CHINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Death of Commodore Watkins—Movements of Minister Burlingame and the American Squadron.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27, 1867.

The Costa Rica sails to-day for Yokohama, there to connect with the China from Hong Kong, the latter vessel to take to San Francisco the American mail. The Costa Rica arrived here on her last run from Yokohama on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst. She brought over a number of American passengers, among them Mr. Allen McLane and family. Mr. McL. is the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and has, I learn, come to China on a tour of inspection in connection with the movements of the line, and since his arrival in the East has made a number of changes, among them the retention of the Eastern terminus of the line at Hong Kong, instead of making Yokohama that terminus and running the steamer New York between Yokohama and Hong Kong, as some time ago it was the intention to do. The New York is now running on the coast and promising well, and it is a belief here that few are disposed to contest that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can take the China coast traffic whenever they send over the steamers to make the attempt. It is confidently stated and believed in Hong Kong that this company can at any time have the carrying trade between the latter place and Singapore. As an evidence of the popularity of this line as one of the routes of Eastern travel, I can state that upon the last run of the Costa Rica from this place to Japan she carried thirty-two cabin passengers, while the English line, one of the "P. and O." steamers, which sailed two day before, had only *four* cabin passengers.

An announcement which many Americans will hear with regret is the sudden death of Captain (commodore) Watkins, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Captain Watkins had, it was understood, come over to Japan and China as a kind of inspector and adviser. Soon after leaving Nagasaki he was walking along the main saloon of the Costa Rica, and he approached a hatchway from which the hatch had just been removed. In the dim light it was not easily noticed, but one or two gentlemen near by, who knew the hatch was open, warned him and stepped forward toward him at the same time, but were unable to save him. He stopped over the edge of the opening, raised his hands and fell forward into the hold. It was only a few feet, and a lighter man would have been saved; but he fell upon his side, and his large frame and heavy weight caused a contusion of such severity that he lived only a few hours. Jovial, lighthearted and of social disposition, he had already made a happy impression among the passengers when this sad accident took him away from life.

The United States steamer Ashuelot, Commander Febiger, came to Shanghae early last month to go into dock and then to proceed to Tientsin to take Minister Burlingame on an official visit to the Chinese treaty ports. The Ashuelot only came out of dock a few days since, and as it is understood that the Peiho river is closed by ice and Tientsin cannot be reached the Ashuelot will remain here and await Mr. Burlingame, who is daily expected to arrive in the coast steamer Shanse. After visiting this place Mr. Burlingame will proceed up the Yangtse Kiang river, visiting Hankow, Kinkiang and Che-kiang, and then will go down the coast to Foochoo, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. This tour will probably consume the winter, and in the spring he will return by the Ashuelot to Pekin.

The United States steamer Monocacy, Commander Carter, arrived here on the morning of Saturday, November 9, after an excellent run from Hong Kong. It was the original purpose for the Monocacy to go up the Yangtse Kiang, but from here she proceeded in obedience to orders from the admiral to Nagasaki, there to join the American squadron or so much of it as will be present at the opening of the new Japanese ports of Osaca and Negata. The United States naval vessels Hartford, Commander Bulfinch, the Monocacy, Commander Carter, and the Onward, Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding Pierre Giraud, are at Nagasaki. The Shenandoah, Commodore Goldsborough, and Supply, Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Conroy, are at Yokohama, soon to proceed to Nagasaki.

The United States steamer Aroostook, Lieutenant Commander L. A. Beardslee, has lately arrived at Hong Kong, from Pakao, Island of Formosa, bringing the body of Lieutenant Commander A. S. McKenzie, who was killed in action with the natives of the island of Formosa during an attack made by a landing party from the Hartford last August. Lieutenant Commander McKenzie was, at the time, through the tender courtesy of Mr. Carroll, British Consul at Takao, buried in the English Consular grounds, from which he has now been removed.

The United States steamer Unadilla, Commander Baker, is at Foochoo or Amoy. The United States steamer Iroquois, Commander English, is at Hong Kong or Canton, recently arrived out from home. The Oneida is daily expected to arrive at Hong Kong from home to become identified with the American Asiatic squadron. The United States steamer Wachusett, Commander Shufeldt, and the Wyoming, Lieutenant Commander Carpenter, have probably passed St. Helena on the way to me.

