THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

DECEMBER 20, 1861.			DECEMBER 20, 1862.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
30	50	52	15	18½	19½
WIND.			WIND.		
SSE	WSW	NW	NNW	NWby W	NW
DECEMBER 21, 1861.			DECEMBER 21, 1862.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
27	28	30	11	20	24
WIND.			WIND.		
N	NW	NW	NW	NE	S by W

Yesterday was the coldest morning of the season, being 11° at 6½ A. M. on the river. The thermometer for the same date for two preceding years ranges from 30° to 50°.

The mean of the present week is 41.4.
Mean of the week same time last year 41.1.
Difference of extremes 36.
Same last year 21.

A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS.—This is one of the sayings which are ever old and ever new. It is resonant and resounding with the very spring tide of gaiety. Each succeeding season makes the old young again, and the young feel as though they were growing very old indeed. It is the time to put on airs. It is the time when youngsters expect presents from dear old uncles and from dear old aunts. It is the time when fresh boys of sixteen and darling bits of girls a year or two younger throw all their lives and souls into the spirit of the hour. Christmas is the carnival of the season. Christmas holidays are the choicest holidays of the year. Christmas memories and mementoes are endeared by the joyousness of sweet lang syne. The wind without, whose only mission seems to be to freeze anybody who is not yet frozen; the warm temperature within, (a grate-fire, of course,) which the soft flames tint and permeate with a crimson hue and glow, are exceedingly gratifying to the senses. What more delightful than to wake in the morning, to feel one's self free from the care of business? to eat one's breakfast without the anticipation of a twelve-hours' turmoil, without the fear of paying a debt or of collecting one? What so purely and generously pleasant as to make young folks jump and laugh with the presentation of just the things they wanted? What so delicately delightful, with just a tincture of sensuous sweetness, as to gaze upon the scarlet brightness of laughing lips? Then, after eating dinner—a Christmas dinner—a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding—a dinner of roast turkey and mince pies—how enjoyable the nuts and wine which follow it? Don't grandfathers and grandmothers, fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, young bachelors and old bachelors, love to see the young girls and the young boys with their arms in the dance around each other's waists, and their lips and cheeks in the Copenhagen; in blushing, blooming, contact?

The Yule Log, in olden times, was burnt on Christmas eve; Christmas day, in the primitive church, was always observed as Sabbath day, and, like that, was preceded by an eve or vigil. Christmas candles were lighted, and the Yule Clog, a log of an enormous size, was placed upon the fire, and illuminated the whole house. A block of the birch tree was used for this purpose, and completely stripped of its bark and dried, and gave rise to the proverb, "He's as bare as the birch of a Yule E'en." In some parts of England, the singing of carols is still called *hoydening*. This was the name first applied to its celebration by persons who conducted it grotesquely habited, and used bandbills and gay songs to give brilliancy to their proceedings. All that is known of the word Yule is that it means Christmas. Christmas carols and Christmas boxes are words prolific in meaning to inhabitants of both sides of the water. The Lord of Misrule, the Foot Plough, and the Sword Dance; the Ever-Green Decking, the Yule-Doughs, Mincepies, and Plum-porridge, were peculiar to the old country, and, in some parts, are peculiar still.

In this country and in this city, Christmas, like New Year, Easter, Thanksgiving, Halloween, St. Valentine's, Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, etc., is a day of universal commemoration. Its celebration will never die out. Whilst lads and lasses are sweet and natural and beautiful in the soft blossom of their tender years; whilst fathers and mothers, and dear old aunts and uncles, are loving and generous; whilst old Kris Kringle continues to grow younger as he grows older, his birthday will be remembered, and its dawning greeted with obstreperous acclamations by the millions who await it. Let the crusty few who doubt his munificence the present year take a single walk through Chestnut street. The innumerable toys, the new and wondrous inventions, the dolls dressed in gold and crimson, and the horses which tide of themselves, are enough to convince the most incredulous that Kris Kringle would no more willingly forget his young friends than he would forget the undertaker who is to hammer the nails into his coffin.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—There is a great stir throughout the country to gladden the hearts of our soldiers, by giving them, wherever opportunity offers, good Christmas dinners. In this city the army hospitals will be especially attended to. We are requested to say that donations in money, cakes, pies, vegetables, &c., will be gratefully received by the following persons:

