(Continued from first page.)

distant about one mile, in an ordinary wagon, drawn by two mules, and attended by a file of soldiers. When they had reached the place of execution, he seemed very much affected, and, in answer to a gentleman who interrogated him, spoke, in substance, as follows:

"I leave a wife and three small children; but for them I could die satisfied. I did want to live long enough to raise these little ones up in the way in which they should go; but I am doomed to die. I also leave a gray-haired mother—a mother who raised me right—and to leave her, too, it breaks my heart. Gentlemen, I have ever been a consistent Christian, and my present unhappy situation is more attributable, I assure you, to the teachings of bare men than to any evil motives of my own. I have been asked if my time was to go over again would I be guilty of the crime which has brought me to the gallows? *I answer most unhesitatingly that, under the same circumstances, I would burn the bridge again*; for, when I and my confederates in guilt had reached the bridge, I was forced in front, and made to apply the torch which reduced Lick Creek bridge to ashes. There was no alternative. I ask the prayers of every Christian in this audience. I die with the full assurance of meeting all such in heaven. I desire my remains to be conveyed to Midway, Green county, to Sarah Hann."

After a most impressive prayer for the spiritual welfare of the culprit, by the chaplain, the black cap was placed on the prisoner's head, adjusted by himself, and the rope tightened about his neck, the trap-door fell—a shriek, a shudder, and all was over—the spirit took its flight into eternity.

The Knoxville *Register*, of December 18, gives the following account of another atrocious murder, by order of Bill Carroll:

"Henry and Jacob Harmon, father and son, of Greene county, engaged in burning Lick Creek Bridge, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, were executed here, yesterday, by hanging, agreeable to sentence passed by the court-martial convened by order of General Carroll. At the scaffold, they stated, through the chaplain officiating, that they have been not only deluded, but forced to commit the crime for which they were about to suffer, by representation, that unless they made this demonstration of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, their lives and property would be in greater jeopardy than from the Confederates. The younger Harmon stated further that his imprudence had been originally with the Confederate Government, and he had at one time contemplated volunteering in the Confederate army, until he was persuaded and misled by the representations above stated. Whether they revealed the names of those who have thus led them to their unhappy fate or not we have not learned. The spectacle of their execution was terrible enough, and should be sufficient warning to any who may lend a too credulous ear to the falsehoods of Lincoln's emissaries, or of the tory leaders of the late Union party. Harmon, the younger, was executed first, while his father sat at the foot of the gallows, awaiting his turn to the awful beyond. Time is eternity, when justice is demanded, and it is to be hoped repentance had somewhat reconciled them to. The elder Harmon is reported to have been a man of considerable property—some forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth."

Crops Belonging to Poor Whites.

The Governor of Tennessee has coerced the poor whites into the army till there are not enough left to gather the crops and chop wood for the families. John W. Head, a Gallatin lawyer, who seems to be in command at Fort Donelson, issues the following proclamation to their wealthy neighbors:

"FORT DONELSON, December 15, 1861.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS. Letters are daily received by many of the brave men of my command, stating that their crops are wasting and rotting, and their families unprovided for. This should not be. These soldiers are depriving themselves of the comforts of home, and enduring the hardships and privations of camp life to protect and defend a common interest. Their pay is not sufficient to furnish their families. You are sharing the fruits of their services, and it is your high and solemn duty to see that the little they have left behind is not sacrificed; that their wives and children are supplied with the necessaries of life.

I, therefore, most earnestly entreat you to have their crops garnered, their families furnished with wood, and such other of the necessaries of life as they may need.

Many of you have a large negro force, whose labor should in part be used for the benefit of these men. By timely co-operation much can be done to aid and relieve them and their families

J. W. HEAD,
Colonel Commanding Thirtieth Regiment.

The Fire in Nashville.

The commissary stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department stores, in Nashville, Tenn., *were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d.* The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars. The fire originated in the Ordnance Department, owing to the culpable negligence of a subordinate, and spread with such rapidity that the efforts of the soldiery and fire department were unable to extinguish the flames. Several times some of the most valuable buildings in that city were on fire, having caught from the shower of cinders which fell upon them, but they were finally saved at the risk of life. There was an immense amount of shot and shell and fuses of the superior French pattern contained in some of the departments. The former would have to be recast. Several hundred heavy guns were also rendered valueless.