JAPAN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Resignation of the Tycoon—The New Port of Neugata—The Foreign Settlement at Jeddo—Osaca—Plans for the Future—Personal.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 2, 1867.

The rumors that have been so much circulated in regard to the resignation has at last been officially announced. The Emperor has given in to the hands of the Mikado and the anti-foreigner party the reins of government, and we are now about as near opening the country as we were two years ago, and we are in the hands of the most lawless people in Japan, that will do their utmost to keep the country closed. The Tycoon, in his letter to the Ministers stating he had resigned, said he would carry out the programme of opening the ports. Whether they will be opened remains to be seen. The Ministers now are in a quandary, not knowing which way to act or whom to look to. The Gorogio, the Tycoon's Cabinet, have left Jeddo, and in fact everybody of rank has cleared out, and lawlessness reigns supreme.

Shortly before the news of the Tycoon's abdication had been received the Ministers had a meeting with the Gorogio in Jeddo, and were coolly informed that the port that the Japanese intended to open on the west coast was Neagata, and that it could not be done until the 1st of April next. Whether this is a ruse to keep foreigners out altogether and strengthen the places would be difficult to come at. At any rate, Osaca and Hiogo will be tried first, and if they are not in compliance with the treaties that have been argued over so many times by all the Ministers, then I want to see all the foreign Powers that have Ministers here pitch in and open the country, which, in fact, is the only way to do it. Our Minister intends to have a large fleet with him when Osaca is opened. He will go down there in about two weeks. The port of Neagata, on the west coast, has at present no anchorage or protection for vessels, and they have consented to allow vessels to proceed to the Island of Sado to discharge their cargoes. This island is about six miles square, with a very good harbor, called Ebisumato. Foreigners will have the privilege of settling on all parts of the island; but at Neagata they will be only permitted to live in the settlement set aside by the government and allowed the radius of twenty-five miles to travel in.

Neagata is a city with about thirty-thousand inhabitants. The productions of the interior are silk and tea, of which some of their finest specimens have come overland to Yokohama. This will be the emporium of trade for the West coast and the only shipping port that is open to foreigners; this port is also in the late Tycoon's province. The plan of the settlement of Jeddo has just been made public. It contains about five acres of land, divided into twenty-six building lots, all of which will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The location of the settlement is anything but healthy, it being made ground, surrounded in the rear by a canal and facing on a mud flat which at high water is just covered. If the Japanese have selected this particular spot and have desired the death of every one that goes there, they have surely accomplished their object. How the foreign ministers could ever have accepted such a place is certainly a mystery. When your correspondent was on the ground a few days since it was covered with sand flies and fleas, although the weather was very cold and frost in the ground. How it would be in the warm weather I will leave your readers or any one else that thinks of coming out here to live to imagine. Our ministers here might at least have looked at the place before deciding on it; if they do not live there themselves, some of their subjects may, though not so very long.

The city of Osaca is in the same condition. The ministers could have had the healthiest places on the island if they chose to ask for it, but they have chosen the above places, perfect breeders of disease, and their subjects will have to put up with them. In the settlement at Jeddo the foreigners are to have a large hotel put up by the Japanese government. Every article in the furniture of the house is to be European, to be under the charge of a foreign steward.

The building is to be 260 front and 200 feet deep, put up under charge of Mr. R. P. Bridgens, an American architect of this place, the whole to cost $110,000.

Mr. Pease, agent of the San Francisco capitalists, who form the Yokohama Gas Company, has at last obtained permission to lay pipes in the settlement, with a monopoly for five years, the Japanese government refusing at first to grant such a request, until all the foreign Consuls had agreed to the stipulations as regards the monopoly. Mr. Pease goes home in the China with the documents, having grants for everything asked for. It is to be hoped that ere long we will have the works up and have streets lighted, as it would be a very great improvement and would benefit all of us greatly, for instead of going about as now with a lantern you could go on your way rejoicing without fear of tumbling into a ditch on either side of the road. Captain James T. Watkins died on board the steamer Costa Rica, on her passage from Yokohama to Shanghae, from falling down a hatch that had been left open leading from the saloon. After falling he got up and walked to a chair, when he was struck with paralysis. He soon after died from the effects of the fall on his enfeebled frame. On receipt of the news here a meeting was called by Commodore Goldsborough, commanding the Shenandoah, all the Americans expressing their sorrow at the demise of the good and genial old Commodore.

