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SUPERB ALBUMS! FINE BIBLES, PRAYER AND

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1862.

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Pencils, Pens with case, Bracelets, Medallions, SHWING MACHINES! Charms. Pearl Port Monnaies.

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ONE DOLLAR. NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated. Sliver. Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will gelt at prices which will dely competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE,

noll-2mif 602 CHESTNUT Street;

WORLDI BUY NOW, AND

A new "lock-stitch" Machine of great speed, simpliand tailors' use. It is greatly superior to any other lock-stitch" Machine in use. Price \$40. This | Machine works with fine cotton, silk, or linen thread equally well, and is the BEST Machine for general work ever offered in this market.

BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINE From those who sell Machines making both the GRO-VER & BAKER stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test-both and select the best. At 730 CHESTNUT Street you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

5,45

PARTICULAR ATTENTION Is called to the fact that we manufacture, in great va riety of styles, Machines of either stitch, from which purchasers can select, with the privilege of changing, if not suited with their first choice.

FRANCE AND AMERICA AGREED. The American Sewing Machine, now enjoying such universal popularity and success among Parisian Ladies is the noiseless GROVER & BAKER Machine, the same to which American Ladies have long since accorded the

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GREATLY IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING. MACHINES Are produced by Grover & Baker Sewing Machine

Company. They are noiseless, very rapid, simple in construction, and adapted to all work, heavy and light, for which the shuttle stitch is suitable, and much superior to the shuttle, or "lock-stitch" Machines heretofore in AP PRIOE \$40. TO

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CHESTNUT and ELEVENTH Streets, are prepared to execute any description of Portrait, Landscape, Natural
History, Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Lithography, in the most superior manner, and the most reasonable terms.

Photographs, Portraits, Natural History, and Medical
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in the best style, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Particular attention to Coloring Photographs. oc23-tf OFFICE: JAMAICA RUM.—13 PUNCHEONS just received and for sale, in bond, by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, 110 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St. No. 730 CHESTNUT STREET.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22. 1862. Written for The Press.1 Dirge for a Soldier. Close his eyes; his work is done! What to him is friend or foeman, Rise of moon, or set of sun, Hand of man, or kiss of woman? Lay him low, lay him low. In the clover or the snow! What cares he? he cannot know: Lay him low! As man may, he fought his fight, Proved his truth by his endeavor;

Let him sleep in solemn night, Sleep forever and forever. Lay him low, lay him low In the clover or the snow What cares he? he cannot know: Lay him low! Fold him in his country's stars. Roll the drum and fire the volley ! What to him are all our wars, What but death bemocking folly t Lay him low, lay him low. In the clover or the snow! What cares he? he cannot know: Lay him low! Leave him to God's watching eve. Trust him to the hand that made him. Mortal love weeps idly by: God alone has power to aid him. Lay him low, lay him low, In the clover or the snow! What cares he? he cannot know:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Land Potomac,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 18, 1862.

Lay him low!

GEORGE H. BOKER

NO IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT. A profound calm at present reigns in the differen camps of our army, and men are attending to their usual daily routine, forgetful of the tremendous ordeal through which they have lately passed. A general uncertainty exists as to future movements; but an impression prevails that nothing will be done at present, and officers are obtaining permission, in onsiderable numbers, to visit Washington for a few days. A possibility exists that Jackson, who went down the river towards Port Royal, the day before yesterday, may cross there and attack our supplies at Belle Plain; but that movement is well guarded against. Sigel, who recently arrived in our neighborhood, has departed, with his army, towards Catlett's Station, as a protection to both our right and rear. Where our next demonstration will be is not yet hinted at; and is probably dependent on future onsultations at Washington. From conversations which have taken place with rebel officers, during the burial of dead, they considered their position impregnable. OUR LOSSES.

the killed wounded and missing as far as ascertained. The official lists are fast coming in from the different divisions, and, thus far, reduce the number from an imaginary fifteen thousand, to ten thousand one hundred. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps pre-HYMN BOOKS! All the Popular NOVELS and MAGA sents, thus far, 144 killed, 1332 wounded, and 356 missing, among both officers and men. Total, 1832 which may yet, as regards the missing, be still furened. Richmond papers set down the rebel loss at 1200 in all, with the exception of the 625 nrisoners taken by us, and the few who were too slightly A TALK WITH REBEL PICKETS. Two men, under command of Lieutenant Jerome of the signal corps, shouted across the river yester day to the rebel pickets, asking if they would b

