FENIANISM.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Convention-President O'Mahony Rends vis Message and Important Letters-He Charges the Senate with Treachery-Refusal of President Roberts to Report in Person to the House-Secretary B. 1 D. Millian's Financial Report, Etc.

The proceedings of the Convention yesterday were characterized by some able debates on the different resolutions brought pefore the House; still, the proceedings were marked by the utmost propriety. This was in a great measure owing to the able Chairman, who discharged his duties promptly and impartially. On the opening of the Convention the minutes of last day's proceedings were read and approved.

The report of the committee to wait on the

Senate was read. The Senate could not be found as a body. Mr. Roberts' reply was very indefi-nite, and admitted the construction that he did recognize the Convention as a legally constituted body, and stated that he would give his consi-deration to any communications received at No.

734 Broadway. This re,ly was received with marked disapprobatio, by the House.

A long discussion cusued as to the propriety of admitting Mr. —, a Senator, it being stated that he would appear and explain his position, and was ready to give some important informa-tion. The motion was negatived. The Rev. Mr. Curis was admitted to a seat. The reverend gentleman rose and in a solemn manner prayed tast their deliberations would be marked by harmony and concord, and that Heaven would youthsale to bless their undertaking.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE SENATE. A resolution was carried that a committee of five wait on the Senate, or, in its absence as a body, on the President of the Senate, to request body, on the French of the School of their attendance, and in case they refuse to do so, that the committee demand their books and accounts in order to investigate their stewardship. The committee reported that Mr. Roberts would make a written report, but would not appear in person.

About 10 o'clock President O'Mahony entered

the House and was warmly greeted. O'MAHONY SPEARS.

He addressed the House, stating that no man Cerlored the present dissension in the ranks of the Feman Brotherhood more than be. He was there to give a full and clear explanation of his stewardship. He requested neither layor nor par islity for past services from the House; he required a full, searching investigation, and if this Convention found that he had abused the high position they had intrusted to him, con-

demn him accordingly.

Mr. O'Mahony's speech was listened to with great attention and frequent marks of approbation. His manner and bearing were those of an honest man, who courted the most searching in-

A resolution was adopted that the President's Message be read at 2 o'clock.

After recess the Speaker appointed committees on ways and means, on foreign relation, and on a rendments of Constitution and internal orga-

A delegate from Troy proposed a series of resolutions, requesting delegates not to take action with either side until the decision of the Convention be known.

A delegate from the West charged both sides of the disputants with malfeasance in office, and reported that he and his brother delegates represented a large district, and had not as yet de-cided in favor of either party. Several other delegates replied to the same effect.

PRESIDENT O'MAHONY'S MESSAGE. The Clerk read the President's Message, which was rather a voluminous document, and took over two hours in reading. He addressed himself to the Senate and Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood. He impeached Mr. Roberts and his Senate with murgue and treachery to the Brotherhood, and complained that after his toilsome labors in the cause of Irelaed, it grieved him now to the heart to find, when he had just reached the gaol of all their hopes, that the actions of a few men and their duped adherents ould stand in the way of the national cause of Ireland. The organization and its funds should never be prostituted to any other cause but the of Ireland. He read extracts from the Philadelphia Convention, showing how all his previous acts were unanimously approved up to that time, and how he had expressed himself there that the title of Head Centre was sufficient for him, as he thought it would be time enough to have a President when Ireland was a free nation. The Philadelphia Congress was convened against his judgment, and when overruled, he submitted to it under protest. He since, too, well understood the designs of Mr. Roberts and his faction in assembling that Convention; it was to bolster up flimsy charges against him, which the House unanimously rejected as frivolous and not to be entertained. Ireland was ready for action at the time, and he was about issuing the bonds of the Republic. Mr. Roberts and party stated that a Congress would give eclat to the bonds. After the Congress the Senate threw every obstruction in the way of issuing the bonds, and hampered all his movements. A cry was ringing from Ireland, but his nands were tied and he could not respond. The only way he saw of terminating this squabble was by convening a Congress of detegates. Credentials were forwarded to all the Circles, and he was happy to see before him so large, respectable, and intelligent a body. He would freely abide by their decision. He would not stand in the way of nationality. No; let this Congress judge the way of Irish and if guilty condemn him. He asked no favors, no leniency from them. Judge him fearlessly and impartially. Only for the way my hands were tied by the Roberts faction, I would ere now have had an Irish army battling on Irish soil for Irish independence, and an Irish fleet sweep-ing from the broad ocean England's commerce. I will prove all this to you by figures and facts, and authenticated documents, both from the Irish Executive and other sources. In order to explain his position he gave a resume of a sketch of the rise and progress of Fenianism from its earliest organization. He stated that Michael Doheny was the first organizer. That in its