Still at Work.

A letter, dated Norfolk, the 18th ult., to the Petersburg *Express*, says: "Certain parties were arrested at the navy yard on Monday, with candles, matches, and other inflammable and combustible materials upon their persons, with intent, *as is rationally supposed, to fire the yard, or, at least, the big ship Merrimac.* They have been committed to jail, and if Jack Ketch does not get his own this time, then let all law, all order, all justice, go to the dogs!"

The Conflagration.

The Charleston *Mercury* estimates the loss in real estate by the late fire at about $3,500,000, on which was an insurance for about $1,500,000. The chief burden has been borne by local companies. The amounts paid by the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, South Carolina Insurance Company, will swallow up the capital stock and surplus of these institutions. The losses among agencies out of South Carolina have been about $300,000.

A negro woman in Nashville, who, a few days since, killed her three children, and then attempted her own life, has since died.

A General Sterling Price.

We take the following notice of General Price from the Richmond correspondence of the New Orleans *Delta*:

I presume the history of this distinguished officer is familiar to you. It ought to be familiar to the people of the Confederate States. It would show that in this age, as well as in former ages, circumstances develop genius, and that the pressure of events is enough to stimulate the qualities of the hero, even when heroism has been latent and unsuspected. General Price's campaign in Mexico was decidedly one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. His conquest of New Mexico, with a slender force of volunteers, his fertility of resource, and extraordinary energy and enterprise, displayed in suppressing the subsequent rebellion, and in his remarkable winter campaign against the insurgent Indians, deserve to be recorded as the most shining page of the history of the Mexican war. Among the victories gained by General Price, in that war were the battles of Taos and Rosales, the latter fought against a very superior force, commanded by Don Angel Trias, Governor of Chihuahua, a gentleman who has, of late years, become well known in the country as a distinguished leader of the Mexican leaders. The same characteristics have marked General Price's recent campaign in Missouri; the same originality of conception, energy of action, readiness of invention, and audacity of enterprise. The attack upon Lexington, which, after its successful *finale*, was admitted to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the whole war, was, it is understood, discouraged here by the partisans of the cautious and dilatory policy.

After the capture of Mulligan and his forces, *Price intended to attack Fremont before he could concentrate his army, but was prevented, by a lack of ammunition, from executing his design. When Lexington surrendered, he had but 2,000 percussion caps in his whole command.* He sent to General Hardee, and, I believe, to General McCulloch for a supply of these indispensable articles; but for some reason, satisfactory, perhaps, to those officers, they were not sent. People here cannot help expressing the conviction that, had Price been zealously and efficiently seconded, he would, by this time, have driven the enemy from Missouri, and thus secured to the Confederacy the most important of the Western States. The results flowing *from a consummation of this kind* cannot be overestimated. They extend far beyond the boundaries of Missouri. They reach the frontiers of New Mexico, and involve the destinies of Kansas, the Indian Nation, Arizona, and New Mexico. With Missouri firmly attached to the Confederacy, Arizona will remain unisturbed in our possession; New Mexico will easily be acquired; the Indian Nation will be free from National invasion; and even Kansas will fall into our hands. Missouri cuts off the North from any access to those Territories: but, with that State in his power, Lincoln can pour his forces into the region beyond, and force us to a desperate struggle to maintain it. The contest in Missouri is not done for the control of Missouri, but for possession of the vast countries which lie to the west and southwest.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Fight Between the Gunboats Yankee and Anacostia and the Rebel Battery at Cockpit Point.

UNITED STATES STEAMER STEPPING STONES, }
POTOMAC RIVER, Jan. 2, 1862. }

An experiment was tried this morning for the purpose of determining whether the rebel battery at Cockpit Point can be attacked, and if so, in what manner with the greatest hopes of success. At ten o'clock, the *Anacostia* approached the battery, and took up a position somewhat above and opposite Mattawoman creek. She threw in a number of shells, several of which were seen to explode right into the rebel battery. The *Yankee* then got under way, and stood for the battery, ranging herself right opposite. She commenced by firing two shells from her bow gun, a 64-pounder, and afterwards continued to pour in her fire on the enemy from her after guns, consisting of a 32-pounder and 24-pounder brass howitzer, and a 12-pounder brass rifled cannon. The enemy replied to the *Yankee*, for the *Anacostia* was so placed that the batteries could not bit her, throwing four shots, the second of which struck the *Yankee*, entering the forecastle on the port side, her head being up the river, and knocking away a knee entirely; passing to the starboard side, the shot smashed another knee and dropped on the floor, its force being spent. The shot was from a rifled gun, and weighs 80 pounds. It is needless to say that Lieutenant Commanding Badger, of the *Anacostia*, and Lieutenant Commanding Eastman, of the *Yankee*, and all the officers and men under them, acted with that coolness and courage characteristic of American seamen.

