SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863. THE WAR.

The news from the Army of the Cumberland in dicates that Major General Rosecrans has gained an important victory over the rebels at Murfreesboro. The enemy will continue to resist the advance of the Federal army until we capture Chattanooga, but its final destruction seems to be a foregone conclusion. This result will be soon evident, if it be true that Gen. Carter has taken Knoxville. If the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad has been out, the hopes of the rebels for even temporary successes in future are slender. The war in the Southwest is being finished up in a satisfactory manner, and by the time that the various armies operating upon the line of the Mississippi river have restored that country to the protection of our flag, Rosecrans will render the occupation secure by holding Montgomery, Alabama. No one can fail to appreciate the substantial harmony evident in the operations of our generals in the Southwest. It is by such harmonious combination of action that great designs are carried out and grand results attained in war. That such good men as Rousseau Stanley. Palmer, and other brave soldiers, should fall in the defence of our cause, is lamentable, but where such large armies are fighting in our extensive theatres of war, we must not be shocked and surprized when our losses in a pitched battle are estimated by thousands. We have yet to see in this war any such losses by casualties in battle as those which occurred in Italy under the First Napoleon, or in the Crimea under Napoleon III. Our army is larger than those of the Allies consolidated, and operating against large forces of a desperate enemy at very many different points, in a country acknowledged, by the best authorities, to be difficult to in-

Railroad Aggression upon Broad Street. This day the complaint of owners and occupiers of property in Broad street, against certain parties who desire to convert that splendid avenue into a mere convenience for the New York and Washington Railroad, will again be brought before the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. MEREDITH, Attorney General of the State, and Mr. F. C. BREWSTER, City Solicitor, will appear for the complainants. Of course, they will draw the attention of the Court to the fact that, in disobedience to the injunction, the defendants have been very busy, (by night as well as by day, we believe,) in breaking up Broad street, in order to lay down an unauthorized and illegal line of railroad. The result is that this noble avenue, certainly the finest in the New World, if it have its equal any where, now bears a close resemblance to one of the thoroughfares of Paris, in the week of a revolution, when the pavement has been torn up to supply natural weapons of offence against the military and the police.

It was a great mistake ever to allow Broad street to be cut up by a railroad. It would have been well to have retained one avenue, at least, uniting the advantages of A Trial of Projectiles with Extraordinary Rotten Row and the Ring, in Hyde Park, London, where carriages and equestrians might have uninterrupted and mendangered facilities. Cut up as the body of our city is by the iron-ways (and we are not unmindkept Broad street free from such impediments; and, indeed, they were rendered unnecessary, to all intents and purposes, by the formation of a railroad, on the streets immediately next it, the Thirteenth and

Permit the commenced encroachment, and what must be the result?—this city to be a mere wayside station between New York and Washington, by which passengers will be carried right through, without any delay here. The course pursued by the defendants, and persisted in, in contempt of the injunction granted by the Court, is a positive aggression, without the shadow of any legal warranty. The questions which the occupiers and

owners of Broad-street property ask are very simple-shall the finest avenue in Philadelphia be invaded, deteriorated, and spoiled to gratify a select association of railroad managers and speculators? Is this superb heales; to de sacrincea to augment the revenues of these rullroad people? The matter is before the Courts, and we cannot, will not doubt that they will imperatively interfere, in the sacred name of justice, and prevent, at once and forever, what the city at large must consider an unwarrantable and intolerable aggression.

The German Opera.

The sublime and classic compositions of MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AUBER, FLOTOW are to be produced, in a creditable manner, at the American Academy of Music in this city. Messrs. Anschutz & Birgfeld have made the necessary arrangements for an operatic season of six nights, commencing on the 13th instant, and the subscription for seats has been so large that the success of the enterprise is secured. This certainly casts off the stigma heretofore attached to Philadelphians, that they do not appreciate music of the highest order.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, January 2, 1863. The subject upon which the rebel sympathizers most eloquently dilate is the arrest, by the Government, of suspected traitors. They have made more capital from this outery than from any other topic, and the steady refusal of the Administration to give its reasons for this policy has emboldened them in the creation and circulation of inconceivable calumnies and falsehoods. They have doubtless convinced many innocent people that there was no good reason for arresting and confining disloyal men. I think it will presently appear that, of all their mistakes, none has been so great as the assumption that the President did not proceed upon sufficient grounds in each and all of these cases. No document would more confound these men and more encourage and consolidate the friends of the Administration than a frank statement of the reasons which induced the arrest and confinement of the suspected traitors. There is not an instance, beginning with that of George P. Kane, in Baltimore, and ending with that of Winder, in regard to which the Government will not be able to justify itself to every patriotic mind. As a mere campaign document, such a vindication would be irresistible. It would show the workings of treason in our midst. It would establish the fact that, in the darkest hours of our struggle for self-preservation, men calling themselves American citizens were not unwilling to correspond and plot with the common enemy, that 'it shall be the duty of the Governor to mainand to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction tain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of among the people of the free States. Is it the State." The most strict injunction of the Constinot time that this overwhelming record "laws are faithfully executed;" and, so help me should be made up? I can appreciate God, they shall be. as I approve the reticence which marks the | He would not dwell, on the present occasion, on steady refusal of the Administration, when our national affairs. "Our position as a State has: called upon by its enemies to explain its motives on this question of arrests; but now, that it may give renewed confidence to its While knowing that his position gave him little friends by a full and candid revelation of all the facts. I think such revelation would be equally opportune and popular. The conduct of these released State prisoners, since they have returned to their homes, is the best argument that could be made in favor of the Administration, and the strongest plea in favor of the disclosure I venture to suggest. While they were in confinement, they protested their loyalty, and allowed their friends to pledge them to the Government that, if set free, they would maintain its authority, but since they have been let loose they are, without exception, busy, malignant, and unscrupulous in their

The Pennsylvanial Reserve Corps have been or dered to return home, it is said, for the purpose of consolidation and reorganization.

