EUROPE.

The City of London at this Port with One Day Later News.

The Chilean Privateers Off the Coast of Spain.

A Spanish Frigate Sent in Pursuit.

Reported Capture of Another Spanish Man-of-War by the Chileans.

Twelve Iron-Clads Building in England for Spain.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN EXEMPLIFIED

Action of the British Authorities to Suppress Fenian Sympathy.

Making Ready for an Expected Outbreak.

Great Depression of the London Money Market.

EUROPEAN FASHIONS &c. &c. &c.

The Inman steamer City of London, Captain Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing a day's later advices from Europe.

The mails from the River Plate had reached Lisbon, and conveyed the intelligence that Lopez anticipated defeat, and was realizing his property.

The King of Denmark had sent General Oxholm on a special mission to Mexico to present the Emperor Maximilian with the *Order of the Elephant*.

The Journal du Havre reports that the six battalions of the *legion étrangère* of the French army in Mexico will remain there after the departure of the French *Corps Expeditionaire*, they having been sent to Maximilian for six years—that is, until 1868. It is reported also, that General Castagny is to enter the Mexican army as general of division.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

THE CHILEAN WAR.

A Spanish Frigate Sent in Pursuit of Chilean Privateers—Reported Capture of Another Spanish War Ship—More Beauties of English Neutrality—Twelve Iron-Clads Building for the Spanish Government, &c.

MADRID, Jan. 30—Evening.

Two Chilean privateers have been seen off the coast of Spain. The frigate Isabel has received orders to pursue them.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER.

A Rio Janeiro despatch of January 9 says:—

Intelligence has been received here of the capture of the Spanish vessel Dormitilla at Coquimbo, by the Chileans.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERUVIAN STEAM-RAM FROM LONDON.

The Peruvian armor-clad steam ram Independencia, which the Spanish Consul endeavored to have stopped, left the Thames on the 27th January. She was under orders to call at Southampton to ship three hundred seamen and officers to complete her ship's company, and then to proceed to her destination.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE LAW OF THE CASE.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 29.]

There was no allegation in the case referred to that the officers of the Peruvian vessel had been enlisting men in this country; and therefore there was no pretence for the interference which the Spanish Consul endeavored to invoke. It is quite true that the relations of Spain with Peru are not of the most friendly character, and that a league between Chile and Peru, which may take in the adjacent States, to resist the aggressions of Spain, is neither impossible nor improbable. But at the present moment Peru is not a belligerent, and if she were there is no law in this country to prevent her purchasing materials of war and even ships if she requires them. What we may not do as neutrals is to furnish supplies to one belligerent which we refuse to furnish to the other.

Now, it so happens that the Aripiles, one of the few iron-clads possessed by Spain at the present moment, was built in the Thames, to the order of the Spanish government. Spain was then, if we mistake not, actually at war with Peru—at all events, she had seized upon the Chinchas as a preliminary to further operations; but the Spanish government would have thought it more than strange if the authorities here, at the instance of the Peruvian Consul, had arrested the launch of the Aripiles, or prevented that vessel leaving the Thames. Yet such a proceeding would not have been a whit more unjustifiable than that which the Spanish Consul, only the other day, attempted to effect in the case of the Peruvian cruiser at Greenhithe.

THE HUASCAR,

whose detention at Brest by the French government has already been mentioned, is an armor-clad turret ship built for the Peruvian government by Messrs. Laird Bros. The vessel has two three hundred-pounder guns mounted in the revolving turret and two forty-pounder broadside guns.

TWELVE SPANISH IRON-CLADS BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

[From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 30.]

We understand that the Spanish Consul at this port has received from his government instructions to expedite with all possible haste the orders now in hand for the constructing of several steam iron-clads on the Mersey. *There are, altogether, twelve of these war ships building in different parts of Great Britain for the Spanish government*, and similar orders have been sent to London and the other outports. Now that internal difficulties have been somewhat allayed by the disbanding of Prim's enlistment, these instructions have a rather peculiar significance. A surmise may be indulged that the speedy completion of the vessels may have some reference to the feud over pleasant relations of Spain with other South American republics besides Chile.

THE FENIANS.

Preparing for an Outbreak—Proposal to Suspend the Habeas Corpus—Fenian Manoeuvres and Concerts Prohibited—Trepidation in Liverpool.

The Fenian commission still continued the trial of prisoners in Dublin, but it was expected the court would rise in a day or two.

