TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862. THE WAR.

From every Department and Division of our army we have indications of an energy in the prosecution of the war unequalled in its previous history. Our Government, with its army and navy reorganized, and more powerful than ever, is about to strike a series of blows at the rebels, the contemplation of which may well cause them to quake for fear during the present temporary suspense. The Richmond Examiner. in reviewing the present attitude of affairs, with nice criticism, remarks that the two great Southern lines of communication are in danger of capture at any time by the Federal forces—the one at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by General Rosecrans, the other at Petersburg by General Banks. We have information this morning of the sailing of an expedition from Port Royal, the design of which is the capture of Mobile. Our armies in the Southwest are again ready to move. General McClernand's expedition has, for the most part, sailed for its destination; and we may expect some good news from it soon. Anxiety is alone expressed by the people in regard to Gen. Burnside's Army of the Potomac. This is because to this army the General-in-Chief has confided the greatest work of the war. It will have to do the hardest fighting and the hardest matching of any other. It will have to suffer more. It will have more risks to take : but its glory in the end will outshine that of any of our armies. And it may yet prove the truth of the assertion, that it was an "honor to belong to the Army of the Poto-

CONGRESS. SENATE. -Mr. King presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy, and also one in favor of the general bankrupt act Mr. Field presented a petition asking for a bounty to sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Fessenden reported back the bill concerning judgments in suits, with a recommendation that the amendment of the House be disagreed to-recommendation adopted. Finance, and Misst Mr. Pearce was excused from cancy. Mr. Wilson reported back the mr. abolish the grade of medical officers. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill amending import duties, and an act of confiscation. A bill in regard to the Kansas Indians was introduced by Mr. Lane. A resolution was offered by Mr. Collamer requesting Mr. Johnson's report as commissioner to New Orleans. He also presented Mr. Foot's credentials of re-election. Mr. Davis offered a resolution censuring James. Buchanan for his complicity and sympathy with treason. A resolution concerning Congressional sympathy with the Lan-cashire operatives was offered by Mr. Field. Mr. Wright offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of allowing loyal citizens who have sustained damage from the march of our army to set off such damages against any claim against him in any suit by any of such rebellious States. In accordance with Mr. Hale's motion, the bill in regard to volunteer appointments to the navy was taken up and discussed. Mr. Davis made a long speech condemning the arrests in Delaware. House.—Bills were introduced by Mr. Blake to

establish a postal or money system; by Mr. Colfax, to reduce the duties on paper; by Mr. Noell, to procure the abolishment of slavery in Missouri ; by Mr. Wilson, in regard to the Circuit Court; and by Mr. Bennett, for the development of our mineral resources. Mr. Washburne offered a resolution in regard to the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin. A resolution, proposing a revision of the tariff, was offered by Mr. Low. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Aldrich, regarding the dismissal of incompetent officers; by Mr. Wilson, concerning soldiers' bounties; by Mr. Fessenden, advocating the emancipation policy adopted. Mr. Stevens reported the army appropriation bill for 1864. It was made the special order of Thursday. A series of remarkable resolutions concerning the Union and the war were offered by Mr. Conway, and were tabled by a unanimous vote. Mr. Noell did not obtain leave to offer a resolution that persons refusing to support the Government in the suppression of the rebellion shall be guilty of a high crime. The Senate joint resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing to \$40,000 was passed. The Western Ship Canal bill was postponed till January. A resolution inquiring into the annuities of the Miami Indians was passed. Mr. Conkling introduced a resotion authorizing the despatch of an armed vessel with the ships carrying relief to the English operativesrejected. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling for the more prompt pay of our soldiers—adopted. A resolution, offered by Mr. Pomeroy, authorizing the payment in coin of the bonded public debt falling due previous to the 1st of January, 1864, was referred. Resolutions were offered con-cerning the contrabands at Beaufort, S. C., and the relief of non-combatants held as prisoners at Richmond. Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution inquiring whether, in any oath of allegiance or parole, an indemnify clause had been inserted—tabled. A resolution calling for the number of volunteers which each State has furnished under the different quotas was tabled. A resolution asking the Description furnish all the Peninsula-campaign correspondence was adopted; also another inquiring into the expediency of taxing the bonds of canal companies. The House having gone into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's message, Mr. Cox spoke at some length on the conduct of the war, at the close of whose remarks the House

THE NEWS.

According to official documents the draft in Connecticut has proved a miserable failure. Out of one thousand two hundred and twelve men drafted only one hundred and thirty-seven are now available, the rest having deserted. THE Southern troops certainly endure great hardships. The Newbern Progress of the 8th inst. says that, during a late snow-storm in that State, a com-

THE engines of the Anglo-rebel steamer Alabama are below the water-line, and her magazine is below that. She is a fast vessel, has six boilers, and Semmes states that, "rather than be captured, he will blow up the Alabama, and all hands go to hell together." He also states that he started for Boston harbor, but a storm delayed him, and he got short of coal. He was going in during the night, and out again before morning. They receive letters regularly, touching at certain points to get them. They have agents in Liverpool, to whom they send letters and orders. The citizens of Martinique were very glad to see them, and were very familiar. THERE is a duty of thirty per sent. on imported paper, and as the price is daily rising in this country, the newspaper and book publishers in New York are asking Congress to reduce this duty, and allow foreign paper to come in under a rate of two or three per cent. The Government, they urge, will receive a large revenue by the reduction, as no foreign paper of any account is imported under this high rate of duty, and the publishers of the country would be relieved of the enormous pressure to which they are now subjected by the high price of domestic paper, owing, as these persons charge, to a combination among the paper manufacturers and dealers to keep up the prices. As the publishers are taxed in a variety of other ways for the support of the Government, the remission of the duty at this juncture seems but a reasonable demand. THE North Carolina papers publish a letter to Governor Vance from Col. D. K. McRae, of the 5th North Carolina Regiment, announcing his resignation, because Colonel Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, a junior officer, has been appointed over him, and made general of his brigade. Lieutenant General D. H. Hill endorsed the resignation: "I have three times recommended Col. McRae for promotion. - North Carolina has furnished more troops, and has fewer general officers, than any other State. I approve Col. McRae's resignation, believing that his

self-réspect requires it." GEN. BLAIR and staffleft St. Louis on Wednes. day for the Lower Mississippi. His brigade, embracing as it does some of the finest officers and men in the Western army, expect to participate in the expedition for the reduction of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi river. The Missouri troops, we are well assured, will acquit themselves in a handsome and effective manner. Corron is arriving quite freely at Columbus, Ky., by rail. The Treasury notes and Tennessee and

Kentucky money are sure to get the cotton. Within one month past about 14,000 bales have reached Cairo, Illinois, en route to a Northern market. GOVERNOR EDWARD STANLEY has issued his proclamation for an election for a Representative to Congress from North Carolina. The election will be held on the 1st of January, 1863. The Second district of North Carolina comprises the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne,

WE have news from Port Royal to the effect that.

on the 10th (Wednesday last), four steamers and sailing vessel, heavily laden with troops, were going into that port. This would indicate preparations for a demonstration upon Charleston. THE Kingston (Canada) News, of Saturday, says that: "Far advanced as the season is, navigation has not yet entirely ceased. A brigantine made its way down the river yesterday under full sail in the

Greene, Edgecombe, Onslow, and Carteret.

light breeze. The steamer Pierrepont continues to run every day to and from Cape Vincent. The REED's pamphlet was suppressed. Busy steamer Bay of Quinte, too, has not yet given up the navigation of the waters whose name she

THE newspapers in the West of Ireland are agitating the question of flax culture in that quarter as two of the pamphlets escaped into the hands a means of improving the country and turning the soil to more advantage than at present. INFORMATION, has been received at Washington that on Thursday last, Gen. Naglee, commanding the Union forces on the Peninsula, sent out from

Yorktown an expedition to attack a force of rebel cavalry stationed at Wood's Cross Roads, eight miles beyond Gloucester Court House. The expedition consists of seven regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry. DR. JOHN W. WALLAGE (Rep.) will contest the Greene, Washington, Beaver, and Lawrence district, Pa. Samuel Shellabarger, of the Seventh district of Ohio, will contest the seat of S. S. Cox. Several of the Democratic candidates in Western States, who were defeated by the soldiers' vote, propose to

PRIVATE LUNT deserted from our forces at Fernandina, Florida, in April last. He was returned to our lines by the rebels, and, having been tried by a court-martial, was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was approved by the President, and carried into effect at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on the 1st inst. The prisoner protested his innocence, and met his death with a strong composure: He warned his companions against bad company, to which he attributed his sad end. The wretched man fell pierced by eleven balls, causing

General BURNSIDE has accomplished the greatest achievement of the war. A week ago he was on the eastern bank of the Rappahannock, his large army was sheltering from the frost and cold, and it was announced that he was going into winter quarters. A hostile army was on the other side of the river—a hostile city was filled with his enemies. It was thought that the Rappahannock was to repeat the last winter's campaign on the Potomac—that Fredericksburg was to be another Manassas, and Falmouth another Washington—and that in the snow and mud of Virginia we were to wasteaway the winter with drills and dress parades. A thousand rumors floated through the North. Some were denouncing Burn-SIDE for his tardy-gaited movements, others were denouncing the Government for not

giving him supplies, as if the Government had no other duty than to refuse supplies to its own generals. A strange feeling of apathy seemed to creep over the country, and men grew sad in anticipation of a wasted winter and a dreary spring. The situation now has other aspects. BURNSIDE has performed one of the greatest military events of history by crossing the river in the face of the foe, in broad daylight, and under the fire of a concentrated cannonade. We have now the opposite bank of the river, the town, and a position beside the town. We have fought a battle. It was not decisive, because not pressed to a decisive point.