You will, ere this, be in possession of names of

made prisoners in case they came over. On receiving a negative reply, they entered a boat and cross ed. The rebels were very sociable, and thanked which has given such universal satisfaction. Notwith- them in a very gentlemanly way for the excellent supply of overcoats they had obtained from our dead, assuring them that they were very warm and acceptable. From the strength of their position they felt confident of success, and were glad to see on attack made by us. They expressed themselves as being well-clothed, notwithstanding the acceptability of our garments, and, also, well-fed, with an abundance of fresh beef and flour, yet but little salt, and no sugar or coffee. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

No prisoners were taken by the enemy during the ate battle, but about 300 wounded men and stragglers fell afterwards into their possession. The former were left on the field, and the latter were found in houses of Fredericksburg. The rebel prisoners were warmly clothed in coarse gray suits, and were well shod. 162 of their number had been sent by us to Fortress Monroe, and the remaining 463 were at Acquia Creek, ready to embark, when Gen. Lee proposed making an exchange on the spot, to save the trouble and loss of time attendant upon sending the prisoners of both armies to be exchanged near Richmond. Major Crosby, provost marshal of the 9th Army Corps, with Capt. Beekwith and Lieutenant Bouvier, on the staff of Gen. Patrick, provost marshal of the army, went, therefore, yesterday and to-day to Fredericksburg to arrange the exchange. They were met by Major Fairfax, who transacted the business, and who was accompanied by Col. Walton, chief of artillery of Longstreet's grand division, and several members of that gene-

ral's staff, as also a Col. Moore, of Virginia. REBEL OFFICERS' OPINIONS. their appearance for a short time to-day during the interview. The conversation avoided much allusion to army matters, and was very miscellaneous in cha racter, consisting chiefly of inquiries upon mutual friends in both services. It appears that an opposition to our crossing was made merely to gain time. General Lee knew that Fredericksburg would be thus sacrificed; but permitted it in order to further strengthen his position: That bond of union of the great American people, whisky, was considerably nial. The oft-repeated rebel remark, that the South could never be subdied, was again urged, and peace was hoped for on terms which the South could accept. These were not particularized, nor asked for-In conclusion, the Confederate officers remarked

that the best the two armies could do would be to go APPEARANCE OF FREDERICKSBURG. The town is in a deplorable state, having, since our bombardment, been a target for rebel cannon. A few rebel soldiers, in motley garments, were strolling about to day, and a number of families, who had taken refuge in negro huts and tents some miles back, had returned to their ruined homes. THE RESERVE CORPS.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in the late battle, saved two batteries, and manned them with Zouaves. They took prisoners a great portion of the 61st Georgia Regiment, including Colonel Chas. A. Lamar, four captains, a major, and an assistant adjutant general, and slept upon the battle field, in medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and the earthworks of the enemy. Colonel Collis, his officers and men, have been highly complimented by their army corps, division, and brigade generals. Colonel Collis displays great aptitude for military command, is a strict disciplinarian, and has one of the finest and best drilled regiments in the service. HEADQUARTERTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

December 19, 1862. GOMAUTTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. A committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war, consisting of Mesers. Chandler, Covode, and Hale, have been in this neighborhood since Mon-1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day. 2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third lessday last, and, yesterday, held a consultation with 3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by Burnside and the leading generals in the tent of the former, winding up late in the afternoon with a dinwisting.
4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. iner: Their proceedings have not been divulged, but WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE: one of them subsequently remarked that, had he been Burnside, he would have resigned rather than have made an attack where the difficulty of success was so apparent. From this, we may judge that the First. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tears off buttons.

SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly gal-vanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

Thrun The spiral surings over the rolls render this ma-Department in the desire for an advance, and, trustroden machines, is prevented.

THIRD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this mains self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as ing in the efficiency of his army, made the attempt.

