TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Wo Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Situation Abroad. NAPOLEON'S proposed Congress, at which England seems to have shied, is to readjust the map of Europe — to substitute the boundaries of 1864 for those of 1815. 'The objects to be discussed in detail are the retention or surrender of Venetia by Austria, and of Rome by the Papacy, the unsettled condition of the Transylvanian provinces, the recent transition in Greece, and the contest waging between the oppressive power of Russia and the revolted patriotism of Poland. The possession of Italy by the Italians is the real difficulty. While Venetia remains an appanage of Austria, there is no knowing when war may break out in Europe. We can understand Poland's being separated from Russia by arrangement, but Austria must get a tangible quid pro quo ere she can part with the last shred of her Italian property. Once that Venetia goes by the board, Austria cannot be depended on for further sympathy with the Pope, and might

even be politically desirous of seeing him simply "Head of the Church"-spiritual ruler of the Catholics of all nations, but no longer a temporal sovereign. Of late years, Austria has been palpably lukewarm as to Catholic politics. That Austria should desire to retain Venetia is not surprising. That part of her empire came to her, at the close of the last century, by an act of cession made by Bo-NAPARTE, who had captured the Queen of the Adriatic. The province of Lombardy, which joins Venetia, was a much older appanage, for it had been annexed, from Spain, in 1706. The Treaty of Vienna, in 1814, confirmed Austria in possession of Lombardy and Venetia. The first she has lost by the Italian war of 1859; her continued tenure of the second is uncertain; but

no one doubts-scarcely the Austrian Go-

vernment itself-that, sooner or later, the

whole of Lombardy and Venice will form

part of the Kingdom of Italy. The

question will be-what compensation shall

Austria receive for the surrender, and where? The settlement of the Polish difficulties may finally be made with less trouble than present appearances would lead one to expect. The Emperor ALEXANDER may close the matter by giving the Poles the constitution and the status which was guaranteed to them by the Treaty of Vienna. Or he may declare Poland a Kingdom, with one of his own family on the throne. Or, he may allow the Poles that separation from the sway of Russia which they so ardently desire, and allow them to choose their own mode of government and their ruler. On this third supposition being realized, Russia would expect an equivalent in territory, and might not disdain, as a step towards Constantinople, to annex the Christian provinces of man," as in 1853, when the Czar Nicholas proposed to Sir Hamilton Skymour that England should join him in administering

to the "goods, chattels, and landed hereditaments" of the moribund Sultan. Indeed, the gossip of the salons of Paris, ever since the Congress was proposed, has been that NAPOLEON has sounded Austria to ascertain whether the placing of the Archduke CARL or the Archduke Louis (younger brothers of the Emperor Francis Jo-SEPH, and of the Emperor elect of Mexico), upon the throne of Poland, would be accepted as an equivalent for the surrender of Venetia. If it were so accepted, and Poland were allowed to resume her place among the nations, that Russia should find an equivalent in the Christian provinces of Turkey; and that, to compensate France for making the arrangements, Sardinia, which is conveniently south of Corsica, a French possession in the Mediterranean, shall be transferred to NAPOLEON, even as Savoy and Nice were after the Italian war. NAPO-LEON, it will be remembered, never champrome any conce without getting paid for it. What England would say to such anothe

a serious thought. The close alliance of France and Russia, which was the object of the Treaty of Tilsit, more than half a century ago, would threaten the peace of Europe. The Treaty of Vienna arranged, as men thought, to prevent such a combination-the results of which might make Constantinople the Southern capital of Russia, and allow Napoleon the Third to realize his uncle's dream of occupying the throne of Egypt. NAPOLEON must be backed by some great Power. The close alliance with England is evidently weakened, and France may think it expedient to have Prussia on

new edition of the map of Europe becomes

The contingencies so freely discussed in the salons of Paris, (probably the matters have been agitated, by imperial command, as feelers,) may appear improbable. But so, twenty years ago, did appear any chance of Louis Napoleon, then a captive in the forbress of Ham, of restoring the Napoleon dynasty in his own person, or of Italy, then crushed beneath the iron heel of Austria, of recovering her life as a nation, by force of arms, and of being free and prosperous under a constitutional native prince. In politics, nothing is impossible.

We should have said, a few days ago, that if England declined assisting, nothing would come out of the proposed Congress, and that England would so decline. But the new and difficult complication caused by the Grand Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. Augustenbourg claiming Schleswig-Holstein, as his hereditary territory, from CHRISTIAN IX, the new King of Denmark, may drive England into taking part in the new Congress at Paris. The claimant is so strongly backed by some of the German Powers that a war of succession seems very likely to arise, at once. If it does, Europe may be drawn into it.

Mr. Fernando Wood probably wished to expose the weakness of his party in offer. ing his peace resolutions in Congress yesterday. His wish is gratified. How could Democrats even vote for the dishonor of the Government, especially after the reading of the Message of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and its assurance that no peace will be accepted by the rebellion that is not based upon disunion? The party that would purchase a contemptible peace by the sacrifice of the national honor was never weaker than now, and Mr. Wood probably knows it.

The Washington Chronicle. We congratulate our contemporary on the palingenesis of yesterday. It is now en-Jarged to the full size of THE PRESS, with an entire suit of new type, and with an increased editorial and reportorial force. The progress, and prosperity of The Chronicle has shown that Washington can sustain a first-class daily news, aper, equal in power and interest to those of New York and Philadelphia. Though The Chronicle who was a curse to our country, is invested with is not yet two years old, it has built itself a authority to control the matter of subsistence. This house costing over \$10,000, established a pernment in the attitution large jobbing office, bought several fast presses, and paid for all these indispensable | hands. elements of a leading journal by the legitimate profits of a single year. Commenting on this fact. The Chronicle says: "It will be answered that we have received largely of Government patronage. Not so. Beyond the advertisements of several of the Departments, paid

advertisements of several of the Departments, paid at fixed rates, and given, in nearly every case, to our loyal contemporaries, the Chronicle's prosperity is the offsping of the confidence and encouragement of the army and the people. We have to field hard to make it worthy of this support. We employ seventy persons in its several departments. We have correspondents with every column of the army. Our editorial staff is composed of some of the finest scholars in the country, and our local sorps (now increased by able additions) give a daily epitome of the transactions in the capital of the yountry."

A further statement is to the effect that the average daily circulation of The Chronicle is fifteen thousand copies, and of the Suntlay Chronicle seventeen thousand. In this success we may properly feel satisfaction and pride, for we believe our contemporary is right when it attributes its rapid growth to the earnest stand it has made "for the to the earnest stand it has made "for the members of the rebel Congress. The terms of office right and for our country, and against rebellion and the wrong."

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14. Senator Wilson's Bill to Increase the Bounty. Senator Wilson's bill to increase the bounty of volunteers gives to those who shall re-enlist, having served nine months, and having been honorably dis charged, or to those who may have less than one vear to serve, the sum of four hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars to all others.

It authorizes a premium of twenty-five dollars for the enlistment of veteran, and fifteen dollars for any other volunteers. The bill appropriates twenty millions dollars for such payments. It regulates the DRY AS follows: The sergeant-major of each arm of the service. \$23 Quartermaster sergeants of cavalry. 23 (i) of artillery and infantry 20 First sergeants. 29

appers and miners and pontooniers. Bugler..... Farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry, and artifi-

The negro soldiers are to be equipped and paid the same as other soldiers. All drafts from the militis of the States are to be proportioned everywhere to the number of persons liable to do military duty, taking into account the number previously furnished. Senator Hale's Bill to Suppress the Re-

The bill of Senator HALE "to more effectually suppress the rebellion" is to the effect that hereafter all persons within the United States of America are equal before the law, and all claims of personal service, excepting those founded in contract, and the elaim of a parent to the services of a minor child and service rendered in pursuance of a sentence for the punishment of crime, be forever abolished; anything in the Constitution and laws of any State t the contrary notwithstanding. Enlistments in the Navy. Senator GRIMES' bill to facilitate enlistments in

the navy proposes to give the same bounties as re-ceived by volunteers in the army, and exempts from military draft engineers and other minor officers engaged in the naval service. Reported Removal of Gen. French. The statement that Gen. FRENCH had been re lieved from the command of the 3d Corps and placed under arrest is incorrect. A difference existed between Gen. FRENCH and the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large number of the troops of his corps and placing them under

is the senior in the Army of the Potomac, made any The Wechawken. Official advices from Charleston show that the loss of the Weehawken was the result of the grossest

command of Gen. WARREN, the junior corps som-

mander of the army. A portion of Gen. SEDG-WICK'S corps was also sent to reinforce Gen. WAR-

REN, but we do not learn that Gen. SEDGWICK, who

negligence. National League. The National League, before its adjournment, voted that the committee which waited upon the President should hold over till the next meeting, meantime prosecuting its mission.