BURNSIDE has felt the enemy's position; he understands their force; he has demoralized them, and he now patiently awaits other movements before he makes a further advance. We are very well satisfied with the news we print. All the indications are healthy, and point to the crowning victory of the war. It is not improbable that before many days come and go we shall have intelligence of the utter destruction of the rebel army. The great contest that is now progressing cannot be must be mover. Immense bodies of men we patiently wait at Fredericksbill while

armies are operating at Culpeper, Suffolk.

and Fortress Monroe. Although the present interest of the war centres on General Burnside, and we expect his army to capture Richmond and end the war, we must look at this Virginia campaign from a higher point. The Army of he Potomac is one out of a number of armies. If we believe the news which came to us yesterday morning, that General BANKS is moving on Weldon, then we may expect an attack on Richmond by way of Petersburg more serious than any that has yet been attempted. With DIX co-operating at Fortress Monroe, and moving up the York river-with another expedition moving upon West Point-with SIGEL moving down on BURNSIDE'S right, menacing Gordonsville. and by that road looking proudly upon Richmond-with MILROY in the West to prevent any relief from BRAGG-we see the combination of military power and genius which can only come from one controlling mind, and which must end in the fall of Richmond. We allude to this to show to the mind of the reader the gigantic scale upon which this war is waged, and to remind him that a move here or a move there will not decide the game. those who feel disposed to regard the battle of Fredericksburg a defeat, because BURNSIDE has not followed up the successes of FRANKLIN and SUMNER by bringing on a of General Pope. general engagement, will remember that his army is not independent, but co-operating, and that it would be rashness for him to ad-

vance until he knows the precise position of

the other armies, they will suspend their

judgment and await events. These events are rapidly ripening. The importance of General Burnside's achievement is understood by those to whom it threatens the greatest danger. Those who think that he has thrown his army against. the heights beyond Fredericksburg, as ineffectually as the dashing of a wave against a rock, misunderstand the true importance of the recent battles. "Possession of Front burg" one of the ablest and most candid journals in the South, "is far more important than the public generally suppose it to be. If Burnside's force is condemned to winter in the barren waste of Stafford, it will cease to exist before the period at which the grand combined operation is possible. No expenditure of life and energy is too great to be compensated by a defeat of BURNSIDE should he attempt to force the passage of the river." And again, "if BURNSIDE could have gotten his army safely into Fredericksburg he could have wintered with great advantage in the valley of the Rappahannock." The dangers dreaded by the rebel commentator have taken place, and these are the good results of the contest. Burnside has crossed the riverhe has taken Fredericksburg; instead of the "barren wastes of Stafford," he has possession of the Valley of the Rappahannock. He has done his part in the grand combination: when the occasion arrives he will do whatever else he is asked to do. The valor his army has shown-the losses they have suffered - the intrepidity, the bravery - we might use the word in

its mildest sense when we say the desperation of this army-will endear it to its country, and make it live forever along with the armies of the Rhine, of Issus, and of Italy. We await with interest, and not without solicitude, the future movements of our armies. We feel that the great victory is at hand, and we bless God in anticipation

of a speedy and final triumph of our arms, and a permanent and honorable peace. The Suppressed Opinions of Mr. William B. Reed. Mr. WILLIAM B. REED has always exhibited a strange fancy for the business of suppressing pamphlets. We must say that

his exploits in this particular may show a nice regard for the decencies of society, and a delicious charity for the faults of others. His last effort of this description has only ended in obtaining for him a larger notoriety, This pamphlet of Mr. REED has had a strange history. It was written for the edification of a small circle of sympathizing friends in the loyal locality of Chestnut Hill. Stimulated by the compliments of these friends-for Mr. REED is by no means free from the harmless weaknesses of human nature—he took his brochure to a courageous bookseller and had it put into type. It was whispered abroad that it had been printed, and a day was announced for its appearance. A few copies were sent to some friends, and one or two were placed in public resorts. Many read it and talked about it; the bitterest sympathizers were rejoiced, but the cautious Breckinridgers who have an interest in deceiving the people, and make a point of praising the Union while they are endeavoring to destroy the Administration, became alarmed. It was too true to be printed. It was too frank an exposure of their ideas to go before the people. Treason might be practised at the proper time, and with sufficient caution, but it

would not do to circulate in book form, among the masses of party, and so Mr. messengers were sent everywhere, and each copy was carefully burned. But, unfortunately for their hopes and wishes, one or of such eager newspaper men as our correspondent "Occasional," and our cotemporary the Sunday Dispatch. The result is that the whole affair is unmasked, and is now before the world in grotesque and

monstrous deformity. We had intended to print some of these opinions of Mr. REED, which have come into notice in such a cowardly manner, for election to Congress of General Jesse Lazear in the the purpose of showing the people what are the real sentiments of the leading spirit. of the Democratic party, but we do not think it necessary. Our columns are too precious to be burdened with treason. We had many things to say by way of comment or suggestion, but other subjects are engrossing, and we let him pass. We might resent his contemptuous sneer at Mr. BINNEY as a thing which should forever disgrace a Philadelphian who honors his city, and one of ladelphian who honors his city, and one of quartered in a wooden building. After a brief his city's venerated and illustrious sons, struggle, and when the building was on fire, Lieu-We could find matter for invective in his allusions to the "Northern men and their surrendered, and were paroled. Southern victims," and were we disposed and two wounded—namely, Lieut. SMITH and Cor-

to make an issue with him on matters of fact, we might show that, while he complains that Mr. LINCOLN did not appoint a Border State citizen in his Cabinet, we see EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, one of his most valued advisers. But any such argument would be unnecessary. The best answer to Mr. REED will be found in the stirring news we print from Fredericksburg. The country will make the application. They will see that, while our brave sons and brothers are fighting on the banks of the Rappahannock to save the Union, this ingenious and insidious pamphleteer is plotting with his friends on Chestnut Hill to destroy the Union. They will ask why it is that the patriotism of Philadelphia can make so many sacrifices in aid of this great cause, and yet permit these busy and eager sympathizers to direct public sentiment to its overthrow. And they will anticipate the judgment of history, when

obeying its laws, gives the busiest energies of his intellect to cause its ruin. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

they say that more infamous than the enemy

in arms, whose war is an honorable warfare.

protection of the Republic, and nominally

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862. Mr. Sunderland, in his prayer in the Se nate this morning, referred in terms of characteristic eloquence to the grand and probably decisive events about to take place on the shores of the Rappahannock. He invoked Divine Providence to interpose on the side of the Union, so as to enable the army of the Republic to strike such a blow at the rebellion as would cripple it forever. As I write intense, although quiet, excitement is visible in all faces. Each man asks the other the news of the hour. and messengers are constantly going between the Departments and the Capitol. The time has come when the greatest force of the Republic is again arrayed against the greatest force of the traitors. In the agonizing hope for victory, because, latives and friends are usual their lives for the country, the hope for their success and safety must be an agonizing one, we must not close our eyes to the fact that the rebels have great advantages; that they occupy a country familiar to them; and that, notwithstanding our neighborhood to supplies, they are, as yet, in undisturbed and unmolested connection with Richmond, their great basis of operations. And if desperation be an advantage, they undoubtedly have that. They fight with the consciousness that if defeated now, they are defeated forever. Heaven send us the triumph! In that event, our coming Christmas will be the happiest that has ever dawned in the free States of the Western Hemisphere. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1862. Court Martial of General Porter. The court martial of General Porter was resume

General McDowell was recalled, and asked a few questions, but no new facts were elicited. operators, were examined with regard to the messages referred to in the testimony of General Pope as being transmitted by General Porter to General Burnside, severely criticising the military operations

The counsel for the defence, while not objecting to the line of testimony, contended that these despatches, and others they proposed to introduce, indicate, on the contrary, but a determination, on the part of the accused, to do his duty, and were transmitted only for the purpose of giving necessary information. Objection was raised to the counsel being al-

lowed longer to continue addressing the court directly, as much delay was caused thereby, and the court was cleared to consider the objections. The original course of having the accused make such arguments and objections as he might desire to, in person, was adopted. erson, was adopted.
Colonel Speed Butler, aid-de-camps to Gen-

Pope, was next examined. He testified to the fact of Griffin's brigade of Conord Perfers corps, being at continue in and during the battle of the 28th.

