PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the Most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R. R. Line.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with its Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines the most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior December 5, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:

"Heavy trains of rails, ties and feed are running safely to the extreme end of the road. Two hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without estimate of labor, material or equipment, and is a worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needed for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000 IN GOLD, OF WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local connecting business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy-nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are continually making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current interest liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than $250,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this issue is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer for sale a portion of the remainder at 103 AND THE ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the city of New York, in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1st is charged to the purchaser in *currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1st next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the General Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express, at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Gold, &c.,

No. 40 S. Third St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, December 23, 1868.

In a day or two the Carriers of the EVENING BULLETIN will present as a New Year's Address to our subscribers a poem written for them by Mr. D. Bredford Williamson, Vice President of the Press Club of Philadelphia. We commend this composition to our readers as a poem of more than usual elegance and beauty. Mr. Williamson establishes in it even a stronger claim than he had before to the poet's bays.

THE GAS LOAN.

To-day the bill authorizing the Gas Trust to borrow one million dollars will come up in Select Council. As we have before stated, this money is needed to replace many of the mains through the city, and to erect new gas works upon the Delaware front to supply Richmond and Kensington. The bill was stopped in Select Council when it was first presented, several months ago, by the obstinacy of some of the Democratic members, who seemed to have a vague idea that their duty to the tax-payers required that they should vote against what seemed to be an enormous appropriation. We hope these economical gentlemen have ascertained now that the Gas Trust assumes all responsibility for the payment of the interest and principal of the loan, and that the only effect the passage of the bill can possibly have upon the citizens will be to give them more light. If they have not such information, it will be well for their fellow members to supply it, that we may have the matter settled. Of the necessity for an additional supply of gas—in the upper part of the city particularly—there can be no question. The members of Councils from the higher wards certainly know that there is universal complaint of the insufficient quantity, and that the citizens of nearly every house, in some districts, are annoyed, almost beyond endurance, with the miserably poor light furnished from the gas-burners. In many places the mains have not been touched for twenty years, and while the demand has increased to an enormous extent, with the growth of the city, the capacity of the pipes remains the same. Common sense should teach Osborne Cross Commissioner that a change is necessary; and if the members who oppose this bill lack that desirable and important quality, the sooner they obtain the testimony of the sufferers, the better. Perhaps overwhelming evidence will bring conviction to their souls.

We hope the bill will not meet with any opposition. Of course it will not be prudent to attempt any extended reversal of the action at this season of the year; but it will be better for the Gas Trust to have time to raise the money and to prepare for operations early in the Spring—as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

DR. MCCOSH'S HORSE.

The very exciting political campaign having been brought to an end, the Spanish revolution having been consummated, the French uprear over the Baudin affair having been hushed without bloodshed, Texas having resigned, Peruvian earthquakes having become calmer, there has been an effort to create an agitation upon the subject of Dr. McCosh's horse. Mr. Bonner, of New York, indulges intense fondness for horses and clergymen; and of these, *Dexter* and Dr. McCosh are his especial favorites. To prove his high regard for Dr. McCosh he gave him a horse. New York newspapers, and the New York branch of the Associated Press, went frantic with joy and supplied the country with details of the appearance, mettle, speed and out-capacity of the fiery steed. As he was a New York horse, of course everybody in that city was ready to swear that he was the most magnificent animal that ever pranced. His ring-bone was a halo of glory; his heaves were balmy sighs of regret that there could be no more race-course triumphs for him after Dr. McCosh got him; his blind staggers merely indicated jocularity of disposition; his glanders a slight cold in his head. Even the Princetonians looked at him and felt glad as Dr. McCosh curvetted past their windows and showed the paces of the animal.

But a gloomy hour was at hand. One night, just before Dr. McCosh went down to lock the stable door, some irreverent thief stole the steed away. Dr. McCosh's equinimity was disturbed; the Princetonians tore their hair, and held indignation meetings, and passed denunciatory resolutions; Mr. Bonner, and the New York journals and the New York Associated Press were filled with consternation and wrath, and the monumental intelligence was spread over the country, that the American people might weep in sympathy with Dr. McCosh and keep a sharp look out for the sacrilegious wretch who bonnetted Dr. McCosh's horse. Those were days of mourning; and as time passed by, fears began to be entertained that Dr. McCosh's horse would never return, but that the doctor would be compelled hereafter to go afoot. The gloom deepened. But it was the dark hour before morning. One day the glad intelligence flashed over the wires from Maine to California, and under the ocean to the melancholy millions of Europe, Asia and Africa that Dr. McCosh's horse was found! Princeton was holiday and bull bon-fires; New York journals issued extra editions with heavy head lines, and the heart of Bonner was filled with gratitude.