States.

attempts to show their own personal ingrati-

tude by reviling and misrepresenting the

Administration. The leaders of the opposi-

tion to the war, the champions of a dis-

honorable peace, and the open sympathizers

with treason, are, in nearly every case, the

men who were confined in our forts and

prisons, because they were believed to be

disloyal, and who were released through the

magnanimity of the President of the United

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1863. Morgan's Defeat. The following official despatch has been received: Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1863.—The rebel Gene-

ral Mongan crossed the Cumberland river, cut off Nashville at Cainesboro, and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 25th of December. Colonel Honson, of the 13th Kentucky, drove part of his force, killing nine, and capturing sixteen; Morgan crossed Green river above Munfordsville, and moved in the direction of Elizabethtown, burning the bridge at Bacon creek and Nolin. H destroyed the trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill, and noved for Rolling Fork. Colonel Harlan, of the 10th Kentucky, commanding a brigade, overtook him at Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing and

Colonel Dull (rebel) died of his wounds, and one of our lieutenants of artillery. Colonel HARLAN ossed, pursued, and attacked him at Rolling Fork and Salt river bridge. This is the first instance, I believe, of infantry waiting and attacking cavalry. MORGAN fled before HARLAN to Bardstown, and from there attempted to escape between Lebanon and Camp Belleville. Colonel HARKINS, 128th Kentucky, commanding there, attacked him this morning. killing a number and capturing ninety men, his caissons and ammunition wagons. Mongan is flying precipitately. General REYNOLDS marched from Glasgow yesterday for Greensburg, and may intercept him. Colonel Hulsy, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, killed. Our casualties are not yet re-MORGAN has paid dearly for what he has

General Rosechans occupies Murfreenboro G. T. BOYLE, Brigadier General. Loan of 1842.

The Sceretary of the Treasury has decided to pay in coin the loan of 1842, amounting to two millions, eight hundred thousand dollars, falling due yesterday. All bonds to be redeemed must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsed by the legal holder to the United States, on the reception of which at the Department they will be referred to the First Auditor, and promptly settled. Drafts for principal and interest upon the Assistant Treasurer nearest the residence of the owner, will be transmitted to the legal holder in the usual manner General Butler's Arrival.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler arrived today, and held a long and satisfactory interview with the President this afternoon. The General looks very well, considering his arduous and active experiences in the military government of the Department of the Gulf for the past year. Decisions under the Revenue Act.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has deeided that naptha and benzine are subject to a duty. of 3 per centum, on account of manufactures not otherwise provided for. H. G. FANT has been appointed United States agent for paying pensions for the District of Co-

West Virginia a State. A number of prominent Border State men, favorable to the measure, waited on the President on the day before yesterday, and urged upon him the importance of affixing his signature to the bill adnitting West Virginia into the Union as a State. As the measure met the cordial approbation of the President, the bill was signed and will probably be returned to Congress on the 5th, when the legislation necessary to the recognition of this new State will be complete. On the 4th of July next, in pursnance of the law so directing, an additional star will be added to our National Galaxy. Stuart's Guides Arrested.

Two of the guides of STUART, in his late raid, were arrested yesterday, near Burke's Station, Virginia. These men were but recently released from the Old Capitol. This is but another proof of the disastrous effects of the leniency exercised by the Government toward its enemies.

Results. To-day another trial of Stafford's projectiles was made at the navy yard in this city with his rifled sub-calibre shot. The most astonishing results were attained, even surpassing former experiments. Three sizes or weights were used for the purpose of ascertaining the one best adapted to the largest ful of the accommodation they give to the penetration with the same gun. A target construcpublic), it would have been well to have tion of eight one-inch plates and twenty one-inch of oak, seven plates in front and one in the rear, rendered into splinters and the bolts all broken. A penetration of six inches of iron was made with a shot of thirty-two pounds weight, with ten pounds of powder, from a 50-pounder Dahlgren rifled gun. Whitworth and Armstrong are distanced with onesixth of the charge which they used. It has never yet been equalled. With these results, Captain DAHLGREN is prepared to bid the rebel iron-clads "a happy New Year" if they come within hailing

Gallant Federal Victories Over the Guerillas of Kentucky and Tennessee. The following despatches were received at the headquarters of the army this afternoon: HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1863.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Major General GRANGER reports that he has received a despatch from Major FOLLEY, commanding an expedition sent by him to Elk Fork, Campbell county, Tennessee, composed of two hundred and fifty men of the 6th and 10th Kentucky Cavalry, stating that on Sunday morning last he surprised a camp of rebels, 350 strong, at that place, killing thirty, wounding seventeen, and capturing fifty-one of them, without the loss of a man. All of their want orarms were captured

H. G. WRIGHT. Major General Commanding. ajor General Halleck, General-in-Chief: I have just learned from Major General GRANGER that Major STEVENS, 14th Kentucky Cavalry, with one hundred and fifty men, who were ordered by him upon a scout, to ascertain the whereabouts of a large band of guerillas in the eastern part of Powell county, Kentucky, on the 26th ult., after travelling all night over obscure and dangerous bridle paths. came upon their camps as they were preparing to move, and dashed upon them, capturing their leader,

a noted guerilla, and eleven men. The rest, though outnumbering Major STEVENS' force, were utterly routed, and escaped into the dense woodbrush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses and a large amount of clothing blankets, guns, pistols, &c., which were being transported to HUMPHREY MARSHALL's camp, were also H. G. WRIGHT,

Major General Commanding Arrival and Departure of Gen. McCliellan. Gen. McClellan arrived here this morning, testified in the PORTER Court Martial, and left on the five o'clock P. M. train.

Senator Willey. A caucus of Virginia Congressmen has been held to-night to inaugurate a movement to secure the return of Senator WILLEY to the Senate. A convention will be held to-morrow in Alexandria in furtherance of the same object.

NEW YORK.