At the request of the Judge Advocate, the Court adjourned until Thursday next, in order tone prohim time to prepare certain testimon posed to introduce The MoDowell Court of Inquiry.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Col. SHRIVER was again examined with reference to the protection accorded by Gen. McD. to alleged rebel The Court delayed further action for some hours in order to allow Gen. McDowell time to arrange certain papers for presentation to them as testimony and after their presentation the Court adjourned.

Gen. Naglee's Expedition. Information has been received here to the effect that Gen. NAGLEE, at present in command of our troops on the Peninsula, has crossed the York river from Yorktown with a division, and is marching up the Peninsula formed by the Pianketank, York, and Mattapony rivers. It was ascertained that a considerable force of rebel cavalry were posted at Gloucester county Court House, and Gen. NAGLEE first marched to that place, but found, upon his arrival, that the rebels had fled upon his approach. He is at present moving west, but how far he will proceed is not known. He will probably make a reconnoissance at least of the rear of the present position of LEE's army near Fredericksburg, but his force is hardly sufficient to make any extensive demonstra tion. He will no doubt return soon with valuable information for our Government.

The Recent Attack on our Rappahannock On Thursday afternoon, December 4th, as the Jacob Bell, Freeborn, Anacostia, Resolute, Currituck, and Cœur de Lion were lying off Port Royal about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels opened on them from batteries behind the town, and the boats being unable to get a good range from where they were, dropped down in front of the town and returned the fire, some of the shot completely riddling some of the houses. [The rebels say eleven were destroyed.] The firing was very rapid, and sted about two hours, when the enemy ceased firing, and the gunboats dropped down the river about one and a half miles. Some of the rebel shot struck very near our boats, but no damage was

On Wednesday evening last, as the Currituck was going by Brandywine farm, on the Rappahannock iver, near Port Royal—above which the following boats were lying: Freeborn, Yankee, Satellite. Cœur de Lion, Jacob Bell, Teazer, and Wyandank -the rebels opened a fire on her from a large battery on a hill, said to number over thirty guns-32pounders and 20-pound Parrots-which was returned, and the Currituck proceeded up the river and rejoined the fleet, but hardly had she come to before a terrific fire was opened on the fleet from the

The little Teazer immediately ran in to haul out he schooners Sarah Minge and Kadosh, which were lying within range of the guns, but before they were eached a shot struck the Minge, and wounded Captain SIMMONS, of the Kadosh, who has since lied. Capt. Sheridan, however, brought out the schooners in gallant style, and the fight commenced in earnest, the shot falling like hail among the gunboats, who threw back a perfect storm of shot. The only boats struck were the Teazer, which had her smoke-stack guys cut away, and was otherwise injured by the three shot which struck her, and the Currituck, by a shot which went in her hull, about wenty inches below the water line, and received percussion shell, which passed through her starboard quarter into the engine-room, exploding, and dangerously wounding two men-H. F. SMITH, who has since died, and JEREMIAH DAYLY-and two others slightly. One of the Teazer's men was slightly wounded. The firing was kept up until sundown-about two and a half hours-when the enciny's guns were silenced, and the fleet laid off all night, and reopened in the morning, but no reply was made.

The fleet now lies about two miles Royal, ready to act in conjunction with the army. The Currituck arrived yesterday for repairs. From Washington Territory. The safe arrival of Capt. JAMES L. FISK and M.

CHAWFORD, with their parties, organized to afford assistance to the emigrants to the Pacific coast, is reported from Walla Walla, W. T. They arrived about the last of October, without serious accident or loss of any kind. Removal of the Restriction on Certain Newspapers. The Postmaster General has rescinded all orders heretofore made, excluding from the post offices and

mails of the United States certain newspapers pre-

sented by the Grand Juries, and otherwise rep

sented as disloyal to the Government.

General Fremont in Washington. General FREMONT arrived here this morning from New York. Colonels Albert, Pilson, and Za-CONYI, of his staff, accompany him. Colonel Macgregor Wounded at Frede-ricksburg. Colonel John D. Macoregor, commanding the 4th New York Volunteer Regiment, was wounded at Fredericksburg in the fight of Saturday.

Gen. Meagher not Wounded.

The reported wounding of Gen. MEAGHER is mistake. His horse fell upon him, but he was only slightly injured, and is still in command of what remains of his brigade. Rebel Raid into Poolesville, Md.—Gallant Resistance of the Little Garrison. Last night, about eight o'clock, a body of rebel cavalry, under Major WRITE, about 395 strong, made a raid into Poolesville, Md. They found there thirty-five men, of Colonel Scorr's nine hundred, tenant SMITH and seventeen men, of Company L.

poral Benny. The rebels lost two killed and thir teen wounded. Of course, the rebels took everything aluable from the men they paroled, and thoroughlatripped the body of Sergt. STILES, who was, acquding to the testimony of Colonel JAMES B. Swan, one of the bravest men that ever served his county. Harbor Defences. A Board of Engineers met in this cityo-day fo the purpose of reporting upon Tumnystevolving

iron-tower for harbor defence. The Boan consist of Generals BARNARD and CULLUM, at Captair KURTZ, of the Corps of Engineers.

Reports Concerning the Balle. Wounded officers who have arrived ere from Fredericksburg express the opinion that he enemy has yet much the best of the situation at redericks burg, as they are in a position where the can only be dislodged at much sacrifice of life, id in the meantime they are capable of doing us uch more injury than we can them. KIMBALL's brigade did not, it is now sid, behave as well as represented. The men laid wn, and

the Irish brigade walked over them to ti fight, so the report goes. Miscellaneous. The members of the Committee of jays and Means voted as follows, to-day, on I WASH-BURNE'S resolution, declaring as the judgent of the is the action of one who, while enjoying the

House, that there should be no legislatioichanging the existing law providing for the payant of in erest on the public debt in coin: YEAS-Messes, STRATTON, MORRIED of Ver ont, Horron, Hooper, and Marnary And Mr. STEVENS only voted in thenegative Messrs. Spaulding, Phelps, of Miburi, and CORNING, were absent. The necessary absence of Messrs. WSHBURNE. HAWES, and others, compelled the friends the Illi-nois and Michigan Canal bill to consend, its post-

ponement until the first Tuesday in Jamry.

MORDECAL MOBLEY was nominated the Senate

day as principal clerk of the General and Office,

and S. WHITELY, of Wisconsin, as Inan Agent for Colorado Territory. Senator SHERMAN'S bill, introduce to-day in mendment of certain acts relating to pfiscation and revenue, provides that the bona filclaims o any loyal citizens upon any ship, vess or other property condemned, shall be satisfied ut of the occeds before such property can be awded to the Inited States or any informer. Mr. Holmes' bill, introduced to-day, nendator of the 65th article of war, provides r appeals rom the decision of courts martial to the residen vithin six months of the date of the decon, in all ases involving dismissals of commisned offiers, or punishment by imprisonment death of enlisted men, and gives the President por to grant new trial, set aside the finding of the drt, or miigate the punishment by changing it. Representations having been made toe officers Internal Revenue that many persons, ho are reuired by the excise law to use preparaty stamps, neglecting to comply with this presion, the

ARMY OF THE POTOMO Events of Sunday and Yesterday he Con flict Ceased—Body of General Board sent Home—A Rebel Battery Opens onur Gunboats at Port Royal on the Repalian-