The Dublin *Mail* says it was rumored that the occasion of a "drawing room," to be held at the Castle on the 1st of February, would be availed of by the Fenians for an outbreak. The same paper states that the government intends applying to Parliament for a suspension of the habeas corpus act to give it power to deal with foreign conspirators.

Government is said to have given commissions of the peace to several military men to enable them to act independently of civil magistrates in case of disturbances.

It is stated that owing to the Fenian tendencies of the dock laborers at Liverpool—numbering some four thousand men—the authorities of that town were on the alert to check any demonstrations.

Another regiment, eight hundred strong, embarked at Liverpool on the 29th for Ireland.

At the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin the toast of the Lord Lieutenant was received with great cheering. Lord Wodehouse, in reply, said the past year had been a chequered one; they had been menaced with a conspiracy, which, though powerless to endanger the peace of the kingdom, had inflicted great injury on Ireland; but the government would enforce the laws and maintain the peace of the country. (Great cheering.) He appealed to all whether political trials had ever been conducted with greater impartiality. The prisoners themselves had confessed this. He would add that the government would employ every means to maintain the peace, knowing they had the support of all classes in Ireland, for not one map of position had joined the conspiracy, which aimed at the confiscation of property.

There was great cheering during the delivery of these sentiments.

THE LATEST.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1, 1866

A notice was issued by the Police Commissioners last night prohibiting the holding of the fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the families of the State prisoners, which had been announced for to-night.

The concert announced for to-morrow night for the same purpose is also prohibited, the Commissioners having, it is stated, received information that the Fenians intended to make the purpose of assembling a number of persons engaged in treasonable practices, and that such meetings, if permitted, are likely to endanger the public peace.

The New Army of the Pope.

[From the London Post.]

On Saturday last upwards of seventy individuals, chiefly disbanded French soldiers, disembarked at Civita Vecchia, to take service with his Holiness, and on the preceding Saturday the French postal Pauzilippa brought eighty-five French, Belgian and Swiss volunteers for the same army. The French contingent in the cosmopolitan army of the church is to be three thousand strong; but these recruits will be entirely subject to the officers and regulations approved by the sovereign whose uniform they are to wear, the French Emperor's offer of transferring a corps complete, with its officers, colonel and general not, having been accepted by the Pontifical government.

The Queen of Spain and Her Babe.

[Madrid (Jan. 27) correspondence of the London Times.]

Soon after eleven on the evening of January 24 the glass in our windows rattled with the loud reports of guns which announced to the world the auspicious event of the Queen's confinement. A healthy and robust infante came into the world at ten minutes past eleven, and the *Gaceta* informs us that the young Prince and his mother are doing well. The event had been foreseen and provided for with the most perfect accuracy, and many of the persons who had been asked to Court for the occasion were already in attendance in the evening. The King Consort, who, when her Majesty is laid up, becomes a personage of importance, is charged with the performance of those time-honored ceremonies for which the Court of this ancient monarchy is distinguished.

I am told that the emotions through which he has to go on similar occasions, during the presentation of the royal infant to the assembled multitude and the laying on the cradle the various orders and decorations to which the lucky little mortal is born, are so overpowering to his tender, conjugal and paternal heart as to cause him no little worry and fatigue. In former instances, it is said, he was so greatly affected by the whole transaction that he felt inclined to shirk the duty and withdraw from court; but he has lately been more reconciled to the exigencies of his exalted position, and, if I am correctly informed, his self-denial and devotion are duly considered by a grateful nation or an affectionate consort. The royal children now living are five in number. The new-born infant completes the half dozen.

The royal infant was christened with the greatest solemnity on the following Sunday morning in the chapel of the Queen's Palace. The godparents were the King and Queen of the Belgians, represented for the occasion by the Belgian Minister and the Princess Royal, Maria Isabel, of Spain. The Papal Nuncio officiated, and the water sprinkled on the child's head was carried for the purpose from the Jordan. All the dignitaries of the State and the foreign diplomacy attended the ceremony. The infante has received at the font one hundred and twelve names, "comprehending," as the official papers inform us, "all the invocations of the Most Holy Virgin." The first and real name, however, is that of the blessed Francisco de Asis.

European Fashions.

[From the Paris Le Follet, Feb. 1.]

