From the officers of the Fourth and Sixth Massachusetts colored regiments, asking for the same pay and bounty as are allowed to other troops. Referred to the Military Committee.

THANKS TO GENERAL GRANT AND HIS ARMY.

Mr. WILSON reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major General Grant and the officers and men of his command, with a recommendation for its passage. Adopted.

KANSAS PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a resolution relative to the treatment by the rebels of our Kansas prisoners. He made a statement that Captain Brown, of Osceola, saw last summer in one of the prisons of the South seven Kansas soldiers in irons, among other prisoners not in irons, and he understood they were to be put to death, as others had been. The Secretary of War communicated these facts to the Commissioner of Exchange, but received no satisfactory information, further than that recent reports of the same character had been received. Such had also been the course pursued by Quantrell and others in their raids in the vicinity of Kansas. The resolution was adopted.

THE GRADE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill in amendment of the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE ENROLMENT ACT.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill in amendment of the bill "Enrolling and calling out the national forces."

SOLDIERS' BACK PAY AND BOUNTY BILL.

M. WILSON reported the Back Pay and Bounty bill, with amendments.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens by reason of the French spoliations.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

CODIFYING THE LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution relative to the codification of the public laws. Adopted.

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

The House joint resolution for the adjournment being called up,

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Mass., moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, suggested that the Senate vote it down lest it be taken up hereafter.

Mr. FESSENDEN accepted the suggestion.

The motion was lost by yeas 4, nays 25, Messrs. Buckalew, Henderson, Powell and Wright voted in the affirmative.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President communicating a statement in answer to a resolution of the last Congress from the Secretary of State. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1863.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following committees:—

Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Wilder, of Kansas; Steele, of New York; Price, of Iowa; Colo, of California; Noble, of Ohio; Donnelly, of Minnesota; McBride, of Oregon; Steele, of New Jersey; McClurg, of Missouri; Ames, of Massachusetts; Yeaman, of Kentucky; Sweat, of Maine.

Select Committee on Emigration.—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois; Grinnell, of Iowa; Law, of Indiana; Haldwin, of Massachusetts; Rollins, of Missouri; Eliot, of Massachusetts; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Knapp, of Illinois Orth, of Indiana; Boyd, of Missouri; Kalbfleisch, of New York; Cobb, of Wisconsin; Anderson, of Kentucky; Middleton, of New Jersey.

Select Committee on the Rebellious States.—Messrs. Winter Davis, of Maryland; Gooch, of Massachusetts; James C. Allen, of Illinois; Ashley, of Ohio; Fenton, of New York; Holman, of Indiana; Smithers, of Delaware; Blow, of Missouri; English, of Connecticut.

REBEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. GRINNELL, (rep.) of Iowa, offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Whereas, since the breaking out of the rebellion the prisoners held by the United States have been treated, under the rules of war, with the most humane considerations; and whereas we learning that our soldiers held at Richmond were suffering unto death for food and clothing, by the confession of their captors, in the language of Pillote, of the rebelle Congress, "The Commissary General having starved the enemy's prisoners," the friends of the prisoners and the soldiers aid societies continued to forward food and clothing until (prohibited by the rebel authorities; therefore

Resolved, That this is a wanton act of cruelty unprecedented in modern warfare, at war with the humane sentiments of the age, and merits the protest and execration of this House, and can but assign the authors of such infamous deeds to the reprobation of the Almighty.

CANAL AROUND THE MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (opp.) of Iowa, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal around the rapids in the Mississippi river, commencing at Keokuk, Iowa, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE RANK OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALS.

Mr. COX, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for increasing the rank of the Provost Marshal General, of the United States.

RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. SLOAN, (rep.) of Wis.), offered the following, which was laid on the table:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by act of Congress, the construction of a through line of railway between the cities of Washington and New York, and to report by bill or otherwise at their earliest convenience

THE TAX ON WIRE.

Mr. COX, (rep.) of Cal., presented the resolutions of the California Legislature urging a reduction of the tax on wire to the same rate with that on manufactured articles generally.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE ENROLMENT ACT.

Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, explanatory of the Enrolment act, so that the term "volunteers," in the last clause of the twelfth section, shall be construed to mean sailors as well as soldiers.

THE TROOPS STATIONED IN UTAH.

Mr. KENNEY, delegate from Utah, offered the following, which was not agreed to:—

Whereas the government is involved in a terrible struggle for its existence, forced upon our great and hitherto unprecedentedly prosperous nation without cause or provocation, by an armed rebellion against the most enlightened and liberal government of the world; and whereas, the government is in need of the services of all the soldiers who have been raised since the breaking out of the rebellion; and whereas, a number of companies of the California Volunteers are now stationed at Camp Douglas, within the city limits of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, far removed from usefulness and the active scenes of war; there fore

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the causes which have led to the stationing of a large standing army among that peaceful and loyal people.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. ROLLINS, (opp.) of Mo., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That, prompted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful prosecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures which will be most effective in speedily overcoming the rebellion, and in securing a restoration of peace, and which may not substantially infringe the constitution and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the government; and we hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists now in revolt against the constitutional government; that in the progress of the war Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, which was disagreed to—yeas 52, nays 115, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomal, Cole, Davis of New York, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hulburd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Mich., Lean, Longyear, Lovejoy, McClurg, McIndoe, Morehead, Myers, Leonard Myers, Morton, O'Neil of Penn., Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Schenck, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Upton, Van Valkenburg, Washburn of Mass., Whaley, Wilder.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Mich., Baldwin of Mass., Blaine, Blair of W. Va., Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wis., Chanler, A. W. Clarke, Clay, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Crowens, Cresswell, Davis of Md., Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Fink, Frank, Gaw-win, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Johnson of Pa., Johnson of Ohio, Kasson, Kellogg of N. Y., Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of N. Y., Miller of Pa., Morrill, Morris of N. Y., Morse of Ohio, Morrison, Nesmo, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Radford, Randall of Ky., Rice of Mass., Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of N. H., Rolins of Mo., Ross, Scofield, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins of N. Y., Steele of N. J., Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Tracy, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Elijah Ward, Wasbourne of Ill., Webster, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Wilson, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Woodbridge.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved to refer the resolution to a select committee on the subject of the rebellion; but Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., expressing his desire to debate the proposition, it was laid over under the rule.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, wanted to know when its consideration would be reached. But the Speaker replied that he could not inform him.

THE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT.

Mr. LOAN, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of the act relating to the habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863. The object is to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the act. The resolution provides that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as provided in the first section of said act, does not apply to any case arising in consequence of any action on the part of a State government to compel the citizens of such State to render military services for the State under the laws thereof, notwithstanding the commanding officer of such State militia may also be the commanding officer, under federal authority, of the federal forces within such State.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SOME TESTIMONY OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, it was resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report on the facts respecting the alleged inhumanity of the enemy in their treatment of our dead and wounded soldiers on the battle field, and of the prisoners of war in their hands; and that they report as early as possible, with such recommendations for the action of the House as they may think necessary.

THE ENROLMENT ACT.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, (rep.) of Mich., it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section two of the act enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, that the right of aged and infirm parents to select one of two or more sons liable to military duty under said act to be exempt, shall depend upon the fact that such aged and infirm parents are dependent upon the labor of such son for their support.

PAY OF MISSOURI TROOPS.

Mr. McCLURG, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill to provide for the deficiency of the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department of Missouri. Which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Rules:—

Resolved, That one additional standing committee shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session of the ensuing Congress, whose duties shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress, to consist of five members, to be entitled a Committee on National and International Coinage, Weights and Measures, and to this committee shall be referred bills, resolutions and communications to this House upon the subjects named in the title of the committee.

THE DELAY IN THE PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS' ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, it was resolved that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the causes of the delay at the offices of the Paymaster General and the Second Auditor, in the adjustment, and payment of the claims of disabled and deceased soldiers, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate such adjustment and payment.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. DRIGGS, (rep.) of Mich., offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, the Senate concurring, that when the House adjourn on Wednesday, December 23, it be until Tuesday, January 5, 1864.