To furnish a Christmas dinner to the wounded soldiers in the West Philadelphia hospital, by W. E. Harris, No. 227 Arch street; Samuel Field, northwest corner of Walnut and Front streets; H. C. Townsend, No. 811 Arch street. To all the soldiers in the convalescent camps near Washington, D. C., by John M. Wolff, southeast corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, up to noon on Wednesday next. The matrons of the Christian street hospital wish to inform their friends and the soldiers' friends, that they are in need of poultry, dried currants, raisins, and other delicacies, for the Christmas dinner which they purpose giving to the men under their care. The lady visitors of the Twenty-second Ward United States Military Hospital are desirous of giving the sick and wounded soldiers a suitable dinner on Christmas day, and therefore appeal to our citizens for any contributions of turkeys, chickens, hams, cranberries, pies, doughnuts, &c., to assist them in doing so. The contributions can be left with Mrs Wilhelm, 919 Race street; H. J. Smith, 815 Market street, and Mrs. Hubbard, 1001 Vine street, who will have them properly distributed. A correspondent, writing in behalf of the Wood-street Hospital, says the public should bear in mind that while they send thousands to Washington, for those hospitals, and thousands to England, for the suffering poor, not to forget the large number of sick and wounded in our own city. This is indeed useful advice, and we hope will be heeded. In fact, all the soldiers, at every hospital in the city, will receive a feast, equal at least to that given them on Thanksgiving day.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.—Yesterday, in order to prevent its injury by floating ice, the sectional dock at the navy yard was to be floated into the stone basin. This was postponed, however, on reception of the news that the Juniata was about to return from the Capes, because of breakage of the machinery, and that she would probably have to be taken on the dock. The steamer Juniata will doubtless be detained here for several weeks, should her bed-plate, as it is expected, be broken.

The sloop-of-war Monongahela has had her engine put under trial for the past few days. The trial is said to have answered satisfactorily, and the steamer will be ready for service in a few days, as she is at present receiving her stores. Of coal she already received three hundred and fifty tons, although fifty additional are her complement.

The Perrymee, which has never yet gone out of commission, engages a large number of workmen, but for want of machinists, is now delayed. The Government has ordered the fitting out of the side-wheel steamer De Soto at the earliest moment, as the work on her is making fast progress.

In a few days the gunboats Ladona and Hendrick Hudson will go into commission. Commander Calhoun has reported for the Ladona, and both have most of their stores and armament.

It seems that some of the timber received at the navy yard for the iron-clad Tonawanda will be rejected on account of not quite coming up to the mark in quality, since no timber is used in construction except the very best. It will increase the force of iron is to take place upon this vessel, and it has been already augmented within a few days.

The keel of the Tonawanda is entirely laid. The steamboat and the gunboat are in good position and the timbers are very heavy with which she is being constructed. It is probable she will not be launched before the spring.

Vessels in the ordinary will be supplied with water by a water boat whose keel has just been laid in the Navy Yard. In three weeks the side-wheel steamer Tacony will be ready to be launched.

The De Soto, Patroon, Shenandoah, Young Rover, and frigate Princeton, are also at the Navy Yard.

SICK AND WOUNDED.—Renewed efforts are being made, we are glad to say, to have our sick and wounded removed to within our own borders, our own Government having been earnestly recommended to consider the benefits to be derived from such a course. Those of our friends and relatives who have marched forth to defend the sacred precincts of home, long no less eagerly for the fireside than those who have left behind them to go the minister to the sick and wounded, the distressed and dying. The original strength of our armies would probably be reanimated and reinspirited by a visit, however short, of the brave warriors to their dearly-loved firesides; the hearts of the nation would be made happy by the beaming smiles and falling tears and clinging kisses of those whom they cherish. Patriotism evinces itself as much in the relief of the suffering as in the scattering death and terror in battle. The tender nourishments of home do more for the bleeding frame and the blood-dropping heart than all the tenderness of strange nurses. The numerous kindnesses and self-devotion present in our hospitals are incalculable in their charitable worth; but the kindness and the worth of home are much sweeter and dearer. The beautiful familiarity of the features of those we love, however pale and beautiful viewed in the hour of pain and glorified with their expressions of sympathy. The people seem moving in this matter, and, if their wish is accomplished, many wounded hearts will be gladdened by the opportunity of welcoming their dear ones.

