The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS.

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—Special Peport to The Press
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X. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

EF Specimens of the "War Press" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for simulac copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terminal be allowed when clubs are for med. Single copies, will be allowed when clubs are for med. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

Sherman at Savannah. All doubt of SHERMAN'S success and safety is removed by the despatch from General FOSTER, the first direct intelligence received from the Army of Georgia since it left Atlanta. The Richmond papers o the 13th announced that SHERMAN was within five miles of Favannah on the 12th. a rumor confirmed by Captain DUNCAN. of Foster's army, who left the left wing of SHERMAN's army on the 9th, when it was within ten miles of that city. His report, though brief, is satisfactory. Sherman has met with little opposition in his march, and has been able to move his army leisurely, gathering great quantities of stores, and economizing his own provisions and ammunition. The troops are in good spirits and condition. and by this time the attack on Savannah has probably begun. It does not appear that up to the 10th a junction had been formed between SHERMAN'S and FOSTER'S forces; but the passage of scouts from one army to the other is proof that we shall soon be in direct communication with SHERMAN via Hilton Head. The rebel forces must abandon the Charleston and Sayannah Railroad, and concentrate for the defence of the latter city. Its fall is certain

Arming the Slaves. HARRIET MARTINEAU, one of the shrewd est women in the world, treats the rebel policy of arming the slaves as follows, in a letter to Senator WILSON:

"As far as I can see, the greatest blow yet sustained by the thorough-going Confederate sympathizers in this country is the serious proposal among the Confederate authorities to make soldiers of the slaves. Our socesh tisans evidently don't know what to make of it We, of the Northern side, are trying to teach them but, probably, the negroes themselves will be the first to make all clear to their heaven-born guardians and guardians' friends. I do hone THAT so diering will be attempted. If not, the mere propo

sal is a great gain." Miss MARTINEAU is not better acquainted with the state of English opinion than with the character of slavery; and she is one of the most enlightened of our friends in Europe. Her few words contain the whole argument. The proposal to arm the slaves has, as it might have been expected, had the effect of bewilderment upon those Englishmen who have been laying the foundation of their aristocratic sympathies upon the perpetuity of slavery JEFFER son Davis' last thunderbolt has turned the milk of Anglo-rebel kindness into curds and we may clearly tell the state of the rebel cause from the barometer of British | for the exchange of the residue of Union prisoners feeling. Those English noblemen who. while disavowing all partiality for slavery, admired the South because of its mili tary genius and ambition to rule, will not be less stubborn enemies of the North, but will feel privately disenchanted of the idea of chivalry. A people professedly fighting for liberty, yet calling upon their slaves to defend slavery, can meet only with the derision and contempt of the world and of history, and the inexorable retribution of events which punishes crime ten-fold when it becomes blunder. The fatal necessity which proes the South to arm the slaves is only the synonym of dissolution and death. It cannot transfix the purpose of the North, and, in appeal for aid, only summons up judges and executioners to make only then per telegraph, respecting the movements the ultimate ruin more terrible. The rebel rulers, we imagine, will not dare to arm the slaves extensively, or go beyond the moderate but hazardous request of JEFFERson Dayis. Either the black must march indiscriminately with the white, or the two hundred thousand slaves-whose enlistment Governor SMITH recommends in his message-must fight in corps, and take their own part. At the same time harvest and homestead must doubly suffer all they have endured from the extortions of the commissariat. and the robberies of hungry marauders. What else? except that the rebellion will have an arm, without having a stomach. Every observer of the war knows that the South is not able to feed more than its present standard of soldiers, if one quarter of its people are not already starving, while an equal fraction, at least, are robbing. What race can Mr. JEF-FERSON DAVIS put in the places of those whose labor feeds the South? What compensation can be offered to the planter, whose cup of disaster is so full already? Worse than all is the omen not that negroes will rebel, but that the pro-slavery Confederacy will secede from itself. To sum up all the necessity of keeping the slaves where they are is quite as great if not greater than the necessity of arming

Arrival of Admaral Farragut in New York. Rear Admiral Farragut arrived in New York on Tuesday afternoon, in his flag ship, the Hartford. She sailed from Key West on the 5th, and on the passage met with much beavy weather. The Admiral was met in the bay by the revenue cutter Broux, carrying a delegation of welcome. When the vessels met they exchanged the usual naval salutes, and the committee went on board the Hartford, where an interchange of civilities was made, and an address made by the collector of the port, Riv. Draper. On arriving at the Battery the Commodore was then taken to the Eastern House. Here a crowd quickly collected. After the Admiral had shaken hands with many, Collector Draper delivered another speech, to which the Admiral thus replied:

My friends, I can only reply to you as I did before by saying that I receive these compliments with great thankfulness and deep emotions. I am entirely unaccustomed to make such an address as I would desire to do upon this occasion; but if I do not express what I think of the honor you do me, trust me, I feel it most deeply. I don't think, however, that I particularly deserve anything from your hands. I can merely say that I have done my duty to the best of my solities. I have been devoted to the service of my country since I was eight

duty to the best of my abilities. I have been devoted to the service of my country since I was eight years of age, and my father was devoted to it before me. I have not specially deserved these demonstrations of your regard. I owe everything, perhaps, to chance, and to the praiseworthy exertions of my brother officers serving with me. That I have been fortunate is most true, and I am thankful, deeply thankful, for it for my country's sake. I return my thanks to the committee for their resolutions, especially for the one in regard to the creation of an additional rank. [Great applause]

In percent appearance. Admiral Farracut would ditional rank. [Great applause]
In personal appearance, Admiral Farragut would
suggest to the minds of the many the "Sir Gervals
Caks" of Cooper's novel of the "Two Admirals,"
Hale, hearty, and of rather spare but powerful
mould, the here of New Orleans and Mobile Bay is mould, the hero of New Orleans and Moone Bay is apparently between fitty and sixty years of age lie looks as it he dearly loved a joke, steps with the springiness of a boy, and his manner is so perfectly frank and unassuming that it is no wonder he is beloved by his officers and men.

DEATH OF S. J. REA. The well-known Harris burg correspondent of the Philadelphia and Pitts-burg press, S. J. Rea, Esq., died at the residence of his brother in law, in Beaver county, on Friday last. Deceased has been a resident of this city for several Deceased has been a resident of this city for several years, but had spent most of his time at the State capital. He served one term in the Legislature.

The depot and a large lot of tobacco under sheds, were destroyed. The of November 26th. No particulars of the disaster rebels are conscripting everybody they can find."

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The served in State with the depot and a large lot of tobacco under sheds, were destroyed. The of November 26th. No particulars of the disaster are known. This gives the Peruvians an excellent He was well posted in State affairs, and therefore, well qualified for the duties of a newspaper corres-

pondent. He leaves a wife and family. A LECTURE delivered by Mr. Albert S. Reming ton, of New York, recently, at the Franklin Insti-tute, has attracted the thoughtful attention of many of the most intelligent class of our citizens, and will soon, we hear, be repeated, for the benefit of those who have only heard its praise. The subject of the lecturer is the "Harmony of Beauty," a to pic which in itself is charming to art-lovers and audiences of culture; but is additionally interest ing under Mr. Remington's thoughtful and poetical treatment. It is not often that we are permitted to hear a lecture upon a subject which claims fine ana-lysis, wide appreciation of the sisterhood of arts, and simple love of the beautiful. The tendency t treat such themes is worthy of the encouragem of all lovers of art and of literature. Our artists. we hear, speak in grateful terms of Mr. Reming

THE SALES advertised by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, are postponed, on account of a death in the family of the late John B. Myers.

THE WAR.

GEN. SHERMAN HEARD FROM, News Direct from his Army to the 9th.

HOWARD'S SCOUTS IN COMMUNI-

CATION WITH FOSTER.