Inauguration of Governor Sevinour-His Address-Governor Morgan's Congratula-ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The inauguration of Governor Seymour took place yesterday. After the oath of office had been administered, Governor Morgan delivered a congratulatory adiress, calling the attention of the new Governor to the highly prosperous condition of the State, and closing with some pertinent allusions to national

The millions of people, he said, who are now aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passion, cannot at once return to reason. Their resentment must have time to cool, and the delusion under which they are acting to be dissipated. But the day must surely come when the people of the South will again own the same sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag. At present we must use the sword. It cannot be

sheathed until those now in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and laws have uniform sway. which was warmly applauded, Gov. Seymour delivered his inaugural address. Gov. Seymour thanked Gov. Morgan for the kind expression of his good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration. Gov. S. said: I have solemnly sworn to suppor the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions, and guaranties, and I shall support it. I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it. I have sworn to support the duties of the office of shall be faithfully performed. These Constitution and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct and for your protection and welfare. The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring

been happily attended to by my predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legislacontrol over national affairs, he (Sevinour) vet ven-

tured to trust that, before the end of his term of service, the country would be again great, glorious, and united as it once was.

The Missouri Legislature. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Both Houses of the Legislature, to-day, passed a resolution to ap-point a joint committee to memorialize Congress to appropriate a sum not less than two millions of dollars, to pay such of the enrolled militia as had been in active service. Also, asking Congress to grant to the State all the rebel property that has been or may be confiscated to the United States, to indem-

The Legislature also passed a resolution for a joint session to be held on Tuesday next, for the election of two United States Senators Governor Seymour's First Official Act. ALBANY, January 2.—It is reported that one of the first official acts of Governor Seymour was to notify the Police Commissioner of New York to

nify the loyal citizens for the losses which they have

sustained during the war.

show cause why he shall not be removed.

A hundred guns were fired to-night in honor of the Proclamation of the President. The President's Proclamation at Boston. Boston, Jan. 2.—The President's proclamation was received and read at Tremont Temple last eve ning, when a mass meeting of colored people was being held, creating immense enthusiasm. A jubi-lec will be held at the Masonic Hall, commemorative

Movements of Jeil Davis. Carno, Jan. 2.-Jefferson Davis addressed the Mississippi Legislature, in session at Jackson, or the 26th.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

GREAT VICTORY IN TENNESSEE. REBEL GENERAL RAINS KILLED Gen. Cheatham Wounded and a Prisoner, ENEMY DRIVEN FROM HIS WORKS.

GENERAL M'COOK INJURED. GREAT COURAGE OF ROSECRANS AND HIS GENERALS. Generals Wood, Kirk, and Van Cleve wounding a number, and capturing a captain and

GENS. ROUSSEAU, PALMER, AND STANLEY, WOUNDED.

Gens. Sill and Willich Killed.

THE LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES. Anderson Cavalry and Regulars Engaged

Special Despatch to The Press.] BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, December 31-1 P. M. The great battle of the war in the Southwest is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write.

The entire line has suffered terribly this morning,

and the loss on both sides has been heavy. The rebels held an advantage in position this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our destructive artillery, which was got into good position about noon to-day. The forlorn hope of this army, comprising four regiments of regular infantry (including the 18th regulars, 2,200 strong), and two batteries, lost all of their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded. The Anderson Troop (a Philadelphia regiment), of Col, Wynkoop's light cavalry brigade, also suffered severely. Majors Rosengarten and Ward were both killed during a charge. The cavalry behaved and manœuvred under fire with the steadiness of veteran

Gen. Rousseau was wounded at the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges, and fighting for nearly five hours. Gen. Stanley is seriously wounded in the leg. Gen. Palmer is dangerously wounded-

regular dragoons, and much of our success is due to

[SECOND DESPATCH.] BATTLE FIELD, Dec. 31-2.30 P. M. I have just returned from the front again, where Gen. Rosecrans is directing the gigantic field operations of the day in person. Gen. Joseph Johnston directs the movements of

About one o'clock Gen. Thomas threw his entire corps d'armée against the centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion. Rebels, killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon this ground.

the enemy in person.

Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion. At one time General Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff. This coup created a tremendous enthusiasm among

the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of General Rosecrans' aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell. Gen. Negley's division, with its excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels on the left of centre. Gen. Crittenden, with his corps d'armee, forming

the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's the town, which is now in plain view before us. The loss on either side has been very heavy. We have taken nearly 3,000 prisoners, and our loss is not near so heavy as that of the rebels. We are following the enemy up, and will drive him into Alabama before we give him any rest. General Cheatham, the greatest blower, and

General Rains, of Arkansas, the handsomest man in the rebel army, are both killed, and their bodies are in our possession We have taken over fifty guns and seven stands of State colors.

THIRD DESPATCH. To the Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 2.—The Secretary of War was to-day advised as follows: CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—The following has just bee eceived by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated: MURPREESBORO, Jan. 1.—A terrible battle ought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon.

The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to have been enormous. Stanley, Rousseau, and Palmer are wounded, and he rebels Cheatham and Rains are killed. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—Col. Hoskins, or the Centucky Regiment, commanding the forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked the rebels under John Morgan, eight miles south of the Columbia road, yesterday, killing and wounding several, and capturing sixty of the rebels, together with their caissons, ammunition

vagons and provisions. Col. Hollissey, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, was killed. Lieut. Col. Boyle, commanding the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, with the 6th Kentucky, is in pursuit of Morgan, the infantry under Col. Hoskins following, Morgan is retreating rapidly in the direction of Co umbia.

THE LATEST. NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—A terrible battle has been

fought at Murireesboro, involving the severest carnage of the war. The United States forces encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing on both sides the rebels were driven back. We captured a hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number. Our loss on this oc casion was 70 killed and wounded. At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed

with great fury, General McCook's corps being opposed to Hardee's. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, General McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied his men, but was again driven back, and at night was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning.

The fight continued until ten o'clock at night, at which time we had maintained our position. The Federal loss was very heavy. Among the killed are: Brigadier General Sill. Lieut. Col. Garesche, chief of Gen. Rosecran

Brig. Gen. Willich, of Indiana. Col. Kell, of the 20th Ohio Regiment. Col. Shaffer, acting brigadier general. Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky Regiment Col. Jones, of the 24th Ohio Regiment. Lieut. Col. Cotton, of the 6th Kentucky Regiment. Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 39th Indiana Regiment. Major Carpenter, of the 19th Regulars. Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, (Anders Troop.)

Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois Regiment. Col. Carpenter, of the 18th Wisconsin Battery. Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin. WOUNDED. Brigadier General E. M. Kirk, of Illinois. Brigadier General Wood, of Indiana. Brigadier General Van Cleve, of Minnesota. Colonel Cassale, of Ohio. Major General Rousseau, of Kentucky,

Lieutenant Colonel Berry, 5th Kentucky, Major Slemmer, 16th Regulars. Major King, 15th Regulars, and many others. The 21st, 25th, and 35th Illinois Regiments lost wo-thirds of their numbers, and the 15th and 38th Illinois one-half. The 101st Ohio lost 125 men. The 38th Indiana lost about the same number. The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 2.500.

General J. E. Rains was killed. General Cheatham was wounded and taken pri We have captured 500 prisoners. The fight was renewed at 3 o'clock on the morning Cannonading was heard at Nashville at 10 o'clock

The rebel loss exceeds ours.

brought in.

A. M. Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in full re-The following rebel commissioned officers have een captured: Major J. J. Franklin, 30th Arkansas; Captain W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas; Captain J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas, and Captain S. C. Stone, 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Many buildings have been taken in this city for hospital purposes. Great numbers of the wounded are now being

The river is falling, and there are now only eighteen inches on the shoals. THE VERY LATEST FROM THE BAT-TIE-FIELD.

Special Despatch to The Press.1 BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 2, P. M.-Our army bivouscked on the same ground last night as that occupied by our forces on the night of the 31st ultimo. Our army gained some advantage in the battle of esterday, but not without terrible carnage. The loss on both sides can only be described as absolutely tremendous.

Gen. Negley fought his division all day yesterday plendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery. Gen. Rousseau immortalized himself long before he fell severely wounded. He is set down as one of the great heroes of the battle. The enemy was heavily reinforced from some diection last night.

Major General McCook had his horse blown to atoms by a shell yesterday afternoon, and, although severely bruised, soon remounted and rode to the front of his gallant division. General Rosecrans, everywhere, and all times, exhibited great coolness and moral courage, exposing himself continually at critical periods. He rave orders incessantly, in a firm manner. The fight was renewed this morning with great ferocity. General Roscerans collected his scattered roops and reorganized them last night.

To-day we have driven the enemy nearly The reserve brigades are getting into line

Reinforcements are arriving, and Gen. Ro s determined to destroy the rebels at any cost, All the houses in Murfreesboro and the neigh ing villages are occupied as hospitals. We are sending many wounded men to Nash Our arrangements for the care of the wounded being completed, and every effort is made to r he sufferers as comfortable as possible. Philadelphia may well-be proud of the Ande Cavalry. The men and officers have covered the selves with glory. The following is a list of the killed in the Ar son Cavalry : Sergeant Kimber, Alexander Dr

F. Herring, A. R. Kendrick, A. W. Chase, I send more names as I obtain them. WASHINGTON, January 3-One o'clock A. No intelligence has been received during the y the Government relative to the battle at FURTHER PARTICULARS. Special Despatch to The Press.1 BATTLE-FIELD, Dec.

The enemy during yesterday harrassed our with their cavalry, and captured some of vounded men near Nolinsville. Rebel guerilla bands attacked and burned army wagons, ambulances, &c., and acted outrageously, throwing the sick and wounded the roads to die. Another supply train has been captured on

The enemy attacked us in force a second

Louisville Railroad by guerillas.

The Second division bore the brunt of the ba General Kirk was killed during this attack. The enemy worsted us terribly at first. Gen. Sill was killed and Gen. Willich worked everely. The 77th Pennsylvania Regiment was canto and the 6th badly cut up. Many officers were killed or wounded.

We lost tweive guns from two divisions, a welve wagons of hospital stores destroyed. Our army was driven back four miles. In the morning the whole army went thro eavy skirmishing on the march, with a loss of he hundred men, we taking six hundred prisone's a battery. A large supply train was captured vesterdy i rebel brigade. BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, JO

The enemy attacked us at daylight yestray morning, believing us to be terribly crippled. Our right wing was hardly pressed, and frielly The Pennsylvania troops all fought splendly Negley's and Rousseau's divisions drove e ene my at every point before them. The enemy at one time completely fland our right, which was reinforced and regaineds posi-

This has been a tremendously bloody battle ided

The fight lasted until ten o'clock last nig It was renewed at three o'clock this moing, a musement for New Year's Day. Several batteries were lost and recapture egulars. A panic reigned at one time, owing to d tration made in our rear by the enemy.

We gained no great advantage until yestday a

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGIA. ANOTHER IMPORTANT EXPERTION.

MOVEMENT OF IRON-CLAS

A. Contrabandial Celebration Army of the Blackwater in Action.

GENERAL CORCORAN AT MEFOLE Special Despatch to The Press. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1 .- Thee have been tirring times here, for some days pat, among the

roops and war vessels. General Naglee's division was embaked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Port, yesterday, and have spent their New Year's dayliding the billows in Hampton Roads. &c., arrived, and have joined the expediion. The fleet is now putting to sea, ad comprises about enough men of all arms to take and hold any point on the Southern coast. The destination of this expedition s supposed to e North Carolina; but, as a number of iron-clads accompany it, I presume it will go t some important Southern port-say Charleston, Georgetown, Savannah, or Mobile. At any rate, it will soon be at its defination, and, wherever it goes, a heavy blow will be struck. The flag-ship is the steamship Voodbury, which has General Naglee and staff onboard. It is not known whether he will command the whole force or not-his own division comprising twelve regiments

HOLLYBUSH. Important from Suffolk. [Despatch to the Associated Press.] BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The American's correspondent, at Suffolk, Va., announces the arrival there of General Corcoran, with his native brigade. General Corcoran is to take command there.