We cannot but remark the striking contrast at present existing between the toilets for ball and visiting, and those for at home dress. The latter are distinguished by their simplicity, plain shades, thick materials and little trimming; while, for full dress the thinnest and most gauzy materials—skirt upon skirt—looking truly fairy-like. Among the gauzes most in fashion, we may mention the chambery. It is made in patterns of wide stripes of pink, green, blue, &c., on a white ground, or with narrow satin stripes. Also the chambery satin gauze, a brilliant material, with satin bands of a medium width, edged with black. This gauze is made in all colors. Then there is the marquise gauze, transparent as a vapor, with bands of taffetas rather far apart; others with very narrow stripes across, upon a white ground spotted over with patterns in color. For toilets *de ville* there are two materials that may be noticed as in favor—the *neigeuse*, entirely of wool, dotted all over with small irregular spots, which, when of white, remind one of a snow storm; but the dots are made in all colors, although the ground is always black. The other material is a thick poplin, dotted with silver and with small patterns. This is also made in a variety of shades, and is one of the prettiest novelties of the season. We were told that gold, silver, &c., would supplant flowers as ornaments for ball dresses; but this is certainly not the case. Many evening dresses are made of two materials—the under skirt of tulle bouillonné; the upper of satin, ending in points, and cut up at each side; the body being opened also under each arm, and just laced together with a cord. Notwithstanding the inconvenience of the long trains when dancing, no ball dress is made without one, though the front of the skirt must be sufficiently short to leave the feet at liberty. Velveteen is more and more worn, not merely for an entire toilet, but also for an at home dress. When made with a veste, and trimmed with fur (Chinchilla is perhaps the favorite), it has a very *distingué* appearance. It is used also to form part of the toilet. For instance, a skirt of black taffetas, draped over a skirt of violet or brown velveteen, and a small paletot of the same. This costume, of course, is only fit for driving; not for visiting. Cluny lace is still much worn as a trimming for taffetas; for satin point d'Alençon, or some other richer lace, must be used. We may just mention, before commencing our description of dresses, that the reign of corsets decidedly continues; they are made in such variety and worn with ball as well as soirée dress.

A toilet of white tulle; upon the skirt five bouillons, separated by light tufts of hedge roses, fastened one to the other by chains of pearls. Tunic or suite, worked with pearls, and caught up at the side by a large branch of hedge roses, and a double chain of pearls from the waist. Low body, with drapery; in the front and on the shoulders tufts of roses, fastened with three rows of pearls, which hang over the berthe.

A robe of white gauze, with two skirts. At the bottom of the under one is a flounce, upon which there are five narrow biases of blue satin, dotted with gold stars. The upper skirt is draped in six places by branches of myosotis, with gold hearts, which are carried up to the waist, gradually decreasing in size.

A dress of white crape, embroidered with pink and silver spots. At the bottom of the skirt a wide band of pink satin under a flounce of lace. The body is made with a pink corslet, covered with lace, from which hang two long scarf ends, also of satin covered with lace.

An evening dress for a young girl, of white tulle. Plain skirt over four or five skirts, also of tulle, with five rouleaux of white satin round the bottom. Low body, with berthe edged with rouleaux. Three bandelettes of silver in the hair, and a rose at the side, just above the ear.

A dress of white tulle over white satin. The under-skirt is trimmed with bouillonnés, with rouleaux of pink satin between. The upper skirt is of lace, looped up at each side by wreaths of roses and leaves. Low body of tulle, draped over satin. Very short sleeves. A bouquet of roses in front and one on each shoulder, forming epaulets.

A pink satin skirt, very much gored, with a long train. At the bottom of the skirt a deep flounce of black Chantilly; and above that a guipure formed of black beads. The body is covered à l' Espagnole, with black lace, and point de Venise in pearl beads.

A third toilet consisted of a light blue gros grain, trimmed with very rich Cluny lace, placed en tablier. The same lace is placed as a stomacher, carried across the shoulders, forming epaulets, and a berthe at the back. The body pointed, both back and front, with a bow of blue satin and strings of pearls at the side. The skirt quite plain, very much gored, with a long train.

A fourth toilet was of moire poncean, trimmed with guipure, Louis XV. style. The skirt, sleeves and body ornamented with bows of poncean satin ribbon, fastened to the dress with jewels.

A dress of tulle bouillonné, spotted with silver, with a short over-skirt of light blue satin, cut in deep points, trimmed just within the edge with a silver cord, forming an ornament at each point. Low body of tulle bouillonné, with corslet of blue satin. Sleeves of tulle, with silver bows.