There was but one alloy to the happiness of the hour, the man who confiscated Dr. McCosh's horse was not found. There is a mystery about it which even sagacious Princeton cannot solve. It is a conundrum which even Dr. McCosh gives up. Before the question, Who stole Dr. McCosh's horse? even the ancient Ethiopian interrogation in regard to the identity of the individual who kleptomanshed a ham shrinks into unimportance. For ourselves, we are glad Dr. McCosh can once more straddle his barbed steed and navigate the streets of Princeton; but in order that the whole universe may not be agitated, and kept in such painful suspense again, we sincerely hope Dr. McCosh will have that horse better protected in the future. There may be a general war in Europe, and if Dr. McCosh's horse should break loose at the same time, war might not attract half as much attention from the newspapers as it deserved.

CAPITAL OFFENCES IN ART.

The question of the removal of the seat of the National Government to a more Western and central position than Washington has often been discussed. Aside from political, geographical, social and commercial reasons for the removal, there has been a very cogent one presented by people of culture and taste. That is, that the removal would enable us to get rid of all the monstrosities in art that disgrace the nation at Washington, without being open to the accusation of iconoclasm or vandalism. It would be an easy and not ungraceful way of abandoning all the existing illustrations of our national art in its infancy; leaving our crude, shabby, vulgar and tawdry imitations of old or new European art to go to decay amid the ruins of old Washington, whither an occasional pilgrim might go, as pilgrims now go to the sites of Nineveh or Carthage. American art, rid of the encumbrances thrown around it by the jobbing works of political pretenders to aestheticism, might take a fresh start in some new Washington in the valley of the Mississippi. At least there might be a new era thus begun, and the historians and critics of the twenty-ninth Christian century could date from the nineteenth, a removal, if not an advance, in American art as recorded in national works.

Scarcely any person, having a particle of taste and national pride, can have felt a pang of sorrow on reading a report, lately circulated from Washington, that the paintings in the Rotunda of the Capitol are fast going to decay. Their condition is declared to be hopeless, and some tender-hearted creatures profess to regard this as a national calamity. Weir's picture in the Rotunda is rather clever; but it is weak and over-sentimental, when it is viewed as a representative of art in a rude, but vigorous and manlike republic. The other Rotunda pictures are positively bad, no matter how they are regarded. Trumbull's four compositions are his best, but their only merit consists in their fidelity to life, and in the fact that they contain good portraits of many of the men of the revolutionary period. If they are going to decay, let them be copied by a fair sign-painter, or by the photographic process; so that their authentic likenesses may be preserved, and that posterity may know how bad the art of painting was in the youthful days of the Republic. The copies will answer all the purposes of the originals, when a Mazzini or a Kaulbach of the twenty ninth century shall undertake to write about America and American art a thousand years before. As for the other so-called artists, let them go the way of all flesh. If their works are rotting on the walls of the Rotunda, they might be entitled to the honors of photography; but when the originals of their works have crumbled into dust, no conoisseur in art will weep.

There are some sculptures in the Rotunda which, unfortunately, are not in danger of destruction by the "dry rot" which has attacked the pictures. Removing the seat of government would afford a nice opportunity of leaving behind, or destroying, or losing, accidentally or otherwise, these marvellous works that were considered artistic a half century ago. There are also scattered through the Federal city various things in bronze and marble for which the Government paid big prices as statues; and, if an "account of stock" were taken, there would, perhaps, be appraised at a good many thousands of dollars apiece. The Greenough "Washington" in marble, the Clark Mills "Jackson" in bronze, opposite the White House, and the Clark Mills "Washington" further west on the avenue, are among the most famous of the sculptured monstrosities of the national seat of Government. Locking an earthquake, or a British invasion, or a rebel sacking of the city, there seems to be no way of getting rid of these hideous things but moving away from them. Establish the seat of Government at St. Louis, or Chicago, or Omaha, or Santa Fe, or Peoria, or Cheyenne, or anywhere in the Mississippi Valley, and we could leave behind these and other frightful things that terrify and shock the sculptors in Washington, as much as does McCullough's obelisk, or Welles's gunnyjam, or Seward's long-winded diplomacy, or Richelieu Robinson's fustian, or the Whisky Ring's corruption, or even Andrew Johnson's parsley. It is a pious sentiment should make it necessary to attempt to carry to the new capital these monsters of such hideous mien, they could be accidentally dropped in the Mississippi. Left there, they might be dug up or fished up some hundreds of years hence, and in their disintegrated state, they would prove much less injurious to people of antiquarian tastes, curious about American art in its earliest stages. As they now stand, they are deformities, disgraces and nuisances.

All that is really meritorious in the architecture, the sculpture and the painting belonging to the Government in Washington, could be removed to a new site in a few days. The sum less than the Government is cheated out of every month by unscrupulous office-holders and politicians. There would still be left on the banks of the Potomac such a collection of dreadful things as would make the fortune of any enterprising man who would buy up the old "District," with its contents, to preserve and exhibit as a museum of monstrosities, with a special "chamber of horrors" devoted to sculpture and painting.