King Cotton in Peru.

The South American news by the *Northern Light* is of a character calculated to make the cotton lords of the C. S. A. feel slightly uncomfortable. The British steamer *Caltine*, at Panama from Valparaiso, brought up a large quantity of cotton from Peru, consigned to England, with the announcement that a much larger amount is going round Cape Horn. This cotton is said to be of superior quality, and be a effort to raise a very large crop on the Peruvian coast the ensuing year will be spared. The rebellious American "King Cotton" is thus threatened with a powerful rival in a new quarter, and if the threatening will but operate to bring him to his senses, and back to his loyalty, the Peruvian planter will deserve the thanks of the United States, as well as of Liverpool and Manchester.

Results of the Recent War Excitement.

The Montreal *Witness* says: The war cloud has now apparently, pretty well blown over. Both Canada and the Federal Union rejoice; and, we fancy, the present comfortable feeling of relief will induce all parties to be a little more considerate next time. The bad feeling, which has been slowly gathering in a head, will now, we hope, speedily yield to a reaction. We may yet see the golden age when the New York *Herald* and the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* will fraternize like very brothren.

But though war feeling and ill-will may disappear, we should be sorry that the martial training which has been, during the past two weeks, so thoroughly inaugurated, should disappear with it. England has, within a year or two, rendered herself, for purposes of home protection, independent of her armies. The healthfulness of the exercise of drilling, and the manly carriage it induces, must in general be considered worth all the time they cost, as their tendency if associated with no evil habits, is, to add at least as much time to a man's life as they consume; while, to a nation, this warlike training must be reckoned among "the things which make for peace." Britain has shown spirit in her preparations for the defence of the Canadian frontier; but who can tell what events might arise to render her either unable or unwilling to give such efficient assistance? And in such a case, of what value would this preparation be? We need not here enlarge on the material we have for the formation of a volunteer force equal in character to that of any other part of the world.

Among other advantages which seem likely to flow from this affair, attention will now be directed to the development of an intercolonial railway, which, in itself, will be a great good to the provinces; and other improvements may expect a similar impetus. A more casual, though not unimportant, benefit to Canada, will be the stationing here, for some time, of a good portion of the British army, which must spend money in the country. This, however, though beneficial to us, will be at the expense of Britain, and will have its effect in strengthening the feeling growing on the other side of the water, that the colonies are, perhaps, after all, more of a burden than a gain. Let us hope that England will continue to extend her motherly aid and protection, at least, until we are fully fledged and able to shift for ourselves.

Exciting News from Western Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 3d inst. says:

Information was received in the city yesterday that a day or two since a train of Government wagons, fifty in number, were captured between Weston and Sutton, by the Secessionists. The information is that fifteen of the drivers were killed. The rebels took all the valuables from the train and burned the wagons.

It is also reported that the Norton Cavalry, Capt. Wee Rowan, of this city, were recently captured by a superior force of rebels, and that the town of Sutton was destroyed.

Other rumors of Secession depredations in that country are also prevalent, and it is evident that a large force of rebels have found their way into this comparatively unprotected county, and are making a desperate effort to re-assess the territory.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

GREAT BETHEL OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY RELEASED FEDERAL PRISONERS.

THEIR NAMES, AND THE REGIMENTS THEY BELONG TO

A CORDIAL GREETING EXTENDED TO THEM IN BALTIMORE.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 3.—The steamer *George Washington* left Old Point, at eleven o'clock this morning, and proceeded up James river, about nine miles beyond Newport News, where the rebel steamer *Northampton* was met with the released Union prisoners from Richmond.