Senator Henderson. Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, has arrived. and evinces a disposition to act with the Republicans heartily on all important questions. The Reported Death of General Comonfort. The report of General Comonworn's death is not prove true, it will be a terrible blow to the national cause, as General Comonfort was one of the bravest chieftains Mexicans ever fought under. Naval Captures.

has received information of the following captures: On the 27th of November, the schooner Two Sisters, Acting Master Rockwell, captured the English schooner Maria Alberta. She was cleared from Hayana, for Matamoros, but was endeavoring to run the blockade at Bayport, Florida. Acting Master Rockwell is especially recommended by Rear Admiral Bailey to the careful consideration of the Department. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Eston, commanding the steamer Circassian, reports that on the orning of the 9th inst., in latitude 32 deg. 48 in., and longitude 78 deg. 3 min., he captured the English steamer Mina. She was taken without a chase, as she was under the Circassian's guns before being aware of it. An attempt was made to sink English built vessel of 900 tons burden, and was rated "A No. 1" for ten years at Lloyd's. Her argo consists of pig and hoop iron, vitriol, hardware, borax, dry goods, and powder; also a propellor and shaft, and other parts of a marine engine. Her papers could not be found. They had probably been thrown overboard. Sufficient, however, has been found to prove that she was from Nassau, N. P., bound to some Southern port-Charleston in all probability, as she had a man aboard who, Lieu-

tenant Eaton has every reason to believe, is a Charleston pilot. A prize crew has been put aboard, and she was towed to Hampton Roads. After receiving repairs, she will be sent to Boston. The United States gunboat Kanawha captured. on nons, off Mobile Bay. She had been awaiting an opportunity for many weeks to escape from Mobile, and was captured scon after crossing the bar. She had neither log-book nor custom-house papers. The supposed owner (Boyd) was a passenger. He sargo contists of cotton, rosin, and turpentine, and in specie was found on the passengers, and also a large amount of railroad bonds. The money and bonds have been placed in the keeping of Acting As-

istant Paymaster Penniman, of the Kanawha. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Topographical Reconnoissance - Trade Rules in the Army.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that a topographical reconnoitring party, sent out some days ago to perfect our maps of the region north of Oulpeper and along the base of the Blue Ridge, as far as Sperryville and Little Washington, returned to camp on Friday.

The officers accompanying the expedition state that they encountered no enemy in force, but fell in with several small squads of partisans, all belonging to the 6th Virginia Cavalry.
With the exception of the farms immediately on the lines of the principal routes, all the houses were

well stored with the necessaries of life, such as meats, poultry, and breadstuffs, with a sufficient supply of forage to winter their scanty stock herds. Considerable complaint has been expressed by regimental quartermasters of the present scarcity of ckings and underelothing, and they attrioute it to dereliet contractors. Leaves of absence are freely granted to officers and men for short periods. Reports are prevalent in camp that Longstreet has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee, but,

after due inquiry, they cannot be traced to any reliahle source. The following rules at present control trade in the army: PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 7. 1863 — Until further orders the following rules will be charged. be observed:

1. Every sutler or sutler's clerk will confine himself to the orders of his own command and to the headquarters of the corps, division, or brigade, to which he has been designated.

2. The offiers' orders must be accompanied by duplicate consolidated invoices, which must state the number of officers ordering, and must be approved by a general order of the command.

3. If bills are presented by sutlers' employees they must be provided with written authority to act for the sutlers.

4. Orders from corps, division, or brigade head-

the squiers.

4. Orders from corps, division, or brigade head-quarters must be in the hands of one having written uthority to act as agent of such headquarters.

M. R. PATRICK, Provost Marshal General. Captain J. P. Kimball, assistant adjutant general to General Patrick, has tendered his resignation in the army and been notified of its acceptance. He has been long and favorably known to all who have had occasion to transact business in that department. Captain Phil. Schuyler, of the 14th U.S. Infantry, succeeds Captain Kimball.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe-The Speech of in the Rebel Senate-The Charge of Starving our Prisoners-The Monster Northrop. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.-Steamer New York arrived last evening from City Point, in charge of flag-of-truce officer Major Mulford. General McDowell arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, via Baltimore, and had a lengthy interview with Major General Butler to day.

In the rebel Congress, December 8th, Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at the course pursued by Jeff. Davis. When Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy the President made him his companion and carried him to Bragg's army, where, as he rode along, soldiers were heard to say, " there goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg.11 doing itinjury-never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro;

he has opened Georgia to 100,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruc-I charge him with having almost ruined the country, and will meet his champion anywhere, to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the monster. Northrop, has stealthily placed our Goand has attempted to starve the prisoners in our From the 1st to the 26th, meats were furnished the prisoners very irregularly and in a meagre manner For twelve days the supply was inadequate, and for eight days they had none at all. This Commissary General. says Mr. Foote, was a pepper doctor down in Charleston, and looked like a vegetarian, and actually made an elaborate report to the Secretary of War, showing that for the subsistence of a human Yankee carcass vegetable diet was the most proper. For the honor of the country, this Northrop should be rejected at once. Mr. Foote says in regard to taxation that he believed an ad valorem

THE Richmond papers justify the withdrawal of the permission granted to us to feed our soldiers in their hands, upon the ground that it has subjected the rebel authorities to insult from "a nation of liais." The Examiner says the Union officers at the Libby intended to celebrate their captivity by a splendid dinner on the 6th inst., to which members of the rebel Government are invited. This is probably false, and an exaggeration of the fact that our soldiers wished to unite their rejoicings over getting something fit to eat from home. WE publish a list, as complete as possible, of the sion of the United States,

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Reconnoissance to Lafayette - Re-enlist CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Dec. 14.-Colonel Watking, commanding the Kentucky brigade, returned o-day from a cavalry reconnoissance, as far as La-He dashed into Lafayette and captured the rebel signal station, with six officers and forty rivates. The balance of the large force of rebels neamped in that vicinity fled. The 29th Pennsylvania Regiment have been ordered here on furlough, baving re-enlisted as veteran

Numbers of veteran regiments and batteries are prepared to re enlist under the new order.

A rumor prevails that General Longstreet, in his retreat from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners, and early all his cannon and baggage trains. General Paimer's resignation as commander of the 14th Corps, which was accepted, has been re. called, and he is again in command. James Walker, of New York, an artist, has been mmissioned to paint the battle of Chattanooga. A Ship Ashere.

New YORK, Dec. 14.—The ship W. T. Lindsay, from Havre, with a cargo of merchandise and 300 passengers, went ashore last night on West Bank. and is bilged and full of water. A tug has as yet been unable to get alongside of her, owing to the The Loss of the Schooner Julia Frances. BOSTON, Dec. 14 .- The crew of the schoone Tulis Frances, which was lost at sea, were landed at Natasket Roads yesterday by the schooner Keokuk, which saved them from their sinking

From the Gulf Squadron. New York, Dec. 14.—The supply steamer Union arrived this afternoon from the Gulf Squadron. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was qualified to take a seat.

Mr. DIXON, of Connectiout, presented the petition of a large number of assessors and assistant assessors, asking for an increase of compensation. He also gave notice of a bill amending the conscription act in such manner as to exempt all clergymen. On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the Senate proceeded to elect the following standing committees:

committees:

On Foreign Relations.—Messis. Summer of Massachusetts, chairman; Foster of Connecticut, Doolitte of Wisconsin, Harris of New York, Johnson of Maryland, and McDougail of California.

On Finance.—Messis. Fessenden, of Maine, chairman; Sherman, of Ohio; Howe, of Wisconsin; Oowan, of Pennsylvania; Clark, of New Hampshire; Van Winkle, of West Virginia, and Conness, of California.