ALL THE TROOPS IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THEY HAVE LIVED OFF THE COUNTRY. HOWARD PROMISES EARLY AND

HEAVY WORK. Heavy Firing Heard at Savannah on the 11th.

THE REBELS STILL IN FORCE AROUND NASHVILLE.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY. iews direct from Sherman—His army before SAVANNAH-AN OFFICER FROM HIS ARMY HAS REACHED FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The following telegram as been received at the War Department: HILTON HEAD, S. O., Oec. 12, Via Fortress Moarce, Va., Dec. 14, To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff: GENERAL: Captain Duncan, of General Howard's scouts, has just come in from General Howard, having descended the Ogeochec river in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. of Savannah, advancing to attack it. The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably at-

tacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that Captain Duncan represents the army to be in the best possible spirits and most excellent condition.

Very little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what routes were to be taken. The army has lived off the country, and has accu-

nulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. It was also well supplied. The following is a copy of the despatch brought by Captain Dancan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. NEAB SAVANNAH CANAL, Dec. 9, 1894. o the Commander of the United States Naval Force in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga. SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. te troops are in fine spirits and near by.

Respectfully, O. O. Howard, Maj. Gen. Com'g Right Wing of the Army. Another despatch was brought by Capt. Duncan, lirected to the signal officer of the fleet, from Gen. Howard's chief signal officer, requesting a good lookout to be kept for signals. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant, J. G. Foster,
Major General Commanding.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN. The Richmond papers of Monday report Sher-man to be moving on and in close proximity to Savannah. General Beauregard is in command of the defences, assisted by Generals Hardee, Smith, and probably Taylor.

A battle for the possession of the city, they say, may be progressing to day, and they express them-selves confident of success. selves confident of success.

General Bragg was in Augusta at the last

accounts.

AN ARRIVAL FROM SAVANNAH-SUSPENSION OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON-REI VERSIONS OF OCCURRENCES ON SHERMAN'S MARCH, AND THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF HIS SOLDIERS-SHERMAN'S ADVANCE SET DOWN BY FOSTER AS FORTY MILES FROM SAVANNAH. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 13 .- The steamship Arago, Captain Gadsdon, arrived here last evening, having in tow the U. S. gunboat Augusta, broken down from Port Royal, S. C., with mails, passengers, &c., and important despatches from General Foster, commanding Department of the South. The latest advices from Sherman at the time the Arago left, on the 8th inst., was that his advance troops, comprising mostly cavalry and light artillery, had reached a point only forty miles from Savannah, Ga., and he was steadily feeling his the troops that very hastily assembled in the defences of the city. The bombardment of Charleston. S. C., has been suspended, and Col. J. E. Mulford was rapidly pushing forward his arrangements in the hands of the rebels at that city. The most intense consternation is said by our men recently exchanged to be prevailing not only in Savannah, Ga., where the authorities are hourly expecting to hear the booming of the guns of Sherman's vanguard, but also in Charleston, S. C., it being with difficulty that the excited feelings of the populace can be allayed, so great is the dread that Sherman may yet make the capture of the latter city the object of his grand campaign.

The exchange of prisoners is progressing very favorably, considering the state of affairs in Charles. ton, S. C., and no doubt is entertained but that

Colonel Mulford will succeed in obtaining a suffivessels of the flag-of-truce fleet. exchanged, so that it is almost impossible to obtain exchanged, so that it is almost impossible to obtain an idea of the real situation of General Sherman's forces, or any news of his progress that would enable our Government to form any opinion as to his next probable point of attack. The Charleston of General Sherman:

"LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.-By our tole grams it will be seen that Gen. Wheeler had a successful encounter with part of Sherman's force on Sunday last. The troops that engaged Wheeler were probably the rearguard of the Yankee column At last accounts Sherman's advance is reported to have occupied Station No. 6 on the Central Railroad, about sixty miles from Savannah, Ga, and was still moving in the direction of that city." (Ga.) Republican of yesterday morning : "Sherman's army is proving a scourge wherever it goes. No attention is paid by his troops to his general order at the outset of his expedition. Throughout his whole line of march the country is made desolate by pillage and fire. We trust a righteous retribution awaits the vandals.

"A gentleman who reached here yesterday, from telegraph wire running through a swamp in the rection of the Savannah river. The other end reached, probably, to their camp, above Millen, Ga. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no convenience at hand for that purpose.
"Our informant says the country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging or pillaging at every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cut throats per day. He was a prisoner for a day, and in the midst of the Yankee army. He says that many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and the war, and openly express their desire for peace. He heard a lieutenant say that, if he had his way, he would break his sword in three pieces and go home, perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged. Sherman has with him from three to four hundred negro men and boys, no women or children. These negroes have no arms, and are merely marching along with the army, and from time to time slipping off and going back to their homes. The Yankee oficers spoke freely of their plans, and said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement, if he could thelp it, as he had no ammunition to spare. They seemed content to make their way peaceably to

the coast, at the most practicable point, without a fight." A REBBL DEFEAT IN THE CUMBERLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE. Acting Rear Admiral Lee reports to the Navy Department, under date of December 8th, that Lieutenant Commander Fitch defeated and drove the left wing of Hood's army from the (Cumberland?) river on the 4th inst., with heavy loss to the also recaptured two transports from the enemy. Nobody was hurt on our side. DEFEAT OF THE GUERILLA JESSE-AFFAIRS GENE-

RALLY IN THE DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—Captain Bridgewater, with one hundred and twenty-five men, went into New Castle and drove out Jesse, with a loss to the latter of thirteen killed and wounded. Captain Bridgewater chased them through Port Royal, and was only eight minutes behind at that place. It is thought the rebels would be captured by Bridgewater's forces. Colonel Johnson telegraphs that the rebel Gene-

rackLyon's advance is moving on Russellville His main force, twenty-five hundred strong, is at Despatches fully confirm the success of Rousseau's General Bates' division is within two miles of

Nothing has been heard from the rebel brigade hat crossed yesterday at Cumberland City. A despatch received from Rousseau savs Muroro is all right, and he expressed confidence to held the place against any force the enemy has at The Democrat says : "We are informed that General Lyon's rebel forces burned the depot and several sheds at Hadensville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, yesterday. A lot of bacon stored in the depot and a large lot of tobacco under sheds, THE SIEGE OF MASHVILLE—SKIRMISHING, BUT NO

The Journal's special Nashville despatch of the 13th says: "The weather has considerably moderated. All our forts did more or less firing to-day, but apparently with little damage to the enemy. Skirmishing between the lines was renewed to day with greater earnestness than for some days past The enemy yesterday fell back to his main line, but c-day has reinstated the force in his outer lines." THE REERLS STILL IN WORCE AROUND NASHVILLE-

HARD FIGHTING.

DEPREDATIONS OF PROWLERS.
NASHVILLE, Dec. 14, P. M.—Yesterday afternoon reconnoissance was made by the regiments from Steadman's corps near the Murfreesboro pike. Sharp skirmishing ensued during the afternoon with no loss on the Federal side except some half dozen wounded. Deserters who come in yesterday report that Hood had altered his line somewhat. Later and more reliable information, however, asserts that the rebel forces are still in their former few miles of Nashville. A lot of Government wood was destroyed by a party of Confederates, ten miles up the river, yesterday.

A portion of the rebel General Lyon's command are reported to have burned some treatle-work on the Edgefield and Kentucky rallroad, 12 miles above Springfield, Tennessee.