The prospects were not hopeless, and if the Penn-The prospects were not hope well as attenties they are the talkiness, are covered to celve uniform pressure,

FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half to one-and-aquarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration. sylvania Reserve Corps had been timely supported, or shown a greater persistence in advancing, the right of the enemy would have been turned. Their greatest loss was during the retreat. WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

The enemy are busy erecting redoubts upon the heights along the Rappahannock, to prevent the passage of our army, and have fortified to a point at least five miles below Port Royal, or twenty-two miles beyond Fredericksburg. The gunboats are thus driven far down the river, and cannot ascend without being shelled. The Yankee was lately struck by two shots, and had four men killed. The Rappahannock being here very narrow, sharpshooters could, with great case, pick off from the shore the gunners, in case the boats attempt to operate. Much complaint exists in the army against the refusal of General Meigs to permit sutlers to transport goods from Washington. The result of not obtaining transportation passes by water is, that sut-lers are compelled either to haul their goods by land, risking capture by the enemy, or to smuggle them by the steamers. Few goods consequently arrive, and are enormously high. The army suffers much during this cold weather, and should be indulged in a few gustatory pleasures while the present inaction lasts. It is not only in these that a want of sutler's stores is experienced. Gloves, boots, handkerchiefs, stationery, and various articles of underclothing are needed, not only by soldiers, who are periodically supplied by certain of these, but by officers, who in all cases supply themselves, and who can rarely obtain permission to leave their posts. Many of them are in need of boots. These an only be obtained from sutlers or by visiting Washington. Both facilities are denied them. N.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday, contains the GEN, LEE'S REPORT OF THE EVACUATION. HEADQUARTERS NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, December 16, 1862. As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock. I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

R. E. LEE, General commanding.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE. The following official report of Gen. Lee was received in this order on yesterday; HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

To the Hon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.: Sir Con the night of the 10th inst, the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run. The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is not. The plain on which received outside stands as occupiedly commanded by the hills of Stafford in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batternoons. or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers: The latter sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges-opposite the city, but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

On the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon'the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and under cover of his guns he effected is lodgment in the town. The troops which had so gallantly held, the position in the city under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge.

Under cover of darkness and of a dense for on

stbridge. Under cover of darkness, and of a dense fog, or Under cover of darkness, and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left. The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed about nine o'clock, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. Gen. Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg; General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted on the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered, through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of, his shorse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Peleffect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinehingly for about two hours.

In the meantime the enemy was flercely encoun-

In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming General Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigadiers were driven back upon our second line—General Early, with a part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had selzed, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights. The last assault was made after dark, when Col. Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery or

for the day. The enemy was supported in his at-tacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his nu-merous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights. Our loss during the operations since the movements of the enemy began amounts to about 1,800 killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who man, Brigadier General Thomas E. R. Coob, who fell upon our left; among the latter, that braye soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General Maxcy Gregs, who was very seriously, and it is feared mortally, wounded during the attack on our right. The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead.

His troops are visible in their first position, in lin of battle, but, with the exception of some desultor cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he ha not attempted to renew the attack. About five hun dred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Official—CHAS. MARSHALL, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15, 1862 RAPID MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY—MAJOR PRENTICE. The movements of the enemy for the past two days have engrossed the attention of the military authorities. The rebels are continually changing their positions, and, as I write, have massed a large force at Nolensville, and Triune. Last night they appeared in force upon the right, left, and centre, and before morning changed the bulk of their army to our right and centre. The indications now are that they will fight this side of Murfreesboro. Yet, I cannot think they will, for the very reason that it would be folly, unless the enemy can be strongly reinforced. Again, the situation of the country is by no means a defensible one; whereas, bet that town and Duck river the ground is advantageously in their favor for offensive and defensive operations. One thing I feel certain of that if the rebels decline an engagement, this side of Duck river nothing will occur west of Chattanooga. An escort, with a flag of truce, conveyed severa ladies to the enemy's lines yesterday, and was received by Major Clarence Prentice, son of the editor of the Journal. Major Prentice is a fine-looking man, and was exceedingly urbane and honorable in his disposition of business. Captain Boford, of General Crittenden's staff, gave the Major a copy of the Louisville Journal, and received in return a late date of the Chattanooga Rebel.

Yesterday afternoon, the 6th Ohio (Guthrie Grays) the crack corps of Cincinnati, encamped upon the Murfreesboro' road, received a stand of colors. The affair passed off to the satisfaction of all present. Father Beimwell, a German Catholic priest, was arrested on Thursday last and sent to prison. He iad succeeded in obtaining a pass for the South, but his carriage was searched, and twenty pounds of morphine found secreted about it. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to send Father Beimwell to Rosecrans, and the General turned him over to the provost marshal, who sent him to prison. GEN. SCHOEPF'S OPINION OF BUELL.

