RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 7.

The Feeling in Rome—Our Religious Correspondence.

ROME, Feb. 17, 1869.

The *Correspondance de Rome*, from which journal I extract the following article evidently anticipates many more such conversions, through the instrumentality of Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster:—"There is now going on in the Protestant and cosmopolitan society collected in Rome a very remarkable movement. All these English and Americans pass from their admiration and respect for the august person of Pius IX., to admiration and respect for the beauties of the Holy Church. To say the truth, a man according to God, a bishop, urges them—it is Monsignor Manning. He preaches frequently in the church of Santa Maria di Monte Santo, on the Piazza del Popolo, and people crowd around him with extreme avidity. He has neither voice, look, gesture nor appearance. His health seems failing, his visage is austere and pale. But on looking at him, one cannot help recognizing his grand aspect. His prevailing trait is stronger than eloquence, inspiration or enthusiasm—it is faith. This faith is so profound, and emits, under the cold English appearances, such flames that souls, by degrees, feel themselves warmed and inflamed. Hence numerous conversions, which resound and rejoice heaven and earth. In the attraction exercised by the holy Archbishop of Westminster there is a visible triumph of grace. He is not a fashionable preacher, desirous of popularity, attracting the curious, the indifferent and even enemies by the boldness of his language. No, among his auditors few yield to curiosity—all come, the Catholics to be edified, the Protestants to be persuaded.

Progress of the Religious Feeling in the United States.

Our reports for the past week show an aggregation of 8,000 and over accessions and conversions. Of these 3,681 are among the Methodists, 1,417 among the Baptists, United brethren 1,000, and 400 each among the Lutherans and Presbyterians. In New Boston, N. H., 70 converts are counted; 50 more among the Congregationalists of East Abington, Mass., though they are without a pastor; 40 at Ellington, Conn.; 40 among the students of the (Baptist) institution in Suffield, Coun. On Long Island there have been general revivals in Suffolk and Queen's counties. Union meetings have been held, and nearly every town is more or less affected by the revivals. Over 100 have been hopefully converted in the Warren street Methodist society, New York. In Hartford, N. Y., 73 have been received into the Baptist church. There are many conversions in Hamptonburg, N. Y.; Lewisburg, Pa. (Presb.); Lewistown, Pa., where are 115 converts, and 81 have joined the Lutheran church at Salem, N. J., where 140 have been added to the Baptist church; at West Union, West Virginia, where 160 have joined the Presbyterian church, and "scarcely any one is unconverted within seven miles of the church;" in Greenfield, O., where the Methodists number 150 accessions; at Menasha, Avoca, and other places in Wisconsin. Religious interest is also reported in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where one half of the students are professors of religion; at Marietta College, where there never has been a more pervasive season of interest, and where five-sixths of the students are now Christians. The church and college in Waukesha, Wis., share in a general interest; and at Ripon College, Wis., there is, as usual, the revival spirit and some conversions among its 210 students.

The Feeling in Rochester, N. Y.—Bishop McQuaide—Another Side of the Story.

ROCHESTER, March 3, 1869.

A few days ago the friends of Bishop McQuaide, of Rochester, were pained to see that he was having trouble in Auburn by the removal of a priest. Of course there was a second side to the question, and we get a glimmer of it now.

The Rochester *Union* of February 27 (which, by the way, accidentally came into my hands) has an article on what it calls "The other side of the Auburn church affair." It seems from this article that a card appears in the Auburn *News*, signed by twenty-four of the leading members of the Church of the Holy Family (the church in which the difficulty arose), sustaining the action of the Bishop, and the movement to sustain the Bishop was becoming a general one, papers have been left at five different places in Auburn for signatures.

The HERALD being read very generally in this community by the large number of persons who know and respect and love Bishop McQuaide, may I ask that, with your usual fairness, you allow this other side of the disagreeable subject to be made known.

Those who know Bishop McQuaide feel confident that in this controversy his good judgment and sound sense will keep him strictly in the right.

The Feeling in New Brunswick—A Verbatim Report from a Cosmopolitan.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 4, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Last Sunday evening I went to a church in this town to hear a sermon and found that it was most attentively listened to by a large audience. The minister preached very forcibly on Peter, the Apostle, and Christ, and in the course of it he implored his flock not to associate with a society that is not a Christian society, as it would be dangerous to do so. If I read the history, Mr. Editor, and find that such doctrines were advocated long ago in dark centuries I am not the least astonished, but I never expected to hear such ideas by a young, intelligent, reverend gentleman in the year 1869, in this enlightened, free republic. I am very far from commencing a religious controversy and know very well that I could not find your valuable paper open for it, but you will allow me to ask you a question which you will please to answer:—Is it dangerous for a Christian to keep company with a good, honest Jew or Gentile?