The weather is moderating and a heavy rain fell lest night. The river is eight feet, and is rapidly

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. -C. Edmunds.-COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE WELDON-ROAD EXPE DITION-RETURN OF THE RAIDERS-TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF TRACK TORN UP—SUSSEX-COUNTY COURT HOUSEBURNED—THERE BEIDGES DESTROY-ED-THE SOUTHSIDE BAILBOAD-OUTRAGES BY Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Dec. 14, 1864.
The movement down the Weldon Railroad, com senced on Wednesday morning last, has been completed, and has been in the highest degree successful—accomplishing even-more than was auticipated. Last night the troops of the 5th and 2d Corps, who took part in it, occupied their old camps, returning yesterday and some of them the day previous. As the mail will close in a few minutes, it is impossible to give a detailed account of all the incidents that transpired along the route, but they were almost innumerable and would furnish material for a score of letters. It may be as well, therefore, to state at the outset precisely what was designed to be accomplished, and what was accomplished. The late as it went, destroying the Stony Creek depot, stores, &c., and temporarily interrupting communication with Richmond via the Southside road. This latter raid—for it was but little more than a raid on an extended scale—has succeeded virtually in cuiting off Richmond from railroad communication with the tire South. The Weldon Railroad has been destroyed a distance of twenty five miles, three splendid bridges were burned (one of them a trestle work structure, 250 feet long.) depots have been destroyed, commissary stores burned, locomotives rendered useless—in fact, all the mischlef that could possibly be done to the enemy's sole line of communication has been done, and it is of so extensive a character that the rebels cannot possibly repair it all this winter. The garrisons of Petersburg and Richmond; must come to grief before next spring. The rebel general could have better spared ten thousand man, killed in battle, than have met this serious disaster The most remote point reached by our troops was Hicksford, a town on the Meherrin river, and forty miles due south of Petersburg, on the Weldon Railroad. They nowhere encountered the enemy in any force; it was pretty much a miniature representa-

tion of Sherman's campaign. Once, in the vicinity of Stony Creek, the rabel cavalry made a charge ipon our own, which was supported by infantry i a concealed position. Our cavalry fell back, the re-sels followed with a wild cheer, fell into the ambuscade, and were cut up torribly. They did not at empt to charge again. This was the only fighting that took place, and our entire losses, including the stragglers, will not exceed two hundred men. All along the route, and at every railroad depot, thousands of bushels of corn and bales of hay were selzed and burned. Hundreds of barrels of sweet potatoes were subjected to a similar course of treat ment. Everything that could give aid and comfort to the "heart (l. s., the stomach) of the rebel-lion," was annihilated. Nothing but the smoking ruins of the commissary stores were left. At Sussex county court house a train of three cars loaded with salt was likewise consigned to the flames. On Tuesday, the day before our troops arrived, a train had gove up the branch to the Southside road, and of course it will not be likely to get down again

this winter. Notwithstanding the general devastation, private property was scrupulously respected on the downward march. The rebel guerillas hovering about our rear picked up a number of our stragglers, and beat them terribly. Some were stripped of their clothing, and compelled either to go purious naturis, or don greasy rebel uniforms, lacking every aspect of uniformity, instead. But these were the slightest of the guerilla outrages. Some half a dozen or more of our men were found murdered in cold blood. Several had their throats cut, and in the cellar of one house were found the remains of another unfo tunate victim who had been chopped to pieces. In still another case an old negro gave the informa-tion that one of our soldiers had been robbed, stripped, and murdered, and pointed to the occupants of a house not far distant as the perpetrators of the crime. The house was searched, and in a trunk wa found the clothing of the murdered man. These outrages being committed after the main way towards the latter town, with every prospect of body had passed southward, were not heard of until capturing it with very little loss to his army, they turned homeward. Then along the road men
He had succeeded in severing the railway commu, were found shockingly bruised and maltreated in nications leading to and from Savannah, Ga., and every way. The troops, infuriated by these scenes,

tore to their hearts' content, drank more than their share of apple-toddy, and applied the torch to geance. Night before last they had reached Sussey Court House, on their homeward way. The town was reduced to ashes in a few hours, and the reflec ters by persons of vivid imagination and good sight. in force. Scouts reported, however, that Longsent from Lee's army in pursuit of our forces, and they probably struck at once for Weldon, in anticipation of our going there. They were disappoint ed. The raid has proved the most brilliant and most valuable of the war, and may well cause re-

joicing in the North. GENERAL BUTLER'S ARMY. HEAVY FIRING NEAR DUTCH GAP. Passengers by the mail boat to day report that while on the James river yesterday morning, six or eight miles from Dutch Gap, they heard heavy firing in the latter direction.

All of Warren's command are now safely back to

their quarters from their late expedition. STORM ALONG THE COAST-MISHAPS TO VESSELS. FORTRESS MONROR, Dec. 13 .- Vessels bound here for a harbor report a severe gale as prevailing all day along the coast, from Boston. Mass., to the to shipping have been reported. The schooner Sea arrived to-day, having experienced the gale off Fire Island, and had the fore and main sails, together with the jib, blown away, and lost one man, Wm. Lerwes, overboard. The schooner R. P. King put into this port last evening in a sinking condition, having been run into while beating down the Chesapeake Bay by an unknown brig. The weather continues wintry, with the wind from the northeast, shifting occasionally around to the westward. The steamship Guiding Star, which broke down off Chincoteague a few days since, when en route for New York, will be towed to New York by the steamship Arago as soon as the weather per

CALIFORNIA. GREAT DAMAGES FROM THE RECENT STORM—BU-SINESS NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 .- The storm has intermitted. Some damage has been done in the interior. Many bridges and mining flumes have been destroyed. Apprehensions of disastrous floods have not been realized. Business is dull, except an active speculative demand for domestic liquor. Sailed, steamer Golden City, for Panama, with 515 passengers, and \$1,022,188 in gold, of which \$647,000 is for New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO-THE EMPIRE. RECOGNIZED BY SPECIAL MESSENGER—COMPLETE DEFEAT OF ORTEGA-ABDICATION OF JUAREZ-GENERAL ITEMS. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 10th, has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates of the 2d. The Papal Nuncio arrived on the 29th, and was received with high honors. On the 1st inst., he started for the capital. The Minister from Sweden to Washington arrived at the same time on his way to Mexico, on a special mission to recognize the new Emperor. On the 29th, the Eco del Commercio announced the defeat of Ortega at Mazatlan, on the 22d. He lost four hundred killed, including two generals and many prisoners. General Espinóla and all his staff were captured. General Miramon was detected in a conspiracy, and was sent out of the country. The health of Vera Cruz was good. Jose M. Corles Esparca has accepted the Ministry of the Interior. It was rumored that Juarez had abdicated in

favor of Manuel Ruiz. Senora was daily expected to declare for the new The Emperor has ordered the reduction of 50 per cent. in import duties on foreign importation to Private advices state that Mazatlan has been evacuated by the Juarists and occupied by the

The Coquette, which it was thought was to be converted into a rebel pirate, was still at Havana. SOUTH AMERICA. THE OTESTION OF POSSESSION OF THE OFINCH A TRA LANDS-DESTRUCTION OF A SPANISH FORTRESS AT THE ISLANDS-THE BEVOLUTION IN BOLIVAR NEW YORK, Dec. 14,-The steamer Ocean Queen

from Aspinwall, brings \$795,000 in specie and the The thip Crest of the Wave arrived at Valnaraise from Acapulco with only three men fit for duty, eleven having died on the passage and the rest be-The South American Congress has resolved that the Government of Peru shall give orders for the recovery of the Chincha Islands, and that the President of Peru shall have no power to make talands, or they are taken by force of the republic.
The Peruyian fleet had proceeded on a cruise for the purpose of exercise. The Spanish flagship at

opportunity to attack the balance of the Spanish fleet, and stirring news is expected by the next The revolution in the State of Bolivar, Republic of Columbia, is not put down.

The steamer Salvador, from Central American ports, at Panama, reported the arrest by the Go-vernment of Salvador of some of the accomplices of the pirates who attempted to seize her recently on suspicion of being empissaries of the ex-President Barras. No evidence being found against tham they were released.