Commissioner has issued a circular insecting col-

ectors to enforce the penalty in all case.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THEOTOMAC, Monday morning, 11 o'clock.—There weconsiderable firing during yesterday between tladvanced troops of the two armies. At one time the enemy showed a diosition ove upon General Franklin's command Occasionally the rebels would throw few shells among our troops just to remind us of the fact that they were still there. With these exceptions, everything washiet. There is some skirmishing this morning with cor iderable artillery firing. The body of General Bayard was sento Washington to-day. He was to have been mried next GUNBOATS ATTACKED AT PORT REAL, VA. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- On Wednesda evening our gunboats at Port Royal, about 27 liles from Fredericksburg, were fired upon by a she battery,

supposed to number 20 heavy guns. One shot struck a coal schooner, wouring Capt Simmons, who has since died. Another shot struck the Currituck on the larboard side, passing into the engine room, wouling H. F. Smith, of Rhode Island, who has since did. Jeremiah Daily was also wounded dagerously and two others slightly. The firing was very rapid and continues till sundown, when the rebel guns were silenced Two steamers at the commencement of the fight were lying directly in range of the enmy's guns, near the shore, but they were brough off by the Teazer. The gunboats laid off until morning when

boats again opened on the battery, but net with no THE LATEST. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday evening, Dec. 15. The weather to-day has been clear and warm, with a strong southerly wind. The roads are in very good condition The position of the two armies remains nearly the ame. fire were thrown into the city. at busny empioyed in such saich

There was not much artillery firing this afternoo by either parties. The shots which the rebels did Most of the wounded were to-day removed from the city to the other side of the river, as, on the renewal of the battle, the rebel guns would be likely to cause its destruction. Over 700 prisoners have been taken since our army rossed the river. Additional Details.

The Washington Star of last evening says: Up to 2 o'clock M. to-day, no information had reached ere (or at least been made public) indicating a renewal to-day of the sanguinary battle of Saturday last before Fredericksburg. ast before Fredericksburg.

We fear our loss in killed and wounded was heavier than was imagined, at 4 A. M. yesterday morning, at headquarters in the field; as at noon yesterday it was said, at General Sumner's headquarters, that there were ten thousand wounded then in Fredericksburg, which, though doubtless a great exaggeration, indicates strongly that we lost more than five thousand, as few or none of those wounded on our left wing Frankan's position-where the contest was quite as leavy as elsewhere, had at that hour reached there. Nearly all the ground we gained as the result of the fight was about a mile on the left wing. The right rested Saturday night about a quarer of a nile from the town, on the first ridge. We regret to have to say, that at noon vesterday the impression prevailed at Fredericksburg that the enemy's loss had been far less than ours, wing to the security of their positions, under wood and behind their works, from the cover of which they scarcely ventured throughout the day's engigement. General Sigel's army corps, it is nowclear, did not reach the field at noon yesterday, as we articipated

from knowledge of the point at which he arrived at noon of the day before. He will, however, doubtless get up to-day. From all, we can gather from persons who left Fredericksburg yesterday, we shall not be surprised if no more fighting takes place there for some days to come, as the enemy seem determined to stick to their hitherto-almost invariable policy of keeping behind breastworks, and under cover of woods.

An Engagement at Suffolk-Our Troops Successful. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.-A. scouting party from Suffolk had an engagement on Frilay with the rebels, at Joiner's Ford, on the Blackwater, and captured two captains, one sergeant, and fourteen privates. Lieutenant John Robinson, of the 6th Massachusetts, was killed. The rebels etreated. The ford was held by our troops. Joiners ford is one of seven, all of which are now held by General Peck's forces.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASON AND STIDELL. Colonel Lucius M. Lamar will visit Turope, accompanied by Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, who goes with instructions to Mes rs. Slidell Arrival of the Gunboat Bienville from Port Royal. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The United States gunboat NEW YORK, Dec. in.—The United States gundoat Bienville, from Port Royal via Charleson bar on the 11th instant, arrived at this port this norning. The British frigate Ariadne and a sliop-of-war were at Charleston bar. Both of the passels had ommunicated with the British consul h Charles-The Bienville has a large mail from the army and navy.

The gunboat E. B. Hale also arrived/in tow of the Bienville, having been disabled. She left port Royal on the 10th, and passed four steaters and a brig going into Port Royal, all heavily aden with troops. Both the Bienville and E. B. Hale will receive repairs.

Murder on the High Sea.

New York, Dec. 15.—The brig Winthipp, formerly of New York, but now a British essel, was brought into this port, this evening, by the second mate of a Brazilian brig; the second nate of the Winthrop, named Jones, an Austrian, baving murder of the vessel. Jones was in charge of he British consul, and on trial. He had been put h irons by the crew of the Winthrop when the vessel was boarded by the Brazilian brig. The Winthrop was from San Francisco bound to Montevides.

The Free Labor Movement in the vessel was boarded by the Brazilian brig. The Winthrop was from San Francisco bound to Montevides.

The Free Labor Movement in the vessel was boarded by the Brazilian brig. The Winthrop was from San Francisco bound to Montevides. rolina. Newbean, N. C. Dec. 10.—The free-liber movement here is understood to have in preparation a plan for establishing a loyal Government, in order to accept President Lincoln's proposition of compensation ated emancipation.

The Weather. CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—It is raining the morning.
The thermometer indicates 57 degrees.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—A heavy raisatorm has prevailed all day. The wind is north, thermometer 45 deg.

The U. S. Coast Survey

Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has submitted to the Treasury Department his estimates for the coming fiscal year, from which we learn that the amount of appropriations required amount to but little more than half thatof. 1860-61; and is much diminished from that of 1881-62.

For general expenses there will be wanted \$19,000; for field work along the coasts of Maine; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; \$61,-600; for the same along Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, \$17,500; for parts of Maryland and Virginia, \$13,500; for part of Virginia and North Carolina, \$15,000; for the Carolinas and Georgia, \$16,000; and for the Gulf States, \$36,000; making a total of \$178,000, which, by certain other necessities, will be increased to \$306,000.

These estimates will enable the regular work of the survey to continue, whenever parties can move freely and continue steadily the office work, which is of such immediate importance to the safe and military arms of the Government. The work has generally been carried on by civilians connected with the survey, as all the naval officers, excepting, two, have been returned to their respective services. Sixteen officers of the survey of different grades have been detailed for service with the army in this latitude; parties, have been and are now ready at Key West to co-operate with the army and navy in that quarter; and on the Pacific coast the work has gone on without material interruption. gone on without material interruption.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Expedition Against Mobile-Rebels Erecting Batteries Along the Coast-Beaure-gard Entrenching About Charleston-His "40,000 Men or More"-Health of Our Troops Good, &c. NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- Advices from Hilton Head, per the steamer Bienville, state that an expedition vas projected to operate against Mobile. The steamer Eriesson and a propeller, both with roops, were coaled and left on the 10th, bound The steamer Star of the South and a large steamr, probably the North Star, were passed off Edisto by the Bienville.

The rebels in the vicinity of Hilton Head have rected powerful batteries on the James and Sullivan's Islands, and along the coast as far as Bull's

10.000 men under him. The health of the troops at Port Royal was ex-

THE SOUTHERN COAST. LYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA, BURNED BY THE UNION TROOPS FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.—It is understood in Norfolk that Plymouth, N. C., is destroyed by fire, but by what division of the United States forces has not been ascertained.

THE CADMUS AND COLORADO.

The British frigate Cadmus arrived in the roads is morning. The Colorado is coming up the roads. ARRIVAL OF A FLAG OF TRUCE. The flag-of-truce steamboat New York arrived his morning from City Point, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford, 3d New York Regiment. He prought down 270 released Union prisoners of wa and several ladies, among whom are Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Webster, whose husband was hung as a spy by the rebels, and Mrs. J. R. Anderson; also, Mr. Moore, British consul. The New York leaves this afternoon for Anna-

BLOCKADE RUNNERS, AT NASSAU. The Nassau (N. P.) Guardian announces the arrial of two blockade runners from Charleston-viz: The steamer Antonica, late British steamer Herald and steamer Leopard. The steamers Aries and Hero were in port when these vessels left. XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1862. SENATE. Petitions.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a peti-tion protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the navy. Also, a petition in favor of the general bankrupt Mr. FIELD (Rep.), of New Jersey, presented a petition asking for a bounty to sick and wounder United States Judgments. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill concerning judgments in suits brought by the United States, with a recommendation that the amendment of the House be disagreed to. The rec

Senator Pearce.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) presented a letter from Mr. Senator Pearce, of Maryland, asking to be excused from further service on the Committee on Finance, on account of ill health.