Our special despatches inform us that the Danish Minister of War is in Washington for the purpose of urging the ratification of Secretary Seward's treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas. It is very much an open question whether we do or do not want this island. Certainly we do not need it as badly as Denmark does our dollars. But if the Senate in its wisdom determines to confirm the purchase, we hope most sincerely some arrangement will be made by which the money disbursed by the Treasury department will find its way untouched into the Danish Treasury. Considering the impoverished condition of King Christian's exchequer, it will be cruel to permit the hopeless of the Washington lobby to fill their pockets from the fund before it leaves the country. At least one of the high contracting parties should gain some advantage from the bargain, but if political brokers are to have heavy commissions out of the money, and, as is most likely, the island is rent by earthquakes, scorched by volcanoes, blown around by hurricanes, and washed away by tidal waves, neither one party nor the other will be any better off than they were before the sale was effected.

Auction Notice.—Sale of Boots and Shoes.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold, by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, December 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Thos. A. Ashburner, Auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market street.

THE LARGE BROWN-STONE BUILDING,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street,

Built and occupied by Messrs. Thos. W. Evans & Co., is now offered

TO RENT

On favorable lease. Possession Feb. 1 next.

Owing to recent changes in our business plans we will receive applications for sale of the above property. All applications will be strictly confidential.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

REDUCED PRICES.

Closing Out Pattern Coats and Clothes not Delivered at Low Prices.

A Holiday Jingle.

'Tis holiday time,
And we'll sing our rhyme,
As the merry bells chime
On Holiday Hall!
And we'll sing with glee
Of the sights we see—
Clothes for man and me,
Just the things to wear.

Good old Jack Frost,
We know to our cost,
Our path has crossed,
And he freezes our nose.
No matter, old Jack!
For your frosty track,—
We'll put on our back
Some good, warm clothes.

Oh! Gimcrack Town Hall!
Both short folks and tall
May joyfully call
For the clothes they need;
From miles and miles,
To the stately piles
Of magnificent styles,
Folks all proceed.

'Tis a holiday joy
To take your boy,
And let him enjoy
The GREAT BROWN HALL;
And see the child
With delight grow wild,
At the garments piled
For good boys all.

'Tis an excellent plan
For the young man,
Whenever he can,
To give us a call.
And notice the price
Of the clothes, so nice
For the front and ice.
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

We're going to take stock!
So we gave a knock
To the price of the stock
At the GREAT BROWN HALL;
And it tim'd slow,
The way the clothes go
At prices so low,
To the happy folks all!

The public flock to look at the stock, and they say it's so nice, and so low in the price, and they never saw all, but other cheapers said they saw the like of those that they carry away, from day to day, from the

Great Brown Stone Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

INTRINSIC VALUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST.,

AT $2 75 PER GALLON BY THE CASK OF 30 GALLONS, OR $3 00 PER GALLON BY THE 5 GALLON DEMIJOHN.

Other grades of

FINER SHERRIES

At Importer's Prices of our own direct importation.

OUR VERY OLD

PORT WINE,

Vintages of 1830, and 1847.

No such Wine can be found in any other Store in this country.

Please call and examine our stock before making your Christmas Purchases.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.

GROCERIES.

1826.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.,

No. 115 S Third St., below Chestnut,

Have now on hand one of the largest and finest assortments of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, provided expressly for the approaching holidays.

FINEST QUALITY DEHESA RAISINS, QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE BOXES.

FINEST QUALITY LONDON LAYER RAISINS QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE BOXES.

FINEST QUALITY LAYER RAISINS, QUARTER HALF AND WHOLE BOXES.

FINEST QUALITY LOOSE MUSCATELS, SEEDLESS AND SULTANA RAISINS.

NEW, FRESH NUTS, PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, MARAZINE, ITALIAN AND ENGLISH WALNUTS, PECAN NUTS, FILBERTS.

HAVANA AND FLORIDA ORANGES, LEMONS, NEW LAYER FIGS, GUAVA JELLY, MARMALADE, HAVANA PRESERVES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS, OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY.

CHEESE.

English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmesan, Sap, Cottage, Young America, Pine Apple, &c., &c.

New Crop Spanish Queen Olives,

BY QUART OR GALLON.

New Sugar Cured Hams, Tongues and Dried Beef.

OUR W. G. FAMILY FLOUR

IS THE FINEST KNOWN IN AMERICA.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRUITS, FRESH GOODS, such as French Prunes, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Hazy Pates de Foie Gras, Bonnes Sardines, a great variety of Preserves, &c., &c.