The Buell Court of Inquiry progresses slowly in its investigation. The examination of Gen. Stead man was continued to-day, and some very interesting facts elicited. Among the interrogatories propounded by General Buell was: "Have you ever heard any officer question my loyalty?" General Steadman replied, "yes." "Who was he?" asked General Buell. General Steadman declined answering, unless the Court required him to do so. The Court then called upon him to reply. The Deneral then stated it might implicate one of the Court. This statement, instead of making a change in their decision, only made the question more important. Gen. Steadman then stated that he had heard Gen. Schoepf express a doubt regarding Gen. Buell's loyalty. Gen. Steadman was then asked what Gen. Schoepf had said. Gen. Steadman replied that he had heard Gen. Schopf say that General "Buell was

a traitor." This testimony, coming from so high and respon sible a witness, is of great consequence UNION SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE. As a general thing, the army chaplains of the West are reputed to be the best poker-players and the biggest drinkers in the regiments. But, until I happened to come across the following in the Indianapolis Sentinel, I did not know they were the biggest fools in creation. In speaking of the defences of Nashville, one of them says: "West of this is Fort Confiscation, so named be-cause the hill on which it is situated has been confiscated. By what authority I know not, but surely not by the so-called confiscation act of Congress. It not by the so-called confiscation act of Congress. It might be called Fort Appropriation, for the property, belonging to a noted rebel, has been "appropria the owner of the property, Dr. Wm. P. Jones, the superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, who is as loyal and true a man as there is in the land. His Unionism is without an if or a condition, and

tation is a right-up-and-down falsehood. It is a wicked slander upon the Union men of this State and an imposition upon the public: "In my travels yesterday I fell in with a native Union man, and, as I had nothing else to do, I concluded I would try to learn what Unionism is, as represented and understood by him. In the first place, he is in favor of the Union provided the Government will agree to redeem Confederate bonds with Lincoln will agree to redeem Confederate bonds with Lincoln greens. He thinks that all rebels should be pardoned in full, and Southern war expenses, including the cotton burnt, farms, railroads, and bridges destroyed by both parties, and the general expenses should be assumed by the Washington Government, and then the Constitution should be amended so as to guarantee a veto power at least to the Southern States. Perhaps, I slightly intimated to him, that that kind of Unionism did not go in our country. He assured me there was no other in this country, except a few fanatics of the Andy Johnson school, who could not muster a corporars guard in all Tennessee. I guess the man is more than half right." The work of "restoration" is progressing with

there is not a member of his family who feels the

least sympathy with Secessionism. This next quo-

greater rapidity in Tennessee than could have been expected by the most hopeful. West Tennessee is relieved from the presence of the foe, save here and there roving bands of guerillas, who rob and plunder indiscriminately; and large public meetings are held, at which the people manifest the strongest desire to re-establish in their midst the old order of things. Governor Johnson has issued a proclamation, ordering an election on the 29th inst., for members of Congress, for the present session, in the Ninth and Tenth districts—the latter known as the Memphis district. At a large Union Convention, held at Trenton, in the Ninth district; at which every county of the

district was fully represented, Alvan Hawkins, Esq., of Carroll county, was unanimously nominated for Congress. The nominee, being present, made a stirring speech, accepting the nomination, and expressing his determination to devote all his energies, if elected, to the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. He will be triumphantly elected. In the Tenth district there are numerous aspirants to Congressional honorsprominent among whom are Hon. B. D. Nabors, formerly member of Congress from Mississippi, and now editor of the Memphis Bulletin-a thoroughgoing Union paper-Thomas G. Smith, Esq., of Haywood county, and J. M. Tominy, Esq., of Mem-In that portion of Middle Tennessee restored to

Federal control, the most decided change of sentiment is taking place. The people are heartily sick of the war; even the leading Secessionists of this vicinity, wealthy merchants and planters, who were so prompt at the commencement of the rebellion to place their fortunes at the disposal of Gov. Harris now cry out "Give us peace—peace on any terms."
When the grand Army of the Cumberland moves forward, and loyal, but down-trodden, oppressed

경기회의 회사장과 의료 하고 있어요? 그렇게 하는 이렇게 그렇게 가는 그렇게 하는 그들은 그를 모르는 것이 되는 것이 없는데 되었다.