On Commerce.—Messis. Chandler, of Michigan, chairman; Morrill, of Maine; Ten Eyek, of New Jersey; Morgan, of New York; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Bowden, of Virginia, and Saulsbury, of Delaware. island: Bowden, of Virginia, and Saulsbury, of Delaware.
On Agriculture.—Mesers. Sherman, of Ohio, chairman; Harlan, of Iowa; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Lane, of Kanssa, and Powell, of Kentucky.
On Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mesers. Wilson, of Massachusetts, chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Howard, of Michigan; Nesmith, of Oregon; Morgan, of New York; Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Brown, of Missouri.

gan, of New York; Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Brown, of Missouri.

On Navud Affairs.— Messrs. Hale, of New Hampshire, chairman; Anthony, of Rhode Island, Willey, of West Virginia; Ramsey, of Minnesots; Harding, of Oregon, and Hicks, of Maryland.

On the Judiciary.— Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, ohairman; Foster, of Connecticut; Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Harris, of New York, Howard, of Michigan; Bayard, of Delaware, and Powell, of Kentucky. Michigan; Bayard, of Delaware, and Powell, of Kentucky.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Collamer, of Vermont, chaitman; Nixon, of Connecticut; Ramezy, of Minnesota; Henderson, of Missouri; Bowden, of Virginia; Connesz, of California, and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, of Iowa, chairman; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Foot, of Vermont; Harding, of Oregon; Carlile, of Virginia; Hendricka, of Indiana, and Wright.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris, of New York, chairman; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Howard, of Michigan; Bayard, of Delaware; McDougall, of California. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The Navy Department

of California.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle, of Wissonsin, chairman; Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Lane, of Kansas; Harlan, of Iowa; Nesmith, of Oregon; Brown, of Missouri, and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Foster, of Gonnecticut, chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Bowden, of Virginia; Yan Winkle, of West Virginia; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Buckalew, of Pennsylvania.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Wilkinson, chairman; Messis, Chandler, Wilson, Messitte, and Wight.

On Claims.—Mr. Clark, chairman; Messis. Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks, and Hendricks.

District of Columbia.—Mr. Grimes, chairman: Messis. Dixon, Merrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson On Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Cowan, chairman; Messrs. Ten Eyek, Sherman, Ramsay chairman; Messrs, 1en Lyon, Shehman, Mamesy and Saulsbury.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Foot, chairman; Messrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, and Hendricks.

On Territories.—Mr. Wade, chairman; Messrs.

Wilkinson, Hale, Lene, of Kansas; Carille, Davis, ate -Mr. Dixon, chairman; Messrs. Clark and

Sende — Mr. Dixon, chairman; messis. Chair and Harding.

On Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman; Messis. Summer and Willey.

Joint Standing Committees.

Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate.

— Mr. Anthony, chairman; Messrs, Morgan and Powell Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate.—Mr. Howe, chairman; Messrs. Cowan and Hicks. Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Sen-det.—Mr. Collamer, chairman; Mesers. Fessenden and Johnson. Resolution of Thanks.

Mr. WILSON, of marsaonusetts, introduced the following resolution:

Resolucd, That the gratifude of the American people, and the thanks of their representatives in Coogress, are due and are hereby tendered to Major General Joseph Hooker and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for the skill, energy, and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of the rebels, led by General Robert E. Leet and to Major General George E. Meade and the officers and soldiers of that are not the Ekultand heroic valor which at Gettystop of the complete of the control of the contr

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution mar, WILSON also introduced a joint resolution that the thanks of Congress be hereby tendered to Msjor General Nathaniel P. Banks, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, courage, and endurance, which compelled the surrender of Port Hudson, and thus removed the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi river; and this resolution was also referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Important Bills.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, presented a petition for the establishment of a port of carry at Portland, Oregon, and gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish a branch mint at Portland.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to extend the time in which the States may receive lands for the establish as the state. in which the States may receive lands for the estab-lishment of agricultural colleges. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, called up the joint resolution from the House, voting a gold medal and the thanks of Congress to Major General Grant. It was referred to the Committee on Milkary Af-The Enrolment Act.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the enrolment act, so as to strike out the \$900 commutation, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, of which he had given previous notice.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, that portion of the President's message referring to foreign affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On motion of Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, that portion of the President's message referring to naval affairs was referred to the Committee on Na-val Affairs. Enlistments in the Naval Service.
Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service, and give credit for the same on the military quotas of the

redit for the same on the military quotas of the respective States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of an increase of pay to soldiers.

Mr. WILSON also presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts concerning persons enlisted in the naval service of the United States.

Slavery. he United States.

Slavery.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, having obtained he unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced a

ne unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced result to more effectually suppress the rebellion, by trobibiting the holding in servitude of any person a the country except on contract. The bill was or ered to be printed. Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, introduced a Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to extend the benefits of the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, granting pensions, to persons wounded in the Indian wars in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Pensions

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to increase the bounties to volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Alfairs.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE,

The Standing Committees.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Elections.—Messrs. Dawes, Massachusetts; Voorhees, Indiana; Baxter, Vermont; G. Clay Smith, Kentucky; Ganson, New York; Schofield. Pennsylvania; Smithers, Delaware; Upson, Michigan; and Brown, Wieconsin.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Stevens, Pennsylvania; Morrill, Vermout; Pendleton, Ohio; Fenton, New York; Hooper, Massachusetts; Mallory, Kentucky; Blow, Missouri; Kasson, Iowa, and Stebbins, New York; Hooper, Massachusetts; Mallory, Kentucky; Blow, Missouri; Kasson, Iowa, and Stebbins, New York; Hooper, Massachusetts; Marle, Pennsylvania; Holman, Indiana; Webster, Indiana; Ashley, Ohio; W. J. Allen, Illinois; Hotchkiss, New York; Brow, West Virginia; Pruyne, New York, and Long, Ohio.

Commerce.—Messrs. Ward, Kentucky; Dlxon, Rhode Ilsland; Oreaswell, Maryland; Perry, New Jersey; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Longyear, Michigan, and Hatchie, Ohio.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian, Indiana; English, Connecticut; Higley, California; Allison, Iowa; Walsworth, Keztucky; Sloan, Wisconsin; Fernando Wood, New York; Briggs, Michigan, and Miller, New York.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Alley, Massachusetts; Norton, Illinois; Harding, Kentucky; Donnelly, Minnesota; Blane, Maine; Brooks, New York; Cole, California; Grinnell, Iowa, and Fink, Ohio.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Lovejoy, Illinois; HOUSE. Minnesota; Blane, Maine; Brooks, New York; Cole, California; Grinnell, Iowa, and Fink, Ohio.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Lovejoy, Illinois; Dumont, Indiana; Steel, New York; Anderson, Kentucky; Patterson, New Hampahire; Morris, Ohio; Davis, New York; Tracy, Pennsylvania, and Wheeler, Wisconsin.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilson, Iowa; Boutwell, Massachusetts; Kernan, New York; Thomas, Matyland; Williams, Pennsylvania; King, Missouri; Woodbridge, Vermont; Morris, New York, and Bliss, Ohio.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Price, Iows; Stiles, Bills, Onlo.

Revolutionary Claims,—Messrs. Price, Iowa, Stiles,
Pennsylvania; Norton, Illinois; Kaibfieisch, New
York; Amos, Massachusetts; Eldridge, Wisconsin;
Dumont, Indiana; Johnson, Ohio, and Scott, Mis-Dumont, Indiana; Johnson, Ohio, and Scott, Missouri.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Huribut, New York; Broomall, Pennsylvania; Le Blond, Ohio; Julian, Indiana; Lazear, Pennsylvania; Biair, West Virginia; Rollins, New Hampshire; Rogers, New Jersey, and Harris, Illinois.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Thayer, Peansylvania; Hotoblicis, New York; Knapp, Illinois; Gooch, Massachusetts; O'Neill, Ohio; Winfield, New York; Eckley, Ohio; Sweat, Maine, and Harrington, Indiana.

Manujatures.—Messrs. Moorehead, Pennsylvania; Ar-Manujacanes.—Mensis. Moorehead, Pennsylvania; Kellogs, New York; Ancona, Pennsylvania; Arnold, Illinois; Freeman Clarke, New York; Chilton A. White, Ohio; Ames, Massachusetts; Starr, New Jersey, and Hains, Maryland.