The House then adjourned.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, all Right on the Goose—That Is, Gideon Welles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 15, 1863.

SIR—A friend has called my attention to the following extract from the NEW YORK HERALD of the 14th instant, viz:—

There was a severe struggle to oust Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, from the chairmanship of the Naval Committee, on account of alleged differences between him and Secretary Welles; but on his assurance that he would not throw any obstructions in the way of the Navy Department he was allowed to remain.

So far as the above paragraph relates to a struggle to oust me from the chairmanship of the Naval Committee, I shall not deny it; nor am I ignorant of the source from which it emanated, nor of the motives which prompted it. But, so far as it undertakes to speak of assurance by me as to my future course, it is utterly and entirely untrue. I was chosen Chairman of the Naval Committee because a majority of the Senate saw fit so to do, without the slightest assurance or intimation on my part, direct or indirect, express or implied, to any human being, as to what my course in any particular would be.

I was opposed to an improper use of the public money by democrats when they were in power, and am no less opposed to the same thing now that my political friends are in power. I have been too long in public life to desire to hold on to it a day longer than I can without making concessions to those who would prey on the public treasury or their confederates. Yours, JOHN P. HALE.

Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1863.—No. 180. Adams, executor of Law, deceased, appellant, vs. E. L. Rogers, administrator, appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. May, of counsel for the appellant, and with the assent of Mr. Campbell, of counsel for the appellees, it is ordered that this cause be dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

No. 327 Albert Bragg, et al., appellants, vs. Michael A. Dietz, appeal from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California. On motion of Mr Hoy, it is ordered that this cause be docketed and dismissed, with costs.

Nos. 76 and 77. The Orient and Sun Mutual Insurance Companies, plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Wright. The argument of these cause was concluded by Mr. Evarts, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 78. J. Edgar Thompson et al., appellants, vs. the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Platt Smith, of counsel for the appellants.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863.—No. 78. J. Edgar Thompson et al., appellants, vs. the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the district of Iowa. The decree of the District Court in this cause was affirmed, with costs.

No. 79. Herman Gelpcke, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the city of Dubuque. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on printed arguments by Mr. Platt Smith and Mr. Allison, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Bissell, of counsel for the defendant in error.

Nos. 80 and 81. Herman Gelpcke, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Dubuque. The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. White, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Bissell, of counsel for the defendant in error.

United States Court of Claims.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1863.—The cause of A. Kingsbury, administrator of D. Loomis, vs. The United States, was this day argued by Dr. Silas L. Loomis for the claimant, and by Mr. McPherson, the assistant solicitor, for the United States, and the case submitted.

The further call of the general docket, under the order of May 8, 1863, was postponed to Monday next.

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINK OF GEN. GRANT.

Why He is a Great General and Great Man, &c., &c., &c.

[From the Tribune correspondence, Dec. 16.]

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 6, 1863.

Grant's first campaign here having ended in the most serious blow the confederacy has yet received, what next' is the question that occurs to every reflecting mind. If it is conceded—which no doubt is the case—that the season in this quarter, and other considerations relating to the position and the question of supplying this army, render another active campaign impracticable before the season is more propitious and Chattanooga is stocked as a depot, it is not necessarily admitted at the same time that all of the large army collected here must remain idle. Will Grant thus keep all of this army three or four months doing nothing? I have no means of answering this question. If I had, I would not undertake to give the answer, as it would be of as much interest to the enemy as to the loyal public. Of one thing, however, I am entirely certain: Gen Grant is thoroughly in earnest in the business of putting down this rebellion in the very shortest time. If he can employ the time in doing anything to that end, I do not believe that he has any idea of idling away the winter in winter quarters, waiting for spring and good roads. I believe that he is of the opinion that the blows should fall quick and heavy, especially as the confederacy is reeling under blows already dealt; that if a blow for any reason cannot be got in where you would, then shift a little, and plant one where you can and where it is not expected. I wish everybody was as much in earnest and as little disposed to lose time as General Grant. I think it would be well for our cause if every general who commands an army should make as good use of the winter and his means as I believe General Grant will. Left to inference alone, I might safely conclude this much.