A dress of violet velvet, opened in front over satin of the same color, with silver buttons down the centre. The velvet skirt has round the bottom a narrow band of gray feathers. The body is very open, over a waistcoat of satin, and is trimmed to match the skirt.

A black velvet robe, opened over one of light blue satin, and trimmed round the bottom with a plissé of blue satin. Rows of wide black lace are placed round the bottom of the velvet skirt, the blue forming a transparency; and a flounce falling over the blue plissé. A veste over a waistcoat of satin. The sleeves very open, à la Juive; and underneath are tight sleeves of satin.

A robe of black poult de soie, with large white satin spots. Each seam is open about a quarter of a yard up, over an underskirt of black velvet. The silk skirt is scalloped and trimmed with a thick black and white cord. High body, with basques, scalloped and turned back with black velvet.

The "Marie Stuart," "Montespan," "La Vallière," "Espagnole," "Pamela" and "Duchesse" bonnets have been described from the time they were first worn. We still find the same models at our principal reunions of elegant women, care of course being taken that the color of the bonnet should either match or contrast well with the rest of the toilet.

A very pretty model, the form "Médicis," is of white satin bouillonné, with edge of lilac velvet. A curled feather at the side, and barbe of black lace falling over the crown.

A second bonnet, in the same style, was of white velours royal, trimmed with blue satin, and gold sequins. The strings where white, brocches with gold and blue. The inside was trimmed with gold sequins.

A fanchon bonnet of ruby velvet, with fall of Chantilly at the back. Flowers of tulle and silver. Bandeau of tulle and silver chains.

A white velvet bonnet, trimmed with cameos, green and gold. At the side a flat feather, formed of green moss, the ends tipped with gold.

A black velvet bonnet, plain front and narrow flat curtain. At the side a black cameo, from which fell two wreaths of small bows, ending in tassels, and fastened at the back under another cameo. Bandeau of velvet, with a bow in the middle, and cameo in the centre of the bow.

A bonnet of blue drawn velvet; on the crown a fanchon, trimmed with guipure, and fastened at the back with marabouts. Bandeau of velvet, trimmed with white guipure and small silver stars. Strings of blue velvet.

White velvet bonnet, quite plain. At the side a small bird, with wings and tail extended. Bandeau of green velvet, trimmed with pearl ornaments. Strings of green velvet. The same bonnet has an equally good effect, made in black velvet, the hues of the bird, bandeau and strings being carefully matched.

Dress bonnets are made of poncean, blue or "Regina" velvet, trimmed with lace and gold; and some capotes of white satin embroidered in gold, with bouillon and fall of lace over the chignon.

The coiffure grecque is still in favor, either in beads, cabochons, or gold cord; but flowers mixed with gold leaves and bandelettes of gold cord form an elegant coiffure, and may be arranged to suit any style.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—FEB. 1.

Great depression continues in the London money market, with a tendency to panic in the funds.

Consols closed at 89½ a 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States five-twenties 69½ a 69¾. Illinois Central shares 75 a 75½. Erie shares 54½ a 55½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—FEB. 1.

Cotton.—Sales to-day [illegible] bales; middling uplands [illegible] d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions.—Lard advancing. Tallow easier.

NOVEL EXCURSION.

The Poughkeepsie Iceboat Fleet at Albany—The Trip Up and Arrival at the Capital, &c.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1866.

Iceboats are an institution. This has become a settled fact, and another fact has also become settled, that Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson takes the precedence in the matter of iceboats. At that city considerable money is invested in this kind of winter sport alone. All winter long the owners of the Poughkeepsie boats have watched impatiently for a clear surface of ice, unobstructed by snow, whereon to make a trip to Albany, or, as they termed it, "a grand expedition to the Sturgeon City," the programme including "a stop over night at Athens."

The propitious day arrived on Friday last, and early on the morning of that day the commodore of the fleet signalled the vessels to get under way. The commanders of the Minnehaha, Snow Flake and Haze responded with alacrity.

THE START.

