

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per month in ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars per annum in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first published in 1841, in its twenty-second year, has attained both a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in this country. Through it has suffered no diminution with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of thousands of its patrons to the service of the War for the Union, its circulation at this 6th of December, 1862, follows:

Subscribers for 1863 \$125,000

Subscribers for 1862 \$125,000

Subscribers for 1861 \$125,000

It is a journal of News and Information. The TRIBUNE has political opinions of its own, and is not a mere echo of the opinions of others. It is a journal of the people, and its opinions are the opinions of the people. It is a journal of the future, and its opinions are the opinions of the future. It is a journal of the world, and its opinions are the opinions of the world.

AMERICA THE OLD WORLD.—Prof. Agassiz begins, in the number of the Atlantic, a new series of scientific articles under the title, "America the Old World," in which he maintains that the American continent has been a part of the Old World since the first shore washed by the ocean, that enveloped all the earth, and that Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea. America already stretched an unbroken line of land, from Nova Scotia to the far West.

A LITTLE TRAVELLER.—A little girl about twelve years of age named Anna Morley, arrived in the city yesterday from the interior of Minnesota. She has travelled all the way from Minnesota alone. She was a witness to one of the most important Indian massacres which lately took place in that State and saw her father murdered by a set of savages. She has a vivid recollection of the horrible scene all the particulars of which she relates in an intelligent manner. She is on her way to Fayette county Pa., where her relations reside.

A New York letter says Stewart has the credit of buying up a great class of goods sold. He has warehouses all over the city crowded with goods. He will sell only a little at a time. Other men can buy goods at Stewart is the only man that can buy and hold. He sells never from necessity; but only when he chooses. Old Girard is reported to have had a dispute with one of the rich men of the Penn. City. "I can buy you and sell you again," Girard said to the angry merchant. "And I can buy you and keep you," was Girard's response.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—The Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana are having a bad time of it. A few nights ago an officer of the Sixty-ninth Indiana regiment, with a squad of men, entered a meeting of the Knights in Owen county, in search of deserters—highly believing they would naturally seek shelter in such a quarter—and actually dispersed the assembly. Another violation of "constitutional rights," calling for indignant protest from the whole family of copperheads!

BURNSIDE'S CREED.—In his recent visit to Providence, R. I., Gen Burnside, with no ovation, because he desired none, appearing every where in citizens' dress, made one incidental remark which is worth preserving, as covering the whole ground and showing the patriot and hero in one. "When asked what he thought of this measure or that movement he replied: 'My creed is short. The government must be sustained; the rebellion must and will be put down.'"

A Wagg wants to know whether the devil were to die, the newspapers would not eulogize his character. If they didn't, the editors would be likely to get unceremonious orders from some of the friends of the deceased—"Stop my paper!"

A MOTHER'S WAITING.

When he comes back all glorious, With the love-light in his eye, From the battle-field victorious, Who'll be happier than I? See, the big arm chair is waiting, Vacant still, in its old place. Time! I press quickly on the hours 'Till I see his pleasant face!

He was too young, they told me, To march against the foe; Yet, when his country needed aid, His mother bade him go! 'Twere meet slaves should tremble, Whom tyrants hold in thrall; But my boy was Freedom's son, He went as Freedom's call.

My small weak hand would waver, The shortest sword to bear, But he stands ready in the ranks, And holds his musket there. My fair heart would falter, The battle-ground to see, But his is strong in Freedom's might, He fights for her and me.

I am watching and waiting, As mothers watch and wait, Whose sons are in the army now, And I'm growing late; My life's past its morning, My heart's near sunset in the sky, Oh! I long once more to clasp him In my arms before I die.

Yet farther off the army goes— He will return no more, Till our glorious flag is free again To float o'er sea and shore; Where'er it waves in days gone by, Its folds again shall rest, From the heights of the lowest valley To the highest mountain crest.

And he, my boy, my darling, The pride of my old heart! Where'er his place may be, I know He will fulfill his part. Not until the war is over Shall we meet in fond embrace— Time! I press quickly on the hours 'Till I see his pleasant face!