General Peck's command is moving in another direction. Shirmishing with the rebels continues to

including the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

be of daily occurrence, and the enemy have been routed on every occasion. Contrabandial Celebration at Norfolk. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.-In Norfolk, last evening, owing to the misconstruction of an order of amusement? It Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk to-day by a negro celebration. The contrabands collected together, with their marshals, formed a procession, consisting of at least 4,000 negroes of all kinds and colors, headed by a band of music (drums and fifes), and paraded through the principal streets

of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for the downfall of Southern slavery. It was understood that they were celebrating the birthday of the emancipation proclamation.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Burnside's Return-The President' HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Jan. 2.—Gen. Burnside returned from Washington this morning, and has been visited by his grand division commanders. Several contrabands came into camp, to-day, and vere received in accordance with the proclamation

of the President. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. men Not Allowed to Preach Treason-Re lease of Political Prisoners, &c. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamer George Wash

ngton arrived to-night from New Gleans on the 25th ult. The following vessels of General Banks' expedition were in port: The North Star, Illinois, Arago, Empire City, Continental, United States, Matanzas City of Bath, Honduras, J. A. Green Saxon, and M. A. Boardman; also, the following tessels of war: Hartford, Pensacola, Potomac, Mississippi, Winona, Sciota, Cayuga, Itaska, Katahdin, and Pampero. General Banks had removed the restrictions upon the holding of church services, giving notice, however, therewith, that clergymen are subject to re strictions imposed on all other men. Quite a number of political prisoners have been ordered to be released, on giving their parole to com-The steamer Creole, from New York, arrived o

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of Gen. Sherman's Expedition— Heavy Cannonade Heard in the Direction of the Yazoo River-He is to Move upon Vickshurg from the Rear. CAIRO, Jan. 2.—A steamer which his arrived here from below, reports that the gunboats accompanying Gen. Sherman's expedition had gone up the Yazoo river. At Drummgal's Bluff twenty miles above the mouth, a rebel battery was liscovered and severe cannonading followed, during which the gunboat Benton was struck sixteen times, the shots nenetrating her sides. Gen. Sherman's force will debark up the Yazoo and march to the rear of Vicksburg. A train with supplies was to leave Memphis ve terday for Holly Springs. When Island No. 10 was evacuated lately, 6 pieces of cannon were spiked, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition thrown into the river.

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 1 .- Arrived, steamer Sierra Nevada, from Oregon, with \$90,000 in gold, The Legislature of Washington Territory, after two weeks' exciting contest over the election of presiding officers and sergeants of Council, has commenced business. The steamer Constitution sailed to-day with \$1,067,000 in treasure for England, and \$390,000 for New York.

From Bermuda. HALIFAX, Jan. 2.—The Bermuda mail steamer arrived at this port to day.

Admiral Milne's British squadron had not yet reurned from Nassau.
The ships Herald, Leopard, and Kate had run the

The Steamer Caledonia Ashore. Boston, Jan. 1.—The steamer Caledonia, from Blasgow, by way of Portland, for New York, went shore last night on Peaked Hill bar, Cape Cod. Boston, Jan. 2.—The steamship Caledonia is full of water, and her cargo is floating out. An effort will be made at low tide to save the cargo. The sea is very heavy, and the ship labors bally, Another of the Ships fof Banks' Expedition Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The ship before reported ashore near Hog Island, Chesapeake Bay, is the International, one of the Banks expedition, with Government stores on board. Assistance has been sent to her from Old Point, but she will probably prove a Burning of Barracks-Two Soldiers Burned to Death. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—The barracks at Camp Sigel, which were occupied by the 27th Wisconsin Regiment, were burned last night. Two privates perished in the flames. The regiment has been renoved to Camp Washburn. New Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—The Republican Convention has nominated James A. Gilmore for Governor, and D. H. Buffman for Railroad Commis-

in favor of the prosecution of the war were adopted.

utions in support of the Administration,

The Porter Court Martial WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following are the roccedings of the Porter Court Martial, which resumed its sessions to-day : The Court having called on General Porter to bring forward his witnesses, he said that the first

one whose evidence he most needed was Col. Marshall, who then lay ill at a neighboring hotel. A question was raised as to the propriety of adourning to the invalid's room, which was decided affirmatively by the Judge Advocate.

The members then proceeded to the hotel, when

the court martial was reopened in the chamber of

Col. Marshall. He was sworn, and testified that he was colonel of the 13th New York Volunteers, attached to Gen. Morell's division, and a captain in the regular service; also, that on the afternoon of August 29th he had been detailed by General Porter to deploy skirmishers, and feel the position of the enemy near the line of the Manassas Railway. He stated all he knew of the enemy's force on that day. They seemed to come from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. He supposed them to have been twice as strong as General Porter's force. He thought it was impossible for Gen. Porter to have attacked the right wing of Jackson, who, with another portion of the rebel army, was at the same time fighting Gen. Pope, since the direct road thereto was blocked up by the enemy in front, and the other roads were impassable by reason of the dense woods and the rugged nature of the country. The only path that Porter could have taken would have been a backward one, which was, of course, impracticable under the circumstances, though he had achieved his retreat by this route on the following day.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. M'CLELLAY. He commanded the Army of the Potomac, from mmediately after the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, up to about the end of August, 1862. Question. Did General Porter command a corps n that army? If so, at what time? Answer. He served in that army for some time, in the month of September, 1861, first as commander of a division, and then as commander of a corps from about the end of April to the beginning of Q. When did the Army of the Potomac reach

Acquia creek? A. It reached, by detachments, during the latter part of August. Q. Have you knowledge of any efforts made by General Porter for the purpose of moving with his own command, in order to get to Acquia creek to oin General Pope? A. I have.

Q. Please state them. A. Immediately after the commencement of the lovement for evacuating Harrison Bar, General Porter was instructed to move his corps to the vicinity of Williamsburg, holding a position in front of it, so as to be able to support either wing of the army if attacked. While there he received information from contrabands and intercepted letters, showing that the rebel troops in the vicinity of Richmond were moving upon General Pope, and immediately, without waiting for further instructions from me moved his command with the utmost rapidity to Newport News to embark. While at Newport News he used every effort to facilitate the embarks tion of his command for Acquia Creek. Q. Did he know that the object of the movemen non his part, was to go as quick as possible to the issistance of General Porter?

Q. At what time did he get off from Newport A. I think he embarked in person on the 20th of August. I could not tell certainly without reference pers and despatches. despatch was handed to the witness, and the question asked, if that document refreshed his recol-lection? The following is the despatch alluded to: "FORTRESS MONROE, Va., August 20th, 1862.
"Please push off your troops, without one mo ment's delay.