On the trial two of them stated they were ordered by the Government of the Confederate St o Salvador to join some Confederate war vessels or The frigate Lancaster and sloops-of-war Sanga non and St. Mary's were at Panama. The Sangamon was to sail on the 6th for the northward. The Election of Congressmen. HARRISTURE, Dec. 14.—The Governor's proclamation declaring the election of Congressmen will be issued to morrow. It is understood that Mr. Kconts, of the Sixteenth district, will be declared elected.

The Liberation of the St. Albans Radors -General Orders of Goueral Dix. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST New York, Dec. 14, 864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.—Information laving een received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders who were guilty of murder and robber at St. Albans have been discharged from arrost, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the scurity of their lives and property. All military commanders on the frontier are, therefore, instructed in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or nersons actingunder commissions from the rebel authorities at AMOUNTS OF PROPERTY CAPTURED AND DESTREVED.

Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, or if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United Staps and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refine, and if captured they are under no circumstance to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law The Major General commanding the densiment authority he possesses under the rules of liw, re-cognized by all civilized States, in regard p persons organizing hostile expeditions within reutral territory, and fleeing to it for an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own such as exercise of authority having become indistance ble to protect our cities and towns from incendirism

> marauders, and that the proper measures of refres will be left to the action of the public authorities. By command of Major General Dix. D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant Genesi. THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS. MONTREAL, Dec.-11.—The St. Albans raiden le the city immediately after being discharged. The authorities are taking steps to rearrest them.

and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our

frontier districts will abstain from all acts of ritali-

ation on account of the outrages committed by jebel

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. The steamers China, Bavaria, and Calednia salled for Europe to day.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CHY.

Naw YORK, Deo. 14.

The stemens Chine, Bayaria, and Calednia salled for Europic to day.

The tronolad Dictator will sall to day for Happion Roads.

The tronolad Dictator will sall to day for Happion Roads.

The alexandra arms and Calednia shalled for Europic to day.

The tronolad Dictator will sall to day for Happion Roads.

The brig Emler, from Nassau on the 3d instruction for the celebrated steader Alexandra, apparently fitted out as a blockate from the company of the collection of the celebrated steader Alexandra, apparently fitted out as a blockate from the celebrate diseader Alexandra, apparently fitted out as a blockate from the celebrate diseader for a privateer.

11 P. M.—Gold 237, Eric 648, Hudson River 118, Keading 137, Mindingan Central 1395, Michigad Southern 738, Hinds Central 131, Ulovaland add Enthelm of Hinds Control (131, Ulovaland add Enthelm of Hinds Central 131, Ulovaland add Enthelm of Hinds Centr

WASHINGTON, December 14. THE RELEASE OF THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS -THE CANADIAN LAWS ON THE SUBJECT. The pretext upon which the St. Albans raiders have been set at large and their plunder re of the British Parliament for the Governor General lieved to be the first in the many cases of extradi ion which have taken place where it has been al-

tion which have taken place where it has been alleged.

The Canadian acts of May 30, 1849, and May 18, 1851, were passed expressly to provide for the control of the considered in the committee without trary. They contain the following words: "And whereas, certain provisions of the act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the apprehension of certain offenders have been found inconvenient in practice in this Province, and more especially that provision which requires that before any such offender as aforesaid shall be arrested, a warrant shall issue under the hand and scal of the person admins. Itering the Government, etc."

RELIEF TO OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH A general order of the War Department states that "Brigadist General Josspin HARS, United States Volunteers, and Colonel Strephun M. Well, 171, 56th Massachusetts Volunteers, pression are tered into by Lieutenant General Horse to the United States as the officers to be placed on particle states prisoners of war such articles of clothing, and other necessaries herein mentioned, as may be issued by Government or contributed, as may be issued by Government their adults, colonel Well be unable to perform their adults, colonel Tromas H. Burlan, 5th Indiana Govaria, the policy he has indicated, and the effects of the United States prisoners of war such articles: Uniform hats, uniform caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets, itanine shifts, Grawers, bootes, stockings, blankets woollen, blankets gum, and the following articles: Uniform hats, uniform caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel shifts, drawers, bootes, stockings, blankets woollen, blankets gum, and the following articles: Ocate, pants, vests, underclothes, socks, hats, the following articles: Coats, pants, vests, underclothes, socks, hats, coats, pants, vests, underclothes, socks, hats,

the following articles: Coats, pants, vests, underclothes, socks, hats, Coats, pants, veste, and suspenders, looking-caps, shoes, handkerchiefs, suspenders, looking-classes towels brushes, combs, clothes-brooms, butglasses, towels, brushes, combs, clothes-brooms, but-tons, tape, thread, sewing cotton, pins and needles, dissors, pocket knives, paper, envelopes, steel pens ead pencils, penknives, postage stamps, tobacco eigars, pipes, snuff, crushed sugar, syrups, family soap, butter, lard, smoked beef, beef tougue, bologna susage, corn meal, nutmegs, pepper, table salt, salt fish, crackers, cheese, pickles, sauces, vegetables, cried fruits, lemons, nuts, aples, matches, yeast powder, checkery, glassware, All articles for prisoners of war will be forwarded to Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, at Fort Monroe, Virginia. GREAT WORK OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION. The Sanitary Commission sent four relief agents, and two four-horse wagons loaded with hospital supplies, with the expedition to the Weldon Railond, under General WARREN.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REFE RENCE TO EXCHANGED PRISONERS. It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered for exchange or parole by the United States Covernment, up to November 25th, 1864, are exchanged the War Department has ordered that all Federal prisoners of war of the army and navy, and all civilians, on parole for exchange, up to November 25th, 1864, be declared exchanged. All paroled officers and enlisted men declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of corps to their regiments and com-mands, and will be reported to the commissary general of prisoners accordingly. Those who are bsent on leave will on the expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis or Columbus, Ohio: THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. The consular and diplomatic bill reported in the

House to day appropriates \$1,361,800 for the year ending with June, 1866, of which \$200,000 are for the relief and protection of American seamen abroad, \$17,000 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the prevention of the African slave trade, \$11,500 for the diplomatic and consular expenses of our officers at Hayti and Liberia, \$25,on for expenses under the immigration act, and

THE INVALID PENSION BILL. The bill for the payment of invalid and other pen-sions, also reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, for the year ending with June, 1866, provides \$4,000,000 for invalid pensions, \$7.000,000 for pensions to widows, mothers, children, and sisters and \$230,000 for Revolutionary pensions—an aggre gate of \$11,230,090. THE CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS. The House Committee on Elections were to day occupied in an examination of election cases from Louisiana. It promises to consume much time.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION. A large number of nominations for promotion in CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice Chase has not yet taken his seat in the Supreme Court. XXXVIIITH CONGRESS----Seco Mr. CLARK, President protem., in the chair.

AN ARMORY IN OREGON.

Mr. BESMITH, of Oregon, presented the memorial of the Legislatore of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State.

THANKS TO WINSLOW AND CUSHING.

Mr. GRIMBS, of Iowa, from the Committee on Waval disirs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain John A. Winslow, of the United tates navy, in accurdance with the recommendation of het President. the President.

Mr. GEIMES eaid it was not necessary for him to say anything as to the merits of this case. The facts were well known to the Senate. He moved that the Senate well known to the Senate. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and asked unanimous consent to do so. Consent was given, and the resolution was somediered and passed.

Mr. GEIMES, of lowa, reported from the Naval Committee a similar resolution in the case of Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing, which was also passed. ADDITIONAL PAY.

Br. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the petitop of several line officers in the army for additional compansation. Referred to the Committee on Military

componention. Determine to the Affairs.