Potted Game in Pate Form,

Such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridges, Quail, Robins, Pheasants, Venison, &c., &c.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER

In small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Jersey Leaf Lard, in Small Tubs.

Just received a fine assortment of

Havana Cigars,

OF THE FINEST BRANDS.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

FINEST QUALITY.

WHITE ALMEIRA GRAPES

In elegant GROCERS, or by the single Barrel.

For Sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

1230 MARKET STREET.

To Insurance and Other Companies.

SOME DESIRABLE OFFICES

IN PENN HALL, NO. 519 WALNUT STREET.

S. K. McCAY, 43 WALNUT Street, or M. C. LEA, 430 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES.

CHRISTMAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut,

The Oldest Grocers in Philadelphia.

Established 1823.

FINE GOODS FOR THE TABLE.

All the markets of the world are represented in our stock, which is the largest and has the greatest variety of any store in the city.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Raisins, Figs, Prunelloes, large French Prunes for the table, in tin and glass, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Oranges, Ridley's Broken Candy.

FRENCH GOODS.

Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles Pates de Foie Gras, Potted Meats and Prairie Game.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

TABLE SHERRY.

Never before introduced in this Country, to which we invite special attention.

GERMAN PRESERVES IN MUSTARD

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.

OUR W. G. FAMILY FLOUR

IS THE FINEST KNOWN IN AMERICA.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRUITS, FRESH GOODS, such as French Prunes, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Hazy Pates de Foie Gras, Bonnes Sardines, a great variety of Preserves, &c., &c.

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Such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridges, Quail, Robins, Pheasants, Venison, &c., &c.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER

In small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Jersey Leaf Lard, in Small Tubs.

Just received a fine assortment of

Havana Cigars,

OF THE FINEST BRANDS.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

FINEST QUALITY.

WHITE ALMEIRA GRAPES

Only 50 cents per pound.

STEWART'S BROKEN CANDY.

Sweet Oranges

AND

LADY APPLES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts.

FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS:

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

1204 Chestnut Street,

S W corner Broad and Walnut.

Invite attention to the following:

New Malaga Raisins.
New Zante Currants.
Fresh Leghorn Citron.
White Spanish Grapes.
Florida and Havana Oranges.
Princess Almonds.
Lady Apples.
Barbary Dates.
Bow Bordeaux Prunes.
Turkish Figs.
Pates des Foies Gras.
Dried and Canned Fruits,

And all the choicest delicacies most desirable at this season, in quantities and at prices to suit large or small buyers.

FLOUR.

Christmas Presents.

The best and most suitable Present to a friend or the family is a Barrel of our "W. G. WALDRON" FAMILY FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLINGS or "MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT MEAL" to accompany it.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands FLOUR, INDIAN and RYE MEAL, HOPS, &c.

GEO. F. ZEHNDER,

Fourth and Vine.

FAMILY FLOUR.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

No. 115 S. Third St., below Chestnut,

DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

Only 50 cents per pound.

STEWART'S BROKEN CANDY.

Sweet Oranges

AND

LADY APPLES.

Fine Imported Cigars

BY THE BOX.

A Most Acceptable Christmas Present.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts.

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Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands FLOUR, INDIAN and RYE MEAL, HOPS, &c.

GEO. F. ZEHNDER,

Fourth and Vine.

FAMILY FLOUR.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS

Foreign Money Markets.

THE COTTON MARKET

WASHINGTON.

Rosecrans Mission.

Interesting Development

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS

FIRE AT MAUCH CHUNK

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 23, A. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 74¾; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 95¾; Great Eastern, 41¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23, A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Petroleum heavy. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 23, A. M.—Tallow dull. Refined petroleum is. 8½d.

LONDON, Dec. 23, P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼. U. S. Five-twenties firmer and unchanged. Stocks firm: Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23, P. M.—Red wheat 9s. 10d. Lard dull at 71s. Pork firm. Refined petroleum easier, but not lower. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 23, P. M.—Cotton is quiet, both afloat and on the spot; sales at 122 francs afloat, and 124 francs on the spot.

General Rosecrans.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The fact has just come to light that at the closing day of the last session of Congress, while the President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol building, an effort was made to get a bill through the Senate authorizing General Rosecrans to have the Mexican Mission to Mexico, which the President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol building, an effort was made to get a bill through the Senate authorizing General Rosecrans to have the Mexican Mission to Mexico that of Minister to Russia, which is a great honor and prize for any man entitled to it. The effort, however, failed. A member of the House who was in the Senate when it came up, says that the bill, which had passed the House, was read, and the clerk was about to read the second bill, when Senator Howe said, "Let that go over." The second bill was read, and Senator Howe said, "Let that go over." The third bill was read, and Senator Howe said, "Let that go over." The clerk then said, "Mr. President, I have no more bills." Senator Howe then said, "Let the bill for the relief of Rosecrans come back." The