Mr. Pearce was excused, and the Vice President appointed Wr. Piego of Minnesoty to fill the result of the president of Grade of Medical Officers. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the service of the United States, with recommendation

that it do not pass. Imports and Confiscation.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the act providing for duties on imports, and an act to confiscate the property used for insurrectionary purposes, Referred. Kansas Indians. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the extinction of the Indian titles to land

n Kansas, and provide for the removal of the In-Report of Commissioner Johnson Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate the report and accompanying documents of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Commissioner of the Credentials of Senator Foot.

Mr. COLLAMER presented the credentials of Hon. Solomon Foot, re-elected Senator from the State of Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March, 1863. It was placed on the file. Censure of James Buchanan. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered the follow ng resolution:
That after it had become manifest that an insurcction against the United States was about to
preak out in several Southern States, James
The President from sympathy with the Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects, failed to take the necessary and proper measures to prevent it; therefore, he should receive the censure and condemnation of the Senate and of the Ameri can people. Laid over. The Lancashire Operatives

Mr. FIELD (Rep.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether some method cannot be devised to manifest whether some method cannot be devised to manifest the sympathy of Congress with the suffering Lancashire operatives: Ordered to be printed.

Reparation to Loyal Citizens.

In. WRIGHT (Union), of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire between the expediency of providing, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire between the expediency of providing, that any loyal citizen of the troops engaged in the present rebellion, or forces in damages against any claims of demand against him, in any suit in equity or action at law, by any of such in any suit in equity or action at law, by any of such rebellious States' agent or trustee of such States, or in any case where such claim or demand is for the use or benefit of such States. Adopted.

Volunteer Navy Appointments.
On motion of Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill providing for confirmation by the Senate of voluntary are intensity to the senate of voluntary are supposed. teer appointments to the navy, was reconsidered, and the bill was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. When the resolution relative to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware was taken up, Mr. ĐAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution, arguing that the President has no authority, under the Constitution, to make any such arrests. The President has no right to suspend the law or define its execution. After further argument, Mr. DAVIS admitted that the President was excusable for arresting Gov. Moorehead, of Kentucky. It was even commendable, and it The Arrests in Delaware. dent was excusable for arresting Gov. Moorehead, of Kentucky. It was even commendable, and it would have been excusable to have arrested the leaders of the Hartford Convention, or for Buchanan to have arrested Phillips, Cheever, and those miserable miscreants. He denied that slavery was the cause of the war; but it was because New England and other States had abolished slavery and commenced the crusade against States which held on to the original state of the country. He thought the people would arise and reconstruct which held on to the original state of the country. He thought the people would arise and reconstruct this Union, and leave Massachusetts out in the cold and frozen regions. If the war had been carried on according to the principles of the Crittenden Compromise it would have been finished long ago.

The Senate then went into executive session and

The Senate then went into executive session, and sequently adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill establish a postal order money system. Referred to the Post Office Committee. Duties on Paper. Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, introduced a bill to reduce the duties on paper from 35 down to 10 per centum. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Emancipation in Missouri.

- Mr. NOELL (Dem.), of Missouri, introduced a bill, which was referred, to procure the abolishment of slavery in Missouri, and to provide for the compensation of loyal owners. The Circuit Court. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, regulating the times and places for holding the Circuit Court in the district of Iowa, Minnesota, and Vasas. Our Mineral Resources. Mr. BENNETT (Rep.) introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the development of the mineral resources of the public domain.

Interest on the Public Debt. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin.

The resolution was passed by a vote of SI yeas against 24 navs.

Revision of the Tariff.

Mr. LOW, (Union), of Cal., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the tariff, increasing the duty on all foreign goods not of prime necessity, so that the importation of foreign goods shall not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, exclusive of specie. Dismissal of Incompetent Officers.

Mr. ALDRICH (Rep.), of Minnesota, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and necessity of providing for the dismissal from service of all unfit commissioned and non-commissioned

the restoration of peace, and is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of citizens, and the perpetuity of free government.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 53, nays 80.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 68, nays 51 YEAS.

Fessenden S C (R) Pike (R.)
Fisher (R.)
Franchot (R.)
Frank (R.)
Gooch (R.)
Rice (R.) Mass. Aldrich (R.)
Alley (R.)
Arnold (R.)
Babbitt (R.)
Baker (R.)
Beaman (R.)
Bingham (R.)
Blair (R.), Pa.
Blair (R.), Pa.
Blake (R.)
Blake (R.)
Burnham (R.)
Burnham (R.)
Clark (R.)
Clark (R.)
Conkling F.A. (R.)
Conkling F.A. (R.)
Conkling R. (R.)
Lausing (R.) Pilke (R.)
Pomeroy (R.)
Pomeroy (R.)
Porter (R.)
Potter (R.)
Picter (R.)
Picter (R.)
Rice (R.) Mass.
Rice (R.) Me.
Riddle (R.)
Rollins (R.), N. H.
Sargeant (R.)
Shellabarger (R.)
Shellabarger (R.)
Spaulding (R.)
Train (R.)
Train (R.)
Train (R.)
Van Valkenburgh
(Rep.)
Van(Wyck (R.)
Verree (R.)
Walker (U.)
Wall (R.)
Walker (U.)
Wall (R.) Chamberlain (R.)
Clark (R.)
Clark (R.)
Conking F. A. (R.)
Conkling F. (R.)
Cutler (R.)
Duyes (Rep.)
Delano (R.)
Duell (R.)
Edgerton (R.)
Edgerton (R.)
Edwards (R.)
Eljo (R.)
Eljo (R.)
Fenton (R.)
Fenton (R.)
(Rep.) | Killinger (R.)
| Lansing (R.)
| Loomis (R.)
| Love (ov (R.)
| Love (U.)
| MaPherson (R.)
| Michell (R.)
| Moorrill (R.) We
| Morrill (R.) We
| Morrill (R.) We
| Morrill (R.) NAYS. Rollius (U.) Mo.
Shioffield (U.)
Shiel (D.)
Smith (D.)
Steele (D.) N. Y.
Stiles (U.)
Thomas (R.) Mass,
Thomas, (U.) Md.
Vallandigham (D.)
Ward (D.)
White (D.) Ohio,
Wickliffe (U.) Harrison (U.)
Holman (D.)
Kerrigan (D.)
Kerrigan (D.)
Knapp (D.)
Leary (U.)
Mallory (U.)
Maynard (U.)
Morris (D.)
Noble (D.)
Norton (D.) Cox (D.)
Crayens (D.)
Crisfield (U.)
Crittenden (U.)
Dunlap (U.)
English (D.)
Fouke (U.)
Grangor (D.)
Grider (U.)
Hall (U.)
Harding (U.) Norton (D.)
Odell (D.)
Pendleton (D.)
Perry (D.)
Price (U.)
Richardson (D.) Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the

Committee of Ways and Means, reported the army appropriation bill for its support during the vess ppropriation bil ading June, 1864 It was made the special order of Thursday. Remarkable Resolutions.
Mr. CONWAY (Rep.), of Kansas, offered the fol

owing:

Resolved, That freedom and slavery cannot coexist
in the same Government without producing strife
and civil war; "that a house divided against itself. and civil war; "that a house divided against itsell cannot stand," and that this nation must be all free or an slave.

Resolved, That the American Union consists of those States which are now loyal to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Union as it existed prior to the rebellion would be a greater calamity than that rebellion itself, as it would give new life to the "irrepressible conflict," and enfail upon the nation another cycle of bitter contention and civil war.

Resolved, That the second States can only be put down if at all by being regarded as out of constitutions. lown, if at all, by being regarded as out of consti-utional relations with the Union, and by being asmiled upon principles of ordinary warfare, as be-Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or ex-ecutive branches, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any basis which would restore the

Resolved. That the superior resources and military Resolved, That the superior resources and military prowess of the North in this struggle are beyond dispute, and that the question of its success turns not upon its relative ability, but on the fitness of its Chief Executive Magistrate to give effect to its Resolved, That it is unsafe to entrust the execution of any system of administration to persons who are not in cordial sympathy therewith, and that no change of policy in the conduct of the war is more than nominal, which is not accompanied by a complete change in personnel of the Executive Department nent.