Mr WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution offered by him yesterday, with the recommendation to at it pass. It was read the first PETITIONS ACTED ON. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, re-ported a number of private petitions. Also, a bill to

anthorize the holding of a special see-ion of the United Finit Poletrict Court is Indiaso, which later was passed. Mr. TROBBULL, rom the Judiciary Goomatice, as ked that the too mit be be discharged from the fartier concideration of the politic of lawyers in the Supr me Coint of the District, sexing permission to employ a stepagrapher. Committee was discharged.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE ST. ALBANS RADERS—A GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. CHANDLER, or Michigan. I see in the morning papers the following sunouncement from Toroaco: "The St. albans raidors have be udischarged for was of jurisdiction." I desire to offer a couple of resolutions this morning regring upon this surjed—one of them this morning fearing upon this surjed—one of them have a great number of letters in my power of the particularly. But 40 not expect to make the Senstein follows the master of feeling existing on income in the surjed of the continuity which is within musket range of the Canadian border, thousands of citizens have been under arms for any own of the weather of the continuity which is within musket range of the Canadian border, thousands of citizens have been under arms for any own in the contact of the continuity Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburgs, of Il incis, in the chair, who announces that the President sannal message was now open to consideration. Mr. (IX) of Ohio, asked whether it would be in order to the state unestion of saxing whisky on hand. The Child Replied that it was too early in the day. [Lack ther.]
Mr BROOKS, of New York, in addressing the cere d, but the Northwest will not. I offer this resolution:

Whereas, Recent raids have been organized in the
Caneuss and Nova Ecotis, and men calisted in said
British provinces by men purporting to hold communroose In m the rebels of the United States for cobbing
and markering pesceable citizens of the United States,
of burning cities and villages, of piratically capturing
merchant vessels and murdering their crows, and for a
general system of nurder, aron, robbery and ounder of the pesceable and numeric citizens of the United
Statis; and whyreas, the people of the British provinces
seem of a posed to protect these thieves, robbers, locandispley, pirates, and murderers, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbles of the law; there-Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be

Hesolvica. That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of imme intely entiating an arm; corps to watch and define our territory boadering on the lakes and Canadam line from all hostile; emanatrations and incorresons.

Mr. JOHANON, I object to the testilution.

The PRESIDENT proterm. The resolution will lie cover; objection being made.

Mr. CHANDLEK, I had hoped there would be no objection to it. I will now other another resolution, which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Commence.

Another point in the resolution is simply to inquire the point in the resolution is simply to inquire the till not best to prevent the organization of any new banking company, allowing at the same time these State banks now in existence to wildraw their circelation, and to go into operation under the general kending law circulation, and to go into operation under the general banking law.

Mr. DOULITLE then explained the fourth provision of the resolution in reference to the substitution of other

committee.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not wish to prolong this discussion. I only wish to say one word; that is, that one of themost certain modes of promoting economy is to pay as we go.

The resolution was then referred without objection.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the resolutions offered
by him to-day be printed, which was agreed to. THE ST. LOUIS ABSENAL.

Mr. BROWN offered the following, which was Mr. BROWN offered the following, which was adopted. That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Military affairs and the Military be instructed to inquire into the expediency for repealing an act of Congress of March 21, 1861, entitled an act to remove the United States Arsonal from the city of St. Lonis, and to provide for the sale of the Islands on which the same is located.

Mr. DOLLITTLE moved that all bills, petitions, and memorials which were pending at the close of the last session of Congress be referred to their appropriate committees. Carried.

A joint resolution from the House was announced. A joint resolution from the House was announced, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. FOSTER moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. SUMMER thought it ought go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was, on motion, so re-

ferred.
On motion of Mr. LANB. of Kansas, the Senate went
into executive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MILITARY SERVICE AND CITIZENSHIP.

PENSES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pensylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expenses, and a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensioners. Each bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. PAYMENT OF CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC EX-

The bills for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and a ship canal from the Mississippt to Lake Michigan, were further postposed to the 22d of January next.

PROTECTION FROM BORDER RAIDS. On motion of Mr. BROOKS, of New York, it was re-solved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be in-structed to inquire into the expediency of forthwith providing, by areaty or otherwise, for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier from murder, arson, and burglary, on the pretence of rebel invasion.

providing, by weaty or otherwise, for the protection of our Ganzian and provincial frontier from murder, areen, and burglary, on the pretence of rebel invasion. POLICY TOWARDS MAJOR GENERALS AND OTHER OFFICERS NOT IN SERVICE.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohlo, from the Cymmittee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all major generals and all brigadier generals in the military service of the United States, who, on the 15th day of February, 1865, that not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously next after thatfaire, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all the pay and emoluments or allowances of such general officers to dropped shall segate from that that and the yearancier thas occasioned shall be filled by new promotions and appointmente, as in other cases; but no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision who e absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or diesase contracted in the line of his duty whill in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enomy, or under parole; and any major general of volunteers, or brigadier general of volunteers, who may have been appointed from the regular army, under the authority given in section 4 of the act approved July 22d, 1851, to authorize the employment of volunteers to add in aniorcing the laws and protecting public propes ty, and the acts amendatory there to, who shall be so dropped from the volunteers to add in aniorcing the laws and protecting public propes ty, and the acts amendatory there to, who shall be ended applicable to any general of the relation shall be made applicable to any general of the military service of the United States, who shall be made applicable to any general the military service of the United States, who shall be made applicable to any general the military service of the United States, who shall be made a

had become of a similar bill introduced here last gession.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that having passed the House it hangs fire in the Senate.

Mr. COX said he could see no necessity for the passes of such a law, as the President has now power to drop efficers for incompetency or inefficiency. He asked why the Senate had not acted on the old bill.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he could not tell his collegue the reason for the Senate s n.n. action on the subject, as the question had been fully discussed at the last secsion. He would now merely move the previous question. This was seconded, and under its operation the bill was passed—yeas 88, nays 38.

COMMISSIONEES OF TAXATION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the COMMISSIONERS OF TAXATION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint recolution peneing from July last, notherizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commission resto inquire and report at the earliest practicable moment the best and most efficient mode of raising by taxation the necessary amount of revenue for supplying the wants of the Government, having reard to the sources from which it is to be derived, with power to take testimony under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The resolution was tabled—yeas 68, 1838 66.

rem which it is to be derived, with power to take testimony under such regulations as may be prescribed by the decretary of the Treasury. The resolution which tabled—yeas 68, 1278 66.

The House then took up and presed, without debate, the Senate bill authorizing the purchi-so or construction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, and appropristing one million of dollars for that purposa.

The House went into Committee on the Fresidant's message.

DISCUSSION OF THE PERSIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House 'resolved itself into a Committee of the

order to discuss the question of taxing whisky on hand. The chark replied that it was too early in the day. The state is properly to the day. The state is properly to the was in the message two stating points—to first, that the war must go on without attempting any negotiations; and the second, that it must be prosecuted until slavery was universally abulished. As slavery seemed to be the treat stambling block in the way of peace, he asked why it should be so under a form of Government like onus, which was created to tolerate the widest differences of opinion in masters far more important than slavery—namely, religion? He would adviss and beceen the House not to she too intolerant on the subject of slavery. He warned them not to enter into any crasside (r civil war in the soirit of intolerance. The Saviour of the world was not intoleran on that subject, and why should we not be tolerant on the assential principles of the Constitution? We are olerant to the Jews, who do not believe the Saviour, and we exhibit the extraordinary spectacle of tolerating profygamy, which is prohot ed in the New but not in the Old festament the religious of the stating profygamy, which is prohot ed in the New Mortating profygam, which is prohot ed in the New Testament permits.

Mr. Wile Or. of lows, here interrupt—d by assing the gentlem as whether he did not know the Scripture's said bet "these time of generace fod winked at?"

Mr. BROOK'S replied, he did not know the Scripture's said bet "these time of generace fod winked at?"

Mr. BROOK'S replied, he did not know the Scripture's said bet "these time of generace fod winked at?"