"The necessity is very pressing—a matter of life and death. What progress is being made, and when will you be through? See me before you.sail.

"GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,

"To Major General Fitz John Porter." After reading the paper and acknowledging its authorship, General McClellan said, to the best of his knowledge and belief, General Porter sailed on the evening of the 20th of August.

Q. That order, as we understand it, was executed by him to your satisfaction?

A. Entirely so. A. Entirely so.

Q. You have stated that the first movement which

he made for the purpose of getting to Newport News was without orders from you. Was it not contrary to orders at that time? A. It was departing from the letter of instructions I had given him. I should say, however, in explanation of that, that General Porter sent me a telegram, perhaps two, stating that he would move up certainly, if I did not forbid. By some delay I did not receive these despatches until he had started, but I fully approved of his course in doing what he Q. Was the effect of that movement to expedite his arrival at Acquia Creek? nis arrival at Acquia Creek!

A. Very decidedly—at least one day, if not more.
Q. After heleft Newport News with his command,
when did you see him, if at all, afterwards!
A. At Acquia Creek.
Q. How long was he there under your immediate A. I think, from twenty-four to thirty-six hours,

the campaign was at an end ! A. No, sir.
Q. From what you saw of his conduct, or from anything that you may have heard from him after he knew that he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, did he do all in your opinion that an energetic, cealous, and patriotic officer could have done? A. I think he did. Q. Had you any reason, at any time after he re-ceived notice that he was to go to the assistance of General Pope, to believe that he would fail General . None whatever.

etween there and Falmouth.
Q. Did you see him after he left Falmouth until

A. None whatever, Q. Do you remember whether you received from Chern, Burnside, after General Porter joined the command the command of command of General and all Porter? from the command of from the land all Porter? The exact number I do not have been been all porters of the command of from the land Burnshe rich and the Copies I think were addressed both to General Halleck and myself.

General McClellan here examined the various despatches referred to, in which General Porter comments upon the manner in which the Virginia Campaign had been calculated.

campaign had been conducted, and acknowledges them to be the same as he had received.]

Q. Did you, from the telegrams that you received form an impression that General-Porter would no be true to his duty to General-Porter would not be true to his duty to General-Porter Q. Will you do me the favor to look at this paper handing it to him) and say whether you sent that (The despatch alluded to is the one sent by General McClellan to General Porter, on Sept 1st, 1862, urging the latter to do all in his power to

assist General Pope.)
Q. As you have already stated that you never entertained a doubt that General Porter would be true to General Pope in that campaign, how came you to send him such a despatch as that?
A. I sent it in accordance with the request of the President of the United States, who sent for me on that day, and told me that he had understood that there was an unkind feeling on the part of the Army of the Potomac against General Pope, and requested me to use my personal influence to correct it by telegraphing either to General Porter, or any other of my triends there. I told him that I did not other of my friends there. I told him that I did not consider it necessary, but was perfectly willing to do it. I had no doubt then, in my own mind, but that the Army of the Potomac, and all connected with it, would do their duty without the necessity Q. I understand you to say, then, that you sent the telegram to quiet the apprehensions of the President, and not to remove any apprehensions of your

A. Entirely so. Examination by the Judge Advocate—Q. This despatch, of which you have spoken, bears date Scpt. 18f, 5.30 P. M., 1862. Were you not then, or some time afterward, in command of the defences of A. I had been placed in command of the defences of Washington that morning by verbal order.

Q. Can you recall the hour at which, on the following day, the order was sent to Gen. Pope to fall back within the defences of Washington? A. The order did not emanate from me, but to my recollection it was sent at a very early hour on the morning of the 2d of September.
Q. Did or did not the execution of that order necessarily place the forces of General Pope himself under vonr command ! A. I was directed not to assume any command over the active troops commanded by General Pope until they reached the immediate vicinity of Washington. I was expressly excluded from all control over them until then.
Q. Did the President, in his conversation with you, which you refer to as to the sending of this deyou, which you refer to as to the sending of this despatch, express his apprehension as growing out of unkind feelings on the part of the Army of the Potomac, or on the part of certain officers? General Hitchcock. Is it necessary to go into that point, Mr. President? I rather think not. Mr. Johnson (counsel.) We do not object to it, sir. General. Hitchcock insisted upon his objections, and the Judge Advocate withdrew the question.

The following questions were then propounded by the Court: the Court: Q. At what time did General Porter receive orders to join General Pope's command? to join General Pope's command?

A. I cannot give the exact date. The order came direct from General Halleck, and had been received by General Porter when I reached Acquia Creek.

Q. by General Casey. Are your own feelings towards General Pope of a friendly character? A. My acquaintance with Gen. Pope—Gen. King. Wait a moment—I don't see the necessity for that question, Mr. President.
Gen. Hitchcock. I do not see the connection of

that question with the proceedings of this court. Gen. Casey. If there is objection, Mr. President, I withdraw the question, as I have no particular reason to push it. Mr. Johnson (Counsel). As this question was put y the court, and some of the members may have the to Gen. Pope, it is due to him that he should be allowed to answer that question.

The President. Objection has been raised and the desired Hunter. When the accused was making florts to leave the Peninsula, did he know he was be placed under the immediate command of Gen. Pope!
A. He did not. It was only known that the Army inforce and assist the Army of Virginia. The question of command had not then been decided, as far as I knew.

The court having no further questions to propound,
Gen. McClellan was informed that his presence
would not again be required.

Hon. John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, as I knew. was next sworn.

He testified to General Porter's zeal and energy in getting his troops on board the transports at Point Comfort; also, that he had never observed anything in Gen. Porter's conduct or heard anything said by him which would indicate that he (Gen. Porter) would fail to do his whole duty in co-operating with and simporting Gen. Pone. would fail to do his whole duty in co-operating with and supporting Gen. Pope.

