

THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1862.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, December 23, 1862.

The Ministerial Troubles.

There are no facts, or even rumors, concerning the Cabinet without repeating, and the late exaction is quite subtle.

A Memorial from Tennessee about the Proclamation.

Hon. EMERSON EMMERSON this morning presented to the President a memorial signed by Gov. ANTHONY JONES, Ex-Governor W. B. GALT, Hon. W. H. SHERMAN, and others, of the State of Tennessee; CALIXT A. HALE, Judge BRUCE, JORDAN STOKES, & V. S. LINSDAY, Postmaster at Nashville, and other prominent Tennesseeans, to the effect that they were compelled to exempt Tennessee from the operation of my proclamation, which may hereafter issue, declaring all slaves in certain rebellious districts free. It is understood that the Government, as do object to the cotton states of the South, or, in fact, any other rebellious State.

Unpublished Correspondence.

The Secretary of State has communicated to Congress unpublished correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. M. TAYLOR, Minister to the Argentine Republic, to the effect that the Argentinean government had agreed to exempt Tennessee from the operation of my proclamation, which may hereafter issue, declaring all slaves in certain rebellious districts free. It is understood that the Government, as do object to the cotton states of the South, or, in fact, any other rebellious State.

The Attitude of New York.

It is impossible to resist the conviction that a bold effort is about to be made to place the State of New York in a position of apparent antagonism to the Federal authority. The Democratic journals abound with hints and allusions for the apparent purpose of testing the public mind. A few days ago we had occasion to comment upon the declaration of the Lieutenant Governor elect of New York, DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, in which he professed to give a synopsis of the forthcoming message of Governor SEYMOUR.

The tone of his allusions was in harmony with the general idea now pervading the Democratic press. The Democratic organs of New York are most emphatic and the Lieutenant Governor, David R. Floyd, clearly declare it to be the intent of Governor Seymour to precipitate a conflict with the President. The World, in its wild rhetoric, speaks of "raising a tempest," while the unctuous and rude Express abounds in large capitals, and emphasized sentences, and repeats the cent phrase: "Either the Administration dies, or the Government dies."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun asserts that "Governor Seymour will allow of no more arbitrary arrests. Upon that point and some others, he is deeply pledged."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger confirms this statement, and adds that Governor Seymour will declare a determination to "permit no draft" in the State of New York, unless the Federal Administration recedes from its emancipation policy. "Mr. SEYMOUR's idea," continues this correspondent, "is herculean for his audacity and seems reliable from the Governor himself."

It is not without the strict line of his duty, to his constituents, nor to the country at large, to permit white men to be taken from their families here to free negroes South." This last statement is the most explicit declaration we have yet seen as to the intentions of Gov. Seymour, and as its author is known to be an employee of the New York Express, we accept his declaration as authoritative.

Indian Announces.

It is asserted that \$36,000 of the annuity of the Miami Indians for 1862 was carried to the surplus fund, and has not been paid.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Special Report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War—Department.

Hoover, Sumner, Franklin, Woodbury, and Haupt—An Important Official History.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report to the 38th Inst., calling on the Senate to inquire into the facts relating to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, Va., and particularly as to what officer or officers, they proceeded to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac and took the depositions of Major General Hooker, Sumner, Franklin, and Hoover, and the return of the campaign Northern Virginia.

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