Mr. BROOK'S replied, he did not know the Scripture's said the "these time of generace of the Church over a too sand years. It was said tattoo. On the chart of the church over those was necessary to preserve the Government, but too shot homogeneity be persuaded in the Caholict of United Mr. and an account and as account as seven the said was the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the sub he.cka.ww.dectae ind-pendence: (the stat ?

Mr. BauOKS replied that no acyer would acknowledge the independence of the South. God has make it some people.

Mr. Wilson repeated; Iff all means should fail, would the gentleman wage war for the suppression of the rebellion?

Mr. BROUKS rep. God made this country for one people; but war is not the civilized remedy for the disease. Our armay is to try conclitation. He then cited at langth the resolutions moved in the British Parlament, from 1774 to 176, by Chatonan, darke, Fox, and others, to show that these great men were for compromise and honougable cohessions, and that what they begred to be given at the start, Lord Dorn had to offer in the mid lis, while in the end in dependence had to be given. The lesson was one for us now. History was but repeating itself. If we attempt ageodicing, and the North mained. The war will be divided, and the North mained. The war will be by the haliot box in the bouthern conntry. Our remedy is not the sword and the cartridge box. This is a Christian of the North mained. The war will be by the haliot box in the bouthern conntry. Our remedy is not the sword and the cartridge box. This is a Christianity, and when we dilier we should refer our cispmes to delegates in Convention with a view to conclitation. When a Convention shall fail to resort peace, then he would be ready to mark out the course he would pursue. He desired his voice to be heard in the kouth as well as in the North. If the same words and letters, he was prepared for some other bargein, satisfactory to all sections of the country.

Mr. BRUORS repried that, as for himself, under no chromatances of which he could conceive would he consent to a severance of the old Walon of States. He would never sure of which he could conceive would he percention of the parties and profess of peace, once and forever, he was ready, standing on his reserver rights, to maintain the proper constitutional authority by force of arms.

Mr. KASSON, of lowa, inquired what evidence the gentlemen ha Nr. KASSON. But the gentleman said peace can be restored.

Mr. BROOKS. Suppose we try. At an early period of the war Vice President Stephens made an effort to be heard, but was refused, and snother attempt was a like unancessful. All I can say is, try. If we succeed, honor will rest on our efforts. If we fail, the responsibility will be on Southern men.

Mr. KASSON. Did I understand you to say that any authorized commissioner had been refused to treat for peace. peace? Mr. BEOOKS. It was understood Mr. Stephens was authorized.
Mr. KASSON. That was denied by the rebel Government.
Mr. BROOKS. It was reaffirmed in Mr. Stephens' speech
Mr. KASSON. I did not see it.
Mr. BROOKS, in conclusion, appealed to New England

Mir. BROOKS, in conclusion, appealed to New England men every where, who now governed this contarty, to use above sect onsilsm and provincialism, and remembering what John Adams and When he made George Washington, of Virgitia, commander in chief of the washington, of Virgitia, commander in chief of the first the United States, to imitate this patriotism, this illustrious example. He sepecially appealed to the New England men t at now in part represented the Pacific coast in Congress, to the three New England men, to members from Iows, to the Ohio New England men, to Wash burne, of Illinois, to Thaddens Stevens, of Pantart and Congress of Congress Washburne, of illinois, to Thaddens Stevens, of Pana sylvania-ail New England men-to rise above the part and passions of the war and remaite the country. I made a passionate appeal to President Lincoln, once is follower of Henry Clay, who thrice in his life, but the temanship alone, snatched the country from im and passione of the war and renative the country. Imade a passionate appeal to President Lincoln, once a follower of Henry Clay, who thries in his life, by state-manship alone, snatched the country from impending civil war.

Mr PRICE, of lowa, said he had heretofore listened to the honorable gentleman from New York when he held spell bound his auditors on questions which agitated the country from centre to circumference. When his constituents had asked him who was the best orator in the House he had mentioned the name of that gentleman. His silvery tongue, his smooth sentences, his knowledge of history, and his travels in foreign lards had qualified him to instruct audiences. But he (Mr. Price) regretted to say the gentleman's ingenuity and debate was not equal to his oratorical solitity. The entire aim, intent, and desire of the gentleman was to aid the enemies of the country. Savery, the very thing which he last session said was dead, is the Alpha and Omega of his speech on the present ocasion, and it was designed to strengthen the hands of siaveholders and the rebellion, and just to that extent shed loyal blood on Southern soil. It was fortunate for some near to write, but unfortunate for others to write and publish their writings. "On that mine enemy would write a book." If the gentleman kas not written a book, he has written many pleess in the newspepers, which are equally binding on this occasion. Slavery, the king, declared dead, was now sought to be resurrected by the gentleman from New York. Principle is eternal, and wrat the gentleman wrote thurty-one years ago will live a million of years

Trat gentleman wrote, under a Washington date, in 1835, that "elayery carries with it is own affliction and punishment, that it is a dead drag on the body politic, and that it is imbossible for any community to prosper with slavery, in the board of the committee he heakneyed phrase, "We cannot conquer the South." What was that for? Was it for the information of the House? Did it encourage the hearts of floyat men?

Sanitary Commission, from June, 1861, to October 1, 1864. The undersigned, a committee appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission to prepare a statement of its financial condition, beg leave to submit the following report: TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1864, received.....\$3,088,124 5 June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1864, expended.... 2,467,958 5 NOTE.—The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, December 1, 1864, is three hundred and fifty one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$851,920.79.)

The work of the Commission involving this expenditure embraces six distinct departments; the cost of carrying on each department is given in the accompanying tables.

Added to these is a table which accounts for certain outlays, as enumerated, not conveniently classified under any one of the above divisions. The aggregate of these tables gives the total amount disbursed.

The following are the several divisions of the Commission's work, with a general statement of the

distursed.

The following are the several divisions of the Commission's work, with a general statement of the character of each, that thus the nature of the various items of expenditure may be more clearly seen.

Ist. The "Supply Department," which has for its work the collecting, storing, forwarding, and distributing through the hospitals, and to the armies, and on the battle-fields, the supplies sent by the people to the soldiers. With this work is inseparably connected a large amount of relief service rendered to the sick arm wounded by the agents employed in this department, which service would not be included in the mere work of transporting and distributing the supplies. The sum, therefore, charged to the "cost of distribution," (see "Exhibit A.") Is thereby considerably larger than it would otherwise appear; as is also the ratio of "the cost of distribution" to the "value of the supplies distributed," (see "Exhibit C.") It is allowed to stand thus because the exact apportionment of the expense belonging to each of these two classes of labor cannot be made, even as the services themselves cannot be disjoined.

The work of distributing these supplies, and administering the general relief connected with it, has required the labor of a permanent corps averaging two hundred men.

With the necessity of providing "independent transportation" for these supplies, this work has involved the purchase and maintenance of several wagon trains, and the chartering of a number of stemboats at various times. In the expense of this department is embraced the cost of "supplies purchases."

cepartment is embraced the cost of "supplies purchased."

2d. The Department of Medical Inspection, or "Inquiry and Advice," by which, for nearly three years, a series of inspections has been kept up by scientific men in the general and field hospitals, and among the various regiments composing the army. The aim of this Inspection has been to discover all conditions of camp or hospital life unfavorable to the health of the soldier, and to suggest and secure such Sanitary reforms as would guard against disease and death. In the opinion of both military and medical men, thousands of lives have been saved by this service.

3d. The "Special Relief Department," by which all sick, discharged, or disabled men, not otherwise provided for, can be guarded, sheltered, fed, and helped out of trouble. This Department includes the maintenance of "Homes" and "Lodges," or temporary asylums, Relief Stations near battlefields, Claim Agencies, Pension Offices, nurses to accompany the yery feeble to their homes, men to visit hospitals and to look up and collect the back pay of soldiers, and a variety of kindred work. This is an agency which, in these several ways, alds and protects, on an average, two thousand five hundred

pay of soldiers, and a variety of kindred work. This is an agency which, in these several ways, aids and protects, on an average, two thousand five hundred (2 560) men daily.