Agriculture.—Messis. Clay, Kentucky; Whaley, West Virginia; Salley, Pennsylvania; Hurlbut, New York; Law, Indiana; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Perham, Maine; Baldwin, Michigan, and Middleton, New York; Tawy. Pernan, mane, Bawan, mengan, an anducent, New Jersey.

Indien Affairs.—Mesers. Windom, Minnesota; MoIndoe, Wisconsin; James C. Allen, Illinois; McBride, Oregon; Wilder, Kansas; Wilson, New York;
Boyd, Missouri; Shannon, California, and Dennison, Boyd, Missouri; Shaman, Pennsylvania.

Military Afairs.—Messrs. Schenck, Ohio; Farnsworth, Illinois; Yeaman, Kentucky; Gardeld, Ohio; Loan, Missouri; Odell, New York; Demirg, Connecticut; Kellogg, Michigan, and McAllisser,

Pennsylvania.
On the Militia.— Mesars. Vanvalkanburg. New York; G. Clay Smith, Kentucky; Ancons, Penn

eylvania; Webster, Maryland; Kellogg, New York; Morrison, Illinois; Blaine, Maine; Cobb, Wissonsin, and McKinney, Ohio.

Territorics.— Messrs. Ashley, Ohio; Beaman, Michigan; Oravens, Indiana; Lovejoy, Illinois; Rice, Maine; Grider, Kentucky; Marvin, New York; McColurg, Missouri, and Johnson, Pennsylvania. York; McOlurg, Missouri, and Johnson, Pennsylvania.

Navol Affairs.— Messrs. Rice, Massachusetts;
Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Griswold, New York;
Pike, Malne; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Rollins, Missouri; Spaukting, Ohlo; Brandage, Connecticut, and Edgerton, Indiana.

Forcign Affairs.— Messrs. H. Winter Davis, Maryland; Gooch, Massachusetts; Cox, Ohlo; Pomeroy, New York; Orth, Indiana; Randall, Rentucky; Dawsou, Pennsylvania; Hubbard, Iowa, and Sbuart, Illinois.

Dawson, Pennsylvania; Hubbard, Iowa, and Stuart, Illinois.

Kuvolulionary Pensions.—Mensrs. Littlejohn, New York; Law, Indiana; Molndoe, Wisconsiu; Herrick, New York; Spaulding, Ohio; Eden, Illinois; Clam, Kentucky; Maicy, New Hampshire, and Coffroth, Pennsylvania.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Whaley, West Virginia; Benj. Wood, New York; Perham, Maine; McDowell, Indiana; Washburne, Massachusetts; Miller, Pennsylvania; Freeman Clark, Now York; Ross, Illinois, and Oresswell, Maryland.

Palents.—Messrs. Jenkes, Rhode Island; Leonard Myers, Pennsylvania; Noble, Ohio; Hubbard, Connecticut, and Chanler, New York.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Rice, Maine; Blair, West Virginia; Randail, Pennsylvania; Starr, New Jersey, and Rauford, New York, Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Arnold, Illinois; Littlejohn, New York; Hall, Missouri; Beaman, Michigan; Washburne, Massachusetts; Ward, New York; Eckley, Ohio; Allison, Iowa, and Strouse, Pennsylvania.

Revised and Unfinithed Business.—Messrs.—Boyd. York; Eckley, Ohio; Allison, Iowa, and Strouse, Pennsylvania.

Revised and Unfinithed Business.—Messus. Boyd, Mistouri; Nelson; New York; McKinney, Ohio; Upson, Michigan, and J. C. Allen, Illinois, Milcage.—Messus. Robinson, Illinois; Frank, New York; Amos Myers. Pennsylvania; Benj. Wood, New York, and J. W. White, Ohio.

Accounts.—Messus. Rollins, New Hampshire; Broomal, Pennsylvania; Steele, New York; A. W. Claik, New York, and Eden, Illinois.

Expenditures of State Department.—Messus. Pilce, Maine; Robinson, Illinois; Van Valkenburg, New York; Stiles, Pennsylvania, and English, Connecticut.

York; Stiles, Pennsylvania, and English, Connecticut.

Expenditures of War Department.—Messrs. Deming, Connecticut; Steele, New York; Harris, Illinois; Sloap, Wisconain, and Schoffeld, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of Navy Department.—Messrs. Baxter, Vermont; Higby, California; Herrick, New York; Wardy, New Hampshire, and Tracy, Pennsylvania.

Library—Messrs. Frank. New York; Washburne, Illinois, and Wadsworth. Kentucky.

Expenditures Treasury Department.—Messrs. Amos Myers, Pennsylvania; Kalbfelsch, New York; J. W. Allen, Ohio; Eliot, Massachusetts, and Patterson. New Hampshire.

Expenditures of Post Office Department.—Messrs. Pomeroy, New York; C. A. White, Ohio; Leonard Myers, Pennsylvania; Hall, Missouri, and Hubbard, Connecticut.

Expenditures of Interior Department.—Messrs. Shannon, California; Middleton, New Jersey; Coffoth, Pennsylvania; Donnelly, Minnesota, and Baldwin, Michigan.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Longyear, Michigan; Lazear, Pennsylvania; Baldwin, Massachusetts; Johnson, Ohio, and Brandsker. year, Michigan; Lazear, Pennsylvanla; Baldwin, Massachusetts; Johnson, Ohio, and Brandager, Massachusetts; Johnson, Ohio, and Brandager, Connecticut.

Printing - Messrs. A. W. Clark, New York; Balley, Pennsylvania, and Baldwin, Massachusetts.

Envolted Bills.- Messrs. Cobb, Wisconsin, and Sieele, New Jersey.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required for the termination of the reciprocity treaty, of June 5th, 1854, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, movel; as an amendment, to refer it to the Committee on Commerce. He remarked, that it should take that direction, as the subject had been fully elaborated and considered by that committee at the last session.

enaborated and considered by that committee at the last session.

Mr. MURRILL said it was time that the treaty should be abrogated, as it deprived us of the privilege of revising our tariff, or levying internal taxes according as our wisdom and judgment may dietate. The House refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, and committed it to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a now treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain for the British provinces in North America, based on the true principles of reciprocity, The resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill o establish a Bureau of Emancipation, which was

eferred to a select committee. Representatives from Tennessee and Loui-Siana.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing for the election of Representatives from ithe States of Tennessee and Louisiana,

The bill was referred to the Committee on Elections tions.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennessee, introduced a bill for granting public lands in aid of the People's Pacific Railroad Company by the Northern route. It was referred to a select committee.

Also, a bill to fix the pay of colored officers, chaplains, and musicians, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. mittee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to fix the time for holding an election for Representatives in Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote for the State officers. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Colorado and Nebraska.

Colorado and Nebraska.

Many other bills were introduced and referred, including those enabling Colorado and Nebraska to form State Governments, and to provide for their admission into the Union.

Also, a bill for providing a temporary government for the Territory of Montano, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also, a bill providing for the recruiting of negroes in incurrectienary districts. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the reatoration of civil authority in such States as are now under the control of the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Several bills were introduced, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to repeal the fugitive slave law, and to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in all the States.

Laws for Emmancipation.

slavery in all the States,

Laws for Emancipation.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing that all persons held in slavery in the States and Territories shall be declared free, and shall be protected the same as white men now are by the Constitution, and any one seizing such freed persons to reduce them to slavery shall be declared guilty of high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished. guitty of high miedemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished.

Also, a bill to provide for punishing those who attempt to enclave them.

The bills were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Commutation Money.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, presented a bill to repeal so much of the enrolment act as authorizes the discharge of persons who may be drafted off the payment of the sum of three hundred dollars. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ARNOLD. Transfer a bill to aid the Prescentin Carrying out the law side execution of the emancipation proclamation of Tanusry 1, 1663, and prohibiting the re-enslavement of persons designated therein. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Licutemant General.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, presented a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General, and authorizing the President to confer it on any officer, not below the grade of major general, who has distinguished himself by courage, skill, etc., and who, being thus commissioned, may be authorized to command the armies of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A Bill to Amend the Constitution. A Bill to Amend the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, so as to declare the institution of slavery as incompatible with a free Government, and therefore prohibiting it in the United States; also prohibiting all servitude, except in the punishment of crime, and empowering Congress to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, presented a bill to revise and codify the laws of the United States referring to the Post Office Department.