Stephen Massett (Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville) came here by the last steamer and has given some of his delightful entertainments to large and admiring audiences. He leaves here in a short time to "drift about" China and the East Indies.

Allen McLane and family go home in the China, having made a thorough inspection of the line.

AUSTRALASIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Visit of the Duke of Edinburg to Australia—Grand Banquets, Feasts, Balls, Illuminations and Receptions—The Sydney Races—Return of a British Steamer from the Feejee Islands—The New Governor of New Zealand—Commercial and General News.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 1, 1867.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburg to South Australia was prolonged until the 20th ult. During his stay at Adelaide business was almost if not entirely suspended throughout the colony. The prince was bored with deputations and addresses from all the principal bodies; was serenaded by a band of six hundred German musicians, and, in short, passed through a variety of persecutions such as only princes have to suffer and endure. The balls and banquets in honor of the royal guest were without number. After giving a levee at the government house and visiting the principal objects of attraction about Adelaide the prince retired to the country for a week, where he is said to have really enjoyed himself in fishing, shooting and visiting the mines. The natives in the country seemed to vie with the people of the city in amusing the guest during his short excursion, as the prince was treated to various native exhibitions given in honor of distinguished visitors only. After his return to the city a large ball was given by the government, following the close of which the visitor re-embarked on board his ship. On the 21st ultimo the Galatea left Glenely, and on the 23d arrived at Port Phillip Heads, off the entrance to Melbourne harbor.

The Galatea was escorted to her anchorage by a fleet of twenty-five steamers, having on board at least ten thousand people. The Governor of Victoria, accompanied by the Premier of the colony, boarded the frigate off the Heads and had an interview with her captain (the prince) while on the way up. Owing to the late hour at which the Galatea reached her moorings, it was agreed that the royal visitor should not land until the following Monday, the day intervening being the Sabbath.

The preparations made at Melbourne to receive the prince were on the most gigantic scale. Their description fills column after column of the Melbourne papers. The latter seemed to have awakened on this occasion from their usual apathy, and the enterprise of the Melbourne Bohemians is fully attested by the voluminous reports of the prince's visit which adorn the pages of the morning dailies on the day following the great event. The landing, the reception and everything connected with the first of a series of holidays was perfectly conducted. Everybody, from the prince down, seems to have been satisfied with the festivities. The *Argus*, in the introductory passages of its report, on the 26th, says:—"Victoria has had known in her thirty years' life a brighter day than yesterday. A royal prince, son of the greatest and noblest queen that ever sat on the throne of the British empire, has landed on our shores, enjoyed our hospitality and we are proud to know that we have done him honor worthy of ourselves and of the family he represents. At present we know of nothing to mitigate the pride we naturally feel, because our whole community, without exception or omission, has been unanimous and self-denying in giving as handsome a reception as its numbers and means could afford."

We have news by telegraph from Melbourne up to the 31st. The Prince had expressed his delight at the hearty welcome extended him by the Victorians. He remarked to Sir Manners Sutton that he never saw anything more brilliant than the illumination on the night of the 26th, except once, in London at the reception of the Princess of Wales. Ere the departure of the next mail the Prince will have abandoned Melbourne to give the sidneyites an opportunity to exhibit their loyalty and love for the royal scion.

The Victoria Racing Club gave a splendid day's racing yesterday. Two of the principal races were won by Mr. Fisher's Satellite; but the Duke of Edinburg stakes of five sovereigns each, with £500 added, were won by Tim Whiffler—a Sydney horse, by New Warrior. The Galatea stakes of £250 were carried off by Mr. Tait's Fireworks.

The British war steamer Brisk has returned from the Feejee Islands without having punished the man-eating natives for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Baker and party a short time since. When the Brisk left this port her orders were understood to be explicit on the point of punishing the murderers; but as the half Christianized chiefs down near the coast seemed to have taken the matter in hand the captain decided to leave retribution to them. Justice at their hands will be slow, and is by no means sure to come at all.

Sir George Bowen, Governor of Queensland, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand. According to all reports he will be succeeded in Queensland by Arthur E. Kennedy, C. B. The latter was once Governor of West Australia, but more recently of Vancouver's Island. There are frequent changes now occurring in the Governorships of the Australian colonies.