ANSWER—No, not by any means. Go ahead, old beeswax.

The Feeling in Cypress Hills.

CYPRESS HILLS, L. I., March 4, 1869.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CYPRESS HILLS.

A new congregation was organized February 3 at Cypress Hills village, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese. Its corporate name is "Church of the Holy Communion." Its vestry consists of six members, and at its first meeting, on the 15th ult., the Rev. George Sayres was elected rector of the parish, by whose efforts and perseverance it has been formed. It has our best wishes for prosperity and usefulness in that neighborhood. Services are held twice every Sunday, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at three o'clock P. M. Also every Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clock in the Clinton Academy, a new building between Jamaica plank road and the Brooklyn Water Works.

The Feeling in Virginia—Religious Revival Among the Baptists—Great Success of a Massachusetts Preacher.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27, 1869.

For the past two weeks the Baptist churches in this city have been the scene of a remarkable religious revival. Never before has there been so great, and it might be called an enthusiastic Christian fervor among the people here, and all brought about through the zeal and ministerial eloquence of the Rev. Dr. Earle, of Massachusetts. This sounds somewhat strange for a community like that of Richmond, whose prejudices alone it would be supposed would exclude from their churches any "carpet-bag" preacher, not to speak of such an individual fairly carrying the city by storm. Each afternoon witnesses thronged churches, the same scene repeated, old and young intently awaiting the opening of the services. A hymn is sung and a prayer follows, amid most profound silence, which plainly shows the deep-seated interest in the vast congregation, for Dr. Earle is praying in his calm, sober, plain and exceedingly earnest manner that seems to carry every heart in the church with it. Next follows the sermon, usually lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, and then the congregation become spell-bound—not by any grandeur or dramatic eloquence, but by the clear and beautiful manner, and the earnestness with which the doctor asks them to become Christians for the sake of their Maker, and convincing in every instance by the most irresistible logic. Then follows the response—old men and young men, matrons and young girls of sixteen flocking down the aisles. Some that have joined the church before are seen in the number of new applicants for admission, but they found they had never "got religion" until the present time, and hence a re-enlistment in the army of the Saviour. The doctor concluded his engagement here this evening, after the most unprecedented success. He leaves here carrying with him the heartfelt good wishes of the church-going community, who regret that he cannot remain longer to work in the good cause.

The Feeling in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1869.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE GREAT FUTURE.

Your editorial in the Sunday (21st inst.) HERALD, under the above heading, as well as your many previously published articles of a kindred nature, so profoundly philosophical and purely Christian, have deeply interested me and I doubt not equally so a vast number of your readers who believe as I do in Christianity as a living vital principle within me, rather than conformity to creeds founded upon the conventionalisms of men claiming to be authority as apostles of the Church—an institution which I have no where been able to trace to Christ as the founder of. On the contrary, he told his disciples to "go forth without staves or scrip," and the Jews, that "they had made the temple of their worship a house of merchandise—a den of thieves." And what are such establishments to-day, where the seats can be occupied only by the highest bidder but houses of merchandise for the barter of the gospel—to say nothing about the "den?"

The press will yet take the place of the pulpit, making the gospel free to all kindreds and tongues, and will survive the "great crisis," "out of which (you say) Christianity will come simpler, purer, more like its original self, but more powerful than ever," and which, I think, will send priestcraft and kingcraft to eternal oblivion; for the invisible powers are operating upon and co-operating with the visible instrumentalities to bring about this great and last conflict for spiritual liberty and the "unification" of the races and nations of the earth. Then the mind untrammelled will expand in all the glory for which it is capacitated, beautifying and developing the earth, revealing its hidden mysteries and treasures, and roaming in its freedom beyond the confines of earth, and revelling in that open communion with the celestial universe, which shall indeed make this the millennial abode, as you say, "to which the pious in all ages of Christianity have enthusiastically looked forward," and through which, the crises of the dawning of its more perfect reign, we are now passing. The symbol of this Godlike and God designed freedom of the mind and its attendant struggle and deadly conflict to rend asunder the shackles of creeds and dogmas of the ages and to disenthrone the counterpart of its power wielded over humanity as a right of divine appointment, has been clear and significant to us in the terrible struggle to strike the shackles of slavery from the bodies of the insignificant number of negro slaves, as compared with the millions claiming to be free, yet who are more abjectly slaves in that the mind is bound and dwarfed by the narrow creeds and selfish love of power displayed in all the varied forms of subjugating the inner or God principle to the lusts of the outer or the perishable materiality of man.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House on the 4th inst.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor read the Sixty-seventh Psalm and offered prayer.