At ten A. M. the Minnehaha, with all sails set, bore away before the wind and started northward, having with her her owner, Mr. F. V. Johnston, and one or two invited guests. She was followed by the Snow Flake, also carrying her owner, Mr. Thomas Parish, and one or two other gentlemen. The third and last vessel, but by no means the least, was the Haze, owned and sailed on this occasion by Mr. Aaron Innis. On the Snow Flake was the commodore of the fleet, Mr. O. H. Booth. The wind at the time was not very favorable, being "to the south'rd," when, to increase the speed of the vessels, it should have been "in the beam," or west by southwest. However, Hyde Park was soon reached and passed, and at half-past ten A. M. the fleet was abreast of Rhinebeck, everything being in good order, and all overjoyed at the fair prospects ahead. From Rhinebeck to Athens the excitement increased among the voyagers, which excitement seemed to be taken up by the inhabitants on both sides of the river. Old men left their dwellings on either bank, standing bareheaded on the porch waving hats, coats, pocket handkerchiefs or anything else movable, and feasting their eyes on the novel scrub race before them with an eagerness that is indescribable.

At Tivoli, also, the enthusiasm was noticeable, the occupants of the swift gliding crafts exchanging merry salutations with the denizens of that staid town as the vessels shot swiftly by. Passengers on the trains going north and south on the Hudson River Railroad raised the windows of the cars and swung their hats wildly at the excursionists, apparently highly gratified at the novel sight.

AT ATHENS.

The fleet arrived at Athens in good season, and as the men left their boats they were met by the members of the Athens Iceboat Association, who received the excursionists in a truly hospitable manner. After a brief consultation it was decided not to alter the original programme laid down some weeks since; consequently all proceeded to Hudson, on the opposite side of the river, where quarters were procured for the night, the vessels in the meantime lying on the ice with sails down, there to remain until morning.

ANOTHER START FOR ALBANY.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning the fleet again got under way, all the vessels being headed for Albany, and all in for a scrub race to that point. The wind blew fresh and the vessels glided over the ice like lightning, until when within eight miles south of the capital the Snow Flake met with

AN ACCIDENT

by running into the "loose ice" on the flats and breaking through. The Haze also met with a mishap a short distance further on, by a derangement of her steering apparatus.

ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.

The helmsman of the Minnehaha, seeing the condition of affairs, turned the prow of his vessel about and ran up alongside of the disabled crafts, giving them all necessary assistance; after which all got under way again, reaching Albany at half-past ten A. M., the Minnehaha in the advance, followed soon after by the Haze and Snow Flake.

AT ALBANY.

At Albany the number composing the expedition were the guests of the Beaverwyck Club, and were escorted by the gentlemen of that association to the club rooms, at No. 40 Beaver street, where the adventurers were sumptuously regaled, and where they were heartily welcomed by the President and Secretary of the Club. After discussing the refreshments the Poughkeepsians were shown different points of interest about the city, their vessels in the meantime attracting the attention of hundreds of Albanians at the river.

THE RETURN.

At three P. M., everything being in readiness, the excursion party set out to return, being escorted to their boats by a large number of prominent Albanians in sleighs. Arriving on the ice it was thought best to bring into requisition a half a dozen horses to tow the vessels a distance of a mile south of Albany in order to get clear of a large amount of rough ice, the Beaverwyck Club accompanying the party over that distance, when adieus were there exchanged and the vessels, with a stiff breeze, started to return.

THE SPEED.

The running time of the fleet from Poughkeepsie to Albany was a little short of two and a half hours. The distance would have been gone over in a much quicker time had the wind blowed from the westward. In going from Athens to Coxsackie, a distance of nine miles, but seven minutes of time was consumed. Taking everything into consideration it was a novel expedition, and one which has never been attempted before.

DISTURBANCE IN A DANCE HOUSE.

August Ludkie Fatally Shot—Escape of the Perpetrator—Four Men Arrested on Suspicion—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Victim, &c., &c.

A fight, which resulted in the fatal shooting of an innocent man, occurred in the dance house of Frederick Rohde, No. 161 Washington street, about eleven o'clock on Friday night. From what has transpired concerning the matter it appears that a party of young men, in a partial state of inebriation, entered Rohde's place at the time named above and commenced quarrelling among themselves. Becoming alarmed lest the police should make a descent upon them, the disorderlies made a rush for the street door, and during the excitement which prevailed one of the number discharged a pistol, the ball from which entered the left side of August Ludkie. The bullet passed into his body beyond the reach of a probe, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove mortal. Ludkie, who lived in the upper part of the same house, took no part in the disturbance and was quietly passing into the street when prostrated by the bullet which doubtless was intended for one of the persons concerned in the fight. The alarm was given, when officers Davin and Moran, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, ran up and arrested Rohde, proprietor of the place, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Four other men, named Michael Burns, Patrick Huzzy, Thomas Lent and Thomas Demmings, who had been in the house, were also arrested for disorderly conduct, and sent to the Liberty street station house. Vigilant search was made for the individual who fired the pistol; but he had made his escape. Ludkie was immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital, and as it was thought impossible for him to live but a short time Coroner Wilder was summoned to take his ante-mortem deposition, a copy of which will be found below; also the affidavit of Dr. Beach, Jr., who examined the man, who then appeared to be sinking rapidly.

STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM.

I was shot last night; the man that shot me wore a long gray coat, and had a black mustache; I don't know his name, but would know him if I saw him; I am positive that that man shot me; I gave him no provocation to shoot me; I was shot at 161 Washington street.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BEACH.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., being sworn, says:—I have examined the wounded man at this place, and found him suffering from the effects of a pistol shot wound of the thorax; he was much prostrated by the injury, and I am of the opinion that the wound will terminate fatally in a short time.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict as follows:—That August Ludkie was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot at the hands of a man whose name is unknown to them, on the 16th day of February, 1866, at 161 Washington street.

Mr. Ludkie is twenty-five years of age and a native of Germany. The prisoners were taken before Justice Dowling and committed to await the result of Ludkie's wound.

Emigration to Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 16, 1866.

The indications continue that there will be a heavy emigration to Texas from the Northern States, especially in the spring. Below the town of Dale, on the Brazos, in Central Texas, a large portion of the plantations are already occupied by these new comers. The owners of the lands have divided them into small lots and rented them to poor people who are going into cotton planting. There are four hundred thousand acres of the richest cotton land on the Brazos river alone still untouched by the plough.

Hon. Albert H. Lattimer, Comptroller of Texas, has been appointed TAX Commissioner for Texas.

News from Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1866.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that in not one-third of the cultivable land in that section, nor along the coast in that immediate neighborhood, has cotton been put this year. There will not be as many acres planted east as west.

The Baton Rouge parishes this year, like last, want labor.

The Legislature has passed the Parochial Election bill over the Governor's veto, almost unanimously.

The announcement of the appointment of General Fullerton as General Howard's chief of staff gives general satisfaction here.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1866.

Cotton quiet; sales to-day, 1,200 bales; middling, [illegible] a 40c.; stock of the week, [illegible] bales; receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible]. Gold [illegible]. Sterling exchange [illegible]. [illegible] on New York [illegible] discount.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Services To-Day.

The Fifth Avenue (formerly Norfolk street) Baptist church, corner of Forty-ninth street, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary to-day. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, will preach a historical sermon at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Afternoon services—"A Reunion and Free Conference," commencing at two o'clock. The Sunday school will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary at half-past seven o'clock this evening. A general invitation is extended to all who have been connected with this body, and to others interested in its prosperity.

The pastor of Mount Zion church, S. S. Snow, will preach in Jones' Hall, 656 Broadway, at three o'clock this afternoon. Subject—"Mormonism, Jesuitism and Spiritualism."

At St. Ann's Free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, the Rev. W. D. Walker will preach at half-past seven o'clock this morning, and the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at half-past ten o'clock this morning, and at three and half-past seven o'clock this evening; the afternoon services being for deaf mutes.

At the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. M. T. Tracy will preach morning and afternoon, and the Rev. E. F. Remington in the evening. Services at half-past ten, half-past three and half-past seven o'clock.

At the New York Young Men's Christian Association, 161 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea will preach to gentlemen only, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

At the North Baptist church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, the Rev. A. Cleghorn, pastor, there will be preaching at half-past ten this morning and half-past seven in the evening.

At the Pilgrim Baptist church, West Thirty-third street, there will be preaching morning and evening by the Rev. George Lorimer, of Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. S. A. Corey, D. D., will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

At the Christian church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, services will be held at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. Preaching morning and evening by Urban C. Brewer.

At the First Free Will Baptist church, Seventeenth street, west of Sixth avenue, the Rev. J. P. Nutting will preach at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon. There will also be a prayer meeting at half-past seven in the evening. Sunday school at two in the afternoon.

At the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church (near Division street) centenary and missionary services will be held to-day. There will be preaching at half-past ten o'clock in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. G. A. Hubbell; a missionary meeting at three in afternoon, which will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wardle, of Greene street, and others. Sermon at half-past seven in the evening by the Rev. G. Haslenbeck, missionary.