FIREMEN'S AMBULANCES.—The following list of ambulances, owned by the several fire companies, is furnished by the Chief Engineer. They are twenty-three in number, seven others being in process of building:

First District.—Delaware Engine, Hope Hose, Southwark Hose, Washington Engine, Weccacoe Engine.

Second District.—Diligent Engine, Goodwill Engine, Philadelphia Engine, Philadelphia Hose.

Third District.—America Engine, Fairmount Engine, Goodwill Hose, Neptune Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, Vigilant Engine.

Fourth District.—Schuylkill Hose, Globe Engine, Good Intent Engine, Independence Hose, Northern Liberty Hose.

Fifth District.—Decatur Engine.

Sixth District.—Fellowship Engine.

Seventh District.—West Philadelphia Hose.

THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION take pleasure in acknowledging the following donations, for the week ending December 20, 1862:

Proceeds of lecture, by Miss Emma Harding (additional), $2.50; Lady Manager, $5; Mrs. E. Watson, $3; Friend, $1; Messenger, $1; Mr. Killgore, $5; Mr. Parker, $6; Smith & Bro. (9 lbs cement), $2.50; A Friend (lumber), $20; Maule, Bro., & Co., $34; Cash, $12.31; James Steel, $5; Smith & Anderson, 1 ton of coal; A Friend (stove), $2; Branson & Co., 1 ton of coal; G. C. Taylor (stove), $9.67. Also, the Sewing Society of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, red-flannel shirts, muslin shirts, and handkerchiefs; Newburyport Soldiers' Circle, white shirts, cotton drawers, woolen socks and mittens, quilts, sheets, preserves, flannel shirts, soap wine, and jellies; Penn Relief Association, 50 cotton and flannel shirts, 21 pairs drawers, 6 pairs stockings, 7 vests, jellies, and fruit; St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid, 24 flannel shirts, also wine, preserves, lemons, prunes, rice, cocoa, shirts, drawers, &c.; from Mrs. Pithian, J. L. Hoffman, Mrs. Agnes R. W. Hale, A Friend, John Lamond, Miss Felton, Mrs. Lourason, Mrs. Borheck, and from Mr. Bringhurst 5 barrels apples.

HIGHWAYMEN FOILED.—On Friday evening, a gentleman from Chambersburg, Pa., while on his way to the Merchants' Hotel, was accosted by three young men, who wanted to levy a contribution on him. The gentleman refused to accede to their insolent demand, whereupon they became very abusive, and one of them even went so far as to strike him. The stranger was manly enough to defend himself, and in this he succeeded, in a style that the fellows were placed *hors de combat*, in less time than it takes to write about it.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT CHESTER.—Three hundred and twenty sick and wounded soldiers arrived at Chester, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in charge of Assistant Surgeon G. L. Sutton, of New York, and acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Fox, of Philadelphia. The soldiers left Washington at ten o'clock on Saturday night, and, for some explained cause, did not reach Philadelphia until five o'clock yesterday morning. They were six hours on the road between Baltimore and Chester. There are but few of these soldiers who were wounded in the recent battle at Fredericksburg.

A PRIZE GUN.—On Saturday we were shown by the gunsmith, Mr. Peter Wilson, of this illuminated the whole house. A block of the birch city, the fac-simile of a fine French gun, which has attracted considerable attention, and which received the premium several years ago at the Paris exhibition. The barrel of the weapon is made of laminated steel, and is handsomely inlaid with gold. The stock is of the finest of the celebrated Circassian walnut, and is handsomely inlaid with gold. The calibre is No. 12, the length 32 inches, and the weight 7½ pounds. The weapon is superb, and the plan much admired by the officials to whom it has been exhibited.

THE PAPER PANIC.—It is said that one of the causes of the high price of paper is owing to the fact that manufacturers have commenced working up cotton rags into shoddy for various fabrics in which cotton was heretofore used. This has increased the price of rags.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The surgeon of the 153d Regiment, P. V., 3d Artillery, Col. Segebarth, returns thanks to the patriotic young ladies of the Central School, in Camden, for many delicacies contributed by them for the sick in the Regimental Hospital at Camp Ruff.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. Alderman White.)