Fourteen new auxiliaries were recognized, of which one was in each of the states of Maine, California, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Tennessee, and four in Texas.

Various interesting communications were received in regard to the progress of the work, giving several interesting incidents, with the reports for the year and fiscal and book accounts from missionaries and foreign agents.

Appropriations to the amount of $55,350 were made for the work in foreign countries for the ensuing year, exclusive of the work in Mexico and South America. Measures were taken looking to an enlargement of the work of the society at home and abroad. The subject of omitting the usual anniversary exercises, which was before the Board at the last stated meeting and deferred for further consideration, was taken up, when it was finally determined to make no change.

Religious Notes.

The New York *Observer* says:—"The Rev. O. Parker is now at Hamptonburg, N. Y., where the Lord is in like manner blessing his ministrations."

Rev. W. T. Clarke, editor of the *Liberal Christian*, will preach in Harrison's Hall, Harlem, Third avenue, corner 128th street, this morning. Subject, "The Journey of Life."

MILITARY NOTES.

Colonel J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed Acting Inspector General, the duties of which office as auditor of military accounts he will discharge in addition to those devolving upon him as Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Chas. M. Schueffelin, Company H, Ninth regiment of infantry, was elected Captain of the command last Wednesday.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the First brigade of cavalry:—Major Frederick S. Heiser, assistant adjutant general; Major Robert Woodward Leonard (Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers), brigade inspector; Major Andrew Barstow, brigade engineer; Captain Henry F. Allen (United States Volunteers), brigade quartermaster; Captain Wm. A. Haines, Jr., aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Julian L. Myers, aide-de-camp.

The surviving members of the old Montgomery Guard, of New York, the oldest Irish military organization in this State, are about to form a social and mutual benefit association. The names of the officers are Geo. Rice, first lieutenant; John Crow, first lieutenant; Pat. H. Beggs; John Dolan, quartermaster.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks commencing February 15, 1869, and ending February 27, 1869:—

Battalion Washington Grays, Cavalry.—William L. Gardner, commissary of subsistence, with rank from December 15, 1868, original.

First Regiment of Infantry.—J. C. Julius Langbein, second lieutenant, with rank from January 20, vice Daniel Catoir, resigned; James B. Mackenzie, second lieutenant, with rank from February 2, vice Nicholas C. Lindner, resigned; Marquis B. Spaulding, first lieutenant, with rank from October 13, 1868, vice J. A. Mooschauser, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—J. Alfred Therlott, second lieutenant, with rank from December 22, 1868, vice Joseph B. Pollock, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—William W. Remmey, colonel, with rank from January 30, vice George B. Post, resigned; Josiah Porter, lieutenant colonel, with rank from January 30, vice William W. Remmey, promoted; John T. Camp, major, with rank from January 30, vice Josiah Porter, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—Henry J. Graif, captain, with rank from January 27, vice C. E. Goldthwaite, promoted; William J. Martin, first lieutenant, with rank from January 27, vice H. J. Graif, promoted; William C. Sands, captain, with rank from February 10, vice George McMillan, resigned; John A. Patridge, first lieutenant, with rank from February 10, vice William P. Sands, promoted.

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Isaac P. Hubbard, second lieutenant, with rank from January 22, vice Henry W. Murphy, vacated.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Thomas Stanley, captain, with rank from August 3, 1868, vice Michael O'Keefe, resigned.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:—

First Regiment of Artillery.—Paul J. Hurley, second lieutenant, February 27.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—John J. Ulrich, second lieutenant, February 27.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—John Raper, captain, February 16; William C. Barwis, captain, February 16.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Dominicus Vittur, first lieutenant, February 27; Charles L. Halberstadt, captain, February 27.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—John H. Palmer, captain, February 27.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—Charles H. Stoddard, quartermaster, February 15.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Howard Galpin, captain, February 17.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Washington Farrington, first lieutenant, February 13; William L. Wood, first lieutenant, February 23.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—John S. Dingwall, captain, February 17; Robert Campbell, captain, February 17.