Resolved, That it is a matter for serious reflection whether another election for President must not supervene before the rightful authority of the nation can be established; and whether, in the meantime, it is not a flagrant waste of our energies to continue he war.
Resolved, That, unless the Army of the West shall

have swept through the valley of the Mississippi to its mouth, and the Army of the Potomac annihi-lated the legions of Lee and Jackson, thus subvert-ing the military power of the rebellion within a reasonable time, the best interests of country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the States of the North composing the American nation, and wielding its power, must ever remain one and indivisible on the basis of freedom for all without distinction of race, color, or ondition; that their mission must ever be to ex tend their own civilization over the entire continent, and that whatever derangements, difficulties, checks, or defeats they may encounter, they must forever cherish and pursue the inspiring idea of nationality and continental dominion.
On motion of Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee,

the resolutions were tabled—yeas 135, nay 1; Mr. Con-way being the only one who voted in the negative. Mr. MAYNARD said this was the first formal proposition asserting a dissolution of the Union and recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Persons Refusing to Support the Govern-Mr. NOELL asked, but did not obtain, leave to e following:
ved, That while the Government of the United Resolved, That while the Government of the United States is engaged in actual war to suppress an unlawful combination of its own citizens, in open rebellion against its constitutional authority, no person or persons owing allegiance to it have a right, by reason of the fact, or his or their belief of the existence of the fact, that the war is not prosecuted for legitimate and constitutional means, to withhold his or their support to the efforts of the Government in the prosecution of the war, or to resist the enforcement of the laws for raising, maintaining, and regulating the army and navy, or the laws imposing taxes and burdens for the payment of the expenses of the war; and if any person or persons in the United States, thus owing allegiance, shall, for the reasons or pretended reasons aforesaid, resist the enforcement of such law, or persuade, inveigle, or incite other persons,

reasons aforesaid, resist the enforcement of such law, or persuade, invesigle, or inotic other persons, so as to resist them, they ought to be held guilty of a high crime, and punished with death or imprisonment in the penifentiary, and that the Committee on the Judiciary be, and is hereby, instructed to consider the propriety and necessity of providing by law for the punishment of such cases, and report by bill or otherwise. Public Printing.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution additionally increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing to \$40,000. Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal. On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal was postponed till the first Tuesday in January. The Miami Indians:

Mr. Shanks' (cf. Indiana) resolution was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to state whether the permanent annuities to the Miamí Indiana (Indiana). dians, under the treaties of 1854 and 1855, had been Payment of Soldiers' Dues Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep.), of New York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, grievous delays happen in the payment of money due soldiers; therefore, in order to ascertain if any and what legislation may be necessary to remedy such delays,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to the House the reason why the requisitions of the paymasters in the army are not promptly filled.

Convoying Relief Vessels.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (R.), of New York, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to despatch an armed vessel, or, should it be necessary, two vessels, to convoy any ship or ships carrying contributions for the relief of the starving operatives of England. The resolution was reliefed—vess 46 navs 77 was rejected—yeas 46, nays 71 Payment of the Public Debt in Coin. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, offered the llowing:
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United Stafes be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to pay in coin any portion, of the bonded public debt falling due previous to the 1st of January, 1884. Mr. POMEROY, in reply to a question put by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said there were only between two and three millions maturing within the time covered by the resolution. The public faith was pledged to the payment of all bonds in coin. while mealution was referred to the Committee of The Subsistence of Contrabands. Mr. CALVERT (U.), of Maryland, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the reports of the Quartermaster for the past three months, concerning the expenditures for all contrabands (so-called) at Beaufort, South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Yeas 77, pays 42. Non-Combatant Prisoners of War.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA (D.), of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House whether any steps have been taken for the relief of sutlers and other non-combatants held as prisoners of war in Richmond or elsewhere. mond or elsewhere. Compensation of Loyal Citizens. Mr. BROWN (U.), of Virginia, introduced a bill o compensate loyal citizens for the property taken or the use of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, offered the ollowing, and demanded the previous question on its passage: An Indemnity Parole. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interests,

it is not incompatible with the public interests, whether in any oath of allegiance or parole required to be taken by any person now or lately held in custody by the authorities of the United States there was inserted a clause to the effect that he should not bring suit for the recovery of damages for such imprisonment, or that they should not oppose, by speech or otherwise, the war measures of the Administration.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, the resolution was tabled—yeas 78, nays 42.

The State Quotas.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Only offered a resolution was tabled. Mr. PENDLETON (Deme), of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the number of volunteers which each State supplied to furnish the first quota of 75,000 for three-months service; also, the number furnished under the subsequent calls, designating the length of service, etc. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the resolution was tabled. The Peninsula Campaign Correspondence Mr.GURLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, offered a resolu-tion, which was adopted, calling on the President to furnish all the correspondence between the Presi-

dent and any Department since the campaign of the Peninsula was undertaken. A New Territorial Government.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government for that region of the country in which are situated the Salmon river gold mines. Taxation of Canal Companies. On motion of Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency

of taxing the bonds of canal companies. The President's Message. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's message.

Mr. COX (D.), of Ohio, spoke about the conduct of the Administration and Republicans, arguing that the people in the recent elections condemned the edict of emancipation, and other measures. He ewould like to know the difference between Secessionism and the radicalism which sets un itself on Abolism would like to know the difference between Secsation-ism and the radicalism which sets up itself on Abolition ideas. In the course of his remarks he asserted what he said that he knew, namely, that the removal of General McClellan was a sacrifice to appease Abolition; that officer being in favor of conducting the war as a duelle, by organized armies, and under and not above the Constitution. The Administration will be compelled to resort to McClellan's plans and a conservative policy. Unless this be done, a disadvantageous peace may result. The war should be conducted on civilized principles for peace and Union, and not for aggravation and a prolonging of hostilities. He would oppose all intervention or mediation. France is in favor of mediation because she desires the restoration of the a prolonging of hostilities. He would oppose all intervention or mediation. France is in favor of mediation because she desires the restoration of the Union, and England refuses to join in mediation because she is for its separation. Through a Convention of all the States, held in a spirit of Christian brotherhood, a peace might be arranged and the Union again started on its career of progress with new house, amid the shorter of of progress with new hopes, amid the shouts of a free and powerful people.

The committee then rose and the House ad-

Journed: Death of Hon. Eliphalet Case. CINGINATT, Dec. 15.—Hon. Eliphalet Case, editor of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, and formerly of the Eastern Argus and Cincinnati Engirer, died at Patrol, Ind., last night, aged sixty-six. Markets. CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Flour is very dull. Wheat dull. Pork buoyant at \$11.25 for old mess, and \$13

GUERRABELLA.—To Guerrabella we have nothing but the most undualified praise to award for her sensible conception and artistic execution of the role of Leonora. Allke in singing and in acting, we found her perfectly exceptionless. It is not her fault that the Academy is too huge, and too—other things, for her voice to make its full effect in: Guerrabella is not what Mr. Hackett, in his well-known Kentucky character, calls "a screamer," and conquers her listeners not by almost impossible tours de force, and ear-splitting pyrotechnics, but by an appreciative and artistic execution, the result of accurate gonception, scholarly study, and the judicious reterior and artistic execution, and the judicious rate iconception, scholarly study, and the judicious use of a voice of rare quality and remarkable flexiuse of a voice of rare quality and remarkable flexi-bility, and sympathetic to a degree not often met with. 'As for her acting, our readers know our opinion of that. In the Leonora of the "Trovatore" as in that of the "Favorita," she is unsurpassable, dramatically considered.—N. Y. Evening Express. To PEOPLE WHO PUT OUT WASHING.-No class of the poor is more honest and respectable than that of washerwomen. We heard yesterday, however, of a case where some clothing was claimed by a woman who said sahe had been sent by the by a woman wan saidsane had been sent by the washerwoman generally employed to take charge of the clothes for the week. The clothes being delivered, the messenger vanished with them, and was never heard of. The regular washerwoman, of course, knew nothing of her. The moral is, that people who put out washing must see that their clothes are put in charge of responsible parties. Pigeon Shooting.—The meadows near Plank Road, Jersey City, will be to-day the scene of a shooting match for the championship, and a supurb mounted silver vase. A number of dead-shots, among whom, it is useless to mention, a bevy of Philadelphians will cluster, will compete for the prize.