Larceny.

George Conway, a colored man, was arraigned before Alderman White, on Saturday, on the charge of the larceny of some clothing, valued, in all, at sixty dollars, the property of a colored sailor now at sea. The facts of the case as developed at the hearing are, that the occupant of house No. 4 Price's court, running south from Lombard street, above Third, is an industrious colored man, named Horace Hopper. On Friday evening Conway called there, and asked permission to remain all night. This was granted. The room he slept in was recently occupied by a sailor who left his trunk there. It was packed with good clothing. About five o'clock, on Saturday morning, an unusual noise was heard in the house by a boarder, named Stephenson, who says he heard something outside go "squash!" He awakened Mr. Hopper, who immediately ascended the stairs, where he met Conway coming down. The following colloquy took place:

"You is gettin up airly dis morn," said Mr. Hopper.

"Why, yes sah, I is, dat's a fac," replied the lodger.

"What you gwang so airly?"

"Well, you see I am gwang down to de warf to see some of my folks off."

"You isn't gwang to do dat at all, you've been frowin clothes out de window; you knows dats a fac."

"Why, I isn't been doin nauffin of de kind."

"Yes you is, yes you is" said Stephenson, who by this time had dressed himself; "I seed you frow em."

Mr. Hopper and Stephenson caught hold of Conway, but he broke loose, and started off on a full run.

"Police, police, police," was shouted, and the echoing cries were soon brought with it officer Elliott, who started in full pursuit of the fugitive, and caught him. The clothing he had thrown from the window was found in a push cart standing in the court. The noise made by it in falling is what attracted the attention of Stephenson, who expressed it as going "squash."

The worthy magistrate asked the defendant if he had any questions to ask, to which he replied, "No, sah, I only did it for a kind ob joke."

To which the dispenser of magisterial law replied, "You'll find it no joke when the day of trial comes. You must enter $1,600 bail, and stand committed until this matter is investigated."

"Yes, sah," replied Conway, as he took a back seat.

Outrageous Scene at "two in the morning.

Before the same alderman, there were arraigned two young men, named James Dowd and James Collins, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The evidence, so far as developed, authorizes the drawing of the following picture: Julia Stewart, with a bundle, and Eugene Harris, a couple of hard-working colored folks, had just got through their work at a restaurant at Sixth and Chestnut streets. It was two o'clock in the morning. Julia was walking some distance ahead of Eugene, and just as she emerged beyond the line of houses at the corner of Walnut street and Sixth, a gang of ugly, drunken young men, who were passing down Walnut, made an attack upon her, and tried to take the bundle. In her evidence, she said that she held on to the bundle with a "dead grip" for dear life, and the gang knocked her down. All this was the work of a moment. Eugene came up, and, as he was crying for the police, one of the party knocked him down, and another one cut him with a knife, inflicting a terrible gash over his right eye. The neighborhood rang with the cry of murder! murder! and, as the assailants were fleeing, two of them, as already named, were captured by the police. They were committed.

Not Discharged.

The alleged wife and child of the men arrested for robbing the Female Seminary at Bethlehem was heard finally on Saturday afternoon. It being almost an impossibility to obtain the attendance of witnesses, the case was continued until Tuesday. There was nothing else for the alderman to do, under the circumstances, although a number of articles of jewelry, which she claimed as her own, were identified at Bethlehem as the property of the ladies of the seminary at that place.

Pocket Picked.

Information was left at the Central Station on Saturday evening by Mr. Herbert, a farmer of New Jersey, that, while riding in one of the passenger cars, on the Market-street railroad, his pocket was picked of a book containing $30. He had entered the restaurant in the basement of the Western Market House and called for some refreshments. On being informed that he was to pay the amount of his bill, he ascertained that he had been robbed. He recollected that as he was getting off the car, at Sixteenth street, he was pretty well crowded by three young men standing on the platform. It is probable that at this moment his book was taken. Crowded platforms are as dangerous to pockets as they are to life or limb.

[Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

A Landlord Gets his Nose Pulled—A Soldier Gets Stabbed.