The following named are the new civil officers of Company F, Thirteenth regiment:—President—Captain Harry H. Beadle. Secretary—Private J. W. Miles, Jr. Financial Secretary—Sergeant Samuel P. Noyes. Treasurer—Sergeant Charles E. Strong. Court Martial—Lieutenant Joseph Quick, Sergeant Samuel P. Noyes, Private J. S. Slater, Private W. B. Walsh, Private W. Anketell. Finance Committee—Private Benjamin F. Carey, Private Frank A. Gay, Corporal George E. Bailey. Recruiting Committee—Corporal Lewis Payne, Private C. A. Ernst, Private H. E. Stevens.

The field officers, adjutant, sergeant major, color sergeant, general guides, markers and the commissioned officers, sergeants and a detail of four files from each company in the Thirteenth regiment are ordered to assemble for drill in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, on Saturday, the 13th, and Saturday, the 20th. The field officers, adjutant, sergeant major, color sergeant, general guides, markers, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and a detail of eight files from companies A, C, D, H and I, composing the right wing of this command, will assemble for drill in fatigue uniform at the City Armory, on the 2d and on the 16th days of April, 1869, at the same hour, and field officers, adjutant, sergeant major, color sergeant, general guides, markers, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and a detail of eight files from companies B, F, G and K, composing the left wing, on the 25th of March, and on the 8th day of April, 1869. First Lieutenant Joseph Quick, company F; Second Lieutenants J. Oscar Vonte, company G, and Henry K. Darby, company I, have resigned. Company E of this regiment, in consequence of their inability to procure a sufficient number of recruits to enable them to preserve their identity as a company, has been invited by General Jourdan to make application for a transfer, otherwise it will be consolidated with some of this command.

The Ninth regiment will have an inspection of full dress uniforms early in April, when, it is expected, 300 men will be in line.

The disputed question in the Eighth regiment as to whether the commandant of company K is the superior of the commandant of company G in the handling of a battalion resulted on Wednesday evening last in a competitive drill between the two captains, the two companies forming the battalion. The judges were unable to decide as to which officer won the palm. There was much feeling exhibited on the occasion between the two companies. These competitive drills are all wrong. They only engender bad blood between organizations which should be friendly.

The repairs to the armory of the Forty-seventh regiment are nearly completed. Company E of this command intends to astonish Brooklyn at its grand reception, for which the most extensive preparations are being made.

Drills by division will be held by the Thirty-seventh infantry as follows:—Companies A and H, 2d, 11th and 23d inst.; companies B and C, March 5, 15 and 26; companies G and D, March 3, 17 and 24; companies K and E, 8th, 19th and 29th inst. Isaac P. Hubbard has been elected second lieutenant of company K.

The Twenty-second regiment are as busy as bees in preparing for their grand ball, which is to take place on the 1st proximo at the Academy of Music. The tickets have already been issued. They are about six inches long by three in width, with a coupon at the end to be used for admission, and represent a colossal regimental badge leaning against a knapsack, with a camp scene in the distance.

The promenade concert and hop of companies G and I, of the Twelfth regiment, were very well attended on Friday evening last. The occasion was a truly enjoyable one, and nothing that could add zest to the evening's entertainment was left undone.

The reception of H company of the Ninth regiment last Friday evening was one of the most pleasant festive gatherings of the present gay season. During the evening a very handsome set of engrossed resolutions were presented to Captain Raper on his retirement from the command of the company. The arrangements were under the charge of Captain Schiffelein, and were all that the most fastidious could have desired.

SPORTING.

The Prize Ring.

No startling battle has taken place during the past week, nor is it likely there will be any for some time to come, although several are announced. Legislatures throughout the States are beginning to wake up to the necessity of looking after "mills," and it is not improbable that before very long prize fighters, when caged, will be severely dealt with.

The following contests are announced to come off this month:—March 11—Dan Carr and Pat O'Mealy, at New Orleans, for $500 a side. 20th—Bill Payne and Samuel Cunningham, near Scranton, Pa., for $200. Articles of agreement have also been drawn up between H. A. Stevens, of Manchester, N. H., and Mike Burke, of Nashua, N. H., to fight on the 17th of May in the State of Maine for $300 a side.

The Ring in England.

[From Bell's Life, Feb. 20.]

DAN CRUTCHLEY AND TOM LANE, FOR £20.