O Rourke refused giving the required bail. THE MOPPAT MANSION. He explained his connection with the taking of this concern. He declared that he had never seen the house until after it was taken on the approval of Mr. Roberts, General Sweeney and

intancy it had to struggle against serious difficul-

or set of men. Still they persevered, and he and

Stephens kept it alive until the present day.

They worked in harmony together, as letters

from him will show. He (Mr. Stephens) knows no Roberts, and, in sending delegates lately with important despatches, he ordered the delegate

if by any mischance he could not find President

O'Mahony, to destroy them. (Reads Stephens' letter). He read letters of a late date from Stephens to this effect. The reading of these

letters was received by cheers for O'Mahony and St phens. He spoke of John Mitchel; of his literation from prison by President Johnson.

Three cheers were given for the President and

Mr. Mitchell.) He next went into the full par-

ticulars about the course they took to hurt his issuing of the bonds, and showed by letters how

Mr. Roberts thought to get the management of the plates and bonds under his personal control, and his object in doing so. Also how Mr.

ties; difficulties enough to dishearten any man,

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE.

and, I am informed, so tetting were ins charges a minst the Senate tout their very friends almost hung their heads.

The address was repeatedly cheered, and The address was repeatedly cheered, and the House. Of course we knew nothing of the private documents or letters read to the Convention, but we are informed that they are of a most important nature and bearing on Feni nism.

SECRETARY B. DORAN KILLIAN'S REPORT. As the clerk was fatigued, B. Doran Killian was requested to read his own report, which he did. We are told that it was remarkable for financial research, depth, foresighted views, and keen logical argument and cutting sarcasm. It sitted the actions of the Senate to a nicety. have heard it stated that seldom has any Secretary of State produced a more able document. So telling was it on the House that when Mr. Killian retired he was greeted from all sides of the house. The House adjourned about 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock this morning. It may be well to state that during the reading of the President's message a letter from Mr. Roberts was handed to the Chairman of the Committee. As it appeared to be a private document, no action was taken on it for the present.—N. Y. Herald.

EUR OPE.

The Chilian and Mexican Questions-Doings of the Fenians, Etc.

Has Chili Been Sold Out by England?

From the London Evening Standard, December 19. The Times announces that the Spanish Govern ment has accepted the mediation of England and France in her dispute with the republic of Chili. So far there is cause for general satisfaction. No one can desire the prolongation of hostilities that are a serious interruption to a branch of British commerce, and which are fraught with rum to Chili, and cannot enhance the military position of Spain. We fear, however, judging from the article in the *Times*, that the English Government has not gained a diplomatic triumph, and that the good offices of England and France bave been accepted through our Government agreeing to forsake the cause of Chib.

After for some time past condemning Spain without stint, and praising the conduct of Chil as immaculate, our contemporary is now forced to confess "that a nation less Spanish in its temperament than the Chilians might even at this juncture (Parela) have found a pacific solution of the difficulty. * * That she obstinately refused to make the first advance." What are we to infer from this? Have the mediators prejudiced the case? Is there an honorable understanding that the British Government is to say to the Chilians that they are wrong, and that they must swallow the Spanish leek? If so, it is likely enough that Chili will have to submit unless she is supported by the Government of the United States, not at this time a very probable contingence.

ble contingency. We do not here give any opinion upon the merits of the dispute, but if the *Times*, not very well informed lately about the policy of the Government, has, on this occasion, been favored with true and certain information, we must express our sincere regret that the Government should again have to recede from a strongly wowed policy. A remonstrance is sent Madrid, and the reply is, "Mind your own busi-ness." Then comes in the diplomacy of France, and Spain is willing to submit to arbitration, but if the Times article is "inspired," not before the English Government has eaten its big words and pleaded guilty for its client. This affair will be closely scanned by the people of the United States, and will produce a very unfavorable im-

In the interests of peace we cannot afford it to be supposed that even when Spain treats us with contempt and sets at naught our remonstrances we not only bow to the rebuke, but kiss the rod It may be that the Times is not correctly inormed, and that our Government has agreed to act as one of the mediators, without giving any pledge to force Chili to consent to the demands of Spain. The circumstances, however, are sus picious, and we are sorry that Parliament is not

The Mexican Question.