J. L. Bishop will preach this evening, services commencing at half-past seven o'clock, at the Sanctuary, 108 First street, on the "Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium," &c.

"A Tour with the Police into the Lower Depths of New York" will be the subject of a discourse by the Rev. Peter Stryker, in the Thirty-fourth street Reformed Dutch church, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, the Rev. Day K. Lee, pastor, services will be held at a quarter to eleven A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue, corner of Forty-second street, at half-past ten A. M., Bishop Potter will hold an ordination. Bishop Gregg, of Texas, will preach the sermon at half-past seven o'clock P. M. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, rector of St. George's church, will preach the first of a course of Lenten sermons before the Pastoral Aid Society of this church.

Rev. Dr. Canfield will preach this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Church of the Redemption, East Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music. Seats free.

In the Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, the rector, Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach to-day, at half-past ten in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

At Christ church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, a sermon will be preached this evening by the Rev. Dr. Duffie, services commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Spiritual Lyceum, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at half-past seven P. M., there will be a discourse by Horace Dresser, LL. D. Subject—"The Resurrection of the Dead." 1 Cor., chap. 15, verses 35 and 44.

There will be a religious discussion at 814 Broadway, at three o'clock this afternoon. A well known teacher of orthodoxy will oppose Mr. Chaney, an able defender of Spiritualism. Subject—"Was Jesus Christ the Son of God as Taught by Orthodoxy?" Mrs. Coles, the trance medium, will speak on Spiritualism at half-past seven P. M.

There will be medical, religious and spiritual discussions at Metropolitan Hall, 95 Sixth avenue, at three P. M. At half-past seven P. M. Dr. Trall and his associates will show that Hygea-Therapy, which treats all diseases without drug medicines, is the true medical science.

The New York Universalist Association will give a course of eight Sunday evening lectures at the Cooper Institute, beginning each evening at half-past seven o'clock. Sixth lecture, February 18, "The Holy Scriptures," by the Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D. Seats free.

Novel "Religious" Movement in England.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal* writes:—

London is overrun on Sundays and week days with all sorts of people bent upon the improvement of the spiritual and moral condition of the lower orders. Mr. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, has got quite a reputation for all sorts of irregular efforts in this kind. The other night Mr. Layard delivered a secular lecture in this chapel, and a lecture of this sort takes place there every week. I am told that Mr. Hall and a lay lieutenant of his, named Murphy, have a real hold on a large number of the working classes. I have no means of testing the truth of this; but the growing disposition of the working classes to be talked to and to avail themselves of various irregular ways of being gratuitously entertained, or nearly so, is an undoubted fact. An extraordinary feature has been introduced at St. Martin's Hall, where on Sunday nights men of the status of Professor Huxley, Sir John Bowring, and Dr. Carpenter lecture on such "dangerous topics" as the antiquity of man to vast throngs of people. The proceedings are interspersed with musical morceaux from the works of the greatest composers. This, whether for good or evil, is a most remarkable movement; for hitherto men of high status, whatever may have been their opinions, have shrunk from anything like identification with those who entertained any other idea of Sunday improvement than attendance at church and chapel and reading good books. The result has been that even the latter class of public instructors have been led to compete with the St. Martin's Hall sort of Sunday entertainment. Following the rule of his predecessor, Rowland Hill, that the devil ought not to have all the best tunes, Mr. Newton Hall commenced last Sunday night a sacred sing-song of his own at the Lambeth Baths, which is becoming quite a rendezvous of the virtuous working classes.

Miscellaneous.

By the death of Dr. Nott, the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., of this city, is now left as the sole survivor of the founders of the American Bible Society.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—The revival in the Presbyterian churches in this city and throughout the State still continues. At Washington, Pa., the revival has reached the students of the College; so also at the church at Pottstown, Pa. Twenty-three persons were added to the church at Altoona, Pa. Revivals in the Methodist Episcopal churches in Philadelphia still continue, and in many of them meetings are held nightly. In some of the churches as many as two hundred new members have been added within the past few months.

At a general meeting of college officers and ministers recently, it was decided to recommend to the churches the observance of the first Thursday succeeding the 22d day of February as a day of prayer for colleges. This will avoid having the day of prayer fall on the 22d of February (the case this year), when the last Thursday of February is observed.