In order to test the merits, long undecided, between two Birmingham light weights, young Tom Lane (nephew of the renowned Tom Lane) and Dan Crutchley, each weighing about nine stones, a fight was got up for twenty sovereigns, which came off at a well known rendezvous not one hundred miles from the hardware village, on Monday, and from the large and select company which attended, gave evident proofs of the interest still taken in the art of self-defence. An old pugilistic backer was quickly elected as referee, and at half-past eight proceedings commenced. After a few minutes' sparring both men went away at a slogging pace, neither gaining any perceptible advantage until the third round, when Crutchley landed a terrific cross-counter on the jaw, flooring his man instanter. (First knock-down blow for Crutchley.) In the rounds which followed Tom had a shade the best of it, and the betting was in his favor until the sixteenth round, when Dan again sent his opponent to grass, and Tom was within an ace of being out of time. He revived, however, and rattled away merrily, but in the twentieth round Crutchley planted a rattler on the jaw, which sent Tom hastily to mother earth, and Crutchley falling on him settled the affair, as Tom was not able to respond to the call of time. The battle lasted one hour and three minutes.

Billiards.

WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT VS. MELVIN FOSTER.—A match "for drinks and cigars in" between William Goldthwait and Melvin Foster came off at the rooms of William Wainwright at Hooley's Opera House, Williamsburg, on Friday night. The game was seven hundred and fifty points up, American four ball caroms, push shot barred. Play was commenced at about a quarter past nine o'clock by Goldthwait playing at Foster's lead. He did not count. Then Foster went to work, and getting the balls together scored sixty. Goldthwait followed, and by a series of beautiful and masterly strokes succeeded in keeping the balls close together and scored one hundred and sixty-eight before he broke up. Foster, on his second innings, scored seven. Goldthwait also scored seven on his third innings, when he missed, leaving the balls all right for Foster, who, taking advantage of the good luck scored seventy. The latter made a mis-cue, when the balls were all together and in the most favorable position for Goldthwait, who, however, only scored fourteen before he made a miss-cue. Some of the spectators made some sneering remarks about this play, stating that that was the way he lost the match with McDevitt at Chicago, which seemed to make Goldthwait somewhat nervous. Foster on his fourth inning scored eleven. Then Goldthwait missed an apparently easy shot, and Foster shored seventeen and made a miss-cue, leaving the balls rather safe. Goldthwait missed again. Foster now made thirty-two points, leaving the balls so that Goldthwait could not count. Foster then made three and missed. Goldthwait for the fourth time in succession did not count, and murmurs of disapprobation were manifest among the crowd, and some "thought aloud" that Foster would win easily. Foster then made five and Goldthwait ten, leaving the balls so that his adversary could not count. Goldthwait now gathered the balls together and made a run of 102, and seemed to be himself again. Foster made a carom on the white and red and then missed, leaving the balls in good shape for Goldthwait. The latter missed them in his usual easy, graceful and careful manner, and as no other player in this country can do, and ran a score of 186, during which he received at times marked applause from the spectators. Foster then went in for his eleventh inning and made a run of forty-four, leaving the balls close together. The twelfth inning of Goldthwait was another good one. He nursed the balls and ran eighty-seven. Foster then made a carom on the white and red, and then slipped up. Goldthwait was still more unfortunate; for he did not count at all. Foster then ran a score of twenty-three. Goldthwait next caromed on the two reds and, when everything seemed right for a long run, his ball kissed with another, which threw all his calculations astray. Foster then make twenty-seven, and Goldthwait three, leaving the balls in good shape for Foster, who nursed them very prettily, and it was generally supposed would made a lengthy score, but, after counting thirty-four, he made a mis-cue and lost his chances. This accident was all in Goldthwait's favor, as the balls were close together, and the latter scored sixty-four points from them before he left off. Foster then went into his sixteenth inning and scored seven, leaving the balls spread out so that it was almost impossible to score. Goldthwait did not count. Foster made seven more, and that was the last play he had. Goldthwait had now only one hundred and six to make to close the game, his score being 643, while Foster's was 351. Goldthwait soon got the balls in a corner, just as he wished, and he nursed them until he ran 108 points, leaving the balls at that time all together in a corner, in such a situation that he might have prolonged the run to no knowing how far. Goldthwait was hailed the winner by 401 points. He averaged in his eighteen innings forty-one and two-thirds. Foster's seventeen innings averaged twenty and two-thirds. The playing throughout was highly interesting. It was the universal opinion of the billiardists present that there is not a player in the country that can beat Goldthwait at any game of billiards of moderate length, say 750 points, or even 1,000; but beyond that range his constitutional vigor is not equal to the task. His style of playing is fascinating, being easy, graceful and and quiet. Many of the professors of the art throughout the country would profit by the adoption Goldthwait's manner around the table. Goldthwait has no preferences for billiard table makers. He can play well on the tables of any and all. The game lasted about one hour and fifteen minutes. The following is the score:—

INNINGS.