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THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes. Whereas, There now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy, and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform the military duty in the service of the United States which called out by the President for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically unfit for the service of the United States, the various courts of the United States, the heads of various executive departments of the government, and the governors of the several States. Second, the only son of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parents or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family or household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States, non-commissioned officers, militiamen or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the national forces of the United States, now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes, the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; and the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to military duty; and shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts of which the district of Columbia shall constitute one, each territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States as fixed by law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one; Provided, That in States which have two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into as many enrollment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed, by the President, a Provost Marshal, with rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a provost marshal, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of Government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be those of Colonel.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshal general, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by

the commanding officer, to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting to file and preserve copies of all enrollment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of the subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regular, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military post, to be detained there, without unreasonable delay, to be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as permitted; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the provost marshal general, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshals to be composed of the provost marshals as appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April report the same to the board of enrollment, of which shall be a copy of the enrollment, and shall, on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrollment, provide, nevertheless, that it, from any cause, the duties prescribed by this section cannot be performed within the times specified, then the same shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and shall be on the first day of July, for the year 1862, and on the first day of July, for the year 1863. Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all persons who are enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion, and however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district, and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per centum in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. And the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy of the notice at the residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and for the time of their service.



the money, shall be discharged from their liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice, herein, prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum, therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the board, who shall report to the board the physical condition of each one, and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be examined to the board, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whatsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, for which shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court martial, and on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged. And all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay from the place of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed pay to their place of residence, and all expenses connected with their enrollment and drafting, under such regulation as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the provost marshal shall be called to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe. Provided, The provost marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage, when not furnished by the government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the provost marshal general.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act, who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the board of enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the term for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That such of the volunteers and militia, now in the service of the United States, as may be enlisted, or who may be recruited, or who may be reenlisted, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, in addition to the bounty on such reenlistment; and the balance of the expiration of term of reenlistment, and such as may be reenlisted to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such reenlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment, provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the war, and protecting public property."

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half the number prescribed by law, the number may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment; Provided, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved seveneenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires approval of the president to carry into execution the sentence of a court martial, and the same is hereby repealed, in as far as it relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court martial against any person convicted as a

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements. A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square. Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates. Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Ecclesiastical and other Notices of a public nature, free.

shall never be less than those indicated by the laws of the State, territory or district in which they may have been committed. Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no officer or any other person absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law for a court martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to such enlisted men.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That general orders of War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two in reference to punishments of volunteers into the regular service, of the same are hereby rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That the grade created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act, approved 17th July, 1862, and for which no interval of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: Regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; the saddle-maker the same as regimental commissary sergeant; the same as company quartermaster; sergeant-major the same as company quartermaster; and two termesters for each company, and one chief trumpeter and one bugler for each regiment, as allowed by section of that act, and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as termesters, and each regiment shall have one volunteer surgeon, with the rank of regimental sergeant-major, whose compensation shall be seven hundred dollars per month.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That all persons who in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States shall be found holding or acting as agents, in any capacity, of any of the forts, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States of elsewhere, shall be liable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

A RIVER OF DEATH.—Yazoo is said to be an Indian name, signifying River of Death. The water of the river is always of a stagnant, slimy thickness, and certain to produce an incurable disease when used as a beverage. Nearly all of the men in Gen. Sherman's army who went up the Yazoo, were affected by the water, and some of the wounded who have returned are yet suffering from the disease there contracted. The river is properly named.

The pickets of the enemy along certain portions of the line on the opposite side of the Rappahannock are one-half negroes, one-half white men. The negroes are armed and uniformed the same as the whites. The fact appears to be beyond question. Only one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards intervene between our pickets and those of the enemy, and they are plainly to be distinguished without the aid of a glass.

BRAVE SOUTHERN HERO.—The Petersburg Express tells us of a late rally of Unionists in York county, N. C., where a number of them took refuge in a Quaker church, and defending themselves with arms against rebel efforts to conscript them, killing two and losing two, the rest getting off safely to the mountains, under the lead of "Nazarine," who is denominated as a "bold, bad, and daring man."

LARGE TAXES.—It is stated that Robert P. Parrott, the manufacturer of the celebrated Parrott gun, has paid to the Government since Sept. 1, 1862, taxes under the National Revenue law to the amount of \$17,438,884.88. A sharp tongue makes deep and more painful wounds than sharp teeth.