PUBLICATION OF THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE BY THE PRENCH GOVERNMENT. Paris (Dec. 18) correspondence London Telegraph.

La France writes:--We have reason to believe that the notes which have been exchanged be tween France and the United States on the subject of Mexico, to which reference is made in the President's Message, will be published by the French Government before the appearance of the Yellow Book. Their publication will take place at the same time in Washington and Paris.

Le Constitutionnel also again devotes a few lines to the subject of Mexico, and, atter asserting that all the reports of the resignation or re-tirement of Senor Hidalgo, Mexican Minister here, are false, and that he has been merely called to Mexico on a conge, in order that his Imperial master might consult him—which, I happen to know, is the case—goes on to state that Mexico, by the aid of M. Langlais, who is to arrange that most serious question of pay, is now raising very rapidly a mixed army of native troops and foreign contingents, "which will speedily complete the work of our military expedition." This, of course, means that we shall very shortly see the bulk of the troops return Mexico, the requisite corporal's guard always remaining.

Fenianism.

DISMISSAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BICHMOND BRIDE WELL.

Dublin (Dec. 19) correspondence of London Times. The various parties that shared among them the responsibility of taking care of the political prisoners in Richmond Bridewell, have been bandying accusations and throwing the blame upon one another; but, with all these inquiries explanations, and recriminations, they have hitherto failed to clear up the mystery of

The Board of Superintendence protest against being held accountable for that event, alleging that Government took the responsibility upon itself, and they demanded an inquiry into the whole matter by an independent commissioner. The answer they received was that the Government had made the inquiry through the proper functionaries, the Inspectors-General of Prisons and that in consequence of their report the governor of the jail is dismissed, and the ap pointment of the interior officers taken out of he hands of the Board.

STRANGE THEORY ABOUT STEPHENS.

From the Liverpool Courier, December 19. A curious theory is held by some persons re-specting Stephens, the Fenian leader. It is suggested that he has been lately a spy in the employ of the Government, and that he was appre hended by mistake. Having been taken, how ever, it was absolutely necessary to keep up ap-pearances by sending him to jail, since he was well known to have taken part with the seditions party in days gone by. When imprisoned all necessary facilities were given him, and thus he

made what is called his 'mysterious escape.
This is, of course, only a theory, but it is some extent supported by the fact that the Lord Lieutenant has refused to appoint a commission

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

other members of the Congress. He went into a full and broad explanation of all points at soue, and, I am informed, so telling were me charges has been d smissed tells somewhat against this theory, by this supporters affece that advantage was taken of those events to modify the government of the Bridewell. For the future it will be vest d in the viceroy instead of the cor-poration. The Dublin Aldermen have determined to pension Marquis, the Governor, and are about to institute an independent inquiry of their own into the escape of Stephens.

THE TRIALS AT CORK.

The first Fenian prisoner put upon his trial at Cork, Captain McCafferty, who had served in the Confederate army, and who was a subject of the United States, escaped on technical grounds. He was arrested while on board of a steamship from America, and was brought ashore in custody. His counsel objected that he was an alien, who in his own country could not commit the offense with which he was charged, and who had not set foot on our land so as to bec guilty when he was arrested. The judges held that this objection was fatal to the indictment, and the jur under their direction returned a

verdict of not guilty.

At the sitting of the Court on Monday Bryan Lillon and John Lynch were arraigned for trea-son-felony. The jury was sworn, and the Attorney-General stated the case for the crown, after which Warner, the approver, was examined. He deposed that he had seen four or five hundred persons at drill meetings, and the prisoners among them. The Grand Jury tound true bills for treason-telony against T. Duggan, O'Donevan, John Casey, James Mountane, and A. van, John C.

Dub n, December 19, telegram London Times. Mr. J. Symes, Solicitor, has been appointed Governor of Richmond Prison, in the room of

Mr. Marquis.
The Board of Superintendence has postponed its inquiry about the escape of Stephens.