Goldthwait—0, 168, 7, 14, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 102, 186, 87, 0, 3, 5, 64, 0, 108—752.

Foster—60, 7, 70, 11, 17, 32, 3, 5, 0, 2, 44, 2, 23, 27, 34, 7, 7—351.

Goldthwait's average, 41⅔; Foster's average, 20⅝.

As previously stated a protest was entered by Dion in his recent contest with Foster at Montreal against the decision of the referee. That decision has since been confirmed, fully establishing the verdict of the referee as final.

It appears that Frawley was not at all satisfied with the result of his recent contest in Chicago, and now challenges his victorious opponent, Foley, to play him the same game for $1,000 or more in any city except his own or Chicago.

In the recent match between James Rooney and Henry McVittie, at Montreal, the latter was declared the winner by 318 points.

Arrangements have been completed for the deciding game between Foster and Dion. The Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, has been secured for the 6th April, when the contest between those celebrated billiardists will take place.

Seaver has challenged Adam Keiser, the winner of the cue in the recent championship of Wisconsin.

The match of 1,000 up between Dufton and Leger, the former giving 250 points, was played at the Vine Inn, Hertford, England, lately, when Leger won by twenty-four points, after having all the luck.

Aquatic.

The several boat clubs along the river are busy with their preparations for the coming season, and several contests in anticipation are being actively discussed.

It is said that the following amateur oarsmen will enter for the Banks prize for single sculls on opening day, viz.:—Fearon, Withers, Swan, Van Raden, Truax, White, Curtiss, Magrave and Martin. It is needless to state that the above are confidently regarded as the crack oarsmen of the various clubs, and a contest made up of such staunch material would be productive of an exciting event.

Although Curtiss is the champion single scull oarsman, of New Jersey, and member of the Atlantic Club, it is thought there will be another race between him and White, of the Gulicks.

Blake, of the Atalantas, and Duley, of the Gulicks, are matched to row a three mile race for a prize over the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association's course in May.

James G. White, of the Gulicks, has challenged Withers, of the Atalantas, to a three mile race for a prize of the value of $250.

The La Favoritas are making great preparations for their forthcoming ball. The Hackensack oarsmen are in possession of a number of boats, single and double sculls, and a four-oared outrigger gig.

The boat house belonging to the Dolphin Boat Club, Fifty-first street, North river, has been carried away by the ice this winter, but preparations will doubtless be made to erect a handsomer and more substantial building.

The following contests are announced, viz.:—

April 1—Henry Osgood and John Wetmerow, five miles, at Harlem, for $250 a side. 13th—J. Melching and Henry Waldron, at Harlem, for $200 a side. 29th—John Minor and John Fields, on the Harlem river or at the Elysian Fields, for $250 a side. May—S. Waterbury, of the Atlantas, and H. Spear, three miles, at Elysian Fields, for a fifty dollar prize. 16th—John Collins and Buck Hayes, three miles, for $100, at Portchester.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 6—6 P. M.

Wall street was greatly agitated to-day over the varying features of the news from Washington and London, both of which points are just now the foci of influences bearing upon the operations of the street. The alternating probabilities of Mr. Stewart's accession to the Treasury Secretaryship were immediately reflected in the price of gold, which went up and down according as the obstacle to his appointment loomed up, great or small. From London came discouraging reports of the result of the failure of the Public Credit bill, and the market for government bonds was very sensibly affected. The market was in a very unsettled condition, although stocks seemed to be eliminated from this general condition of things for reasons which will appear further on.

The market for governments opened with great activity and firmness, the issues of 1862 selling at 119⅝. From this point, however, there was a reactionary turn in prices, produced by heavy sales on the part of the foreign bankers who were in receipt of private news from Europe to the effect that the "pocketing" and defeat of the Schenck bill in Washington had been productive of a weak feeling abroad, the refusal of the retiring President to sign the bill being very unfavorably interpreted, especially as the measure will have to go through the process of legislation *de novo*. The first despatches in the morning put the London price at 83¾—an advance of only one quarter of one per cent as a result of Grant's inaugural and Cabinet selections, and later telegrams announced a decline to 83 and then to 82¾. The pressure to sell spent itself at the second board, and the market became dull through a disinclination on the part of holders to realize, higher prices, in their opinion, being likely to rule in London and Frankfort when the real situation of affairs is known and when it is understood there that the re-enactment of the bill will probably be one of the first measures of Congress in pursuance of the suggestion of the inaugural to pay the bonds in gold. The market closed with the following quotations, showing only a slight falling off in the "home" issues as compared with '62's, indicating the faith which is felt in the gold promises of President Grant, despite the failure of the Schenck bill:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 114½ a 115; do., coupon, 116¼ a 116½; do., 5-20's, registered, 113½ a 113¾; do., coupon, 1862, 118½ a 118¾; do., 1864, 114½ a 114¾; do., 1865, 116⅛ a 116⅜; do., new, 1865, 112¼ a 113; do., 1867, 112⅞ a 113; do., 1868, 112⅞ a 113; do., 10-40's, registered, 104¼ a 104½; do., coupon, 105¼ a 105¾; currency bonds, 102 a 102½.