General Grant could not pursue Bragg for reasons "beyond his control." This is a more literal fact than it frequently happens to be, even when assigned as a reason in the most conscientious sense. He could not pursue; but he can do something else, which, if it does not insure the same end, will at least profitably fill up the time.

The *Tribune* has well remarked that General Grant may be trusted. I wish I could know that the government would respond to all his suggestions thus unreservedly. General Grant does not stand before the country as a boaster; but I believe he thinks that if permitted to employ all the means that may be made co-operative, just as he is disposed to employ them, he would make a grand smash of what remains of the confederacy before the spring frost gets out of the ground. *The truth is, to such a man as Grant, disposed as he is, and holding the ground he does, the government may in all matters relating to this great work subordinate itself. There is no man on the stage who uses means as he does. No man has accomplished so much, and, if allowed to have his way, no man will.* I predict that if in anything he came short it may be traced either to interference or the overruling of his plans.

[From the Times (editorial), Dec. 15.]

Halleck confesses that General Grant's two campaigns of the current year of 1863 must be considered the most remarkable exploits that can be found in military annals. And it is certain that in each of them, beside their general features, there were special acts that can only be characterized as the very audacities of genius—such as his cutting loose from his base in the advance upon Vicksburg, and his mode of conducting the attack upon the stronghold of Lookout Mountain—acts which, though utterly opposed to the pedantic rules of small strategists and of schools, yet prove the loftiness of their inspiration by the splendor of their success.

We took occasion, on the receipt of the recent news of the rout of Bragg's army, to note the fact that General Grant was the only one of our officers whose campaigns had a logical termination—that is to say, that they each ended in the destruction of the opposing army, or putting it *hors du combat*. Thus logically terminated the campaign whose crowning act was the battle of Fort Donelson, where 20,000 rebels were put *hors du combat*, and 20,000 stand of arms were captured. Thus logically terminated the campaign, whose crowning act was the reduction of Vicksburg, and in which, including the battles preceding the surrender, fifty thousand rebels were put *hors du combat*, and sixty thousand stand of arms were captured. Thus, also, it would seem, logically terminated the late campaign in Northern Georgia—for at Chattanooga seven thousand rebels were captured, as many more were killed and wounded, and the rest of Bragg's army were sent flying in such rout and dismay that only the obstacles of nature saved them from the sword of the conqueror. It is not invidious to say—for it is a fact known to every man in the country, that while these three campaigns of General Grant terminated thus, we have not in our service another officer of any rank who has conducted a single campaign that has had what we may not improperly designate as a logical termination.

General Grant has then won what we could wish other generals had won or might yet win. *He has won by his sword and brain a place among the soldiers of the world and among the patriot heroes of America, to whose deathless glory no military idiot can add a single ray; but which it would be an honorable and a grateful thing for his country to recognize by putting upon it its seal.*

Convention of United States Assessors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1863.

A convention of United States assessors meets in this city to-day. About fifty members are already here. There are no delegates from the Pacific States and Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire are unrepresented. The session will be secret.

A rise in the tax on whiskey and beer is being agitated.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos 2717 to 2756, odd numbers inclusive. Part 2—Nos 4294 to 4334, even numbers inclusive. Part 3—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 1956, 741, 2334, 2299, 2301, 2030, 2114, 1174, 1674, 2239, 1879, 951, 446, 2191, 2169.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

The California Mails and $1,380,973 in Specie for New York and England.

Important from Central America and the South Pacific.

Extraordinary Escape of General Barrios, of San Salvador, from La Union to Panama.

He is Hunted by the Authorities of Honduras and Nicaragua.

His Rescue by a Happy Alliance Between Naval Officers of the United States and Great Britain and an American Lady.

Settlement of Our Claims Against Peru.

CLOSE OF THE MIXED COMMISSION.

Affairs in New Granada and Ecuador, &c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Champion, Captain Wilson, at this port yesterday, evening, from Aspinwall on the 7th instant, we have interesting news from Central America, which will be found detailed in the letters of our Panama correspondent.