At the Cork Commission Mr. Butt spoke toisy two hours in defense of the prisoners. The

Solicitor General replied. The jury retired about 5 o'clock. A verdict of guilty was returned against Dillon and Lynch, and they were sentenced to ten years penal servitude each.
Dillon admitted that he was at Comra, and

Lynch that the evidence against him was in the Duggan and Donovan were then put forward,

and pleaded "not guilty"

There are now four informers on the witness table in Cork-Nagle, Warner, Hagany, and

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayans Retire from Argentine Territory-The Allies Preparing to Invade Paraguay-Particulars of the Paraguayan Invasion and Retreat-The Triumvirate of Corrientes Nell Their Property and Leave with the Invaders-The Sale Declared Null and Void, and to be Confiscated by the Argentine Government, Etc.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., November 14 .- A most important epoch in the great st of South American wars has been reached. Repulsed at every contest of arms, the Paraguayans have retired from Argentine territory. This occurred October 24 at Paso de la Patria, where the last division recrossed to its own soil, where defensive war may be more successful than the aggressive

They were allowed to cross without molestation, although the allied fleet was not two hours distant, and they had a drove of twenty thousand stolen cattle as booty. So ended an invasion of one hundred and ninety-two days, marked by the most stupid and cruel waste of property and hie. They reduced the invaded and unresisting district to absolute starvation. And there was no such pretext as retaliation, or withdrawing rom the enemy, for no enemy was near It was a vandalic destruction of every animal tree, and house over hundreds of square leagues. In the city of Corrientes, where the seat of Para-guayan power was situated, they held rule through a traitorous committee of three old citizens of Corrientes, Messrs, Gauna, Caceres, and Silvero. These were the civil rulers.

Military law was stupidly severe. If even women were seen talking in the streets they were whipped or imprisoned, or sent away pri soners to Paraguay, as conspirators. Before evacuating Corrientes they applied to the Italian Minister, the only resident minister, to obtain a certificate that all things had been conducted according to the usages of civilized warfare, be the occasion of the sacking of the city. He positively refused to sign it, and expressed a purpose to claim damages for all Italian subjects injured. That day a powerful Italian man-ofwar appeared in port, and nothing was done. Senor Berjes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

sued a proclamation stating that "Corrientes had proved herself unworthy of protection for espousing so coldly the cause of the River Plate equil brium." Accordingly the invaders punished her coldness by abandoning her to her legal owners. The triumvirate hastily sold their farms and other property and also left. It is said that the Argentine Government will declare their sales void and will confiscate their property. The Paraguayans robbed large numbers of stores and wholesale houses and deposits, and sold the goods at auction. A question comes up on the restoration of order and the identification of the goods as to the right of property. The former owners claim that the Paraguayar theft and sale do not extinguish the original title. This is not yet decided.

The allies are concentrating their forces, to be ready for the invasion of Paraguay. But when this will be done does not appear. We are in the beginning of summer. The weather is hot. In Paraguay all work and travel must be sus sended from about 9 o'clock in the morning till in the evening. The hot sands are not relieved by grass for horses, nor by animals for the food of an army. For scores of leagues such a waste and burning desert is only relieved by deep morasses, out of which no army could ever come.

To avoid such a route the allies must steam past the formioable battery of Humaltas, where the channel is narrow, spanned by huge chains under water, and defended by two hundred guns. The invasion of Paraguay is no joke; but the obstacles may melt away before the heroism of an army flushed with victory and ably led It is quite in favor of the allies that they have for that pass not only ten good steamers, but also one iron-clad and one monitor, Brazilian This is the season when wool comes in at the

rate of thirty, forty, or even fifty tons daily. There is but little trade and little shipping, except in that line. The rate paid the farmer is about the same, or a little less, than last year. Most of the wool comes this year with a little bur, called "caratilla," which is said to be very injurious to the machinery in dressing the wool The trade in hides does not progress as the product of wool does, as the following figures will show :—1862, hides exported, 354,000; 1862, 311,600; 1863, 354,000; 1864, 408,000; eight months of 1865, 408,000. The chief business that to of 1865, 408,000. The country is falling behind the progress of the country is that of cattle killing. Although every part of that of cattle killing. Although every part of the animal is exported, it is done in such a way as to leave but little profit to the producer or

They send to toreign countries bones, hoofs, hair, hide, hid cuttings, jerked beef, tongs, talls, tallow, and even when they burn the bones under the furnace to render the tallow, they export the ashes. With all this economy, it does

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

not ray well, chiefly because the beef, after being salted in thin tiakes and then dired—the or two cents per pound. One of the principal men here has lately bought 20,000 head of cattle at the marvellously low rate of \$5'20, silver, for ture and four year old ste rs, \$1'20 for cows, and \$1.90 for others. The hides are worth nearly

are people of this city have established a S. itary Commission, after the style of that of the United States. If we can credit the native par ers the army has more to dread from the methods of its commissaries than from disease

There has been a fair lately established here for the relief of families of the soldiers who have gone to the was. It is to be a showy time, and no doubt a large sum will be collected. A large house will be filled with stalls, and a garden will be filled with delights. Somehow or other these philasthropic movements seldom reach so far in

their beneats as in their hopes.