Under this head of Special Relief will be found placed the amount expended upon "hospital transports" and "hospital cars," a large sum in itself, but small when compared with the many thousands of sick and wounded to whom it furnished easy transportation from the battle-field to the hospital. Ath. The "Hospital Hrectory," whose mission is has been to serve as the friend of fathers, mothers, and wives of soldiers, by keeping those at home informed of the location and condition of their sick sons or husbands in the general hospitals. One million and thirty thousand names of hospital patients have been entered in the Directory, and many thousand anxious inquiries answered.

5th. The "Statistical Department," which gathers up, tabulates, and deduces valuable general principles from all the material collected by the Medical Inspectors of the Commission, so as to make it all available for preventing disease in the army. This work is also incidentally attributable to valuable scientific researches.

the field, it cannot be doubted but this expenditure of money has essentially added the army surgeon in his work of saving life and alteristing suffering.

Such are the chief divisions of the Commission's work upon which its mency has been spent.

It will be seen that there is one other group of expenditures which embraces all outlays (as therein specified) not exclusively belonging to any one of the above named divisions, but shared partly by each, and incurred in the general administration of the affairs of the Commission.

Appended to this report (as a thing essential to its completeness) is an estimate—"Exhibit B"—of the cash value of the various supplies which have been forwarded from the homes of the country to the distributing depots of the Commission, and thence carried by the agents of the Commission to the soldiers.

And to this sum the cash expended on supplies, and compare with this total the expense of distribution, less the present appraised cash value of the property used in carrying on the work of supply distribution, and we shall find—"Exhibit D"—that but four and eighty-eight hundredths per centum (4.83) of the value of the goods issued has been spent in distributing them.

C. J. Stille,

C. R. Agnew,

J. HUNTINGDON WOLCOTT,

Gregger T. Strong,

I. Foodres I. Strong, the field, it cannot be doubted but this expenditure

RORGE T. STRONG, J. FOSTER JENES,

CENTRAL OFFICE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION DECEMBER 1, 1864. EXHIBIT "A." and supply correspondents and cierks, for soliciting houses....Balance of "Field Hospi-tal" account (1861,) chiefly incurred for purchase of

\$23,351 85 80,958 251 171.772 65

194.688 79 Total expense of transporta-tion and distribution of supplies..... Total cost of Supply Department......\$1,742,383 1 II.-MEDICAL INSPECTION. Relief" rentered to size and wouldest soldiers and their families.

Cost of the various agencies for obtaining "pensions," "arrears of pay," "bounty," "prize-money," "widows' claims," &c.

Expenses in the transportation and care of sick and discharged soldiers, under circumstances where there is no legal claim upon the Government for relief, One-half expenses of "Auxillary Field Heilef Corps"

Cost of maintaining "hospital boats," including stores, surgeons, dressers, nurses, &c.

Equipment of "hospital care"

Total cost of Special Relief Department. 18,600 00

IV .- HOSPITAL DIRECTORY. Total expenses of maintaining the Hospital Directory at Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Louisville.. \$47,564 9 V .- STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT. Expenses of this Department, tabulating 14,000 returns camp inspectors, physical examinations, e.c., &c... YI.—PUBLICATIONS. Monographs on medical and surgical subjects, for the use of surgeons in the field and hospitals; reports of all kinds, documents, Sanitary Bulletin at New York, and Sanitary Reports

Office salaries. Washington, New York, 845.504 72 78,774 31 MARH IN HANDS OF AGENTS. Cash in hands of agents at Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Newbern, N. C.; City Point, \$64,027 90

\$124,279 03 MISCELLANEOUS. Cash paid over to Western Sanitary Commission (St. Louis), by order of California contributors... Metropolitan fair, Metropolitan fair buildings, and Brookiyn fair... \$50,000 0 15,624 7 SUMMARY. Total amount of receipts..... Expenditures

xpense.....ash in hands of agent.... Total amount of expendi-• APPENDIX.

\$4,083,124 58 Showing the nature and appraised each valuation of articles received in kind, as contributions for the soldiers, by the United States Sanitary Commission, from June, 1861, to October 1st, 1864;
Bedding, hospital furniture, and wear-aluation of sanitary supplies sent directly from the Branches and Aid 81,795 0

Societies to hospitals and regiment not included in the above list..... Adding to the above the "total cost of sathering and purchasing supplies,"
(as per Exhibit A)..... We have for eash valuation of all sup-plies which have passed through the hands of the U. S. Sanitary Commis-

EXHIBIT "C."
Deducting from the sum spent for dis-We have for total cost of distribution.. 410,445 04

We have for total cost of distribution. 410,445 04
Applying this sum to the total value of the supplies distributed, Exhibit B, viz: \$8,405,272 78, we find the actual cost of distribution to have been four and eighty-eight-one-hundredths per centum (4.88) of the value of the supplies distributed.

Note.—During the last quarter (viz: July 1st to October 1st) the bill for "transportation of supplies" has been vastly increased by the necessity of chartering beats for carrying the large amount of antiscorbutics and other steres forwarded by the United States Sanitary Commission to the Army of the Potomac. Previous to July 1st, 1864, the "cost of distribution" was but three and seventy-six-one-hundredths per centum (3.76) of the value of the supplies distributed. No portion of the proceeds of the Great Central Fair at Philadelphia are included in the above statements.

Petrecibum — Our readers will find elsewhere an advertisement of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company. Daniel S. Dickinson is the president, and he is associated with gentlemen of experience in the business. A careful study of the prospectus will reveal the advantage of the investment. The discovery of petroleum is so recent, and the necessary demand so large and increasing, that this company may be said to proceed upon a permanent basis. Their prospectus speaks frankly and fairly, and the name of Mr. Dickinson, who has here, we believe for the first time, associated his name with any corporate enterprise, should satisfy the Inquirer that it is not a mere speculation. All of the funds paid in form the working capital of the company, and no one connected with it is interested in selling the company land or property at a fictitious value or at any profit. Stockholders are mutually interested in all the profits of the company. A limited number of shares are offered at a subscription price of five dollars per share; without further tax or assessment, which is but half the par value. Several of the trustees are located in the oil region, and have acquired their wealth and experience in the business, and have a personal supervision over the company's affairs, and it is expected that large quarterly dividends will be regularly paid from the last of January. Subscriptions at the price indicated will only be received during the present month.—Communicated.

WALRUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Western's engagement has been one of the most successful which she or any other actress has ever played in this This evening Miss Western will appear in the interesting drama entitled the "Spy of St. Marc."
CHESTNUT-STREET THEATER.—The fine military drama of "Jossie Brown" will be withdrawn at this play, its dramatic situations, and the excellent anner in which it is produced, have all combined to make its reproduction a success, and should be sufficient to fill the theatre during every night of the week. The performance each evening is concluded with a laughter-giving comedy, called Laugh When You Can," in which that excellent. artist. Mr. Baker, sustains the leading character. NATIONAL CIRCUS.-Le Jeune Burt, an intrepid equestrian, will make his first appearance this evening at the National Circus. THE CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.-The fifth natines concert of this club of musical artists took place yesterday, and was in all respects a delightful entertainment. Hummell's Grand Sonata for the plane was finely performed by Messrs. Jarvis and Cross. Mr. Jarvis also gave a brilliant rendition of one of Chopin's "Scherzos." Prume's celebrated solo for the violin, "La Melancolle," was exqui-sitely performed by Mr. Gaertner. The matines ed with a fine quintette by Spohr. The overs of music should by no means neglect these ncerts, the performers being among the best of ur resident musicians.