Mr. Fernando Wood's Peace Resolution. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, submitted the following resolution: Whereas. The President in his message delivered to this House on the 9th instant and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to God for recent victories claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages. that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages;
And whereas, In view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity nor dataerous to our safety to evince a generous magnatimity, becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to seture to the Union without imposing mpon them degraing or the seture time of the seture the content of the seture of the seture



Harding, Morrison,
Pay of Soldiers.
On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, th
Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to
inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of
privates in the army to \$25 per month, and addin
to the pay of the commissioned and non-commission
ed officers and musicians 40 per cent.
On motion of Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, a reso lution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing payment for the losses of property taken or deatroyed during Morgan's raid into Ohio and In-Bureau of Immigration.

On motion of Mr. EIJAH WARD, it was resolved that the Committee on Agriculture be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Immigrant Bureau in connection with the Department of the Interior, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. of the Interior, with leave to report by bill; or otherwise.

Also, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to Congress, during each session, semi-monthly statements of the receipts, disburzements, estimates, and of the financial condition of the Covernment, and during the recess of the Congress to publish a monthly statement thereof, and that the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and the Interior, and the Postmaster General, be directed to present to the Secretary of the Treasury, a

and estimates, during each session of Congress, and a semi-monthly report thereof during the recess of Ongress.

The Fugitive slave Law.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indians, introduced the fol-INV. JOLIAN, Or included introduction the following resolution:
Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the repeal of the third and four the sections of the ast respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February the 18th, 1793, and the act "to amend, and explanatory to the aforesaid act," approved the following the first production of the section of the se amend, and explanatory to the aforesaid act," approved September 18, 1850.
On the motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 82, nays 74.
State Hights. State Rights.

Nir. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution; but a debate arising, it was laid over: Resolved. That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited by the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ed to present to the Secretary of the Treasury, a weekly statement of their general disbursements

and the Federal Executive can neither directly nor in-directly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully restrict or eletrnot the exercise thereof by the CHARLES DIOKENS' NEW CHRISTMAS STORY .-General McDlellan.
Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the fol COX, of Ohio, offered the following reso; but a debate srising, if lies over under the lation; but a debate syising, is necessary that the secretary of War be directed to communicate to this Honse the report made by Major General George B. McCiellan, concertaing the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac while under his command, and of all army operations while he was Commander in-Chief.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution; but a debate arising, it lies over under the rule: Restoration of States.

Resolved. That the Union has not been dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any of the second disters shall be put-down and subdued, either by the force of the Federal army or by the voluntary submission of the people of such State to the authority of the Comstitution, then such State will be thereby restored to all its rights and privileges as a State of the Union under the Constitution of each State and the Constitution of such State said the resolution and the Constitution and laws of such State free from all Congressional or Executive control and dictation.

The Purposes of the War. Restoration of States.

The Pinrposes of the War.

Mr. HOLMAN also-offered the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine receive announced, that the States in which armed insurrection has existed garinst the Federal Government, have ceased to be the States for the Union, and shall be held, in the utilimite defeat of that is surrection, as Ferritories or subjugated provides, and governed as such by the absolute with of the other and the receiver of the states of that is surrection, as Ferritories or subjugated provides, and governed as such by the absolute with of the other and the states, and states are to be robated and standard on the United States, the to be robated and standard on the United States, and to be robated and standard on the United States, and if carried into effect, must greatly ordenger the public liberty, and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by certualizing and consolidating the powers of the Government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

Recolved. That the only object of the war ought to be lossibly passed the armed insurrection (which, for the time being, has suspended the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government) and to re-establish the supremacy of the Government and to re-establish the supremacy of the authority of the Constitution, constitution, constitution, the states of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the Constitution on the formation of far st the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States in the language herefolore adopted by Congress, "the war ought not to be wared, on our part, for any purpose of conquest or subjugation; our purpo, en ot being to overthrow, or interfere with, the rights or established bushfultons of those States, but to defond and malinatin the supremacy of the Gonstitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights, of the reversal States unimpaired The Purposes of the War. Mr. HOLMAN also offered the following:

biained.
These resolutions were laid upon the table by a vote of yeas 82, nays 74.

Mr. FINOK, of Ohio, offered the following preamble and resolution. A debate rising, it lies over under the rules: MR. FINUR, of Onno, offered the following preamble and resolution. A debate rising, it lies over under the rules:

Whereas, In the opinion of this House, the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with the necessary power and enthority to suppress any resistance to the due execution of the laws thereof, and to employ the army and navy, in aid of the civil anthority, to disperse all armed resistance to the rightful power of the United States; and

Whereas. In the judgment of this House, the army and navy cannot be rightfully used to subjugate and hold, as conquered territory, the States in this Union: Therefore be it

Resolved. That in this national emergency Congress will force all feelings of mere passion or resentment and will recollect only its duty to its country, and that this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression or subjugation, nor for the purpose of everthrowing the established institutions of a State, but to defend and maintain the supremnecy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired: and as soon as these objects are attained the war ought to cease.

Wr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution, in-

to cease.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing in any bill or bills they may report, all the regularly enlisted soldiers on a footing as to pay, without distinction of color. of color.

Nir. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was not agreed to, and the

esolution passed.
On motion Mr. ARNOLD, a resolution was On motion Mr. ARNOLD, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the practical working of the reciprocity treaty with the British provinces. If defects and inequalities be discovered, then the committee are instructed to report whether it is not expedient and to the mutual advantage of both parties to alter and samend the same in order to remove such objections and render it reciprocially beneficial. phjections and render it reciprocially beneficial.
Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, offered a resolu-Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, offered a resolu-tion that, the Senate concurring, when the two Houses adjourn on Fridsy next, it be to Wednez-day, the 6th of January. The resolution was passed by a vote of 90 years to 41 nays. The House then adjourned. Election at Bridgeport, Conn. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 14 .- The town election, held here to day, resulted in the choice of the Union

Fire in New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Whimsten & Co.'s coal oil store, No. 128 Maiden lane, was totally burned this afternoon. The loss is very heavy. Two men were injured by the falling walls. New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Dec. 14 -The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows A decrease of loans of......

The Kentucky Legislature. FRANKFORT, Dec. 14 -The Legislature of this State has postponed the election of United States Senator till the 21st of January.

Ship News. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Arrived, ship W. S. Lindsee, from Havre; bark Holland, from St. Jago; brig Rogers, from St. Ana's Bay, Jamaica; brigs Anita, Grand Turk and Aliee, from Jeamel; brig Guide, from Prince Edward's Island; brig Autumn, from Miragosine; brig Osean Wave, from New Orleans; brig R. B. Minturn, from Havana. ITALIAN OPERA.—"Il Trovatore" was splendidly sung last night, and enthusiastically received by one of the largest and most fasionable audiences of the season. Madame Medori sang with great power and feeling, ladmirably seconded by Signor Mazzo-leni, whose voice is well suited to the passionate music of Verdi. He cannot be complimented, however, on the alteration of his part in the Miserire. Bellini sang his great aria so well that it was tunaly encored. - M'lle Sulzer's voice is too deli

cate for the impulsive rôle of Azucena, but her performance was generally satisfactory. On Wednesday "Norma" will be repeated, by request. In this, Medori displays her grandest tragedy, company. the Russians," will be delivered this evening, at the Academy of Mueic, under the auspices of the Bancroft Literary Union. The lectures is black to the Bancroft Literary Union. The lectures is black to the Bancroft Literary Union. croft Literary Union. The lecturer is highly popular and able, and his subject will excite general curiosity among those who desire to be instructed and amused, especially by so famous a traveller as Mr. Bayard Taylor.

Large Positive Sale of Rooms, Shore, Grav.