THREE CENTS

East Tennessee, is opened upto us, this State will be brought back into the Union by an overwhelming vote of her people. The Union sentiment in this State has been much stronger during the darkest. days of the rebellion than is generally supposed The large number of Tennesseans who have left their homes, wandered across the mountains into Kentucky, enduring severest hardships, and now serving in the Union army, sufficiently attest the strong Union sentiment existing in this State. OUR TENNESSEE REGIMENTS.

From a statement furnished by Colonel Browning, f the Executive Department, the forces from this State in the service of the United States are the fol owing:

Cavalry, " R. M. Edwards The 4th East Tennessee Cavalry, and the 9th East Tennessee Infantry, are now organizing with every prospect of being speedily filled up. MIDDLE DIVISION.

First Regiment Middle Tennessee Infantry-Goernor's Guard—Col. A. C. Gillem. First Regiment Middle Tennessee Cavalry—Col. V. B. Stokes. Battery "A," Tennessee Artillery-Capt. E. P.

First West Tennessee Infantry—Col. J. A. Rogers. First West Tennessee Cavalry—Col. Fielding Second West Tennessee Cavalry—Col. J. R. Haw-It is stated that there are various persons of influence in the several divisions of the State who have applied for authority to raise regiments, and, as soon as our lines are extended so as to embrace the whole State, Tennessee will, beyond all doubt, furnish her visit of jeff davis.

I saw a copy of the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner last evening, the most important news of which was the announcement of the arrival of Jeff Davis in that city. "He was the guest of Mr. Lewis Maney. Mr. Maney is a notorious rebel, and one of the aristocrats of this section of the country. He is brother of Judge Mancy, who resides in this city, and uncle of General Maney, who was slightly wounded at Perryville. It is fit that Jeff should be his guest Birds of a feather flock;" &c. According to the same paper, the different generals n and about Murfreesboro are not on the best of

terms with each other. Maybe Jeff has arrived to act as mediator.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. General Foster's Official Report of the Capture of Kinston—A Complete Federal Vic-tory—The Advance on Goldsboro—Bridge

Over the Neuse River Saved-Important Captures and Results. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following has just been received at the headquarters of the army of the United States: HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

NORTH CAROLINA, KINSTON, Dec. 14, 1862. Major Gen. Halleck, Commanding the Army of the U.S.: GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th inst., but that, owing to the very bad roads, and the conse quent delays to the trains, &c., I did not reach S. W. creek, five miles from the town, till the afternoon of the 13th. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage, and without much loss. This morning I advanced on this town, and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a

marsh bordering a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack, therefore, was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward on the road. We succeeded, after five hours' hard fighting, in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse, at this point, was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places; but we followed so closely behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro and Pike-

Their force was about six thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is that we have Itaken Kinston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, taken from four to five hundred prisoners, and found a large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores.

Our loss will not probably exceed 200 killed and I am, General, with great respect, your obedient J. G. FOSTER. servant. Major General commanding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19, 1862.—An attack was made upon Plymouth, N.C., on Wednesday last, by Georgia troops, who drove in the Federal troops and entered the town, firing the houses of Union men and murdering several peaceful citizens. The wife of Captain Phillips, an old and prominent resident, was shot. The rebels were finally repulsed by the company of North Carolina Union volunteers, Lieutenant Mizzell commanding, stationed at that point, aided by the gun boats. The native Union soldiers exhibited great bravery and fought

Governor Stanley left, yesterday, for Washington

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. treat of Hindman and Marmaduke—Letter

D. C.

from General Holmes—Case of General Mc-St. Louis, Dec. 20.-General Schofield, having fully recovered his health, left for the Southwest today, to resume the command of the Army of the St. Louis, Dec. 19.—General Curtis has received a despatch from General Herron to the following

effect: Hindman is believed to have crossed the Arkansa river, with his infantry, while Marmaduke remains on the north side, with his cavalry. Hundreds of men from Hindman's army are daily joining that of General Herron. Many of them are Missourians, who express great disgust with the rebel campaign n the West, and avow the conviction that its

further prosecution is hopeless. General Curtis yesterday received a written com unication from General Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department of the rebels, forvarded by direction of Jeff Davis, inquiring for the acts related of the alleged shooting of Confederate litizens by order of General McNeil. Enclosed with the epistle is a slip from the Grenada Appeal, conaining a passage credited to the Palmyra Courier.