Purser Bailey, of the Champion, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of correspondence and late papers.

The Champion has on freight the following specie amounts:—

FROM ASPINWALL.			
Colgate & Hoffman			$3,000
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
Order	$37,728	Wells, Fargo & Co.	115,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	30,000		
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	Total from S. F.	$294,899
H. Cohn & Co.	47,500	Total from Aspl.	3,000
Dwight, Sherman & Co.	34,671	Total	$297,899
For England			$1,083,074

The Champion brings one hundred and nine passengers of all classes.

The Champion, with the California mails and passengers that left New York on the 23d ult., arrived in Aspinwall on the morning of the 3d inst.; they crossed the same day and embarked on board the steamship St. Louis, Captain Hudson, and sailed at two A. M. on the 4th inst. for San Francisco. The opposition steamer Moses Taylor took her departure about the same time.

Our Panama correspondent, writing on the 5th inst., says:—The steamship Constitution, Captain Watkins, from San Francisco on the 23d ult., with the California mails and passengers, arrived this morning at seven o'clock. The passengers, specie, fast freight and mails will leave here at ten o'clock this morning, and Aspinwall this afternoon.

The steamship Atlantic, Captain Maury, arrived at Aspinwall at an early hour on the morning of the 5th instant, bringing us dates from New York to the afternoon of the 25th ult.—two days later than by the Champion. The Atlantic has a very large freight list for San Francisco, which will be sent forward by the Constitution on the 14th inst., but brings no passengers.

By the Champion we learn that the mixed commission of the United States and Peru closed its sessions at Lima on the 27th of November, after adjusting all questions pending between the two governments.

The Hon. J. S. Mackie, one of the American commissioners, returned in the Champion. His colleague, the Hon. E. G. Squier, has remained in Peru for the purpose of exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of that country.

Late private advices from Quito and the head quarters of the army of Ecuador state that troops were rapidly concentrating on the frontier, and that General Flores would probably take the offensive at once.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, N. G., Dec. 5, 1863.

Arrival of Her British Majesty's Frigate Sutlej, with General Barrios and Lady and Colonel Lazala on Board—Escape of General Barrios from La Union—How it was Effected—Escape of Colonel Lazala—Sketch of General Barrios, &c., &c.

The English screw steam frigate Sutlej, Captain Connolly, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral of the Red, John Kingcome, Royal navy, commanding the British naval forces in the Pacific, arrived in the harbor on the evening of the 1st inst. The Sutlej is last from La Union, and brings as passengers his Excellency General Barrios, President of Salvador, and lady, and Colonel Lazala, Secretary to General Barrios.

The President and his Secretary succeeded in effecting their escape from Salvador through the instrumentality of the officers of the United States steamer Saginaw, Commander Hopkins, assisted by Mrs. Livingston, the wife of our Consul at La Union.

I predicted in my letter announcing the surrender of San Salvador to Carrera that General Barrios, although hard pressed, would eventually escape, and the result has proved me correct, although the General ran a very narrow chance, as a reward of five thousand dollars was offered for him. Colonel Lazala was in the hands of Carrera's forces, and was to have been shot in a few hours after he escaped from the building in which he was confined. I had the pleasure of an interview with General and Mrs. Barrios a few days since, and their account of the retreat of the former from San Salvador, and the many hairbreadth escapes he made before being rescued by the Saginaw's officers and carried on board the Sutlej, is so very interesting that I give it in detail. I am also under obligations to Colonel Lazala for much information on the subject of his capture, captivity and escape.

RETREAT OF GENERAL BARRIOS FROM SAN SALVADOR.

In my last letter on the subject of affairs in Salvador I spoke of the evacuation of the city and the subsequent dispersion of the remnants of the army of General Barrios, after being attacked by the forces of Carrera, that were sent in pursuit.

Every means were taken by Carrera to prevent the escape of General Barrios from the country, and the man who had betrayed him and effected his defeat (General Gonzales) was made chief bloodhound to search for, and, if captured, destroy the fugitive. I will go over some of the ground, in order to make my story connect with the investment and bombardment of the city, the history of the town prior to that time being familiar to the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD.