Large Positive Sale of Rooms, Shore, Grav. curiosity among those who desire to be instructed

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GUM is requested to the prime assortment of boots, shoes rogans, gum shoes, cavalry boots, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months, credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] FURTHER PARTICULARS IN REFERENCE TO THE REFUSAL OF THE REBELS TO RECEIVE SUPPLIES FOR UNION PRISONERS.—The Rev. Mr. Torrence, who, in company with Dr. Clement C. Barclay, proceeded to City Point, Virginia, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. We had an interesting interview with the gentleman. He says that he had a long, or, in fact, several interviews, with Captain Hatch, who represented the rebel authorities, in reference to distributing articles of food and clothing to the Union prisoners at Libby Prison and on Belle Island. The rebels refuse to receive anything but money, which they turned, to show that this has been faithfully attended Mr. Torrence speaks highly of the character of

be directed. The most sympathetic appeals were made in behalf of our suffering men, but all to no "Suppose," said Mr. Torrence, "that a mother or a sister should send a little parcel of delicacies for a suffering son or brother, would such a package be Suppose articles of reading of a religious or moral character should be sent to the prisoners, would they be forwarded?" To which Captain Hatch replied, "No." "Well, sir," replied Mr. Torrence, "such a course on the part of the Confederacy will make a hundred thousand men in the North anxious to enter the Union army, who now feel indifferent." 'I expect as much, of course," replied Captain "How is it that you sent one hundred and eighty men, with stomachs scarcely as large as your and, with no flesh on their bones at all?" "That," replied Captain Hatch, as a tear started have been sent. They were suffering from dysen

ery and pulmonic affection."

"Does the order relative to our prisoners exclude everything but money?" Captain Hatch replied "Yes, sir." The Southerners would prefer gold being sent, or they have no objection to U. S. Treasury notes, this will be exchanged for Confederate scrip, and the scrip will be handed to the prisoners, with which they may buy food at the marker rates in Richmond. It is understood that the premium on gold will be allowed the prisoners in the exchange for Confede rate scrip. By this arrangement the gold would necessarily low into the rebel treasury, while the people and the prisoners would not have anything but Confederate scrip for business surposes. Very little gold will probably be sent South. Major John Mulford, of New York, expresses himself as having full confidence, that, with the above understanding and arrangement, the rebels will certainly distribute any money that may be sent. The Major says that genuine Confederate money had better be zent if it can be purchased in the North, but great care should be taken that the purchaser be not imposed upon by counterfeits. An instance of this kind came to light. A father had purchased a \$100 Confederate note for \$19, and sent it. It was returned in the same letter because of it being counterfeit. This is what people mart guard against. It seems that about 2,000 Union prisoners on Belle

Isle are without any shelter whatever. The Rev.

Mr. Torrence desired to send them 1,800 tents, but under the resent orders Captain Hasch refused to forward thera. DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Mr. Joseph D. Worth, who was a drummer in Captain (naw General) Robert Patterson's company in the war of 1812, died on Sunday afternoon, at the residence of his son in-law, William Carley, in this city. He will be buried on Wodnesday, at Lamberton, New Jersey. Mr. Worth had reached his seventy-second year.

The Five-twenty Loan.—The Subscription agent reports the sale of 41,023,100 in the twenties yesterday. Large deliveres of delayed bonds are obting made daily.

The deliveres of delayed bonds are being made daily.

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THE WEST WHENE

By annual custom, a breach of which the world of readers would never pardon, Charles Dickens issues a Christmas number of his popular "All the Year Round." Opinion is usually divided as to his own portion of the authorship. Cunning oritics speculate upon the particular portions which he may, might, ought, could, or should have written.
On these occasions we, too, have our opinion—which
we wisely do not mention. No doubt "Boz" writes a portion, and suggests and corrects the whole. This year, the Christmar box is called "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," and is divided into seven parts, for tales. Of these, one is strongly sensational; the rest belong to various classes. We suspect that the introduction has been written by Dickens himself; it is true and touching. The whole, making forty-eight octavo pages, good paper and clear type, and price only ten cents, has been published by Harper & Brothers, and is on sale at T. B. Peterson's.

PRIEREON'S BANKINOTE COUNTERPRIT DErector.—The semi-monthly number for December is published to-day. Besides the usual lists and tables, it notices the issue of thirty-four new counerfeits put into circulation since November Not one of these is upon any Pennsylvania bank. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. .

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1863. Gold was inactive, money plenty, and business dull-Gold opened at 150%, and continued with but little variation to the close. Money was freely offered at six per cent. and the bulk of operations was made at that figure. The stock market was steady, though unchanged. Reading was moderately active, advancing .closing 59%@½; Catawissa was active, closing stead North Pennsylvania Baliroad was steady, closing at 21½@21; Pennsylvania Baliroad declined ½; Schuylkill Navigation, both common and preferred, were steady at yesterday's quotation; Little Schuylkill declined ½; Philadelphia and Eric Rallroad was somewhat etronger than yesterday, closing at 293(@30; Lehigh Coal Com-pany was steady, with no change; Amygdaloid Mining by degrees works its way in the market; 50 shares sellng to-day at 25; Minehill sold at 61, an advance of ahous M. In Passenger Railways and Banks there was nothin

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities. &c., as Sales of 5-20s to-day \$1,029,100

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\$3,248,870,67 The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1962 and 1863 31,048,337 6,688,728 2,145,719 21,596,0 January 6.. The operations of the Sab Treasury in New York du

Total.....\$1,266,800 \$16,464.171 \$13,320,801 leaving a balance in the hands of the Assistant Trea The following statement will show how the trade tables of the port of New York for the month of November compare with those of the corresponding month in 1833 and 1862;

\$16,045,695 4,084,183 \$11,413,59 Total exports. . \$:4,877.291 Fctal ex. of specie. 14,528,906 Philada Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 14

50 Schuy Nav Prefer. 334 | 65 Little Schuy R R ... 02 | 6 Penna R R ... 70 |
AFTER BOARDS | 41 Long Island ER. 38 | 250 American Gold ... 150% |
CLOSING PRIOES - STEADY ... Bid. Asked.
US 6a 21 ... 109 | 654 | 654 |
US 7-30 Notes ... 166% | 664 |
Do new ... 160% | 104 |
Penna 5a ... 934 | 594 |
Do Couvs | 104 |
Do do 750 ... 105 | 504 |
Do bds 70 ... 106 | 504 |
Do bds 750 ... 106 |
Do 6 8 80 438 ... |
Tenh. street R ... 124 |
By enteenth-sight 124 | 14 is sure that money sent to the Union prisoners will be promperly handed to the parties to whom it may Do bds 70..106
Do 6s 80 48...
Do bds 86 conv.116 Morris O'l consol

Do prid 186

Do 68 '76

Do 24 mag 18

Schuyl May 18

Do prid 33

Do 58 '82 89

Rimirs R. 26 prid.... 64 75 73....107

> Do bds 69 60
> Lenigh Nav 69 60
> Do scrip... 49% 60
> Do shares...
> N Penns R... 24% 26
> Do 6e 26% 96 Philadelphia Markets. The demand for Flour is limited, but prices are with out change. About 700 bbls Pennsylvania and Western extra family sold at \$7.25@7.75, the latter for good brands; 1,000 bbls W. B. Thomas' extra and 200 bbls Delaware mills, on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.750,5 25 for superfine, \$6.50 00 for extra, \$7.129,322 for 750,5 25 for superfine, \$6.50 00 for extra, \$7.129,322 for 750,5 10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and wanted at \$5.000 750,5 10 Permsylvania Corn Meal is effered at \$6.00 for bbl. Permsylvania Corn Meal is effered at \$6.00 for bbl. 6,000 bushels sold at \$1.000 for fair to prime Western and Pennoylvania red, and \$1.760,20 bushels for white, the latter for choice Keniucky. In store. Bye is scarce and in dersand at \$1.300 for permsylvania for old. The bakel. Corn is coming in more freely, and the market is dull, with sales of \$6,000 bushels at \$1.00 for damaged and dry lots of new, and \$1.20 for bushel for old. Oatsare in domand. with sales at \$7.000 bushels at \$7.000 bushels. A sale of Penneylvania Barley was made at \$1.200 bushel. A sale of Penneylvania Barley was made at \$1.200 bushel. Delaware mills, on private terms. The retailers ARK.—Quereitron is in demand at 336 F ton for 1st

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Dremura 14 1868:
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' freenue Drove Yark are moderate, reaching about 2,875 head. The market is dull, but prices are without any material chance. First quality Pennsylvania and West-

A. M. Fuller & Co., 125 Western Steers, soiling at from M. Fuller & Co., 122 we derive desers, setting at from c. for common to good.

rin & Shrwer, 52 Western Steers, selling at from 10% c. for fair to Extra County Steers, selling at from c. 2 it for common beautra quality.

Iman & Bachman, 55 Chester county Steers, selling at mid@lic for good to extra.

nea McCleso, 46 Western Steers, solling at from 820 or common to good.