lesire to know if the passage is correct. The reply of General Curtis will probably be published, and is looked for anxiously. Gov. Curtin's Mission to Washington. HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—Intelligence from a reliable source has been received here to the effect that ble source has been received here to the effect that an order has been made permitting the removal of sick and wounded soldiers to their several States. The credit of originating the idea and success in its accomplishment is eminently due to Governor Curtin, and his unceasing efforts in this humane undertaking are worthy all praise. There are many wounded Pennsylvanians now in Washington, whose removal will be speedily commenced.

The Governor, accompanied by Surgeon General King, left Washington yesterday for General Burnaide's army, where they propose making such arrangements as will quickly insure the removal of all those whose wounds and ailments do not render railroad travel dangerous.

railroad travel dangerous. Military Funerals. Military Funerals.

Boston, Dec. 20.—The remains of Major Sidney Willard, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, were deposited in the Mount Auburn Cemetery to-day. Gov. Andrew and many distinguished citizens attended the funeral.

The Independent Cadets and Home Guards of Cambridge composed the escort.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—The bodies of Lieut. Colonels Curtis and Sayles lay in state, this morning, at the State House. Thousands of our citizens pald their last respects to the deceased. The funeral of the former will take place this afternoon. Lieut. Col. Sayles was buried with Masonic as well as military honors.

Internal Revenue Decisions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

the following decisions:

Concerning Claims for Taxes Improperly Paid.—
Claims for taxes, improperly paid under the excise law, may be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through the collectors of the respective districts, supported by the affidavits of the elatmants and the certificates of the assessors under whose discretion their taxes were assessed.

Regarding Manufacturers of Cabinet Ware and Maxifacturers and Dealers in Furniture.—Looking-glass and picture frames are manufactures, and subject to tax as such; but merely placing the mirror or picture in the frame does not constitute a new manufacture, nor render the article liable to additional taxation: Furniture finished with the exception of oiling, waxing, painting, or varnishing, on which the excise duty has been paid, shall not be subject to an additional taxation in consequence of such oiling, waxing, painting, or varnishing. The mere addition of a marble slab to tables or other furniture is not construed as the production of a new manufacture, provided the taxes on the material have been paid. When all the different parts of a piece of furniture are got out, shaped, and finished ready to be put together, and the tax is paid on the piece of furniture, as a whole, the putting together of the different parts will not be considered a manufacture.

On Bond and Morlage.—When bond and mortgage, of the different parts will not be considered a margane-facture.

On Bond and Mortgage.—When bond and mortgage, or note and mortgage are given to secure the same debt, both bond and mortgage or note and mortgage require to be stamped. The bond, as a personal bond for a certain sum of money, requires a mort-gage stamp; the mortgage a mortgage stamp, and the note abill of exchange (inland) stamp. When all these instruments, viz: mortgage, bond and note, are given to secure the same debt, the law requires that each instrument shall have its appropriate

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—
The project of Niss Maria Rye for promoting the emigration of women to the Australian colonies is taking definite shape in England. At a recent meeting held in: London it was said, on behalf of Miss Rye, that she was herself about to make the voyage in charge of one hundred women, of whom eightwere governesses, thirty factory operatives, and the remaining sixty-two domestic servants. She would thus be enabled to ascertain the organization necessary to secure female comfort and morality on board thus be changed to describe the second of our emigrant ships, and when she tonded she would form local committees of ladies, who would receive future emigrants on their landing, and keep them until they got provided with employment. The had already, by imparing trustworthy informa-tion from the colonies, and by making pecuniary ad-tances, assisted two hundred and eighty other women to emigrate. BEER SONGS OF GERMANY. A collection of "beer songs" has been made by Schubert, under the title of "Gambinus," containing sixty-seven pieces, among them an old "Rierlied" of 1606.