Gold was very excited and fluctuated very often between the extremes of 130¼ and 131½. Sales on the street before the opening of the board were made at 130. But from this point there was a steady rise amid great consternation to 131½ at a quarter to eleven o'clock. Of the influences at work it is difficult to speak in anything like terms of exact characterization. The first rise was doubtless founded upon the weaker feeling in bonds abroad, and the ascent of the premium was assisted by the Washington telegrams narrating the difficulties encountered in the effort to confer the portfolio of the Treasury upon Mr. Stewart. With the message of President Grant there was a yielding in the premium, but the price closed up firm again when it was known that the Senate had made no progress toward qualifying him, or rather toward excepting his disqualifications. The firmness of the market was also stimulated by those who are "bullish" in their tendency and are inclined to mount the opinion that Secretary Stewart, as a free trade man, would pursue a policy likely to reduce the customs receipts of the government and circumscribe very materially the gold balance in the Treasury. These were the prominent influences stimulating the rise; but the market is so sensitive just now, after the agitation of the past few days, that it is easily susceptible of movement. In such times operators become confused and oftentimes contradictory in their own views. Thus those who were using the free trade policy of Mr. Stewart as an argument in favor of a higher price for gold were forgetful of what was said yesterday with regard to his theories as a contractionist. The price also reacted from its highest point under heavy sales by the "bears," who thought it a good opportunity for the operation of their tactics, and by those who were "long" at the low prices of yesterday. The transactions of the day were of a most extensive character, the clearings at the Gold Bank exceeding the enormous sum of $150,000,000. The fluctuations during the hour between ten and eleven o'clock and the range of prices for the day are shown in the following table:—

10 A. M.	130⅜	12 M.	130⅞
10:01 A. M.	130¼	1 P. M.	130¾
10:30 A. M.	130⅜	2 P. M.	130¾
10:34 A. M.	130½	3 P. M.	130⅞
10:36 A. M.	130⅝	3:15 P. M.	130¾
10:39 A. M.	130¾	3:30 P. M.	130⅝
10:40 A. M.	130⅞	3:35 P. M.	130¾
10:41 A. M.	131	3:45 P. M.	130⅞
10:42 A. M.	131⅛	4 P. M.	131
10:43 A. M.	131¼	4:15 P. M.	131⅛
10:44 A. M.	131⅜	4:20 P. M.	131¼
10:45 A. M.	131½	4:30 P. M.	131⅜
11 A. M.	130⅞	5:30 P. M.	131⅛ a 131¼

The scarcity of cash gold was much more apparent to-day, and rates became firmer for loans, attributable in one direction to the largely oversold condition of the market, and in another to the easier state of the general money market. From five to one per cent was paid for carrying against Clearing House, and two per cent afterward. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gross clearings	$132,260,000
Gold balances	3,159,528
Currency balances	5,040,726

The money market became easier as the day progressed. At the beginning of business there was little diminution of the activity which prevailed during the week. In the middle of the day loans on call were made at six and seven per cent on government securities and at seven on miscellaneous collaterals. Toward the close of banking hours large sums were offered at the lower of these rates, while in some instances balances might be had at five. This change is attributable to the release of funds withdrawn for the bear movement in the stock market begun early in the week. The final enactment of the bill abolishing the system of quarterly bank statements doubtless contributed to the easier feeling. The law forbidding the certification of checks is going to produce a great deal of annoyance among the brokers. A few banks only have conformed to it as yet, the others having determined to await official notification instead of acting upon what so far is only newspaper intelligence. There is also a lack of official information regarding the change in the law as to the bank statements, and also with reference to that preventing the locking up of greenbacks, all of which are laws only by newspaper report. The weekly statement of the banks as presented this afternoon is not a favorable one, the item of loans being increased $700,000, against a decrease of $3,000,000 in specie and legal tenders. The decrease in specie is due to the large customs payments, and in legal tenders to the withdrawal of money by the country banks in preparation for the expected demand for a quarterly statement. The deposits have fallen off $2,600,000, and the discrepancy, as compared with specie and legal tenders, is, doubtless, due to the return of funds withdrawn for speculative purposes. The two last statements compare as follows:—