C. Baldwin, 44 Chester county Steers, selling at excellence at many common to sect. m f@llc for common to extra.

toner & Smith, 176 Western Steers, selling at from
@llc for fair to extra.
ohr Kirwin, 132 Western Steers, selling at from 8© r common to extra.

ty & Bro., 115 Western Steers, selling at from & common to extra.

there & Co., 104 Western Steers, celling at from & common for the common steers.

The arrivals and salar of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 120 head this week There is a good demend, and prices remain shout the asme as last quoted. Springors s-line at \$1500, and Cow and Galf at from \$20 pt to \$45 \$ head, as to quality. Old poor Cows are selling at from \$14015 head.

Calves —About 30 head sold to day, at prices ranging from 42,05%; \$2 h., as to weight and condition. THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Shiop at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach shout 4,000 head this week. The market is firm, and prices are well maintained, ranging a from 16945 of the gross for fat Sheen. Lambs are rather ecarce, and sell at from \$2,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ head. THE HOC MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union, Avenue, and Rising and sales of Hogs at the Union, Avenue, and Rising and process are without any materist change, runging from \$7.5(@9 the 100 lbs, net. 5.500 head sold at Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$7.800 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$9.800 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$9.00 the 100 lbs net. 40.0 head sold at the Xyenue Drove Yard at from \$9.00 the 100 lbs net. THE HOG MARKET.

CITY ITEMS. A GRACEPUL AND VALUABLE PRESENT. If our readers who are now spending money for holiday gifts will reflect a moment, they will see the propriety of giving things of substantial and enduring value to the recipient. Of this character the most elegant and acceptable article is the Sew ing Machine, and the one to select, for a hundre reasons that we might name, is the "Wheeler & Wilson," sold at 704 Chestnut street-beautif waxen lady in the window. The "Wheeler & Wil son" is, beyond a doubt, the best machine in er istence. Wherever it has been exhibited in com petition it has come off victor: thousands of family lies in this city and elsewhere endorse its unrivalle merits, and numerous applications are made to th agent almost daily to exchange other machines fo the Wheeler & Wilson. Persons, therefore, wh are buying machines for presents, should go to headquarters (704 Chestnut street) and get the best Ladies are taught in the use of these machine

gratuitously, whether purchasing or not. All machines sold at 704 Chestnut street are warranted, and kept in repair free of charge. In their Sewing De partment they are prepared to do all kinds of family sewing at the shortest notice. They have also aplendid line of ready made garments constantl on hand for sale. Upon the whole, the Wheele & Wilson Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 70 Chestnut street, is such an institution as our cit zens may well feel proud of. Strangers should not think of leaving the city without visiting it. REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FINE DRY GOODS & Landell, at Fourth and Arch streets, have been accustomed to making liberal reductions in the prices of their fine dress goods, more especially at the approach of the holidays, in order to encourage the laudable practice of making useful Christmas and New Year's presents. In many cases the "reductions" we see announced are merely nominal, but SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental.

the habit of the firm here referred to in this parties lar corresponds with their straightforward mode o doing business throughout. Their reductions ar tangible, as we found yesterday, in gratifying our curiosity in their Dress Goods department. There are few stocks in the country so rich and varied a this, and at the prices they are now selling w deem it a matter of public interest to advise on readers to examine it before purchasing their pre sents. Among other things offered at greatly I duced prices, are fashionable Silks, expensive Long Shawis, gorgeous Piano Covers, Balmoral Skirts, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Merinos, Poplinz, Table Cloths, and Housefurnishing Goods of every descrip FAIR IN AID OF THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTERR HO PITAL .- A fair in aid of this praiseworthy institution commenced, at Concert Hall, yesterday, to re main open a few days. The display, refre et cetera, are decidedly inviting, and we hope the

public will favor it with a generous RENEFIT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.-Among the various religious societies that have taken a patriotic interest in the soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Union, there has been none more energetic or consistent than the First Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch streets. We have now the pleasure to announce that a fair, for the above object, under the direction of the Missionary Society of the Sunday Schools connected with this church, will open to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at that edifice, and continue every day and evening until Saturday next. Arrangements have been made, so that persons shopping for presents will find this an admirable place to select them. The uniform good taste and success which characterize everything of this character undertaken by this congregation, is a sufficient guarantee that the forthcoming fair will yield a handsome sum for the oldiers, as we sincerely trust it will. A GRAND FEAT. - The "Florence" Sewing Machine, manufactured by the Florence Sewing Machine Company, at Florence, Massachusetts nut street, has for some time past been known to a few of our citizens as the best, and in all respects the most desirable Sewing Machine ever given to the public. It was not until recently, however,

in the market. And yet, notwithstanding the comarative newness of this enterprise in Philadelphia, the Florence Machine has already far outstripped all competitors; so much so, that if it was in the power of the agent to supply the demand at the instant, there would scarce be any other machines sold. On the principle of rotation, the first applicants get their machine first. Those who desire to "get the best," therefore, should apply at No. 630, with the least possible delay. "THE BREATH OF FRESH AIR."-This magnificent oil painting, painted by Mr. Wenderoth, of the Co.,) and now displayed at their art gallery, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, is still telling its own poetic story to hundreds of visitors daily. Indeed, the crowds of citizens, who throng this great

Photographic establishment for portraits of them-selves and friends, find in the examination of this charming picture a double compensation. The splendid new Photographs of imperial size, now prouced by this firm, are also the finest ever made. At their counters they are now selling a splendid ine of cartes de visite of distinguished men and elegant Albums, at moderate prices, AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER .- A single glance at the Lukens for the sale of Gentlemen's Furnishing Boods, northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut treets, will convince the most obtuse that for rich-

ness, taste, and variety the stock Mr. Lukens offers is unsurpassed in Philadelphia. We commend his eautiful scarfs, fine assortment of gloves, travelling shirts, pocket handkerchiefs, cravats, collars, hosiery, &c., as worthy the special attention of buyers of presents for gentlemen. GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, now offered in magnificent variety, and t reasonable prices, at the popular old stand of R. C. Walborn & Co., Nos. 5 and 7 North Sixth street; lso, a superb stock of scarfs, cravats, under-cloth ing, shirts, gloves, and other tasteful articles of use,

FINE CHAMPAGNES-"Green Seal," "Moselle," "Piper Heidsieck," "Bruch-Foucher;" also, Wines for Medicinal Purposes for sale by DAVIS & RICHARDS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN BONNETS AND HATS .-Mesers. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street. lave just made a great reduction in the prices of their elegant stock of Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Bonnets. &c., their present prices being, in some cases, much below the cost of manufacture. A NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, extensive and complete in all its arrangements for producing every variety of photographic likenesses, has been opened

by B. F. Reimer, the enterprising and popular photographer, at No. 624 Arch street: The whole building has been fitted up exclusively for the business, and all the departments are commodious and perfectly arranged. The fine front, which is about twenty six feet six inches wide, with its new style windows, is peculiarly fitted for the display of his most admirable and popular syles of portraits; life-size photographs in oil colors. All who want a truly lifelike portrait, or any style of likeness in his line, should call on Mr. Reimer, whose practical skill and long experience cannot fail to give general satisfac-KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW, INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO. This Tobacco, used by the North American In-

dians, is manufactured from the finest quality of Tobacco, and commingled with the most healthful and odorous roots, barks, and herbs, indigenous to the Rocky Mountains, in such proportion as to impart to its distinctive character, and secure for it, where ever it becomes known, a hearty welcome. A long residence among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, insured an acquaintance with their habits. ustoms, and modes of life, and among other things: an insight into the composition of their Smoking Tobacco, and a knowledge of the means by which the exquisite aroma is produced, which renders it so pleasing to the smoker, and so acceptable to those who are not. Smokers, who once become acquainted with this Tobacco, will never be without it.
Sold by all tobacconists, and by the manufacturer, E. H. Hunt, 511 Chestnut street, Philadeldel5-tuths-3t THE attention of our readers is invited to an advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance-Company, in another part of to-day's paper, of which James B. Carr, Esq., is the agent in this city. The

promptness with which the Company does dusiness is certified to by Wm. M. Baird, Esq., of Reading. ersons desiring to effect an insurance on their lives would do well to examine into the merits of he Manhatian. STERROSCOPES .- Cramer & Co. have recently imported a superb variety of these acceptable gifts, which they offer very low, at 18 South Eighth street. AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WRITES: "At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." "Brown's Bronchial Troches" should be in every soldier's knap-