The brave fellows joyfully stepped on board the *George Washington*, thankful to find themselves once more under the protection of the old flag. As their names were severally called from the roll, such happy-looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each, but as they approached, and the band of the Fourth Artillery, stationed on the *George Washington*, played "Sweet Home," it in found a response in each manly breast, and brought tears of joy to many eyes. As the boat passed Newport News, the crews of the United States frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* manned the rigging, and the troops of Camp Butler crowded the beach and the landings, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome. The *George Washington* arrived here on her return about half past five o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore.

The number of released is 240—nearly all of whom were taken prisoners at the battle of Bull Run.

Below is given a correct list from the official copy. All those whose rank is not given are privates.

W. A. Perry, whose name appears on the list, is not among the number who arrived here. John Eldridge, a shipwrecked fisherman, came in his place. Mr. Perry will arrive soon, however. Corporal McDowell was one of the 240, but he was sent via Norfolk with Capt. Shillinglaw a few days since.

The prisoners left Richmond at about 7 o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

A scouting party left this place this morning and proceeded to Great Bethel, which they found occupied by a guard of rebel cavalry, who retired, leaving our troops in full possession. A sufficient force was immediately stationed there.

A flag of truce, from Norfolk, this afternoon, brought down over thirty passengers to go North, including a theatrical company.

A passenger by the flag of truce says that the editor of the Richmond *Dispatch* is now in Baltimore.