The German Reformed Church has four hundred and seventy-six ministers, eleven hundred and thirty-four congregations, and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and fifteen communicants. There are five collegiate institutions under its auspices—three in Pennsylvania, one in Ohio, and one in North Carolina; and two theological seminaries, besides a mission house for the preparation of missionaries, in Wisconsin.

The *Catholic World* says that within the last fifty years about 2,000 churches and chapels have been built in the United States; an increase of 1,800 clergymen; 160 schools established for Catholic training of 19,000 boys and 34,000 girls.

Within the last three months more than two thousand loyal Methodists in Kentucky have left the Church South and reunited with the Methodist Episcopal Church North. This is exclusive of the colored folks, who have also changed ecclesiastically in large numbers. The German Methodists in Texas are also in full sympathy with their loyal brethren North, and expect to dissolve their connection with the Southern Church as soon as an opportunity offers. The war subjected them to severe trials, but they did not give up a single mission.

Bishop Wilmer has complied with all the conditions required by the late General Convention in order to his full acceptance and recognition as Bishop of Alabama.

As an instance of unusual change in a minister, we see that the Rev. R. L. Collier, formerly pastor of Wabash avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago, one of the most influential charges in that city or sect, afterward pastor of a large Methodist Episcopal church in New Jersey, has just been called to the pastorate of a Unitarian church in Chicago, and has accepted the call. He takes leave of Methodism altogether, after having become one of its greatest favorites and most successful preachers.

The Presbyterian churches of Houston, Austin and San Antonio (three of the most important in Texas) are all without pastors. Several other of the larger churches of less prominence are in the same condition.

Died.

PRUNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 17, ELIZABETH ANN, youngest daughter of John and Mary Pyburn.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Hudson avenue, opposite Front street, on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

PARR.—On Saturday, February 17, EDWARD W., eldest son of Edward and Mary Prior, aged 15 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the house of his parents, No. 201 West Twenty-ninth street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

[For Other Births &c. See Second Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 51 | MOON SETS.....eve 9 40
SUN SETS.....5 30 | HIGH WATER.....eve 12 08

Port of New York, February 17, 1866.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Brooks, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G Dale.

Steamship Tripoli (Br), Harrison, Liverpool—E Cunard.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Ogilvie, Liverpool—National Steam Navigation Co.

Steamship Peruvian (Br), Ballantine, Liverpool via Portland—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Gough, New Orleans—R Lowden.

Steamship Morning Star, Horner, New Orleans—James A Rayner.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Ariadne, Crary, Apalachicola—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Flambeau, Eaton, Savannah——Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah—Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston—A Leary.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington—Arthur Leary.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, NC—C Goodspeed.

Steamship Gussie Telfair, Dean, Morehead City—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—G Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore—J B Smull.

Steamship W P Clyde, Robbins, Philadelphia—J Hand.

Steamship Glaucus, Gale, Boston—Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship B W Stetson, Hurlbut, Liverpool—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Herzogin von Brabant (Brem), Strohmeyer, Bremen—H Koop & Co.

Ship John Bunyan, Carver, Matanzas—Walsh & Carver.

Ship Helen B Cooper, Smith, Apalachicola—Union Navigation Co.

Bark Atalanta (Brem), Hogeman, Bremen—Garrels & Meyer.

Bark American Eagle, Hanford, Aspinwall—Panama Railroad Co.

Bark Oak Ridge, Glan, Havana—W W Russell & Co.

Brig Mary E Ladd (Br), Ellis, Bordeaux—Edmiston Bros.

Brig Thor (Swe), Ljungdahl, Pernambuco—Punch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Premier (Br), Doane, Gonaives—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, Mobile—I B Gager.

Schr John (Br), Barter, Cork for orders—G F Bulley.

Schr Margaret Dill (Br), Dill, Halifax—C A Dewolf & Co.

Schr W A Bishop, Ellis, Apalachicola—R Post.

Schr Statesman, Nickerson, St Marks—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr Prudence, Coombs, Savannah—Brown & Vanderbilt.

Schr M B Bramhall, Dewey, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr Paragon, Reid, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt.

Schr Tilt, Prescott, Beaufort—Thomas & Holmes.

Schr F Satterly, Alden, Wilmington—Thomas & Holmes.

Schr Wataugа, Howard, Washington, NC—Dibble, Worth & Co.

Schr Enoch Moore, Maisby, Norfolk—N L McCready & Co.

Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of London (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool Jan 31, via Queenstown Feb 1, with mdse and 340 passengers, to John G Dale. Jan