Last evening, a case of nose-pulling and stabbing was heard before Alderman Dougherty, at the Sixth-ward station-house. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence we present the following brief narrative of the tragic events attending the scene. Yesterday afternoon a number of convalescent soldiers, from several of the military hospitals, were at the residence of Mr. John Schoneberger, on Cherry street, above Fourth. They had drank together several times, and finally some difficulty ensued respecting pay for the drinks. Angry words ensued, and presently one of the soldiers caught the landlord by the nose and gave that organ a pretty hard twist. The landlord, it is alleged, immediately seized a bung-driver, and struck Patrick Cutter, of Hawkins' New York Zouaves, over the head with it, almost severe enough to fracture his skull. At the same time, a rush was made for a knife or other sharp instrument. The landlord succeeded in getting it, and made a desperate lunge downwards at the soldier upon him he had already struck on the head. The blade of the weapon entered the soldier's shoulder, to the depth of about two inches, making a severe wound, though not necessarily mortal. Considerable excitement prevailed in consequence, and the police were promptly in attendance. The landlord and soldier were taken to the station house, and a physician was called in to attend the latter. After the hearing, the magistrate required Mr. Schoneberger to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The landlord then preferred the charge of assault and battery against the soldier above named, and the latter was held in the sum of $700 to await a hearing this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Enlistment of Minors without Consent of Parents.

COMMONWEALTH EX REL. BRYSON VS. CARTER.—This was a habeas corpus to secure the discharge of a volunteer in Captain Carter's company, Colonel Gray's regiment. The ground alleged was, that the volunteer was under twenty-one years at the time he enlisted. The evidence showed that he was a few days under twenty-one, and that his father did not consent to his enlistment.

Mr. Ashton, assistant United States district attorney, resisted the discharge on the ground that the act of Congress of February 9, 1862, authorized enlistments over twenty years of age without consent. The question was fully and ably argued by Mr. Ashton, for the Government, and by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., for the relator, on last Saturday week, and on Saturday Judge Ludlow delivered the following opinion:

Commonwealth ex rel. Bryson vs. Carter. Habeas Corpus. Under the decision heretofore made by this court (Commonwealth vs. Beatty, Leg. Int., Oct. 4, 1861), we have ruled that the act of act of Congress of February, 1862, uniformly decided to discharge minors under twenty-one years of age who had enlisted in the army of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians, where the application has been made by such parents or guardians. We are now called upon to determine whether the act of February, 1862, has repealed the foregoing rule of decision. The solution of this question depends the decision to be made in this and similar cases.

The act of February, 1862, repeals the fifth section of the act of March 3d, 1850, and also declares in a proviso that no enlistment shall be valid if made by a minor under the age of eighteen years, the section *expressly* repealed provided that the Secretary of War should have power "to discharge any soldier of the army of the United States who shall have, by his enlistment was under the age of 21 years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian." It is argued that this proviso which declares enlistments made by minors under eighteen years of age absolutely null and void, repeals, by implication, any act of Congress which required the consent of parents and guardians to be obtained.

Admitting the contract of enlistment to be a beneficial one, and that no positive law of Congress *prohibits* the enlistment of minors between eighteen and twenty-one, we, nevertheless, think too much force has been given to the language of this proviso; Congress has heretofore declared, in various acts, that enlistments of minors between certain specified ages should not be made without the consent of parents or guardians, and, although the law in this respect modified, yet the general policy of the Government seems to have been (especially since the act of 1850 which we have cited has not been heretofore repealed,) to place minors in a measure at least under the control of parents or guardians. The proviso contained in the act of 1862 seems in nowise to indicate any change of policy, but rather to have extended it, to meet the exigencies of the times; hence, by virtue of this proviso, no infant of tender years shall, either with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, enlist in the army of the United States. Our own experience in this court has taught us the wisdom of this provision.

If we keep in view this theory in relation to the opinion of the lawgiver in appending to this act this proviso, and then read the whole law, we will, we think, arrive at a satisfactory interpretation of the entire act.