The description of the march upon San Salvador by Carrera's forces, and the final investment of the city, was fully detailed in the HERALD of the 5th ult. Also the commencement of the bombardment, and an account of the interview of Mr. Partridge, the Minister of the United States, with Carrera, in order to arrange, if possible, terms of capitulation that would prevent further destruction of life and property, and the horrors that would be perpetrated if it were found necessary to carry the city by assault. It was stated that at the second interview, General Barrios had requested Mr. Partridge to supplicate General Carrera for favorable terms. This the general, in my recent interview, emphatically denies, and says that he had no other intention than holding his position if possible, and if not, to cut his way through the lines of the besieging army, and escape if possible with what men remained of his army, in order to gain strength, with the hope of defeating Carrera if he should offer battle to the field.

The investment of the city of San Salvador was completed on the 29th of September, and the siege maintained with great vigor until the end of October. All supplies were cut off, and the few venturesome parties who tried to obtain water, even rendered themselves conspicuous marks for the enemies' sharpshooters, and many women and children even fell victims to their temerity. The besieging forces gave the besieged no opportunity to rest, shot and shell were constantly rained upon them, and after discovering that it would be impossible longer to hold out, General Barrios determined not to surrender, but to escape if possible.

The force of General Carrera amounted to about nine thousand men, but his lines were so extended that it was deemed a comparatively easy matter to break through them with thirteen hundred formed in solid column. On the 29th of October it was determined by Gen. Barrios that the attempt should be made on the day following, and orders were issued directing the troops to be in readiness to march at daylight. The fire of the enemy was responded to with vigor until two A. M. on the 30th, when the firing ceased. At four o'clock, all being in readiness to move, the few guns were spiked, and the order given for the column to march, Gen. Barrios preceding in person. The forward movement was not discovered by the enemy, or, if discovered, was not molested to any extent, the column marching, comparatively speaking, unmolested through the investing forces with comparative ease of safety, and in four hours' time had reached a distance of twelve miles from the capital on the plains of Los Agolos.

Upon reaching this point it was discovered that the majority of the troops were, on account of the long siege and rapid marching, unable to go further. These General Barrios told to remain behind if they desired to do so, and with the balance of the column, numbering not more than five hundred men, he resumed the march in the direction of Apopa. By this time the forces of Carrera that had been sent after the retreating column as soon as the city was discovered to have been evacuated, came up with the rear guard and an attack was at once commenced, which resulted in a severe check to the pursuers. While the rear guard was thus holding the enemy in check, and using him very roughly, the advance kept the route in the direction of Guayabal, but upon reaching the latter point, were attacked by a force of at least six hundred men, and the result was a defeat. The rear guard were also dispersed. This affair cost General Barrios about two hundred men, but he succeeded in getting by the enemy and continued his retreat northward with the remaining three hundred, towards Suchitoto, but the pursuers still hung upon his rear, constantly annoying him and killing and wounding many of his men. The route of the column was altered, so that he failed to arrive at the point desired, but reached Siquera, some distance to the eastward, and forty-five miles from San Salvador, near midnight, with only one hundred men left.

The next day, with the hope of doubling on his pursuers, the march was resumed in a southeasterly direction, with the desire of reaching the department of San Miguel. Upon arriving at San Sebastian the little band were attacked most furiously by a large force of Indians. The attacking force was commanded by their priest, named Tarreres, who, in his "garb of the church," mounted upon a fine horse and flourishing a sabre, exhorted his followers to make the attack and to show no quarter in other and plainer words, to kill all of the party if possible. In this, however, they were by no means successful. On the contrary, after a brisk engagement, they were compelled to retreat with some loss. When General Barrios gained the western bank of the river Lempa, the boundary line between the departments or provinces of San Vicente and San Miguel, a large force of Indians and some regular troops were again encountered. Here again this gallant little band of only a hundred men, not fearing the result, and determined to fight to the last man, attacked and defeated the enemy, although they were outnumbered five to one. They were driven back in great disorder, so much so that time sufficient was gained to cross the river in boats, which were destroyed to prevent the enemy from following. After crossing a strong force of Indians was again encountered and defeated. At this time the entire party of General Barrios consisted of but eighty-three persons, of which twenty nine were officers, sixteen privates and the remainder servants.