Hickey and Green pulled another match for the championship of Australia on the 9th ult. Hickey won the race and accompanying purse of £220. Green has again challenged the winner, and the next race, for £100 a side, will come off on the 4th inst. If Hickey win this match it is said that his challenge to Kelley, of England, to pull for the championship of the world will soon follow.

A large fire occurred at Rockhampton, Queensland, on the 19th ult. Loss £12,000.

The cargo of the Silas Fish had replenished stocks of most articles coming under the head of American goods. Dried apples have declined fully ½d., sales at 9d. to 9½d. 1 lb. Salmon is improving, and sold by auction at 15s.; 1 lb. lobsters at 6s. 7d. to 6s. 11d.; 1 lb. oysters at 8s. 6d. American hardware is in good trade demand. Axes are worth 60s. to 75s., according to brand. L. H. shovels 60s. to 65s. D. H. dull of sale, at 40s. Cut nails, 22s. 6d. to 25s. Picks, 50s. to 55s. Brooms and woodware are difficult to place at paying prices, owing to the competition on the part of colonial manufacturers. Kerosene oil is in full supply and salable only in small lines at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. Rosin sells at 21s.; pitch, 47s. 6d. a 50s. There have been no recent arrivals of lumber; prices have been consequently firmer, but without material improvement on last month's rates. Doors and sashes command from 10 to 15 per cent advance on invoice. Large parcels of fresh tobacco, ex Silas Fish, have changed hands since arrival, at 12d. a 17d. Ragland brought the latter rate, but is now held for 1s. 6d. Good negrohead is selling at 1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d.; dark half-pounds and honey dew teas, 1s. a 1s. 3d.; armatic, 2s. a 2s. 6d. A parcel of Dunn's cavendish, slightly damaged, brought 7d. net cash, at auction. The only demand for cigars is confined to Manilas, of which stocks are exhausted.

Our New Zealand exchanges contain the following items of intelligence:—

Sir George Grey, who has been succeeded by Sir George Bowen, as Governor of New Zealand, left Wellington for Kawau on the 29th of November, intending to return to the former place in the early part of this month. He proposes sailing from Wellington for Europe on the 8th inst., via Panama. Previous to the departure of his Excellency from Wellington complimentary addresses were presented to him by several different societies and by ministers of various denominations.

A government commission was appointed on the 27th of November to make all the necessary arrangements for giving his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg an appropriate reception on his arrival in the colony.

We have further particulars of the destructive fire which was raging in Nelson when the previous steamer left New Zealand. The fire broke out in Trimble's Masonic Hotel, at the corner of Trafalgar and Hardy streets. The flames swept up the latter street as far as the Union Bank, a large brick building, which was quickly enveloped, and up to Trafalgar street as far as Buxton's new brick store. Ten large buildings were totally destroyed, together with a large stock of goods stored in the back premises. The loss was originally estimated at £24,000, but it is now known to be less. The value of the various properties destroyed, according to the Board of Works assessment, is £13,610, and the amount for which they were insured was £22,300.

The financial reform movement—which originated in Nelson—has been vigorously taken up by Canterbury, where an association has also been formed. There is some talk of a similar movement in Wellington, but nothing has yet been done.

Pleuro-pneumonia is said to have broken out in the district of Mohikinui, and cattle are dying at the rate of three or four daily.

BELIZE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Ravages of the Cholera—Depredations of the Santa Cruz Indians.

BELIZE, British Honduras, Jan. 13, 1868.

The cholera is still very bad in this town, and is now spreading throughout the colony. Since my last the deaths which are reported have been from six to fourteen each day. As these only include what are buried by the prisoners it cannot include all who die of it. The reports from the towns on the different rivers are very bad, but the people are so frightened that we hope the facts are not so bad as reported. Of this there can be no doubt. Those who ought to be the most calm, cool and collected are the most alarmed and the first to run, leaving their hands and their estates to take care of themselves. The consequence to the proprietors will be most serious losses, as the hands, just hired for the year and largely advanced, are leaving their work, and in some instances leaving the colony.