The railroad improvements of this country are going ahead grandly. The Southern Railroad, begun fitteen mot the ago, is in operation its length of one hundred miles to Chascomas. It s opening up a splendid business.

The Argentine Central Railroad is laying track

at the rate of three miles a week, across the pampas towords Cordoba, from Rosario. At this date money is easy. Banks allow five per cent, on deposits. The season is highly ta-vorable for every kind of crop. No Indian invasions, no drought, no civil war, make a South American paradise.—N. Y. Heraid.

REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Downfall of Cabral-Baex in Power-Melo-dramatic Scene in the Dominican

Further news has been received from San Domingo, reporting another revolution there under very peculiar circumstances. The last news was Cabral had peacefully succeeded to Pimental.

On the 16th of October, a party of insurgents entered Azua and proclaimed Baez as the President. A number of the people of the Province or Seibo joined them, and they proceeded to wards the capital, with cries of "Long live Baez!" and "Death to Cabral!"

They evidently had confederates in the Government, for, at the critical moment, a curious scene took place in the Supreme Congress, which was in session, deliberating on the question of the emission of paper money. A "mysterious man," armed with a cutlass, entered suddenly,

and, despite of all protests, exclaimed:—
"General Cabral, are you in favor of peace?"
"With all my heart," was the reply.
"Well, then," said the stranger, "I am an emissary of the revolutionary chief, who will be here in less than two hours," and then raising his voice, he exclaimed:—"Long live General Baez, President of the Dominican Republic!" As these words resounded through the hall a

scene of utter confusion ensued. The Ministers abandoned their seats, and in terror sought protection in the bouses of the French, Italian, and English Consuls. Cabral however, appeared in public, and declared that if the popular voice and welfare demanded the rule of Baez he would gladly give his consent. The popular feeling now turned in favor of Cabral, and he retained power for several weeks.

The mysterious man who had trightened the Congress soon appeared again. He proved to be General Pedro Guillermo, and managed so as to have himself appointed Dictator until Baez should arrive. An election was held on the 14th of December by the Constitutional Assembly, unanimously appointing Buenaventura Baez President of the Dominican Republic.

Cabral has accepted a military position under the Government, of which Guillermo, the mysterious man, is the practical head -New York

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Railroad Engine House Burned.

Loss Estimated at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, January 5 .- The large engine house of the Bellefontaine Railroad Company, at Galion, Ohio, was burned last night, with twelve locomotives. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 6 .- The House of Rep. resentatives passed an order this morning to adjourn figally on the 17th of February next, but it is not thought the Senate will concur in this

The following elections took place this morning:-Secretary of State, Ephraim Flint, Jr.; Attorney-General, John A. Peters; Land Agent, Isaac R. Clark; Adjutant-General, John Hodsdon. These are the present incumbents. !

The nominees for the Executive Council, telegraphed last evening, have all been elected.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 5 .- The ship Mary Blades, hence for Queenstown, was abandoned waterlogged on the 24th of December. The crew were all saved by the schooner Cornet, from Boston for Jacksonville, and a brig, name unknown. Seven of the crew were transferred to the parque Maria and have arrived here. The captain, mate, steward, and carpenter remained on the Cornet, and three others are on the brig.