The Weather.

gale here, with a driving snow-storm,

New Orleans. OATA O. Dec. 13.—The Bleamers Suit Cotton, and to proceed to the process of the proces lasses there were Do sales or receipte. THE SANITARY TOMMISSION. The port of the United a tates Sanitary published in to-day's pa 'per, will attr It shows that on the 1st of October, 19 note shows that on the lat of L'ecc m

in the hands of the Treasu, 'er was to was only \$351,920. The receipt. from to phia Great Central Fair, excee ding dollars, are, it appears, not include, CARD.-We would call the attention of the fine arts to the special sale of brok statuary, Parian and Bohemian glassa held at the salesrooms of B. Sco Chestput street, this morning, 15th in o'clock precisely. The collection emorars the most chaste and rare designs, among notice Bareattus' celebrated piece repres and Dog; Bacchus and Ariadne, by Fran bronze figures, Columbus and Cortez I, cians, Bohemian glassware, &c., all of been carefully selected in Europe by the

Viti Brothers, and to be sold within: reser ties wishing to adorn their parlors with rare merit will do well to call and examin SALE OF SILVER WARE, &G .- Meist. Son, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will suil by this morning at 11 o'clock, by order of these a large assortment of tine silver ware of f English manufacture; also, a large also: English silver plated ware, and a name; cles of valuable furniture

THE CITY. (FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FIRST) HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PERKSYL HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PERRS
This society held as special meeting 1 at the Athersenm, Dr. Coates in the about eight o'clook the lecturer of Colonel W. H. H. Davis, a member of from Doylestown, was introduced by the ing secretary, Horatio Gaize Junes espech, after which Colonel Davis read the "Siege of Mortis Island" has a Morris Island and the coast geographer rebel fortifications, which were ing secretary, Horatio Gates Jases, 12 and the speech, after which Colonel Davis read it speech, after which Colonel Davis read it she the "Siego of Mortis Island" He for country Morris Island and the coast geograph of the rebel fortifications, which were contributed the rebel fortifications, which were it is an interaction of the cocurrence of the promise to the country of the geograph of the promise to the the country of the deemed his promise to take the country of the deemed his promise to take the country of the deemed his promise to take the country of the following the mortis Island, but a mistake upon which as severe repulse was received. The speech showed the bloodshed consequent upon the come satisfied that it could be taken only the taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came satisfied that it could be taken of the came one but a soldier can understand, and a failing one but a soldier can understand, and a failing one but a soldier can understand, and a failing one but a soldier can understand, and a failing of the consumenced on the 4th and finished on the fail of the consumenced on the 4th and finished on the fail of the consumenced on the 4th and finished on the fail of the consumenced on the 4th and finished on the fail of the consumenced on the came and the fail of the consumenced on the came and the fail of the consumenced on the came as any account of the consumenced of the came and other fail of the consumenced of the came and other fail of the consumenced of the came and other fail of the consumenced of the came of the fail of the consumenced of the consumenced of the consume

SUDDEN DEATH. An unknown man fell dead yesterday aftern at Fourth and Callowhill streets. His boly taken to the Eleventh-ward station house. Yesterday morning, about half past three o'click.
Moyamensing Hall, on Christian street, was shirtly damaged by fire.

CITY ITEMS. Zephyr Goods for Christmas. We know of nothing more popular or more spec-priate for presenting purposes during the halling than the elegant zephyr-work articles that haved nore valuable for having upon it the maris of loving fingers. What, therefore, could be more t sirable or suitable than the beautiful designs in the phyr for slippers, chair seats, cushions, rugs, and a variety of other articles, filled up in the plain para by the hands of a friendly or affectionate giver? L. dies who entertain our opinion on this point shoul visit the store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, where they will find the most magnifcent assortment of embreidered zenhvr designs of the class above referred to, ever offered in this chy-Some of these contain capital representations in phyr of tutts of flowers, game heads, and trottal birds, which, to be appreciated by the lovers of the beautiful, need only to be seen. We would also giate, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has a ver large assortment of zephyr, which he is selling at a moderate prices as any other house. Don't lorge the place—John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch.

STOCKING YARNS.
A very large assortment of Stocking Yarns, enbracing nearly one hundred different varieties, suitable for fine ladies, wear, the heaviest articles escription of infants' wear, all colors suitable for gloves, including the fine white Saxony (Germin make), will be found at the store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets. GERMANTOWN WOOL

for the German Zephyrs is rapidly being introduct for all purposes for which the zephyrs are sdapted The colors of the Germantown Wool are equally rich and durable as the zephyr, the fibre nearly soft, and the price a great deal lower. The plant to get it is at John M. Finn's, southeast corner d Seventh and Arch streets. FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. In this department such things as Morocco Satorels, Pocket-books, fine Brushes, Haud Miros. Beads, Colognes, Soaps, Umbrellas, and goods

that class, are always acceptable gifts. A very seperior assortment of them may be found at the 10 pular store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and And TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WEAR. At this season, also, good style Dress Trimming are much in demand. The most extensive asset ment of fashionable Buttons, staple Trimmings all kinds, what are denominated under the gene term of Small Wear; also, Cloth and Silk Glors in great variety, now offered by John M. Figh

southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets. MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street, have made a large reduction in the prices of all their Bonnets, Fancy Hats, and other novelties in their line, to which we would direct the special attention of purchasers. GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—The lovers

art have an interesting event in prospect in the great sale of Paintings, from the American Ar Gallery of New York, to take place at the suction salesrooms of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., No. 622 Chestuu street, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday, and If, Saturday of this week, December 15, 16, and If, commencing at 7% o'clock on each evening. The collection is extensive, numbering nearly three hundred pictures, and is in every way worthy the hundred pictures, and is in every way worthy the attention of connoisseurs. They consist of Oil Paintings, Pastels, and Crystal Medallions, of pleasing and varied subjects, from the pencils of some of its most talented artists in the country, and the collection, we may state, is to be sold solely for the encodingement of American art. Each picture is had somely mounted in a fine gold-leaf frame, which will in all cases be sold with the picture. We wall have upon our readers the army residers of examining urge upon our readers the propriety of examining this fine collection in advance, and attending the

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.-But a few more days remain for our readers to make their selections of Heliday gifts. In making purchases for Gentis men, Furnishing Goods afford the most elegant and lesirable field to select from. What could be a mor estrable present to a gentleman than an eloga Morning Wrapper, a handsome pair of Gloves, at cles of dress and comfort for the neck, or seasons underwear? The place to find the most splend ssortment of these goods is at the popular old state of R. C. Walborn & Co., Nos. 5 and 7 North Strik

ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR PREFERE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—It is the o'machine that will do so wide a range of work. can be changed from one kind of stitch to another in an instant, while the machine is in motion. uses all kinds of thread, and fells, binds, ta braids, cords, quilts, gathers, and sews on a ruine the same time, and it is sold with a guara give satisfaction, or the money to be refunded

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, talking about the Yankee prisoners of war" in that city, and the lestitute condition, says that the Federal C ment should have made it a bind these soldiers. To our somewhat practical North ern mind, it appears that if the poor fellows or their clothing they won't be very particular a the binding, for we have observed at the Clot House of Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Contine hat there is as much clothing sold without the ing as with it.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW IN TOWN.-Captain W low, the hero of the Kearsarge, is in town, and ody is anxious to do honor to the gallant who "wiped out the Alabama." The Capts remain in the city for a few days, in order to enthin to procure a new suit at the Brown Store thin ing Hall of Rockhill'& Wilson, Nos. 603 and a Chestnut street, above Sixth.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—The glory of wall is a fine head of Hair—one in which the relief softness, color, and glossiness are preserved, from any tendency to talling off and disposition grayness. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair storer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dress the best articles for attaining that end, and no tollet is complete without them. This is the mony of those who use them, both in the States and Europe. Millions of bottles & HALIFAX, Dec. 14:-There is a heavy southwest year, Every drugglet sells there.