The Secretary of War, by the existing law, had the power to discharge minors. This power was exercised by that officer, and, it must also be remembered, by the courts. The unfortunate condition of the country rendered it exceedingly difficult for the Secretary of War to exercise this quasi judicial power in a satisfactory manner. To relieve him, therefore, Congress destroys his power. In doing so, however, it was deemed advisable, also, to declare that minors under 18 should not enlist in the army of the United States, and that no power should hereafter be given to *any tribunal* to declare such enlistments valid. While, therefore, the power of the Secretary of War is destroyed in the body of the law, the proviso limits the power of the courts; the Secretary of War is relieved from the discharge of a most onerous duty, and the courts are hereafter to declare contracts of enlistments made by minors under eighteen years of age, either *with or without* the consent of parents or guardians, to be null and void.

With this view of the true meaning of this act of Congress, we must declare that it does not repeal any existing law.

Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

FRIDAY, December 19, 1862.—On motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. J. H. Lane, of Kansas, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 108. Henry County, plaintiff in error, vs. F. & A. Buchanan. In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. On motion of Mr. Rankin, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, the judgment of the said district court in this cause was affirmed with costs.

No. 65. Josiah A. Noonan, appellant, vs. Alfred F. R. Braley, administrator of John B. Lee, deceased. This cause was argued by Mr. Gillet for the appellant, and by Mr. James S. Brown for the appellee.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1862.

Matters on the street looked somewhat blue this morning, in consequence of the various rumors of Cabinet and military resignations. The market for Government securities was extremely weak, and a general feeling to sell was manifest. The rates for gold were very stiff, but without change, 132¼ being the closing bid. Toward noon the feeling of alarm wore off, and matters assumed a brighter appearance. Governments recovered to nearly yesterday's figure, the only change to note at the close being seven-thirtes, which are ¼ lower.

At the Stock Board prices were without especial change, a general indisposition to operate being observable. At the second board Government sixes, 1881, sold at 103¾. Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 102, an advance of ¾. Reading sixes, 1870, rose ¼; 1843s rose ¾. City sixes were sold at 103¼—no change; Tioga Railroad sevens at 102¾@103. State coupon fives brought 98½; Schuylkill Navigation sixes 69. Camden and Amboy bonds were steady. Reading Railroad shares closed at yesterday's figure. Pennsylvania was steady at 57¼. Catawissa sold at 4¾; Elmira preferred at 34; Little Schuylkill at 25. The only transaction in passenger railways was in Fifth and Sixth, at 62. Quotations for the others remain the same.

The subscriptions to the new national loan are not so large as formerly, owing to the unsettled question of public finances. The figures of the last day or two show an improvement.

Old demand notes were steady at 126½. Money continues easy with an active demand at 6 per cent.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	103¾@104
United States Certificates of Indebtedness 96	@ 96½
United States 7 3-10 Notes	102 @102½
Quartermasters' Vouchers	4¾@6 dis
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	3¾@3¾ dis
Gold	132¼@132¾
Demand Notes	126½@127¼

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending December 17, 1862, and since January 1, 1862, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons.	Previously. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1862	7,349	312,437	319,786
1861	7,149	254,463	261,612
Increase	200	57,974	58,174

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compared with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, are as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New York	172,335,345	144,030,602	35,783,754	9,929,544
Boston	76,492,957	48,206,407	8,084,820	5,120,936
Philadelphia	36,425,346	27,577,364	5,268,645	4,5.5,142
Total	285,812,263	218,824,037	50,020,258	22,575,622
Last week	284,236,379	214,826,264	51,082,575	22,677,029
Last year	254,755,213	180,185,029	56,476,839	17,062,350

The following are the official trade tables of the port of New York for the month of November, as compared with those of previous years:

Imports.	Nov. 1860.	Nov. 1861.	Nov. 1862.
Ent. for consumption	$8,625,416	4,614,982	6,665,185
Do. for warehouse	3,061,652	2,150,561	2,108,009
Free goods	2,097,738	1,964,644	1,626,496
Specie and bullion	449,786	908,825	168,708
Total imports	$16,421,156	9,639,012	10,309,393
Withd'n from w'house,	1,697,301	1,957,626	1,914,983
Exchs. entered for consum.	1,794,748	1,881,384	3,003,270
Exports.			
Domestic produce	$11,262,701	14,109,763	14,060,340
For. mdse. dutiable	400,218	377,170	284,803
Do. free	146,167	41,973	55,333
Specie and bullion	625,091	48,385	6,213,251
Total exports	$12,272,177	14,577,291	20,603,912
Total excl. of specie	11,747,060	14,529,906	14,390,691

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 20.