NAMES OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Gorham Noble, Co. F, Seventy-first New York.
G. W. Ashley, Co. I, Second New York.
John Alderson, Co. K, First Maine.
F. J. Bisms, Co. D, Fourteenth New York.
James Banks Co. I, Second Maine.
J. T. Claque, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New York.
Andrew Curtis, Co. C, Second Wisconsin.
W. H. H. Dooley, Co. A, First Minnesota.
R. Duncanson, Co. H, United States Marines.
J. H. Fenks, 2d Co. E, Twenty-fifth New York.
P. C. Irvine, Co. G, Second Maine.
James Kioffer, Co. A, First Minnesota.
J. J. Lucan, Co. F, Seventy-first New York.
H. Mindamuns, Co. F, Fourteenth New York.
Wm. Mickham, Co. G, Thirty-seventh New York.
Ely Miller, Co. I, Sixth Ohio.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. F, Seventy-ninth New York.
D. Mathews, Co. I, Fourth Maine.
Thomas McGlin, Thirty-eighth New York.
G. G. Nellis, Co. B, First Minnesota.
W. A. Owens, Co. I, Second Wisconsin.
W. A. Perry, Co. G, Twenty-fifth New York.
Charles H. Preston, Co. D, Third Maine.
A. L. Rand, Co. A, Second New Hampshire.
E. H. Shaft, Co. B, Eighth New York.
John Stromer, Co. G, Thirteenth New York.
Henry Solger, Co E, Second U. S. Artillery.
Solomon Wood, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New York.
Charles White, Co. I, Twelfth Ohio.
J. H. Willis, Co. A, Second Artillery.
Wm. Aplm, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New York.
L. Ballard, Co. B Third Maine.
R. Burns, Hospital Nurse. Co. B, Second Wisconsin.
A. Bass, Co. D, Second Wisconsin.
F. Breme, Co. I, Second Wisconsin.
I. Borden, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New York.
T. J. Briggs, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New York.
H. P. Boyd, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New York.
H. L. Brakenreed, Co. I, Second Vermont.
A. Benson, Co. A, Fourth Michigan.
C. R. Brookins, Co. G, Fourth Maine.
John Barrett, Co. A, Unit d States Marines.
W. H. Breese, Co. I, Thirty-eighth New York.
August Blaney, Massachusetts.
Edwin Bond, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New York.
J. Chamberlain, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New York.
A. H. Carroll, Co. E, Twenty-seventh New York.
A. Crosin, Co. B, Eighteenth New York.
W. Dilley, Co. and Second Wisconsin.
J. M. McAulay, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New York.
T. Murray, Co. D, Second Vermont.
G. A. Martin, Co. E, Second Vermont.
W. W. Morrow, Co. H, Third Maine.
H. McKinley, Co. K, Eighteenth New York.
G. L. Mudge, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New York.
V. Mudge, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New York.
Oliver Mateon, Co. A, Second Rhode Island.
C. E. Nash, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New York.
D. O Bowen, Co. G, Second Wisconsin.
S. D. Pitcher, Co. G, Second Wisconsin.
C. B. Patten, Co. B, Eighteenth New York.
N. F. Palmer, wagon-master, Eighth Pennsylvania.
J. Reynolds, Co. E, Third Michigan.
W. B. Robertson, Co. I, Second Wisconsin.
W. P. Smith, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New York.
P. A. Shuter, Co. C, Second Vermont.
D. H. Stickney, Co. D, Second Vermont.
P. Stem, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New York.
G. B. Shaffer, corporal Co. F, Thirteenth Ohio.
Charles Shaw, Co. H, Eighteenth New York.
W. Taylor, fifer, Co. E, Second Wisconsin.
C. A. Dumell, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New York.
Frederick Durand, Co C, Twenty-first New York.
O. G. Evanson, Co. K, Second Wisconsin.
P. Fanning, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New York.
R. Flarity, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New York.
R. Flynn, Engineer Corps, Co. C, Ninth United States Marines.
J. C. Fowler. Co. K, Twenty-seventh New York.
A. Newton, Co. G, Second Maine.
S. Graham, Co. E, Second Wisconsin.
J. Gregory, Sergeant Second Wisconsin.
A. Grant, Co. H, Second Ohio.
A. L. Graves, Co. C, Second Vermont.
W. Gifford, Co. B, Second Wisconsin.
E. Grinnell, Co. K, Second Wisconsin.
J. M. Hawkins, Co. B, Second Wisconsin.
L. H. Hegadorn, Captain Co. F, Second Wisconsin.
A. Henry, Co. F, Second Wisconsin.
D. C. Heldridge, Co. H, Second Wisconsin.
A. H. Hunt, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New York.
W. Hall, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New York.
Chas. R. Hunt, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New York.
O. F. Jewett, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New York.
J. Jones, Co. D, Second Wisconsin.
W. Johnson, Co. K, Twelfth New York.
C. H. Lewis, fifer, Co. H, Second N. Hampshire.
James Livingstone, Co. C, Fourth Michigan.
Oliver Lewis, fifer, Co. H, Second N. Hampshire.
H. Murray, Co. C, Second Michigan.
W. McLaren, Co. I, Seventy-ninth New York.
James Pratt, Co. C, Third New York.
Eugene Wilmer, Co. C, First Minnesota.
John Morgan, Co. K, Eleventh New York.
And. Thompson, drummer, Co. F, Eleventh Mass.
Nathan Heath, Co. A, Second Wisconsin.
H. B. Stull, orderly sergeant, Eighteenth N. York
W. H. Millett, Co. E, Fourteenth New York.
D. B. Wood, Co. K, Fifth Maine.
R. O. Fife, corporal, Co. G, Second Vermont.
C. W. Fairfield, Co. D, Thirty-eighth New York.
D. Blanchard, Co. H, Eleventh Massachusetts.
E. Sneeley, Co. G, Thirty-eighth New York.
H. Williams, sergeant, Co. C, First Minnesota.
J. A. Cowburn, Co. K, Thirty-eighth New York.