LINITELL TO

A WEST PHILADELPHIA FAIR.—At a fair

prize.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOWS GUM SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of about 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gum shoes, hats, whips, and travelling bags, cm pracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months credit, commend morning, at ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., uctioncers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES TO-DAY-STOCKS REAL ESTATE, &c., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. Sale of books this afternoon at auction store. Se Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertise

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1862. Business on the street was dull to-day, the exciting intelligence from the Rappahannock absorb ing the general interest, crowds being observable outside of offices where generally they hold converse slave power to its former supremacy in the Government, or by any new compromise or amendment to the Constitution, recognize slavery as an element of political power, such person will be guilty of a high inside. Gold fluctuated between 132@131% all day the latter being the closing figure. Old demands were more active, 1261/2 being generally offered fo them. Government securities were dull, holder being pretty firm in their demand. Money experinced no change in rates, rather more activity being observable among borrowers. The stock market was moderately active, price

> the sixes, 1881, selling at 104%. Pennsylvania fives advanced 1/2; City sixes, new, were active at 103; Reading sixes, 1886, sold at 101, no change; Philalelphia and Erie sixes sold % lower; Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad sevens sold at 90; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, at 68%; North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes continued firm at 86; Susquehanna Canal sixes brought 37; Camden and Ambov bonds were steady; Morris Canal preferred advanced 1. Reading shares opened at 371/2, a decline of 1/4, closing steady at the figure named. Elmira preferred sold at 33 ½; Catawissa at 4½; the preferred was steady at 15. Minehill sold at 50½; Pennsylvania advanced ¼; Little Schuylkili sold at 26½@ 26%; Philadelphia and Erie at 25%; Beaver Meadow at 67; Long Island and North Pennsylvania were inactive. Passenger railways were also dull, Archstreet selling at 25%; Spruce and Pine at 16; Thirteenth and Fifteenth improved 1. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 52; Philadelphia at 115. The. market closed steady but dull, \$49,000 in bonds and

generally remaining firm. Government securities

vere a little weak, the seven-thirties falling off 14,

Drexel & Company quote:

900 shares changing hands.

99,029 SEFERENCE SEFERENCE DE LA COMPANSION DE 25 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 1 15,227 15 a further reduction.

In the latter part of last week a number of the panks loaned to the Government one million dollars n gold, which accounts for the reduction in the specie line. Next week's average will, of course, show \$20.077.794 12 \$1,964,971 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during the present year: Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Depos

December The official tables of the trade of the port of Nev York for the week, and for the year to date, are as

Total for the week.... \$2,316,985 2,541,010 2,669,42 Previously reported.... 216,640,872 118,799,547 163,628,35 Since January 1.....\$218,957,357 121,340,557_ 166,297,785 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE. Since January 1......\$94,685,129 127,922,228 145,633,469 EXPORTS OF SPECIE. Since January 1..... \$45,189,696 6,405,225 58,200,074 The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The market, since the adjournment of the board. continues dull.

Erie is offered at 61%, and the preferred at 93%.
Pacific Mail is steady at 123%. New York Central,
103; Pittsburg, 42%; Panama is firm at 160% bid.
Bank shares continue very firm; quotations show
but little change:
Governments show no change from Saturday of
consequence. Coupon sixes of 1881 are 104 bid,
registered 99%@99% ex-interest, seven-thirties are a
trifle off, at 103%@103%; certificates of indebtedness
96%@97. ontinues dull: 95%@97. Dutiable demand notes were firm on the call at Dutiable demand notes were firm on the call at 12714 bid.

The money market continues very easy, at 6 per cent., with large offerings at that rate.

Gold was strong before the board, selling as high 13214 % cent., but on the receipt of the news of the successful landing of the forces of General Banks, and the supposition that he will act in connection with Burnside in a flank movement on Richmond, it fell to the closing price of Saturday night, 131% @132.

Exchange on London cannot be reliably quoted. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 15.

3000 U S 6s '81. CLOSING PRICES—STEADY. US 6s cpns '8 iid. Asked.
US 6s cpns '8 iid. Asked.
US 7-30 D blk. 103½ 104½ Catawissa R. 4½ 4¾
US 7-30 D blk. 103½ 104½ Do prfd. 15 15½
American Gold. 131 131½ Beaver Mead R. 67
Phila 6s .0ld. 99¾ 100 Minehill R. 50½ 51
Do _naew. 102½ 103
Alleg co 6s R. 95 96 Lehigh Nav 6s. 128
Reading R. 97½ 37½ Do shares. 54 54½ ... 21% 223

| New York Stocks-Second Board. | New York Stocks-Second Board. | Stocks | Second Board. | Second B New York Stocks-Second Board. Philadelphia Markets.

DECEMBER 15-Evening. There is very little demand for Flour. The market continues dull at previous quotations; sales include 250 bbls superfine at \$6.121/2 \$4 bbl; 200 bbls Western extra at \$6.50; 300 bbls W. B. Thomas' do on private terms, and 500 bbls round-hoop Ohio at \$7 策 bbl. The sales to the trade are limited at \$6@5.25 for superfine, \$6.50@7 for extras, \$7@7.25 for extra family, and \$8@8.75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5.50@5.75, the latter for better brands. Corn Meal is scarce at \$3.50 for Penna, and \$4.25 to bbl for Brandywine.

WHEAT is less active, but prices are steadily maintained; 3,000@4,000 bush sold at 147@1430 for Western and Pennsylvania red, in store; 150c for Southern do., and 155@185c for white.

Ryn is arriving and selling at Pennsylvania. Old Corn is verennsylvania. Old Corn is very see, \$800 bush prime yellow sold at \$90; white sold at the same price, and st OATS are firm; about 1,800 bush help 2c, in store, and 1,500 bush heavy help doat. BARK is inactive and firm at \$36 h Quercitron.

Cotton.—The market is dull, but puotable change. Midelings are ween cash.

Groceries.—There is very little de kind. Some small sales of Sugar a reported at full prices; Cubas at 19% Orleans at 10% 11½c # h. Rio toffee 30%32c, and Laguayra at 31%3c fee Provisions.—Holders are firm in the tierces Lard sold at 10c, short time. 18%22c # h.

Seeds.—The demand for Cloversee and 400 bus have been disposed. SEEDS.—The demand for Cloversed and 400 bus have been disposed of a closing at \$6.40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu. Timothy, the doing. Flaxseed is steady at \$3 \frac{1}{2}\$ bu Whisky is firm; Penna and (this 40@40\frac{1}{2}\)c, hids at 40c, and drudge \$\frac{1}{2}\)c.

The following are the receipts of Fit this port to-day: Philadelphia Cattle Market, Dec. 13 The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillip Drove Yard are very large this west about 2,500 head; the market in con and prices of common and ordinar the 100 pounds lower than last quoter ter county Cattle are unchanged the day at from \$8.50@9.25 \$9 100 quality. Ordinary at from \$768. Western at from \$3@4 \$ 100 hs gross, are dull, and prices unchanged, 200 are dull, and prices unchanged. 200 he morning at from \$3@3.75 # 100 fbs \$7082 ket closed very dull, and 4 or 500 ben over. Several lots sold late in theda terms supposed to be still lower th quotation

Cows and Calves are dull and prices to the same as last quoted, ranging at from the same as to quality.

In Sheep there is more doing, and price better—the quality of the stock on sale good; we quote at from 5 to 6c to 18, so The mild weather has operated unter the Hog market, and prices are barely in ranging at from \$5.50 up to 6c larger. ranging at from \$5.50 up to \$1 12 1001 The Cattle on sale to-day are from 1,000 head from Pennsylvania. 1,000 head from Pennsylvania.

700 head from Ohio.

300 head from Illinois.

200 head from Maryland.

100 head from Delaware.

200 head from Indiana.

Barclay C. Baldwin, 65 Illinois steer.

From \$7.500.88.75 for fair to good quality.

Ullman & Shomberg, 177 Western steers as from \$868.75 for fair to good quality.

Innes McClese, 24 Western steers, selling at \$3 gross.

Jones McClese, 24 Western steers, selling at \$3 gross.

\$3@4 gross. for common to fair. Fellhimer & Kirvin, 145 Western steen, from \$7@8.25 for fair to good, and \$3@45 common quality.

P. McFillen, 112 Ohio and Illinois Stee P. McFillen, 112 Ohio and Illinois Sters. scin \$828.59 for fair to good, and \$323.5970 P. Hathoway, 80 Pennsylvania Steers at \$1. P. Hathoway, 11. P. Hathoway, 80 Pennsylvania Steers, selling \$1. P. Hathoway, 80 Pennsylvania Steers Steers, selling \$1. P. Hathoway, 80 Pennsylvania Steers Steers, selling \$1. P. Hathoway, 80 Pennsylvania Steers Steers, 80 Pennsylvania T. Abrahams, 20 western steers, selling at \$7@8 for fair to good. Mooney& Smith, 246 Western steers, selling from \$8@9 for fair to good. Cochran & McCall, 30 good Delawate steers at \$9, and 30 common 7.50. .50. Cows AND CALVES.—The arrivals and

Cows and Calves.—The arrivals and sales

120 head this week selling at from \$18 to \$37 th

for springers and \$20 to \$40 for cow and sale to

lower prices, say \$15@16 ? head.