Matters are now assuming a very serious aspect on our northern frontier. The Santa Cruz Indians, who, as I reported in my last had gone after Canul, were met by him when they were on their way home, after having destroyed his town and received a complete drubbing. Canul left his town as the Santa Cruz Indians came up, hoping they would retire, but when he found they burned his houses and killed his women and children he gathered his forces, made a circuit around and concealed his men on their road home, and as they were passing back, somewhat elevated with their success, he surrounded them and killed a great many of them, report says one hundred and thirteen out of two hundred men; at the same time he released their prisoners and obtained the arms of nearly all the force, with their plunder. This defeat, which the Santa Cruz Indians are not accustomed to, coupled with the capture of a band sent into this colony for some deserters, has made them desperate, and now they threaten this colony as well as the Kecoba Indians, so we may expect some trouble from them. This will try the metal of our new Governor and Colonial Secretary.

THE GREAT COCK FIGHT.

Termination of the Contest—Unparalleled Battles—Long Island Wins the Main—New York Again Defeated.

The termination of the closely contested battles of carefully bred and nurtured game fowls—fully reported, with the preliminaries of the inception of the match, and its attending incidents to the conclusion of the fourth fight, in the HERALD of yesterday—was not reached until dawn on Wednesday. The assemblage gathered to witness the grand main between those, the most celebrated crossed fowls in the country, was large, enthusiastic, orderly and of an animated betting nature. It did not possess that promiscuous character which some few gratuitously insinuate is quite natural in gatherings about a bird's pit.

The fowls representing New York were excellent in size, form and condition, and from a supposition that the latter desideratum would, without accidents, win the main, many veterans in this peculiar pastime invested heavily and to their "bottom dollar" on them. They certainly had encouragement sufficient in addition to this, as the character of the first few fights palpably demonstrated that the Long Island pets, despite their unflinching gameness and all other attributes that have made them famous as chickens possessing more of the "do or die" instinct than was ever before embodied in species of their tribe, were inferior in the essential qualities—the quickness, cunning and endurance of their opponents. Acting upon this impression, seemingly so deeply rooted that it exhausted their available funds, as the sequel will demonstrate, they were compelled to chew the cud of bitter disappointment in their lonely journey homeward in the early gray of yesterday morning. But in this feeling many were fortunately exempt, as when the Long Island birds lost four out of the first seven battles they continued betting heavily on them, oftentimes taking odds, hoping that the reputation they had achieved for qualities that win in a fight would still be manifested; and so it proved, as the Long Island fowls won four successive battles, giving them the main. The particulars of the matches from the fifth to the end of the contest, with the ability, adroitness and spirited fighting that were seen, are herewith appended, thus giving a complete record of this quite unparalleled and terrific bird "set-to."

Fifth Fight.—New York introduced a black-red fowl, Long Island confronting him with a black-red with white hackle, each four pounds twelve ounces. The Long Island fowl commenced the work by rapid, cutting strokes, but was soon met by the New York bird in a similar manner. A thrust in the throat from the latter caused a stream of blood to trickle down the neck of Long Island which staggered him, and although rallying under this desperate blow, he could not recover, and died after out fought him down; taken repeatedly to the scratch seemed to be of but little service. The betting was even at the commencement of the fight; but after the first severe cut, five to four, five to three, ten to two in favor of New York—no takers. This fight lasted twenty minutes. New York three battles to Long Island's two.

Sixth Fight.—Betting was now ten to six on New York, with but few takers. Two four pound fourteen ounce fowls were brought out, Long Island presenting a black-red, with a Derby cross and white back, while New York showed a black-red. Both were well made fowls, but the Derby was handsome indeed, well formed, and "looked every inch a fighter," this afterwards proving to be the case. Furiously they flew at each other, and by rapid and punishing fights, biting and cutting in neck and breast, fighting each other down and by jumping and tearing, the blood streaming from many cuts, Long Island evinced his superiority; but his opponent clung to life tenaciously, but being gradually weakened, and with staggering body and nodding head, indicative of death, the fight ended, New York dying a heroic bird, while his opponent chanted his requiem in pure fowl language. Time of fight eighteen minutes. Three and three now, with excitement and bets of such variety none could catch the current of opinion.