H. Génick, Co. F, Twenty-seventh New York.
C. S. M. Cobb, hospital steward, Eleventh Maine.
R. Davidson, Seventy-ninth New York.
H. Van Brunn, Co. K, Thirty-eighth New York.
A. Gauss. Co. C, Thirty-eighth New York.
W. Hamlin, Co. D, Fifth Maine.
S C. Duff, Co. C, First Kentucky.
John Greshaner, Co. H, Second Ohio.
S. Harimeyer, Co. A, First Michigan.
W. Mansfield, Co. H, Eleventh Massachusetts.
J. W. B. Lippman, Co. E, Eleventh Massachusetts.
John Hogan, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New York.
E. Marsh, Co. E, Thirty-eighth New York.
J. Griffith, Co. G, Second Ohio.
P. Egenself, citizen, New York.
J. M. Phillips, Co. H, Third U. S. Infantry.
R. Massick, Co. E, DeKalb regiment.
John Hird, Co C, Thirty-eighth New York.
R. G. Bickford, Co. F, Fourth Maine.
W. R. Moulton, sergeant, Co. D, Third Conn.
H. W. Pollard, Co. G, Second Maine.
M. White, United States Infantry.
W. H. Merrill, sergeant, Co. E, Twenty-seventh New York.
A. B. Smith, Co. G, Fourteenth New York.
M. Sellery, Co. I, Sixth Ohio.
B. L. Blunt, sergeant, Eighth New York.
E. A. Mellen, sergeant, Co. G, Twentieth Mass.
John Tyler, Company D, Thirty eighth N. Y.
James Thomas, Company I, Seventy-ninth N. Y.
W. T. Williamson, Fourteenth New York.
A. Keller, Thirty-eighth New York.
P Kelly, Company H, Thirteenth New York.
E. Sweeney, engineer, Sixty-ninth New York.
F. W. Lacey, Company F, Second New York.
J. D Toney, Company H, Fourth Maine.
W. Fielding, Company F, Twenty-eighth N. Y.
Joseph Brooks, Second Rhode Island Battery.
W. K. Edgar, Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts.
S. Grymble, Company G, Seventy-ninth New York.
W. Eaton, Company D, Massachusetts.
C. McManus, Company E, Eleventh New York.
John Waite, Company C, Seventy-ninth New York.
D. Wares, Company C, Seventy-ninth New York.
C. W. Wills, Company F, First Maine.
J. Emerson, Company R, Second New Hampshire.
L. Farley, Company H, Second New York.
W. W. Gage, Seventy-ninth New York.
James Gillett, engineer, Seventy-first New York.
Charles L. Chapman, Co. B, Seventh Ohio.
M. D. Walsh, Co. F, Sixty-ninth New York.
M. M. Grane, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New York.
W. Smithers, Co. G, First Minnesota.
J. Hollcok, Co. K, Second Wisconsin.
J. Hollcok, Co. K, Second Wisconsin.
J. S. Spaulding, Co. G, Second Maine.
S. Ven Doyer, Co. I, Thirty-eighth New York.
L. King, Co. F, Second Rhode Island.
J. H. Hart, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New York.
C. Hydocker, Co. A, Thirty-eighth New York.
R Emery, Co. D, Second Maine.
J. McCormick, Co. C, Sixty-ninth New York.
W. Halstead, Co. F, First Minnesota.
M. Dowling, Thirty-eighth New York.
W. E. Murphy, corporal, Co. A, Second Vermont.
J. Clark, Co. C, Fourteenth New York.
F. Holfer, hospital nurse, Co. C, Thirty-eighth N. Y.
C. Tucker, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New York.
D. Taylor, Co. D, Second Vermont.
W. A. Tucker, corporal, Co. G, Second New York.
W. Trail, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New York.
J. Tripp, steward, Eighth Pennsylvania.
W. VanAlstine, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New York.
M. Van Dresser, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New York.
Ed. Watrous, Co. F, Twenty-seventh New York.
J. R. Wheeler, Co. A, Second Vermont.
E. J. Williams, Co. F, Fifth Massachusetts.
A. B. Brushford, Co. F, First Rhode Island.
W. S. Noyes, hospital steward, First Minnesota.
P. R. Dunne, engineer, Sixty-ninth New York.
Oscar Sears, hospital steward, First Minnesota.
James Reed, sergeant, Co. D, Seventy-ninth N. Y.
Hubbard Smith, corporal, Co. A, First New York.
Julius Smith, Company C, First Minnesota.
D. H Perkins, Company G, First Rhode Island
L Christoy, First Artillery United States.
Robert Brown, Sergt., Company B, Eleventh N. Y.
J. W. Commisky, Corporal California Guard.
Thos. Hussey, Company G, Thirty-fifth New York.
R F. Dunnigan, Company H, Thirty-eighth N. Y.
Geo. Gray, Company I, First Artillery U. States.
Henry Hedge, Company G, Thirty-eighth N York.
John Ingraham, Company H, Second New York.
F. Kelly, Company B, Thirty-eighth New York.
E. H. Kellogg, Company B, Thirty-eighth N. York.
T. H. Lone, Company A, Seventy-ninth N. York.
Jas. Laughland, Company H, Seventy-ninth N. Y.
R. Welch, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
E. H. Wentz, Company C, Second Wisconsin.
Stiles Middleton, Company E, Fourteenth, N Y.
Thos. S. Parker, Company G, First Massachusetts.
Benj. Perkins, Company A, U. S. Marines.
Michael Mahoney, Co. B, Seventy-ninth New York.
A. Raymond, Co. K, Thirteenth New York.
J. H. Reed, sergeant, Co. A, Second Maine.
Thomas Sullivan, Seventy-ninth New York.
N. Van Housen, Seventy-ninth New York.
Bushrod Vaugh, Co. D, Seventy-fifth New York.
E. Wentworth, corp'l, Co. I, Seventy-ninth N. Y.
John Whelan, Co. F, Eleventh Massachusetts.
T. H. Yates, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New York.
James Morrow, Co F, Fourteenth New York.
T. H. Whittaker, Co. D, Seventy-first New York.
J. McGrath, Co. D, Eleventh New York.
G. Fisdick, Co. A, Eleventh New York.
Walter Hutchins, Co. B, First Michigan.
J. S. Cavanaugh, corp'l, Co. D, Thirteenth N. Y.
J. D. Tompkins, Co. C, Seventy-first New York.
W. J. Wade, Co. G, Second Maine.
J. A Bailey, Co. G. Second Maine.
J. W. Carroll, Co. B, Third U. S. Infantry.
G. Maddox, Co. D, First Minnesota.