(Reported by S. S. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.)

FIRST BOARD.

225 American Gold	132	200 Cam & Amb 5s	93..101
40 Penna R	57¼	500 abt Susq Canal Scp	35
10000 City 6s New C&P	103	40 Commercial Bank	49¾
100 Catawissa R	4¾	1000 Sch Nav 6s '82 c.	69
400 Penna 6s	96		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

5000 City 6s New C&P	103¼	3300 Reading 6s '86	101
1000 Penna Coup 6s	98½		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Philada & Erie 6s	102	50 Elmira R pref	34
1000 Tioga R 7s	102¾	50 Cataw R	4¾
1000 do	102½	12 Lehigh Nav	53½
36 Penna	57¼	5000 City 6s C & P	103¼
2000 Reading 6s '43	106¾	25 Little Schuylk R	25½
8000 do 6s	70..103¾	50 do	25
1000 U S 6s '81	103¾	8 5th & 6th st R	62
AFTER BOARDS.			
1000 Phila & Erie 6s	102	1000 Reading 6s '70	103¾

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s cpns '81	103¾	103¾	Catawissa R	4¾	4¾
U S 7-30 D bk	102¾	103¼	Do pref	35	35
American Gold	132¼	132¾	Beaver Mead R	65	67
Phila 6s old	98	99	Minehill R	50	51
Do new	103	103¼	Harrisburg R		60
Alleg co 6s	50	56	Wilmington R		30
Penna 5s	69½	69¾	Lehigh Nav 6s		
Reading R	37.69	37¾	Do shares	53½	54
Do bds '80	106¼	106	Do scrip	29¾	30
Do bds '70	103¾	103¾	Cam & Amb R	152	155
Do bds '86	100¾	101¼	Phila & Erie 6s	101¾	102¼
Penna R	57½	57¾	Sun & Erie 7s		15
Do 1st m 6s	112	112	L Island R	21½	22½
Do 2d m 6s	106¼	107	Do bonds		
Morris Canal	62	63	Delaware Div		
Do pref 10s	120	121	Do bonds		
Do 6s '76	105	106	Spruce-st R	16	16¼
Do 2d mtg	99		Chestnut-st R	48	49
Sun Canal			Arch-street R	25½	26½
Do 6s			Race-street R	9½	10
Schuyl Nav	4½	5	Tenth-street R	34	34½
Do pref	10	12	Twelfth-st R	23	24
Do 6s '82	68¾	69	W Phila R	68½	69
Elmira R	19½	20	Do bonds		
Do pref	34	34	Green-street R	36¾	37
Do 7s 1st m	95¾	99¾	Do bonds		
Do 10s			Second-street R	76	78½
N Penna R	9½	10	Do bonds	105	108
Do 6s	85¾	86	Fifth-street R	62	62½
Do 10s	102½	103	Do bonds		
Phila Ger & Nor 6s	53	54	Girard College R	25	25½
Lehigh Val R	65		Seventeenth-st R	9½	10
Lehigh Val bds					

Philadelphia Markets.

DECEMBER 20.—Evening.

There is no quotable change in Flour; the demand both for shipment and home use continues moderate; sales comprise 2,000 bbls. Western extra family at $7.12½@7.37½, and 500 bbls. City Mills do. on private terms. The sales to the retailers and bakers range at from $6@6.25 for superfine, $6.50@7 for extras, $7@7.75 for extra family, and $8@8.50 ⅌ bbl. for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady, and the demand limited at $5.50@5.75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, and sells in a small way at $3.50 for Penna. and $4.25 ⅌ bbl. for Brandywine.

WHEAT.—There is a fair demand, with sales of 10,000 bushels at 146@148c for Pennsylvania red in store, 150c afloat, and 165@185c for white—the latter for choice.

RYE is unchanged; 500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 96@98c ⅌ bushel.

CORN continues dull and unsettled, with sales of about 5,000 bushels yellow at 86@87c for old, and 70@77c for new, in the city and liberties.

