2 North river.

LAWSON.—On Wednesday, January 4, of consumption, SAMUEL LAWSON, son of William and Eliza Lawson, aged 46 years.

The remains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

New Brunswick and Easton (N. J.) papers please copy.

LUKES.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, January 4, HENRY G. LUKES, aged 51 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without notice, from St. Paul's church, corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood cemetery for interment.

McMULKIN.—On Wednesday, January 4, MICHAEL McMULKIN.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McSORLEY.—On Wednesday evening, January 4, EDWARD McSORLEY, aged 50 years, of the county Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 92 Division street.

McKENNA.—On Thursday, January 5, ANN McKENNA, aged 66 years, widow of Edward McKenna, late of Castlebayney, county Monaghan, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 81 avenue C.

REDFIELD.—On Wednesday, January 4, HENRY KIERSTED, infant son of F. M. W. and Augusta K. Redfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, Broadway and 143d street, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

RANNEY.—On Wednesday, January 4, ADALINE E. RANNEY, wife of Dr. I. Ranney, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 14 West Thirty-second street, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Papers in Massachusetts and Vermont will please copy.

RYAN.—On Thursday, January 5, EDWARD, only child of Mary, widow late James Ryan, aged 3 years, 3 months and three days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 867 Third avenue.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 5, PETER, youngest son of Wm. J. and Julia Schenck, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 323 Fifth avenue, New York.

STUYVESANT.—On Wednesday, January 4, AUGUSTA VAN HORNE, infant daughter of Robert R. Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's church, corner of Second avenue and Tenth street, this (Friday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, January 5, HATTIE BELLE, youngest daughter of James O. and Mary Ann Smith, aged 8 years.

Her remains will be taken to the Minor Cemetery, Middletown, Connecticut, for interment, from 65 East Fortieth street, this (Friday) morning, at seven o'clock.

TURNEY.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, January 4, ANNIE G., wife of Paschal W. Turney, of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Whitney, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Her remains will be taken to Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, for interment.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, December 25, on board the steamer Arago, at Hilton Head, CORNELIA GAILLARD, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thomas, of South Carolina.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 3, HORACE S., only child of James N. and Nannie E. Taylor, aged 3 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 624 Pacific street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Wednesday, January 4, after a short illness, WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Collegiate Dutch church, Lafayette place, corner of Fourth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

WATERS.—On Thursday, January 5, PETER WATERS, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 256 Tenth avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

WYMAN.—On Wednesday, January 4, MRS. ELIZABETH WYMAN, in her 32d year.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 159 Charles street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF MODERN TIMES

IS THE

UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH,

BY A SWEDISH CHEMIST.

The two-fold excellence of this incomparable match consists, first, in its inodorousness, being made without sulphur or phosphorus; and second, in its perfect safety, as it cannot be fired save on the chemical affinity on the box.

THUS SAFETY AND COMFORT

go hand in hand. But here are twelve reasons why every body should use them:—

1. They are safe, as the two chemical affinities must come together to produce fire.
2. They are free from all disagreeable odors.
3. They are admirable in the sick room.
4. They are harmless to the maker, no poisonous exhalations arising from the chemicals used.
5. Rats cannot set buildings on fire, as has been done many times by common matches.
6. If dropped upon the floor and trodden upon they will not ignite, as they ignite only on the box.
7. Domestics will not deface your painted walls or fine room papers by rubbing these matches upon them, as they cannot be fired thus.
8. There is no danger from spontaneous combustion.
9. If placed in a window, where the sun's rays are the hottest, they will not ignite.
10. They are perfectly safe in transportation. No railroad company need fear them, as no amount of jostling will fire them.
11. For sea voyages they are the ne plus ultra, not only for their perfect safety, but because they are not so easily affected by dampness as other matches.
12. They are more economical. Not one-half the number would be used in a year in any family.

The cogency of these reasons being so palpable, the distinguished discoverer was awarded the PRIZE MEDAL at the

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION,

while all other manufacturers of matches were respectfully "bowed out," and compelled

"TO SCUD UNDER BARE POLES;"

And the committee were right, for in the

WAKE OF BRIMSTONE AND PHOSPHORUS

Follow closely those triplicate evils,

DANGER, DISEASE, DEATH.

JOHN P. JEWETT, GENERAL AGENT of THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH COMPANY, 18 Tremont street, Boston.
For sale at manufacturers prices, by J. P. DINSMORE, State Agent, 481 Broadway, New York.

A NO. 1 BEAUTIFUL GRECIAN CURLS, FROM $3 50 to $100, at Mrs. E. PECKHAM'S ladies' hair dressing establishment, 251 Grand street, near Bowery. Topsies, Flowers, &c., furnished. Grecians loaned and made of persons' own hair.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is a good operator on sewing machines. Good recommendations. Call at 15 West 23d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; wishes to meet with a lady who would give the privilege of a home to a worthy person. Call at 148 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A SITUATION in a private family, or would go out by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference. Apply at 148 9th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as good cook and excellent baker in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing. Best city reference. Five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at 227 East 16th st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation to do general housework or as plain cook in a private family; has best of city references. Call for two days at 188 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d ave., top floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS nurse; is willing to do plain sewing. Call at 294 7th av., corner of West 28th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse. Call at 307 Monroe st., first floor, in the rear.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, and is a good baker; no objection to do housework. Good references. Call at the bakery, 375 3d av., near 26th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the best city reference given. Apply for two days at 112 East 22d st., top floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 26 East 9th st.

A WELSH WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron; has no objection to do general housework in a small family; best of reference from her last employer. Call at 226 East 13th st.

A GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid or as waiter girl. Inquire at 183 av. A, first floor.

A RESPECTABLE SERVANT WANTS A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; has good city references. Inquire for two days at 212 East 14th st., first floor, front room.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; good reference. Call for two days at 121 West 29th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; has four years first rate city reference; has no objection to