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NEW YORK CITY.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.) NEW YORK, Dec. 20; 1662. TOWN TALK. The disloyal press of this city, having given a pret-

ty general circulation to the idea that the Govern-

nent censorship of the telegraph is equivalent to an entire suppression of all war news based upon facts, are now speculating on public credulity with all sorts of astounding stories, which they pretend to receive hrough channels which Government cannot control. Fabrications of the most unscrupulous sort. concerning movements in Washington, the destinaand the resignation of prominent generals, are published almost every other hour in the day, and the consequence is, that "confusion worse confounded" reigns supreme in all consideration of war matters. This afternoon, for instance, the "news" is: First, that the whole Cabinet have had a tremendous quarrel over the Fredericksburg disaster, and will resign in a body on Monday or Tuesday. Second, that General Halleck and Secretary Stanton are a swords' points over the question of "Who ordered Burnside to cross the Rappahannock?" Third, that General Burnside has written a letter to the President, requesting to be relieved of his command. Fourth, that a ficet of sixty vessels has already sailed from Cairo, to attack Vicksburg. Fifth, that Banks' expedition has positively gone to Texas. Alt these sensation stories, published together, and spread before the staring eyes of those who read the the papers, are the regulators of public feeling this afternoon. You may imagine just how much common sense there must be in such a state of feeling. One half of the community seems inclined to doubt that there has been any fighting at all since Bull Run; whilst the other half is ready to believe that

the past. No wonder that foreigners are at a loss to knew what we are really about ! I notice in the London Cornhill Maguzine, for December, a very graphic article on "Campaigning readers to know, that the author of this article is Mr. G. A. Townsend, formerly of the Philadelphia Press, who bids fair to attain an enviable connection with the leading English press. He gets £15 for this article, and has entered into equally profitable engagements with other London publications of similar rank with the Cornhill. SKATING

all our armies have been destroyed, our fleets sunk

and the President, Cabinet, and Washington mythsor

Is once more practicable with us Gothamites. Besides freezing up thousands of hydrants, and creating quite a panic from the theme of "Water, water ev'rywhere, And not a drop to drink,"

The intense cold of last night adapted all the skating onds to their legitimate purpose, and the skaters are out to-day in full force. The temperature this morning was something more severe than has been known here for several past winters, and the Sunday turnout on the ice is likely to be beyond all ordinary computation. SOLDIER-RIOTS

Are not over yet; nor will they be until the strict discipline of the regular army is enforced in volunteer regiments. Last evening, the 52d Regiment, recruiting at Flatbush, Long Island, and occupying the old Lunatic Asylum there, made a desperate effort to fire the latter building, and were only reduced to order by a strong display of the police power. The irkesomness of inactivity was the only excuse the men had for their wanton act, and, to relieve the monotony of camp-life, they adopted the musement of savages.

ART AND LITERATURE Do not appear to be greatly depressed by the vicissi-tudes of war. The recent sale of George L. Brown's paintings resulted in prices quite up to the usual standard, and the sale of the remains of the Dussellorf collection, yesterday, was equally satisfactory. The fine gallery of the Artists' Fund Society is also subservient to the auctioneer's hammer. The booksellers make their usual announcements

of gift volumes for the holidays, but I find nothing very striking in the list. The inordinate price of all kinds of paper prevents any extensive venture in that line this year, and a majority of the Christmas offerings are either all pictures or standard works with new engravings. The most elegant gift-books

are those imported from England, by Appleton. Scribner, and others, as they are also the most expensive. HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS Among tradesmen, generally, are on an extensive scale, the toy-sellers and confectioners making very

brilliant displays in their windows. The retail drygoods houses, too, make brilliant exhibitions, and, to see the crowds of ladies swarming into them on such an afternoon as this, one would think that Secretary Chase had not produced such a financial panic after all. THE COURTS Have presented nothing more refreshing in their week's business than the libel suit against George

Wilkes, who is prosecuted for having slandered somebody in his Spirit of the Times. The article was styled "The Strippers of New York," in which the defendant was represented to be a gambler and favored with titles of which "miscreant" was one of the mildest. The suit, which is still in progress, attracts the closest attention of the whole sporting fraternity, and the court-room to-day was attended by a choice mob of gamblers, pugilists, and mea about town, who made bets upon the final result under the very nose of justice. Mr. Wilkes is a man far above the grade of most "sporting editors," and his sheet has done good service in fearlessly exposing humbugs and rogues of all degrees. A PUBLIC MEETING