OATS continue fair, with sales of Pennsylvania at 42@44c per bushel—the latter price for heavy.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is firm, and in demand at $38 ⅌ ton.

COTTON.—The market continues very firm, the demand being light, and sales of a limited character; we quote middlings at 66@67c ⅌ lb, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, and the tendency of the market for sales of the former at 9@10¼c for Cubas, and 10@11½c ⅌ lb for New Orleans. Coffee is selling, in a small way, at 30@31c for Rio, and 31@32c for Laguayra.

PROVISIONS are firm, and there is rather more doing in the way of sales; we quote Mess Pork at $14@14.50 ⅌ bbl. Lard is unchanged. Butter is firm, and sales of Western at 22@22c ⅌ lb for good.

SEEDS.—The market is more active, with sales of 1,500 bushels Cloverseed at $6.25@6.50, mostly at the latter rate. Timothy is selling at $1.75@2.25, and Flaxseed at $3 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY is firm, with sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls at 41@42c; hhds 40c, and Drudge at 39@40c ⅌ gallon.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour	4,200 bbls.
Wheat	12,453 bus.
Corn	4,500 bus.
Oats	7,500 bus.

BOSTON BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Dec. 20.—FLOUR.—The market has been quiet, but there has been no material change in prices. Sales of Western superfine at $6@6.25; common extra, $6.50@7; medium do., $7.25@7.50; good and choice Ohio, Michigan, and Genesee, $7.50@8; Illinois and Southern Ohio extra, $7.50@8; St. Louis extra, $8@9.50 ⅌ bbl. Canada is quiet. We quote superfine at $6@6.25; common extra, $6.50@6.75; medium and choice do., $7.25@8 ⅌ bbl. Southern is quiet. Last sales of Brandywine were at $9 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is higher. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4.25@4.50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce at $5@6 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Corn is firm, but the demand has not been very active; sales of prime Western Yellow Canal at 78@80c; ordinary, 70@75c; Western yellow, 80c ⅌ bu. Oats are firm, and in good demand; sales of Western and Canada at 61@63c ⅌ bu. Rye is selling at $1 ⅌ bu. Shorts are in moderate demand at $21@26; fine feed and middlings $27@30 ⅌ ton.

CINCINNATI PROVISION MARKET, Dec. 19.—A better demand for Mess Pork and the market firmer; sales of 300 bbls at $11.25, and at the close there were more buyers than sellers at this rate. New is offered at $13, and one lot was offered at $12.50. Lard is firmer and in good demand at 8¼@8½c for common to prime, but not much offering. Bulk Meats is in good demand at 9½c. A good demand for Green Meats; sales of Shoulders at 5¼@5½c; Sides at 5c, and Hams at 5½@5¾c. Bulk Shoulders are in fair demand at 4¾c; Sides, rib in, are offered at 5½c, and clear at 6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Herald, Davis.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Brig Juniata, Bell.....Liverpool, soon
Schr Sir Colin Campbell, Yigos..Kingston, Ja, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SUN RISES	7.20
SUN SETS	4.38
HIGH WATER	3.20

ARRIVED.

Brig Josie Gilkey, Gilkey, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Brig Cora Floyd, Evans, from Beaufort, NC, with mdse to captain.

Schr Debonaire, (Br) Bradshaw, 23 days from Cornwallis, NS, with potatoes to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.

Schr Czar, Hammond, 15 days from Pictou, with 270 tons coal to order.

Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr War Steed, Smith, from New York, with coal to order.

Schr John Farnum, Hull, 6 days from Providence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr H W Morse, Benton, 13 days from Taunton, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Fly, Cheeseman, 4 days from New York, with cement to captain.

Schr Triumph, Watson, 6 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Eben Sawyer, Tracy, 10 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr M M Freeman, Howes, 10 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Buena Vista, Phillips, 5 days from N York, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, 5 days from Fall River, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Magnolia, Nickerson, 35 day from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Chas Houston, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, flour to R M Lea.

Schr Andrew Manship, Collins, 1 day from Little Creek, Landing, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H Winsor.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, London, P Wright & Son.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, Port Royal, J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Reporter, Ginn, Portsmouth, NH, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Americus, Walters, Acquia Creek, do

Schr Garibaldi, Gardner, Barbadoes, John R Rue.

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