The Steamer "Virgo." FORTRESS MONBOE, January 5,-The steamer

Virgo, from Savannah to New York, has arrived here short of coal.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Mining stocks are still weak. Gould and Curry, \$850; Savage, \$785; Choliar-Potesi. \$140; Imperial, \$118-50; Yellow Jacket, \$447-50; Crown Point, \$540; Legal Fen-

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton quiet, at 52@53c. for midding. Flour is dull, common 5@10c. lower; sales of 4009 bbl+ at 87-40@8 60 for State, 88-75@10 25 for Ohio, and 87-35@8 65 for Western. Southen is drooping; 400 tbls sold at \$8-85@15. Canadian lower; 300 bbls sold at \$8-25@11 25. Wheat dull, and nominally 1@2c. lower. Corn dull ans heavy. Beef steady. Pork is regular at \$20@29 25 for mess. Lard quiet at 15]@18jc. Whisky dull at \$2.26@2-28. NEW YORK, January 6 .- Cotton quiet, at 52@68e New York, January 5.—Stocks are haave. Chicago and Rock Island, 1084; Cumberland pre-erred, 444; Illinois Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 744; New York Central, 974; Reading, 1084; Canton Co., 464; Missouri 63, 784; Eric, 964; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 854; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1082; Northwestern, 364; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 1664.

BALTIMORE, January 5 — Flour is dull. Wheat firm. Corn quiet; white 88@89 cents. Oats firm at 54 cents. Provisions macrive, and prices unchanged. Sugars firm. Whisky dull at 82 26.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 5. Personal.

Hon, Nathan Sargeant, Commissioner of Customs, has been confined to his house by illness for some days.

Death of the Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Hickey, for forty years Chief Clerk of the Senate, died at four o'clock this morning.

Reconstruction Committee. The Joint-Committee on Reconstruction will meet to-morrow morning for business. A quorum is not present in the House,

Speech of Judge Spalding. Judge Spalding, of Chio, is making a radical speech in Committee of the Whole on the subject of reconstruction.

Abandoned Southern Land. An important resolution was offered in the House, providing that all the public lands in the

Southern States be thrown open to actual settlers. According to the decision of the Land Commissioner, they are now open to settlement to black as well as white men. The Pension Bureau.

The Commissioner of Pensions is gradually re-establishing Pension Agencies and appointing Examining Surgeons throughout the Southern States. But few vacancies have as yet been filled, and of the immense amount of pension money yearly paid to the noble defenders of the Union but a very diminitive portion will be given to people of the lately rebellious States.

No More Sincence Office-Holders. The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to abolish all offices and remove all officeholders in his Department whose services can be dispensed with in the collection of revenue.

A Rumer. The statement that no Congressman can hope for official favor or patronage in at least two of the departments of the Government unless he shall declare for what is termed the President's policy is currently circulating, and being indignantly commented upon by members here. The announcement boldly made, in at least one of the departments, it is believed will, from the temper it has evoked, work its own cure,

Anti-Scorbuties.

The Secretary of War has just been issuing instructions to the United States Collectors on the Rio Grande to admit to entry, free of duty, such anti-scorbutics as the officer of the Subsistence Department may find it necessary to purchase from the Mexicans, to preserve the health of our troops in that locality. Financial.

The following is a statement showing the comparative disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the quarter ending December 31, in the years 1861-62-63-64-65:-

WAR DEPARTMENT. NAVY DEPARTMENT. 1861. \$10,471,285 95 1864. \$31,024 995 09 1862. 12 888,032 49 1865. 15,985 778 11 1863. 25,041,465 28 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
 1861.
 .*8503,314 36 1864.
 .87,349 324 57

 1862.
 .702,561 86 1865.
 2,569,710 29

 1863.
 .1,603 504 68

The repayments of meney drawn from the Treasury not used, and funds received from sales for the came periods, were as follows:-

1862.... 1863.... 1861. \$22.062.72 1864. \$24.597.85 1862. 11.721.67 1865. 103,498.62 1868. 43,849.88

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Various resolutions of inquiry were passed, including one offered by Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is neces-sary for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. On motion of Mr. Pike (Me.), the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to enquire

into the expediency of providing for drawbacks of duties paid on material entering into the construction of American ships, in order to compete with foreign vessels on equal terms. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message.

The "Peruvian" Outward Bound. New York, January 5 .- The steamship Peru vian, from New York for Liverpool, has sailed. There are are no signs of the steamship Moravian, now due with Liverpool advices to the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

22d ult.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, January 5, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices are weak and unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand, with sales of old 5-20s to notice at 104; new do. at 1014 an advance of 2; and 7.30s at 984@99 for June and February. 1043 was bid for 6s of 1881, interest off.

City loans are in demand at the late advance, with sales of the new issue at 93.

Railroad shares are less active and lower, with arge sales of Catawissa at 431@44 for preferred, a decline of 1; and common do. at 304, a decline of 4: Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 564, a slight decline; and ittle Schuylkill at 30%, a decline of 1; 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53; for Norristown; 534 for Reading; 54 for Minehill; 304 for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 34: 50

BUY ALL YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS

THIRD EDITION | was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Saventeenth and Nineteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Wa. nut; and 39% for Hestonville.

> Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 30; 190 was bid for North America; 1194 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 481 for Commercial; 871 for Northern Liberties; 27 for Mechanic !; 90 for Kensington; 70 for Western; and 60 for City.

> In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 291@30. and Wyoming Valley Canal at 56; 23h was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 81 for Susquehanna Canal; and 314 for Delaware Division. Oil shares are more active. Era sold at 56; McClintock at 11: Sugar Creek at 51; Jersey Well at #; and Sugar Valley at 3@31.

Coal shares continue in fair demand, with sales of Big Mountain at 61@61, an advance of 1; Mahanoy at 8; New York and Middle at 8); and Feeder Dam at 94-100.

The managers of many of the Nev York Na tional Banks have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow them to continue their deo . sits with the Sub-Treasury upon in est, as has heretofore been done, and to have such den itcount as part of their reserve fund. The Store tary has the application under consideration, and

will soon give his decision. All despatch from Washington sayer-It ve stated at the Treasury yesterday that at o sent ratio of income our National debt may b easily reduced \$100,000,000 the present year after providing for all current and continuen to bilities.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES 19-D Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 408, Phird -tr.

FIRST BOARD

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth -: PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is more active amorg brokers, and 7 per cent. is readily had on call. Upon Federal sells at 7@9 for best, and 10@15 for second grade. "Exchange is lower under the growing confidence in Federal stocks in Europe, and the latest advices in regard to the supply of cotton. Bankers' sterling, 60 days, 108 @109; Bankers' sterling, 3 days, 110@1101; Commercial, 108;

Francs, long date, 5:174@5:15; Francs, short date, 5:134@5:114." -The statement of the public debt shows that Mr. McCulloch is steadily retiring his circula-tion, and getting his debts into long stock.

-The legal tender money in circulation compares as follows:-\$8,536,901 118,411 180,012,141 Comp. Interest Notes... 167,012 141

-The National Banks are increasing their issues, but their right to make circulation will soon reach the legal limit. -A despatch from Washington says:-"The receipts from internal revenue have averaged nearly \$2,000,000 per day for the four days of this month. The entire receipts since the 1st

day of July last amount to \$183,194,437 04. "Secretary McCulloch will probably revise his estimate of the cotton coming forward the current year, and place it in the vicinity of 2,000,000 bales, instead of 1,300,000. The members of the Internal Revenue Commission also concur in this estimate. It is urged by prominent officers connected with the financial department of the Government that amendment to the Constitution is not at all necessary to secure a large revenue from cotton. They urge that an excise tax of ten cents per pound be levied on all cotton raised, whether for domestic use or export. This will obviate the necessity for an ameni-ment to the Constitution, which eventually might operate unfavorably, to sav nothing of the good policy of letting that instrument stand without amendment, except when imperatively

demanded for the good of the nation. Prices of Gold in New York. By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line. NEW YORK, January 5 .- The following are the prices of gold in New York this morning:-

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, January 5 .- The decline in gold and corresponding movements on Exchange have had a

tendency to reduce the value of goods generally, and trade is dull in all departments. Cotton is selling in a small way at 52@58c. for Middlings.

Middlings.

Cloverseed is less active. About 600 bushels so'd at \$8.28.25 for prime; and \$7.2750 for inferior. Prices of Fimothy nominal. Smail sales of Flaxseed at \$3.15.28.20.

There is but little shipping demand for Flour, and only \$00.2900 barrels sold at \$9.39.25 for spring wheat extra family; and \$6.10.211.00 for Penn-ylvania and Ohio do. do. including small lots of superfine at \$7.25.27.75; extra at \$8.29.00; and fancy at \$11.5 o \$18.50. 100 barrels kye Flour sold at \$6. Sales of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The Wheat market is very dull, and prices in hardly maintained; small sales of good red at \$2.2.2 g 2.30; and white at \$2.50.22.75. In Rye no train actions. Corn is in fair request, but there is no necoming ferward by water; sales of 3000 bushes of yellow at \$80. in store and from the care, and \$5.00. affoat Oats are solling at 50.2520. Barley Maltranges from \$1.30 to \$1.50.

Whisky is dull, and sells slowly at \$2.28.22.30.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.