The hardships of the party were very great, they hardly knew in what direction to turn, surrounded as they were on every side by numbers of the enemy. Hunger and fatigue was fast using them up, and the most desperate means had to be resorted to in order to make their escape good. An easterly course was pursued in the retreat through the department of San Miguel, by way of Sesora, Chapelteque, Los Encuentras and Tabanco, to Saco, and from the latter point into the State of Honduras. Upon reaching this State General Barrios despatched a messenger to the Provisional President, asking for shelter from his pursuers and food for himself and his hungry companions.

The reply of General Medina was not only a refusal, but a force, under General Banquero, was at once despatched to attack him, and with orders to capture the entire party if possible, either dead or alive. Finding no succor, or the opportunity of obtaining a little rest, in Honduras, the retreat was continued into and through Salvador, and here the course was repeatedly changed in order to keep clear of the enemy, who were board of in every direction as being in hot pursuit. Wandering here and there, with the reward of five thousand dollars offered to any one who would bring him dead or alive to Carrera, the life of Barrois and his little party became most unenviable.

Hunger, fatigue and exhaustion was rapidly decreasing the party in number, and on the 9th of November there were but twenty-two left. These on that day took shelter in a forest, situated on the road between La Union and San Miguel, to escape the violence of a severe storm.

During the night, when tired, wet and hungry, they were once more attacked by Nicaraguan troops. Resistance with any hope of success was in vain, and the entire party, with the exception of General Barrios, his Secretary, Colonel Perez de Lazala, and five other officers, were captured. The small number now left hardly knew what to do. In the morning, however, while on the road to San Miguel, General Barrois despatched Colonel Lazala to La Union, in order to arrange a plan, if possible, to escape on board the steamer Salvador.

The arch traitor Gonzales being in command at La Union, the plans of General Barrios were frustrated, and Colonel Lazala was arrested and thrown into prison.

Soon after Colonel Lazala left for La Union, the rest of the party, with the exception of the General and his adjutant, were taken. These two wandered about, dodging their pursuers in every direction, until the 14th of November, when the General, being at a country place of his, about seventy-five miles from La Union, received notice that his friends had arranged a plan for him to escape. Upon receiving this notice he started at once, travelling in the most careful manner, and reached La Union at night, where he was concealed until the proper moment arrived for him to escape from the country.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL BARRIOS.

On the night of the 19th of November a most brilliant ball was given in La Union by Mrs. Livingston, wife of the United States Consul at that port. All of Carrera's officers, the officers of her Majesty's ship Sutlej, and those of the United States steamer Saginaw, were present.

The rooms were brilliantly lighted, not only by chandeliers, but by the beautiful faces of many a Central American belle. Everything was gotten up in the most appropriate style, and everybody appeared to be enjoying themselves. Champagne corks flew like parrot shots before Charlestons, and stronger liquors were not wanting. Dancing and drinking were the order of the night.

At an early hour the officers of the Saginaw took their departure; but as they moved down the street, in the direction of the landing place, one more might be observed among the number than left the ball room. He was a tall, stout fellow, dressed in the uniform of a master in the United States Navy; and, from his unsteady gait, gave every evidence of having drank more than he should. In fact the whole party appeared to be pretty well "tost up"—so much so that, as they passed within a few paces of a group of Carrera's officers, the traitor Gonzales among them, the remark was made that "Americans cannot drink without getting drunk."

Soon the boat was reached and the party embarked, and at a distance from the wharf was reached a hearty laugh broke upon the stillness of the night. It was from the party in the boat, laughing at the success of the plan, for General Barrios was one of their number. He it was who took the part of the drunken master, and in that manner escaped, passing within a few feet of his worst enemy, the same Gonzales, whom he had so often befriended. Had he been discovered a severe fight would have been the result, for every one of the Saginaw's officers was armed with a revolver, which would have been freely used before they would have allowed the general to be captured. The Saginaw's boat proceeded directly to her Majesty's ship Sutlej, and the General was safely placed on board, when he was afterwards joined by his wife.