Lieut. G. D. Ingham, of Gen. Sickles' staff, was next examined. His testimony had reference to the character of the right wing on the night of the 29th of August, which he testified was dark, and very unfavorable to the marching of troops.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

The letters of General Porter to General Burnside, which were ruled out some time ago as irrelevant.

which were ruled out some time ago as irrelevant, and which were recently published, were to-day ad-mitted, as Gen. Burnside scemed to regard them as official papers, and not merely private corres-Our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Dudley, has write ten a letter setting forth the efforts he made to direct the attention of the British authorities to the Alabama, and concludes by asserting that there are now four large vessels fitting out at Liverpool, to follow the piratical example of the Alabama—three of iron and one of wood. Nine ressels are preparing to run the blockade. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

We desire to call the attention of the trade to the

large and desirable sale of boots, shoes, brogans,

almorals, and grain cavalry boots, to be sold by catalogue, on Monday morning, January 5th, com mencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, 525 Market street. EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, Tuesday next. ncluding large and valuable lots, elegant and plain residences, stocks, loans, &c. See Thomas & Sons' ndvertisements and pamphlet catalogues, issued to-day.

From Louisville. Louisville, Jan. 2.—The report that 15,000 rebels crossed the Cumberland last Monday, and are moving towards Louisville, is discredited at head-

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.-Major Foley, commanding 175 men of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, surprised a body of 350 rebels at their camp, at Elkfork, Campbell county, killing and wounding 17, capturing 51, and burning all their camp equipage; also capturing 80 horses and a large amount of arms.

Markets.

CINCINATI, Jan. 2.—Flour is active; sales of 11,000 bbls. at \$5.10@5.15. Wheat is firm; sales of red at 98c@\$1, and white at \$1.06@1.12. Whisky sells at 35c. Hogs are in good demand and firmer; sales at \$.5. Receipts to-day of 9,000. Pork firm at 3.11. \$11.25 for old, and \$13 for new mess. Lard dull a 84@8%c. American gold is quoted at 32% per cent. premium. United States demand notes, 26% per cent. Exchange on New York is dull.

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-GERMAN OPERA,-Mr. Carl Anschutz will bring his celebrated German Opera Troupe from New York to this city, for a season of six nights, commencing on the 13th of the present nonth. Mr. Anschutz will produce the operas of 'Martha," by Flotow; "Stradella" (entirely new n this country), Flotow; "Fidelio," Beethoven; The Mason and Locksmith" (comic), Auber; "The Poachers," Lortzing; "The Magic Flute," Mozart;" and "Der Freyschutz," by Weber. Among the prime donne we observe the names of Mesdames Johannsen and Von Berkel, already well known to Philadelphians. Mr. Adolph Birgfeld is the agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Hood & Sheldon's little performers will perform to-night, for juvenile delectation, their operatic fairy plays, interspersed with pretty songs and dances. There is much real talent among these little ones, and visitors, both old and young, may reckon on a most attractive entertain

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION will give

a series of four concerts next week, at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday night, 5th inst. full military band and grand orchestra of forty nusicians will be in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz. We refer to the advertising columns for particulars. PEARSON'S HISTORIC MIRROR OF THE WAR MAY e found every evening, at Concert Hall, brilliant with light and lively with music. THE GREAT WHALING VOYAGE of Captain Wiliams is nightly exhibited at Concert Hall. THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA Will, as usual or Saturdays, give their rehearsal, this afternoon. NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—The war closed many houses on Thursday to the time-honored custom of making New Year's calls, in New York, and the

mentoes of departed relatives were often conspicu-ously visible. An object of frequent occurrence was a frosted cake, moulded in the shape of a tomb, and bearing an inscription of "Sacred to the memory Major Hawksworth,-Yesterday, by a private despatch received in this city, we learn that Major Hawksworth, of the Scott Legion Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, was doing well, and great hopes are entertained for his recovery. It was feared, a few days since, that lockjaw would set in. He was at that time in a very critical condition, but now his friends pronounce him

visitor was greeted by crape upon the bell-handle of the door. In cases where families were not deeply grief-stricken, and received callers, interesting me-

ously visible.

out of danger.

CITY ITEMS.

A BUSY SCENE.—The fine, clear weather of the last few days has witnessed the greatest pres sure at Mr. F. Gutekunst's Photograph Gallery, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, to obtain pictures, that nas probably ever been experienced by any one house; yet, so thorough are his arrangements, that all were waited upon and pleased. So far as regards the weather, however, all weathers are alike auspiciou for making pictures under his scientifically arranged MR. J. C. ARRISON, proprietor of the old

and splendidly-stocked Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods establishment, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street, first door above Market, (formerly J. Burr Moore's, has still a handsome assortment of fine Dressing Gowns for Gentlemen, at moderate prices, togethe with a capital assortment of underclothing, cassimere overshirts, gloves, hosiery, &c. FINE CONFECTIONS AT MODERATE PRICES. -E. G. Whitman & Co. the popular Confectioners. Chestnut street, below Fourth, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express, having exhausted their immense now ready a fresh supply, containing all the elegant rarieties for which their stock is celebrated, made of the purest and choicest materials, and their prices are unusually moderate.

FANCY GOODS SELLING OFF AT BAR

GAINS.-The balance of Messrs. Witters & Co.'s superb stock of Fancy Goods, embracing a handsome assortment of Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, s now selling at reduced prices, and presents peculier inducements to huvers. Their store. No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert, is daily thronged with customers, both for the class of goods here referred to, and their admirable Lamps, in every variety, for burning kerosene oil. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. de claring the slaves of all rebels, per se, forever free. has already resulted in an immense procession of colored men in the city of Norfolk, which, a dispatch informs us reminded the writer of it of the endless trains of coa carts which may daily be seen, in this city, departing from and returning to the world-renowned Coal Yard of Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Pop-

SPLENDID QUALITY OF BUCKWHEAT groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has in fine family another fresh lot of the celebrated "Silver Flint" Buckwheat, which has been so highly esteemed by all who have tried it, and pronounced as being far su perior to "Bethlehem," and all other brands in the market. A POPULAR OLD HOUSE is that of Messrs.