each or pocket, to be used up on the first appearance SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut street. OARTORD'S CONTINENTAL HAT EMPOSIUM.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT, -- A celebrated poet, of the erman persuasion, thus writes:
"Zufrieden sein—lat gross'e Kunst,
Zufrieden soheine—blosser Dunst,
Zufrieden werden—grusses (Fusek, Zufrieden bleiben ein Meisters trenk!" There may be some difficulty among a portion our readers to comprehend these notice lines, in which case we recommend them to read what they can understand and profit by, to-wit: the notices of

gentlemen and youths made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 692 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE RIGS OF Mr. BRIGGS.—The famous article of London Punch, now arranged for the great National Circus, by the great Nat Austin, once caused a pleasurable furore among "sill England." The Rigs of Mr. Briggs will create a furore in Philadelphia, equal, probably, to the rige of Granvilla Stokes, throughout the world. The people who wear the best clothing are, as a matter of course; rigged in the beautiful, well-made, and fashionable nabiliments procured at the princely establishmen of the aforesaid Granville Stokes, No. 309 Unestr

the elegant and comfortable wearing apparel for

GREAT GURS.—One of the most interesting of the Department Reports is that from the Ordnance Bureau, relative to the progress made the last ten years in guns and projectiles. We know, o always supposed there were a great many "bi una" in the war, and many of very large calibre for jexample, Generals Banks, Grant, Porneide, Fighting Jozeph," Foote, Farragut, Dahlgren, &c. but when we are told the number is about 5,000, i must mean guas of a "cast iron" constitution. The way that it is to be acquired is to dress suitable to he season, and purchase your clothing at Charle Stokes & Co.'s, one price, under the "Continental A BRAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR CHEISTMAS.-The improved Sloat Elliptic Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom 721 Chestnut street. de10-151 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fues-the largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oak ford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Cakford & Son COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE - Ad Ires Rev. Dr. Saunders, Philadelphis. n14-tust0 WILLON & GIEBS'

SEWING WAGHINGS. For Holiday Presents.

FAIRBANES & EWING. 715 Chestnut et FURS AT OAKFORD'S, CONTINENTAL, GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Prese CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts.

J. E. Gould, Seventh and Cher OAKBORD'S HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL WILLCOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machines, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWMG. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Heliday Presen

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut st CABINET ORGANS FOR Heliday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chester C. OAKFORD & Sons, CONTINENTAL.

MILITARY GOODS, OARFORD'S, CONTINENTAC GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth.

Wm Ballard, USA W L Diffenderfer, Lanc co G L Weston & Ia, Baltimor, Col J W Kingman, N H J W Sweeney, New York W Fisher, Chicago H C Morgan, Chicago Thos A Watson, Illinois W Pethrick

Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets continental—Ninth
Ray, West Troy
se Turnbull, Woreseter
W Crocker, Proc, R 1
th Bryant, Boston
Matthews, Boston
Matthews, Boston
Matthews, Boston
Matthews, Boston
Morena, Pittsburg
Morena, Pittsburg
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Morena, Pittsburg
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Morena, Ray
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Morena, Ray
Morena, Deanly, washington Harrison, St fours H Goldemith, U S A L Brady, Washington L Wayne, H D Cartleman, Washington and A A North. Springfield Thomas, Harrisburg lass C Roper, Pittsburg lass W Harris, Pittsburg H Baardsley, Chicago B Clatworthy, New York J Mason, U S A C Jarrett & wf. Baltimore comments & Wf. Baltimore comments & Merabon, Ohio Eckert, Reading and P Duffield. Detroit ies Gameron, Harrisburg R Murphy, Pittsburg H Winterstern, Pt Garbon C Alleman, Harrisburg P Ford, Washington hn Baird. New York H Mad, New York E Moad, New York B Sunwden, USA D M M Gregg&la, USA

Mead, New Jersey
Douglass, New York
Douglass, New York
S Woodward, Jr., N Y
Stockton, Jr., & la
Rogers & wf. Kentucky
Parsons, Jr., & wife
orbin, New York
S Mekirath. New York
King. Naw York
Ewil St. Lowic N Hunter & la. Reading
A H Peacock, Leesport
I G Kaufman, Leesport
Capt J H Dallgren & wf
Miss Dahlgren
Dahlgren
Dahlgren
Danl Lodor, jr. N Jersey
C T G Murphy. N Jersey
C H Hayden, Boston J Weil, St Louis E C Fisher, St Louis H M Woolsey, Trenton, N J Wm Wall, New York American-Chestmut street, above Fifth. f Robinson, Pottsville B Pearson, Wash, D C P Shephad, New Jorsey Probst, San Francisco H Steele, Chester City, Md Landsfield, Boston A Hewritt, Connecticut (Gallup, Connecticut

American—Chestinut
Geo J Wison, Baltimore
Charles F Bernard
H Lecour, Naw York
M V Gifford, U S A
fames Websier
J M Golestone
John T Creighton, Alex, Va
B F Gilllith, Pottsville
B Murtangh, Gatssandna
B Murtangh, Gatssandna
J Lattower, Clayton, Del
J Lowry & s. Milford, Del
J E Darbee, Delaware
D E Burton, Maryland
A Johns, Maryland
B Witt C Walkey, Del
J Prettymn, Delaware
J Daling, Delaware
J Daling, Delaware
J Daling, Milford, Del nomas & Ricords, De F Willis, Maryland H Allen, Jersey Shore A Ford & wf, Maryland Jameson, Reading Jameson, Reading B Phillips & da, N York S Hedden, New York T Stamper, Illinois Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch. L Heed, Clearfield
A Houdletie, New York
Dr.H. Roberts, Penna

Dr. H. Roberts, Penns Henders, St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third. St. Louis - Chestant E Ulmann, New York Jehn Stout, Chicago M Lissberger, New York D Barry, Baltimore Geo Thompson, Baltimore Geo Cristy, Jr. Baltimore John G Butler, Albany The Union-Arch street, above Third,

Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut. Commercial—Sixin attreet, above. Cheathut.

L Snowden. Ohio
John W Scott
J'G Moses, Phomiaville
H S North, Oxford, Pa
Jacob Simmons, Cumb'd co
F Fuller, Bradford co
H Lang, Chester co

H Lang, Chester co National-Race street, above Third.

J A Stahl, Harrisburg
K Growl, Freeport
Jonas Shalter, Berks co
Cyrus B Kees. Ashland
Jacob Miller, Buck Horn, Pa
Henry Miller, Buck Horn, Pa
E Benninger, Ashland
E A Uhler, Lebanon

Ches Anderson
J B Brubacher w. M. Joy
Geo Levan, Lancaster
Cyrus Royer, Lancaster
B F Swartz, Bending
B F Muller, Lebanon

Ches Anderson
J B B Ches Anderson
J B F Bald Eagle-Third street, above Callowhill. MAIN Engle
M Dimmig. Foxtown
A Transue, Laucaster
A: Bertolet, Rending
Edw Camp, Lehigh co
I W George, Lehigh co
I W George, Lehigh co
Chas Kern, Lehigh co
Chas Kern, Lehigh co Mount Vernon-Second St , above Arch R Smith, Salem, N J
S Riley, Bridgeton
J Brant, New Jersey
R Hone, Bridgeton
Mrs E Challis, Salem, N J
J R Patterson, Salem, N J
S Conley, Ahngton, Pa
E F Parmeice, Albany

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine Bariey Sheaf—Second street, below Vine.
Glandsfield, Boston
Slick, Niasara
J Markley, Hathoro
Mrc C Shaum, New Jersey
J Eaitley, Nor-Jersey
J Cambell, Reading
G Vankirk, Now-Lork
S T Addis, Hartsville
H Ziegenius, Boylestown
H tervia, Doylestown Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race. Barnum's House Andrews assets, assets States Union-Market street, above Sixth.

States Whole the Act of the Act o

M Van Hern, Mauch Chunk John Kline, Reading
J P Hasa, Reading
Thos Will, Reading
Robi Rurroughs, Yardleyve
CStradilog, Yardleyvile
R F Tice, liethishem
R R Reitsnyder, Reading
R Recob R Hill, Rariydla Black Bear-Third St., above Callowhill,