The credit of the escape of General Barrios is due to Mrs. Livingstone. She it was who planned the entire affair; the Saginaw's officers only giving their valuable aid in carrying it out. She is spoken of as a remarkably woman, brave as a lioness, and capable of doing anything, no matter how difficult or dangerous, to benefit a friend.

General Barrios is not the first life she has saved in a similar manner.

THE ESCAPE OF COLONEL LAZALA.

I left Colonel Lazala captured at La Union, and imprisoned by order of the traitor Gonzales. As soon as he was taken, information was sent from La Union to General Carrera, at San Salvador, who at once ordered him to be shot. The order for his execution was received on the 13th of November, and it was to have been carried out in a few hours after its receipt. There was no time to spare, matters had become desperate with the colonel, and knowing it, he determined to adopt the only method left him of saving his life. He leaped from the upper story of the house in which he was confined, and, bribing the sentry, managed to get away and secrete himself unobserved. Shaving off his whiskers, and being provided by Mrs. Livingstone with a suit of sailor's clothes, he succeeded in getting on board the United States steamer Saginaw. Learning that she was about to sail for Acapulco, he went on board an English bark in the harbor, and while there the authorities learned that he was on board, and sent an armed force to search for and take him if found. Seeing them coming, and knowing their errand, he got into a large iron water tank, and there remained until the search was over. On the arrival of the Sutlej he went on board of her and arrived here in safety, as before stated.

The Colonel informed me that he is indebted to Mrs. Livingstone, more than to any one else, for the preservation of his life.

SKETCH OF GENERAL BARRIOS.

General Barrios is well known as the leader of the liberal party in Central America. He is not an anti-church, but rather an anti-priest man. It is this that has brought him into such disfavor among the people divestroddan by the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in Central America. General Barrios is a progressive man. He has done more than any other leader for the prosperity of his country, and would have continued in the good work had it not been for the powerful priest influence brought to bear against him. In person he is a commanding looking man, tall and stout, with dark complexion and a piercing black eye. In conversation he is very pleasant and agreeable; so that taking him altogether he may be considered an attractive gentleman. Mrs. Barrios, who is now with him, bears the marks of a female of great character. She is energetic and persevering, and bears the reputation of being one of the smartest women in Central America. She is very fine looking and was, doubtless, in her youth exceedingly handsome.

General and Mrs. Barrios, accompanied by Colonel Lazala, leave in the steamer of the 17th for New York, where they expect to spend some time. To Mrs. Barrios the visit will be a novelty, she never having been out of Central America. It is to be hoped that the General will soon be able to return to Salvador and resume the government once more of that now distracted and unfortunate country. Those who understand the affairs of that country better than myself say the current will soon turn in his favor again and run stronger than ever.

News from New Granada.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Dec. 5, 1863.

An Envoy to Peruvia to Propose Annexation—Generals Mosquera Absent from Bogota.

The steamship Tyne, from Carthagena, arrived in Aspinwall on the evening of the 4th instant.

She brings no mail from Bogota, and but little news of importance. She has on board, however, as passenger, Senor German, on his way from Bogota to Venezuela, as minister from New Granada, to make the same propositions to the government of Venezuela that were made to Ecuador, that of annexation and the re-establishment of the old republic of Colombia. It remains to be seen how the proposition will be received.

In the absence of General Mosquera of Pasto and Popayan, the government is being conducted by the Attorney General.

Everything was reported quiet at Bogota when the last advices were received.

News from the South Pacific.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Valparaiso, Captain Grierson, arrived also on the morning of the 5th instant, from Southern American ports, her dates are Valparaiso, November 17, and Callao, November 19.

There is nothing of great importance from either Chile or Peru.

She brought the following cargo for New York:—One hundred and thirty-two ounces bark and sixty-two bales of cotton, with $600 in specie for Europe.

Peru.

CLOSE OF THE MIXED PERU—NORTH AMERICAN CLAIM COMMISSION—NUMBER OF C