Seventh Fight.—Before the minutes passed in time to prepare the next contestants betting was heavily indulged in, and although few had Long Island as favorites New York at times offered odds. Two four pound eight ounce birds were then introduced, New York a black red and Long Island the same. The latter bird resembled in appearance the fowl that "didn't like punishment" brought forward at the second battle, and although he made a good fight at the onset, so soon as New York had inflicted three or four cuts, not of a serious nature, he shunned the glittering gaffs and seemingly would not face the music. He was handled in a careful manner, and had his courage not failed his size and form were evidently such as he could easily have been the victor rather than a "runaway," disgraced. Cries of "No more of them!" "A sweet duffer!" and other eulogistic expressions were hurled after him as his handler, with an expression of disgust upon his face, carried him away. This fight consumed fifteen minutes. New York four battles against Long Island's three.

Eighth Fight.—It would seem that Long Island was doomed to bad luck. At this time none but the "constitutional stayers" were found betting on the birds from that section. Two five pound fowls were handed in, Long Island having a black red with white hackle, New York black red. Instantly the quivering gaffs began their work, and soon New York was cut in breast, neck and throat by the quick, fearful plunges of his malignant enemy. It was but thirteen minutes before New York was dead, and betting, which had been in his favor, thinking of his powers to rally under severe punishment, changed again immediately. The friends of Long Island were now jubilant, as the matches stood four and four.

Ninth Fight.—Long Island again sent in a black red with white hackle, while New York was, as before, a black red. The betting had materially changed, Long Island's friends growing more sanguine and offering slight odds. The weight of birds was:—Long Island, four pound ten ounces; New York, four pounds eleven ounces. The work of "victory or death" quickly commenced, resulting, by adroitness, quick fighting and good condition, in a victory for Long Island, his opponent dying in fourteen minutes. Long Island now scored one ahead—five to four—and the friends of "Heathwood" were brighter yet with determined faces.

Tenth Fight.—The Long Islanders were represented by a black red with white hackle, while New York had a full brother of the former battle. They weighed respectively four pounds seven ounces, four pounds six ounces, an ounce in favor of Long Island. It was a short fight, as Long Island commenced work at once, cutting his opponent fearfully, and at the expiration of seven minutes broke his thigh by a destructive lunge. New York with gameness still fought, but in twelve minutes' time he was carried away dead. Now Long Island was vociferous. Shouts of "How are you, Albany?" "How are you, Heathwoods, you rascals?" came pleasantly from losers and winners. Long Island now was six to New York's four, an enviable position.

Eleventh Fight.—The denizens of Long Island were very nervous, as this victory for them would give them the main. Betting ran high and hundreds were staked, the Island being the favorite from eight and ten to six; but bird fighting is fickle, and the New York admirers accepted many of these offers. Long Island brought to the scratch a black red with white hackle, New York a black red. There was the same cutting, tearing and biting as formerly, victory again perching on Long Island's banner, after a terrific struggle of twenty-two minutes. This gave the main to the Long Island party, whose friends recognized the well merited conquest with cheers upon cheers. New York laid dead, bleeding from twenty ghastly wounds—a conquered but honored chicken.

Twelfth and Thirteenth Fights.—The interest in the fight, now that the Long Islanders had won the main, ceased to some extent. The birds here presented were respectively, New York, black grey, four pounds twelve ounces; Long Island, black red, white hackle, four pounds thirteen ounces; New York, black red, five pounds four ounces; Long Island, black red, white hackle, five pounds six ounces. After severe fighting and with great loss to the friends of Long Island, New York won these battles, killing, without material injury to themselves, their opponents. Time, respectively, twelve and fourteen minutes.

At this time, 4:30 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, was marked precisely seven hours and five minutes from the first battle, and before ten minutes thereafter darkness and silence reigned supreme about the place where so much blood of aristocratic fowldom had been spilled. The main was satisfactory in every particular, the fighting unparalleled; or in the words of a veteran in this vocation, "A good fight, a good fight, gentlemen."

RECAPITULATION.

Matches.	Won by	Time. Min.
1	New York	12
2	New York	12
3	Long Island	14
4	Long Island	23
5	New York	20
6	Long Island	18
7	New York	15
8	Long Island	13
9	Long Island	14
10	Long Island	12
11	Long Island	22
12	New York	12
13	New York	14
Totals	Long Island, 7; New York, 6.	

POLITICAL.