The Released Federal Prisoners at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of Saturday evening, says:

The steamer which arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe brought up two hundred and forty released prisoners, who had been exchanged for an equal number of rebel prisoners, through the agency of a flag of truce from Norfolk. They are a part of those captured at Bull Run, and since held prisoners of war at Richmond.

The boat arrived at the wharf at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, and the released prisoners were met by a large crowd of Union men, who took them in charge, and marched them up Lombard street to Hanover, down Hanover to Pratt street, thence to Eutaw street, to the rooms of the Union Relief Association, where an excellent breakfast awaited them, got up by the Union citizens of Baltimore. From three to five thousand persons were in the vicinity of the rooms, all anxious to get a glimpse of the prisoners

At ten o'clock General Dix and staff made their appearance at the rooms, and he was greeted with repeated cheers by the soldiers. He conversed for some time with the privates, after which he took his leave.

It is well to remark that General Dix stated that, had General Wool notified him that the prisoners would reach here this morning, he would have had a military escort awaiting them at the wharf; but not being informed, he thought that their departure from Fortress Monroe had been countermanded.

They give a sad report of their treatment while in the hands of the rebels at Richmond, and declare that, before they would be taken again, they would put an end to their existence. They also contradicte the statement that the prisoners were shot by the rebel guards at every opportunity that presented itself. They were in the second story of the building, and often shots would be fired on the first floor, the bullets penetrating through the floors into their apartments, wounding or killing some of them. If they went near the window they were sure of being shot at by some one on the outside of the building, and often by the sentinels.

They state that they did not get any portion of the clothing sent down by our Government for them, nor have they seen it. Their clothing was of the most common kind, and it would have been very acceptable had they received what the Government sent them.

Some of the prisoners say that the release of Mason and Slidell had caused great excitement at Richmond, the people abusing our Government for having, as they said, bent the knee to Great Britain. They also say that Secession is dying out gone; that it was broken up; and that it would soon be glad to join the Southern Confederacy, provided they were willing to receive them.

[From the London Times of Dec. 21.]

"These be the Trappings and the Signs of Woe."

The following is the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of the funeral of Prince Albert:

On the morning of Monday, December 23, 1861, the remains of Field-Marshal his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, husband of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, will be removed from Windsor Castle for interment in the Royal vault in St George's Chapel, in the following order, shortly before 12 o'clock:

A guard of honor of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment his late Royal Highness was colonel, will mount at the entrance to the state apartments of Windsor Castle.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the valets and two yagers of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the four physicians who were in attendance upon his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying an equerry to his late Royal Highness, an equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and an equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying two equerries and two gentlemen ushers of his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, the Clerk Marshal, and the Master of the Household.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying four of the supporters of the pall of his late Royal Highness, viz: Major General Wylde and Colonel Francis Seymour, C. B., Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness; Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Dudley De Ros, and Major C. T. Du Plat, Equerries to his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying four of the supporters of the pall of his late Royal Highness, viz: Lord Waterpark, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, Clerk Marshal to his late Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Charles B. Phipps, K. C. B., Treasurer to his late Royal Highness; Major General the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary to his late Royal Highness.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the three great officers of Her Majesty's household, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

A carriage of the Queen's most excellent majesty, drawn by six horses, the servants in state liveries, conveying the crown of his late Royal Highness, borne by the Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his late Royal Highness; and the baton, sword, and hat of his late Royal Highness, borne by Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by six horses, attended by an escort of the Life Guards.

A carriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

A carriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

A carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

A carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, drawn by six horses; the servants in State liveries.

The line of procession will be kept by the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At half past 11 o'clock those who have had the honor to receive the Queen's commands to attend the ceremony, but who do not take part in the procession, will be admitted to St. George's Chapel, by Wolsey Hall, and will be at once conducted to seats in the Choir.

At 12 o'clock the Royal Family and other Royal personages will assemble in the Chapter Room of St. George's Chapel, from which they will be conducted to their places in the procession by the Lord Chamberlain, assisted by the Vice Chamberlain.

The remainder of those appointed to form part of the procession within the Chapel, having previously assembled in Wolsey's Hall, will take their places, and upon the arrival of the body at the South Porch the procession will be formed in the nave, and move up the Choir in the following order:

Valets of his late Royal Highness.
Yagers of his late Royal Highness.
Physicians who were in attendance upon his late Royal Highness.
Chaplains to his late Royal Highness.
The Representatives of absent Foreign Royal Personages.
The Controller and Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
The Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
The Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
The Equerries to his late Royal Highness.
The Master of the Household to the Queen.
The Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.
The Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
The Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
The Lord Steward. The Master of the Horse.
The Choir of Windsor.
The Canons of Windsor.
The Dean of Windsor.

THE BATON, SWORD, AND HAT

Of his late Royal Highness, borne upon a Black Velvet Cushion, by Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.

THE CROWN

Of his late Royal Highness, borne upon a Black Velvet Cushion, by the Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his late Royal Highness.

The Comptroller in the Household of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

The Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

SUPPORTERS OF THE PALL.	SUPPORTERS OF THE PALL.
Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, K.C.B., Treasurer to his late Royal Highness.	Lord Waterpark, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.
General the Hon. C. Grey, Private Secretary to his late Royal Highness.	Colonel the Hon. A. H. Hood, Clerk-Marshal to his late Royal Highness.
Major General Wylde, Groom of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.	Lieutenant Col. Hon. Dudley De Ros, Equerry to his late Royal Highness.
Colonel Francis Seymour, C. B., Groom of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.	Major C. T. Du Platt, Equerry to his late Royal Highness.

Garter King of Arms.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
supported by
His Royal Highness Prince Arthur,
and by
His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha,
and attended by
Major General the Hon. R. Bruce.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.
His Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant.
His Royal Highness the Count de Flandres.
His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours.
His Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Louis of Hesse.
His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.
His Excellency the Count Gleichen.
His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.	Governor to his Royal Highness Prince Arthur.
Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.	Gentlemen in Waiting on his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and upon his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse.

Upon arrival within the pall the baton and cushion and the Crown and cushion will be placed upon the coffin. His Royal Highness, the chief mourner, will stand at the head of the corpse, with his Royal Highness Prince Arthur and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on either side. The other Royal personages will stand behind his Royal Highness the chief mourner, and their attendants near them.

The supporters of the pall will be on either side of the coffin.

The Lord Chamberlain will stand at the foot of the coffin.

The rest of the procession, having previously advanced towards the centre of the choir, will enter the pews on either side of the choir.

The opening sentences of the burial service will be sung by the choir while the procession moves up the nave.

The first part of the service and the anthem (Martin Luther's hymn) having been performed, the corpse will be lowered into the royal vault, and the Dean will conclude the burial service, upon which Garter King of Arms will proclaim the style of his late Royal Highness.

After which the Royal family and other Royal personages will be conducted out of the chapel, and the others composing the procession will retire, while the Dead March in Saul will be played.

A guard of honor of the Coldstream Guards (of which regiment his late Royal Highness was colonel) will mount during the ceremony at the entrance of St. George's Chapel.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, EDWARD C. BIDDLE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS
At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Oliver Moses.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Samuel Lockes.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Rebecca J. Foulke.....Bombay, Dec. 30
Brig J W Woodruff, Robinson.....Ponce, Feb, soon
Schr Trojan, Shourds.....Barbadoes, soon
Schr S J Bright, Smith.....Lagunya, soon
Schr James Allderdice, Stites.....