	Feb. 27.	*March 6.*
Loans	$261,371,897	$262,089,883
Specie	20,832,603	19,486,634
Circulation	34,247,981	34,275,885
Deposits	185,216,175	182,604,427
Legal tenders	50,835,064	49,145,369

The changes in the different items are as follows:—

Increase in loans	$717,986
Decrease in specie	1,345,969
Increase in circulation	27,904
Decrease in deposits	2,611,738
Decrease in legal tenders	1,689,685

The following were the bids for the city bank stocks at the regular board this morning:—New York, 130; Manhattan, 140; Merchants', 125; Mechanics', 130; America, 145; North River, 105; Mechanics and Traders', 125; National, 110; Seventh Ward, 110; State of New York, 115; Commerce, 122; Ocean, 106½; American Exchange, 117½; Chatham, 150; Bank of the Republic, 117½; Bank of North America, 100; Hanover, 109; Metropolitan, 141; Nassau, 104½; Corn Exchange, 130; Continental, 99½; St. Nicholas, 113; Marine, 150; Commonwealth, 112; Importers and Traders', 120; Park, 156; Central National, 110; Fourth National, 100; Ninth National, 108.

Business in the stock market was limited in the number of transactions during the time that the boards were in session. Prices were steady and inclined to firmness. The tendency which they manifested toward this latter quality developed as the afternoon progressed, the market after the boards becoming active, especially as money was easy and the banks exhibit a disposition to expansion, the apprehension of the quarterly statement being removed. New York Central was variable between 156⅞ and 158¼, until late in the afternoon, when it rose about a half per cent above this higher figure. It is significant that several members of the Albany Legislature have been frequenting Wall street during the past few days. Great interest is evinced to know the nature of the legislative investigation going on at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The following were the closing quotations at the last open board:—Cumberland, 38; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 31; American Express, 43 a 43¾; Adams Express, 62¼ a 62½; Merchants' Union Express, 17 bid; Quicksilver, 24 a 24¼; Canton, 59¼ a 60; Pacific Mail, 99¾ a 99⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾ a 36⅞; New York Central, 157⅜ a 157¾; Hudson River, 136 a 136¼; Reading, 91 a 91½; Chicago and Alton, 156 a 158; Bankers and Brokers', 105 bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 38; do. preferred, 67; Toledo and Wabash, 65¼ a 66; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 64¼ a 65¼; do. preferred, 76¾ bid; Fort Wayne, 117½ a 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 33 a 33½; Michigan Central, 117 a 120; Michigan Southern, 95⅛ a 95¼; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89 a 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Rock Island, 125½ a 126; Northwestern, 81⅛ a 81¼; do. preferred, 89⅛ a 89⅜; Mariposa, 13¾ a 14¼; do. preferred, 33⅛ a 33½; Lake Shore, 104 bid.

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House.	*Sub-Treasury.*		
	Receipts.	*Receipts.*	*Payments.*	*Balances.*
March 1	$562,868	$1,536,024	$936,245	$89,139,371
March 2	521,287	1,220,078	2,429,124	87,930,325
March 3	502,666	1,070,399	1,299,482	87,701,243
March 4	450,040	698,830	1,520,407	86,879,665
March 5	852,831	1,255,057	774,957	87,359,764
March 6	364,060	823,998	1,259,474	86,924,288

The exports of specie during the week were as follows:—

March 1—Steamer Ocean Queen, La Libertad—American silver	$3,831
March 4—Bark Merida, Laguna—Mexican doubloons	8,000
March 4—Steamer Columbia, Havana—Spanish doubloons	375,458
March 4—Bark Teresa, Maracaibo—American gold	15,000
March 6—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre—Mexican dollars	56,000
March 6—Steamship Bienville, Havana—Spanish doubloons	45,800
Spanish silver	3,754
Total	$507,843

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 6—10:15 A. M.

$6500 US 6's, '81, c	116⅛	100 shs Mariposa pref	32¼
25000 US 5-20, c, '62	119½	200 do	32½
10000 do c	119¾	300 do	32½
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	114⅞	100 do	32
106500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113	100 do b30	32⅛
300 0 US 5-20, c, '67	113½	96 Pacific M SS Co	99½
276000 do	113	100 do	99¾
5000 US 5's, 10-40, cou	105⅛	100 Am Mer Un Exp	44