NO DICTATORSHIP.—DEMOCRATS AND FRIENDS of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and our fellow citizens who believe that the propositions to confer absolute power upon a military chieftain and to strike down the ancient judicial system of the United States are dangerous to the liberties of the people are requested to assemble at Grand Street Hall, Jersey City, on Thursday, January 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., to give expression to their sentiments, and to take such action as may tend to sustain the President in his noble efforts to avert the fatal blows aimed at the free institutions of our country. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

THE YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE OF Tammany Hall will meet to-night (Thursday, Jan. 23), at 7½ P. M., at No. 112 East Thirteenth street.
R. H. ANDERSON, Chairman pro tem.
MARTIN NAGLEVEAN, Secretary pro tem.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT—SATIN BROCATEL, made to order for $325, will be sold for $200; one green reps Suit for $85; also 15 new parlor Suits, all kinds of Furniture at a bargain for cash. Call at ERNEST ROTH'S furniture warerooms, 55 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

FURNITURE. CARPETS.

Great clearing out sale of Carpets and Furniture for the next two months of the largest stock of the kind ever thrown on the market, of over one million dollars' worth, regardless of cost or price, at 466 and 468 Eighth avenue, and around the corner, Nos. 557, 559 and 571 Thirty-fifth street. The largest warerooms in the United States.
H. O'FARRELL.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FURNITURE OF A FLOOR with or without piano, near Second avenue; floor to rent. Address L. S., Thomson, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission.....50 cents
THIS EVENING LAST NIGHT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS IN PEEP O'DAY.
ON FRIDAY TRIPLE ATTRACTION FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, on which occasion the distinguished artists MRS. F. B. CONWAY and MR. F. B. CONWAY have kindly volunteered and will assist Mrs. Bowers in Shakespeare's beautiful play,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO.....Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
JULIET.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
MERCUTIO.....Mr. F. B. CONWAY
SATURDAY, FAREWELL BOWERS MATINEE, BY REQUEST—MARY STUART.
SATURDAY, repetition of the great BENEFIT BILL.
LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.
The Manager has much pleasure in announcing THE LOVELY AND GIFTED CHILD OF NATURE AS THE NEXT REIGNING STAR at this establishment, whose interesting and wonderful representations of characters have elicited the strongest encomiums of the press and plaudits of the entire Union, as evidenced in her late triumphal tour, and placing her above ALL COMPARISON AND RIVALRY.
Her first appearance will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1868, as LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, a play founded on "The Old Curiosity Shop," written by the greatest novelist and reader of the day, CHARLES DICKENS, Esq., and dramatized expressly for her by the accomplished author and scholar, JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.
Box book now open for the Lotta nights.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE
MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 23D,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 24D,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 23D,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
By invitation, the Royal Japanese Troupe
A-YAH-TA-KEE
will be present in their National Costumes and Dances.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, 701, Chickering's, 652, Macey's, 112 Broadway; Koppel, 11 Ann street.
Phillip & Petrillo, No. 3 Union square, will furnish the costumes at the Academy.

NOTICE.—MONSIEUR FETIS, THE WORLD RENOWNED pianist and composer, Professor of the Royal Conservatory of Brussels, Belgium, has arrived and has been engaged as professor at the New York Orpheon Musical Institute, No. 401 Sixth avenue.
E. & C. VITTERWULGH, Directors

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO WOULD LIKE A SITUATION IN A choir. Please address Harmony, 15 East Eighteenth street.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in a Protestant church in this city or Brooklyn; best reference given. Address Organist, box 192 Herald office.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BASS SINGER; also a soprano, for an Episcopal church in this city. Address Music, box 212 Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $10—BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, SPELLING, Grammar, qualifying for business, Twenty writing lessons, $3 50. Private rooms day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGES, Bowery, entrance on Canal street, Brooklyn, and 347 Fulton.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches, with French and Latin; the first testimonials given. Address Mrs. Harper, New York Post office.

A LADY WILL GIVE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN the ordinary or higher English branches, music and French; terms moderate; also readings from standard authors. Address Teacher, 127 West Tenth street.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR 609 Broadway, guarantee to qualify gentlemen for head or assistant bookkeepers in a few private lessons. They also engage to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an easy, rapid, stylish business hand.

NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY AT POPULAR prices. Specialties, penmanship and bookkeeping. GOLDSMITH'S city colleges, 42 East Fourteenth street, Union square, and 212 Bowery, opposite Rivington street.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, AS TEACHER OF THE French language in a Catholic seminary for young ladies. Address Francais, Tablet office, 31 Barclay street.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE HIGHER English branches in a small private school up town. Call at or address 333 West 35th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER TO INSTRUCT three young children; a lady preferred. Address for two days, stating terms and qualifications, A. O., Herald office. Morning hours indispensable.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, 212 Fifth avenue, New York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street. NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN. Ladies—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2½ to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

THE BALL SEASON.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL in aid of the HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868. TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS, admitting gentleman and lady. EXTRA LADIES' TICKET, TWO DOLLARS. Can be obtained from either of the members of the committee, or from the officers:—
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, 23 William street.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, 31 and 33 Walker street.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, 36 Broad street.
PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES can be obtained at MITCHELL & SEIXAS', 911 Broadway.

GRAND MASK AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, ON Friday evening, January 24, at the Jersey City Skating Lake, corner of South Second and Monmouth streets; gents 50c., ladies 30c.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SMALL ROOM WHERE APPLICANT CAN SECURE privacy. Would prefer Broadway. Address B. B., Herald office.

A LAW OFFICE, FURNISHED WITH LIBRARY—Wanted by a responsible attorney, on Broadway above Barclay street, from May 1. State length of lease, terms, &c., Counsellor, box 185 Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A STRICTLY private family; rent not to exceed $300 a month; must be in good location.
945 Broadway and 175 Fifth avenue.

ROOMS WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LODGING house, or in a private family, where there are no boarders; a Parlor and Bedroom adjoining, on second floor, or a large bedroom. Address R. H., Herald office, with full particulars.

STORE WANTED—BETWEEN FULTON AND CANAL streets, near Broadway. Apply to KING & CO., 167 Broadway (late Fifth Avenue Hotel).

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH streets, Fifth and Eighth avenues, four Rooms, unfurnished—one on first floor; or small House at moderate rent; send terms. Address W. R. J., box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, BETWEEN Tenth and Fifteenth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues, West side, a nicely furnished Suite of Rooms for light housekeeping; references first class and pay prompt; would prefer a floor with a private family. Address at once B. Y. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED three story brick House, or part of an unfurnished House, above Eighth street, near Fourth avenue. Address for three days, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. B. C., box 1,217 Post office.

WANTED.—ONE OR TWO LARGE FIRST CLASS Houses, elegantly furnished, between Eleventh and Twenty-fifth streets, a few doors from Broadway or 5th avenue, for the 1st of May next. Best of reference given from former landlord. Address S. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping; centrally located; neighborhood must be first class. Address box 6,[illegible] 68 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, a first class brown stone House, completely furnished, in perfect order, between Twenty-fourth and Twelfth streets, near Fifth or Madison avenue. Rent not to exceed $2,000 per year. Address M. N., station G.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A PARLOR and two Bedrooms, near Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Address Rose, 1,146 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE UNTIL MAY 1—A SMALL FURNISHED House, in a first class location, at a moderate rent. Address box 301 New York Post office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR LOFT in Barclay street or immediate vicinity. Address, stating terms and particulars, H, box 244 Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A COMFORTABLE TWO OR three story and basement House, in a respectable and clean neighborhood. Address, giving particulars and lowest price, which must be moderate, with permit to view the house, A. S., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—SOME FURNITURE, WITH OR without Board, to a plain, respectable family. Address for two days G. A., station D.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES FOR 1868, From the French Exposition. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. $50 worth of Valentines will be sent on the receipt of $20. This is the greatest chance ever offered to the trade, both in price and in quality. Order early.
T. W. STRONG, Valentine Dealer, Box 3,506 Broadway, New York.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON RETURNED from Paris. Greatest medical and business Clairvoyant. Has that great French secret to cause love and speedy marriage. No satisfaction no pay. Ladies $1. Office 101 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

ASTROLOGER MAURICE, BEST IN THE WORLD.—Success in love, marriage, situations and all business. 178 Grand street, near Centre Market.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from the cradle to the grave. 618 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LARGEST circulation of any afternoon paper in the city. It is, therefore, the most desirable medium for advertisers.

FRENCH THEATRE, H. L. Bateman.....Lessee and Director
THE RETURN
JOYOUS GREETING BY THE PUBLIC!
and the admirers of Offenbach's chef d'œuvre of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 23,
THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD NIGHT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
THE FAREWELL MATINEE,