To growl about everything but the Democratic party and the rebels is announced for this evening at Cooper Institute; but at the hour of writing there is a pretty ktrong rumor of its postponement to some ning Gerrit Smith will deliver a discourse at the Institute on the "State of the Country." No adnission fee is to be charged on the occasion, and it is not unlikely that the speaker will have a rather turbulent auditory. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Matters are spirited as ever, and places of amusement hold their own, despite the calamities of the nation. On Tuesday the public were first shocked by the news of Burnside's disaster; yet, on Tuesday evening, people were actually turned from the doors of Niblo's for want of room. Mr. Ullman sailed for Europe in the China, on Wednesday, for the ostensible purpose of concluding final arrangements with Ristori and Titiens, and

negotiating European engagements for some of our native prime donne and tenori. It is shrewdly sus pected, however, that whether Ristori and Titiens will come, after all, depends quite as much upon how those artists may feel personally inclined at the specified time, as upon any contract the Hebrew impressario has made with them. At any rate, Mr. Ullman's "birds in the hand," or first arrivals, will be performers of quite a different stamp. He has secured Poccini and Perriani, two leading European danseuses, for the next season at Niblo's. and Ronzani, the famous maitre de ballet, is now rehearsing a powerful corps de ballet in this city, to ngagements will be Miss Lydia Thompson, the pet soubrette of the London Theatres, who is expected to make a great sensation here. Mr. Forrest concluded his engagement at Niblo's last night, and goes hence to Boston. One of the last incidents of his career here was a difference with the Herald. The trage dian, as everybody knows, is rather imperious in disposition, and, because the dramatic person of that paper saw fit to refer to his performances rather disaragingly, he caused said person to be excluded rom the theatre. The Herald proprietor took the part of his critic, and ordered that no advertiser ontaining Forrest's name should be admitted to the paper until suitable apology and reparation had een offered. The tragedian refused to permit his manager to offer any explanation whatever, and so the quarrel stands. STUYVESANT.

Ex-Secretary Thompson on James Buchanan and Secession. The following letter of J. Thompson, of Missis sippi, Secretary of the Interior under the Administration of James Buchanan, and now serving on Gen. Somebody's staff in the Southern Confederacy, was found by our troops at the residence of this traitor near Oxford, Mississippi, recently occupied by the forces of Gen. Grant: [Private and Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1860.

MY DEAR PETERSON: The time has come when every man who loves his State and country is re-

quired to take his share of responsibility and perquired to take his share of responsionity and perform his share of duty.

My allegiance is due to the State of Mississippi, and her destiny, shall be my destiny. I believe she ought to resist, and to the bitter end, Black Republican rule. I hope our State will call a Convention to provide new gnards for our future safety, and, in the event of a call of a Convention, I want, if I can, to be a member of that Convention. to provide new gnards for our future safety, and, in the event of a call of a Convention. I want, if I can, to be a member of that Convention.

Lwant to go as a member from our county, and I want you, as my friend, to see our friend-Hovey, (or —,) and our friend Lamar, and, if our editors are friendly to me, I want you to see them, and to make such a call on me, through the columns of our papers, as to make it apparent that it is my duty to come home and make common cause with my State.

Difficulties accumulate upon us here. As long as I am here I shall shield and protect the South. Whenever it shall come to pass that I shall think I can do no further good here, I shall return to my home. Buchanan is the truest friend to the South. I have ever known from the North. He is a jewel and g man. But my duty now is to the South.

I want the co-operation of the Southern States. Geography makes separate and isolated action by Mississippi an absurdity. I have some influence in our Southern sister States. I wish to do all I can to secure their sympathy and co-operation. A Confederacy of the Southern States will, be strong enough to command the respect of the world, and the love and confidence of our people at home. South Carolina will go. I consider Geogra and Florida as certain, Alabama probable. Then Mississippi must go. But I want Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia; and Maryland will not stay behind long. I fear Kentucky even more than I do Missouri. If we are not too hasty and violent these States will all unite, because it will be their interest, and, their honor, and feelings to do so.

As soon as our mechanics, our merchants, our lawyers, and our editors, look the matterin the face, and calculate the consequences, they will see their interest so strong in this movement, I fear they will be violent beyond control. The successful, unrestricted installation of Lincoln is the boginning of the end of slavery.

The North is dependent on the South far its prosperity. The South is not dependent