Calves are dull, and the offerings are light,
quality selling at from 4½@5c ? h., and select

at 4@400 according to condition and regions

120 to \$25 to \$25 to \$40 quality selling at 110m *724300 T m, and weight at 4@1%c, according to condition and weight THE SHEEP MARKET. The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Philliss The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips a nue Drove Yard are moderate this week reasons about 3,000 head, selling at from 5566 5 h.g. The quality of the stock to-day is much better hustal. Stock Sheep are selling at from 5255 head, as to condition and quality.

Lambs are more plenty than they have been some time, and selling at from \$2.50 up to \$1.50 head, as to quality. THE HOG MARKET The arrivals and sales of I Union Drove Lard reached 3,439 head this were selling at from \$5.60@5.75 \$7 100 hs net.

John Crouse & Co. sold 750 head of Hog. 51 Pt.

lips' Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$5.995 7 pt.

hs net. The demand is limited, the mill write. operating unfavorably on the market. Issued are held back for colder weather, and the tor tations are barely maintained.

Asues remain quiet at \$8.50 for Pots, and 5: BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and W. BIBADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and heavy.

The sales are 9,000 bils at \$5.75@5.85 for suprise \$6.95@6.25 for extra State; \$5.75@5.85 for suprise Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c. \$65,75.00 or extra do, including shipping brands from hoop Ohio at \$6.70@6.75, and trade brands in \$6.85@8.25.

Southern Four is inactive, and prices are droped sales 600 bbls at \$6.80@7.10 for superfine Bolice. sales 600 bbls at \$6.80@7.10 for superfine Balling and 7.20@8.75 for extra do,
Canadian Flour is dull and in favor of the buy sales 450 bbls at 6.15@6.40 for common to good s 8A163 400 Bills at 0.10(20.40 for common to 500.42 \$6.50(8.25 for extra brands.

Rye is quiet and steady, at \$4.50(6.55) had range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is unchanged; we quote Jersey \$55 Erandywine \$4.25; Puncheons \$20.

Wheat is dull, and declining. The sales are bus, at \$1.226(1.28 for Chicago spring; \$1.3361.3 Milwaukee club; \$1.3361.35 for amber lora: \$ @1.42 for winter red Western: \$1.43@1.50013 Rye is dull at S5c for Western, and 85% State.

Barley is heavy, and dull at \$1.30@1.55.

Oats are quiet at 68@70c for common to prime.

Corn is a shade easier, with only a molerate mand; sales 60,000 bus, at 75½@76c for sound W ern mixed; 71@74c for Eastern, and 65@ mir NAVAL STORES.—The market for Spirits Iuntine is very dull, with retail sales at \$200. stock of Rosins is light, and the market isques bbls No. 2 were taken for consumption at an area

SEEDS.—Clover is firm and in dental size 50,600 bags prime at 103/c. Timothyl rad; il \$2.371/2@2:50. Rough Flax is selling at \$2.371/2@2:50. CHICAGO BREADSTUFFS MARKEL B Unicatio Breadstuffs Marana.

13.—Floure—Received 3,222 bbls. There was mand for shipping, and the sales were trifing his were almost entirely nominal. We quote in choice spring extras at \$4.25@5; spring a fines at \$2.50@3; winter superfines at \$3.50 with a sale of 74 bbls "Marion Co." at side quotation. Winter extra sale very dell side quotation. Winter extras are very prices entirely nominal at the range of \$4.75 few very choice brands are held at \$6.25. few very choice brands are near at grades buyers and sellers are apart in their we the former alleging that, at the high freights, it is no profit in shipping at present prices. The state of the state WHEAT-Received, 24,501 bus. Demand light. the market was dull and a shade lower. Hold however, are not pressing sales. The transact were: Winter Grades—400 bus No. 2 red at F Weter Willer Grades—400 bus No. 2 fet at 5, 1,500 bus do at 971/2c; 400 bus rejected at 38; 40 do. at 871/2c. No. 1 Spring—800 bus (in Meas Scott's) at 931/2c; 400 bus (in Newberry's) at 96; bus (in Armour, Dole, & Co. 2) at 92c. No. 296—2,000 bus at 801/2c; 4,00 bus at 802; 1,000 bus Flint & Thompson's) at 79c. Rejected Spring—bus at 67½c. All the above in store.

Sales by sample were: 144 bags Spring Wheat
83c; 1,000 bus red Winter in bags at \$1.01, and \$2.00. bus do, in bulk at 971c. All on track. CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 13.—The was no essential change in the market from reit day. We are unable to note any improvement the quality or number of Beeves received at the yards. Sales add up about 300 head, principal medium and good grades, which were taken by paders and city butchers at \$263. The best sale without Howard to Morris & Co. of 79 extra smed Steers, averaging 1,234 lbs., at \$3.50, at the Cottag Grove Yards.

The market closed steady at the following quality.

The market closed steady at the following que Extra shipping Beeves.. GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO AND MI WAUKEE—The following statement exhibit amount of grain in store in Chicago and Midwarks on the 9th instant: Chicago... 654,795 Milwaukee 1,170,070
Total, 2,975,126 bushels of grain, of which is it pears above, 1.825.865 bushels are wheat. The above

ISRAEL MORRIS.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPE Bark Monitor, Eaton London 99 MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 186

ARRIVED.

Bark Minnesota, Watson, from Trinidad de Concernia (Concernia)

Nov. 22, with augar to S & W Welsh—ressel to Concernia (Concernia)

Devereux & Son. Died, Sept 11, at Belot's house to the concernia (Concernia) Iavanu, Henry Brever, of Denmark; 17t Utash Pnipea; at sea, Sept 25, Thos Flina, of England; also, Sept 29, Antoney Lina, of Nov 30 saw seven vessels of war at anchor of Cay, Florida Reef. Dec 6, lat 35 N. long Nov 30 saw seven vessels of war at according took a NW gale. The M has been seven days from took a NW gale. The M has been seven days from Hatteras to Cape Henlopen.

Bark Floresta, Welsh, 49 days from Rio de Janger, or, with coffee to J W Field.

Brig. Martha, (Br.) Cann, 13 days from Borton, is ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Brig. Reporter, Ginn, 15 days from Havans, will rags, &c., to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, 3 days from Boston, with salt and fish to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Water Witch, Hull, 5 days from New York with grain to Massey, Collins & Co.

Schr Water Witch, Hull, 5 days from New York with grain to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Delaware, Connor, 1 day from Smyrns, Pelwith grain to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Diamond State, Still, 1 day from Millord Del, with grain to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr J Horton, Elwell, 7 days from Boston, with grain to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr J D. McCarthy, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with produce to Selser & Bro.

Schr Henry Nutt, Barrett, 14 days from Pensacolin in ballast to Baker & Folsom.

Schr E Townsend, Wilkiams, 4 days from Boston, with cedar to D Cooper.

Schr E Nickerson, Baxter, 8 days from Boston, with mose to Twells & Co.

Schr H Blackman, Gandy, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr East Wind, Bush, 5 days from Provincetown. with mase to Twells & Co.

Schr H Blackman, Gandy, 7 days from Port Royal
in ballast to captain.

Schr East Wind, Bush, 5 days from Provincetown,
with mase to Geo'B Kerfoot.

Schr Frank Herbert, Parker, 5 days from Boston
with mase to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lamot Dupont, Hering, 12 hours from Wimington, Dél, in:ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Courier, Hopkins, 5 days from Washington,
DC, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Mechanic, Corlèes, r day from Odess, Del,
with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Sallie Veazie, Bloxsom, 1 day from Doice,
Del, with grain to Jas Barratt & Son.
Creek Landing, Del, with grain to J L Rewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Warren, Morriss, 1 day from Camden, pel,
Schr Mary, Rickards, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with
wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Golden Gate, Freming, 1 day from Freekrick
Del, with corn to Jas L Rewley & Co.
Schr Golden Gate, Freming, 1 day from Freekrick
Del, with corn to Jas L Rewley & Co.
Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del,
with corn meal to R M Lea.
Schr Jas L Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from
Schr Jose, Coulbern, 3 days from Laurel, Del
Schr Lonio, Coulbern, 3 days from Barren (reck
Schr Lonio, Coulbern, 3 days from Barren (reck
Schr Chance, McNeally, 3 days from Barren (reck
Springs, Md, with lumber to J W Bacou.

A WEST THILADELPHIA PAIR.—At a land recently held in West Philadelphia, by William D. Kelley, Jr., the sum of \$100 was realized. It is proposed to apply it to the relief of the wounded in the field and hospitals near the Rappahannock.