Charles Oakford & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Chestnut

streets, under the Continental Hotel one found the of their numerous and most desirable goods of their class, which are sold to customers by polite and competent clerks. They are now selling the most splendid Furs, for the prices, in this city. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President's proclamation upon the subject of slavery is now the great theme of conversation. There are more kinds of slavery than one. There is human slavery, slavery to passion, slavery to fashion slavery to appetite, and slavery to bad habits Among the latter description of slavery may be mentioned the neglect of good taste and comfort involved in the wearing of inferior garments, when such elegant and economical wearing apparel can be procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock-

hill & Wilson. Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street shove Sixth. Every man's own sense of good taste and propriety should utter a proclamation of emancipation from all bad and graceless habits. WHILE the Prince and Princess of Prussia were in Rome, in November, they dined at the Caffarelli Palace, the residence of the Prussian minister. The Duke and Duchess of Montebello were present, and many other distinguished people. Soup had just been served, when suddenly the door opened and the Prussian Ambassador, the Baron de Kanitz who is a harmless maniac, stalked in as pale as a ghost, and clothed in nothing but his flannel nightgown, and demanded by what authority the company was present. The ladies were much alarmed and shocked, and the Baron would have without doubt presented a more creditable appearance had he been

enrobed in a handsome suit of clothes, made to order

at the one-price establishment of Granville Stokes

No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. READY-MADE CLOTHING STORES.—A few words about them as conducted in Philadelphia Not far back in the history of the city of Penn there was a time when a Ready-Made Clothing Store was unknown. We must, perhaps, except one class of establishments in this assertion, and that is the Sailors' Clothing Stores, where oil-cloth overalls and tarpaulins constituted the hang-out; but there was no place where either the traveller or citizen could get a proper suit of Ready-Made Clothing for his immediate want. He could buy hats ready-made; he could buy boots ready for use: but a want equally as great remained unsupplied Philadelphia has long been famous for her manu factures in all the departments of trade, and the re putation of "Philadelphia make" is a sufficient guarantee for buyers from all parts of our country.

Among the prominent articles of manufacture of our city at the present day is CLOTHING, and the number of palatial establishments devoted to its manufacture and sale attests the value of such manufacture to an enlightened and appreciative public. Within the "Continental Hotel," occupying only one of the most capacious stores in that extensive building, and in Chestnut street, the centre of

fashion and taste, is appropriately located the First-Class Ready-Made Clothing Store of Philadelphia. Charles Stokes, in February, 1860, (after having once retired from the arena of trade.) again entered the lists, and opened this extensive establishment upon the principle of "One Price," that is, of having the lowest selling price of every garment marked in plain figures on the article itself. The wisdom of this system, being such a departure from the custom of trade, was doubted by all of Mr. Stokes' advisers; he, however, knowing the principle to be just, believed it "must work," and accordingly leased, fitted up, and stocked his store extensively with the most marketable materials, of the best class, procured in the markets at home and abroad, engaged clerks, salesmen, and cutters, and on the sixth day of February, 1860, there was inaugurated in Philadelphia one of the finest Ready-Made Clothing Stores in the world, constructed strictly upon what is known as the "One Price" system. The good policy of this course, like many other ventures, is to be judged by its success, and upon this test it has been found eminently wise. The public have given their approbation, notwithstanding the "shrugs" of lookers-on, in a manner appreciative and satisfactory, beyond the most liberal expectations of the proprietor. Other houses have followed the example, and all, buyer and seller, see the justness of the policy, and feel the convenience of the "one-price" system. This prosperous house has now nearly completed its third year of business, and the proprietors take this opportunity to return their thanks to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity, for their extended and most liberal natronage. On the first day of January, 1863, Charles Stokes associated with him in business Mr. Edward T. Taylor, (the former principal salesman.) and Mr. William J. Stokes, trading under the firm of Charles

Very respectfully, CHARLES STOKES & Co., Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1863. EDWARD P. KELLY, Tailor, 142 S. Third street, formerly principal of Kelly & Brother, and of Lukens, Kelly, & Bro., has on hand a large assortment of choice Winter Goods; also, Pattern Ovey-

coats and Business Coats, of all the fashionable

styles. Terms cash, at low prices. de24-12t

To our friends and natrons we will state that for

the year 1863 there will be unabated attention given

to secure a continuance of your patronage, and to

Stokes & Co.

give to all entire satisfaction.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1863. A very large amount of business was done on th treet, the gold line being very active, rising from 133 in ha morning to 135, and falling off at the close to 135@ 34% bid; old demands rose to 129%, and closed at that gure; Government securities were firm; raoney active t easy rates. The year opens auspiciously for the rokers, if the question of profits be merely considered The Stock Exchange was a scene of life and excitement, he speculators, or orders for speculative stocks, being i he ascendant. Prices ran up, but the demand absorbed verything offered. Government seven-thirties advanced : State fives rose %; old city sixes rose I, the new 1/2 Philadelphia and Erie sixes %; Reading sixes (1886) % North Pennsylvania sixes #; Pennsylvania first mor gages advanced 1: Schuylkill Navigation sixes (1882) ose 11/2; Susquehanna Canal sixes sold at 38: Morris Canal shares rose 2; Lehigh Zinc K; Lehigh Navigation

the serin W. Schuvikill Navigation preferred rose I Reading Railroad shares rose 1, and closed firm. Penn. ylvania rose to 60%, an advance of %. Catawissa preferred rose 1%. Little Schuylkill rose to 30%, an advance of 2. Long Island rose 16, selling at 24. Minchill rose 4. Elmira preferred 14, North Pennsylvania 14. Passenger Railways generally improved. Girard College sold at 25%, an advance of %: Arch street at 27, an advance of 14: Thirteenth and Fifteenth-streets at 24. Tenth and streets 14. Race and Vine-streets 16. Farmers' and Mechanies' Bank sold at 52%, Union at 35, the market closing strong, \$59,000 in bonds and 28,000 shares changed Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1831. United States Certificates of Indebtedness United States 7 3-10 Notes. Quartermasters' Vouchers. orders for Certificates of Indebtedness The Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company an nounce a semi-annual dividend of five P cent. The American Life Insurance and Trust Company has leclared a dividend of four B cent. for the past six months; payable on demand, clear of all taxes. The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the veek ending Wednesday, December 31, 1862, and since January 1:

..1.063 59,918 The following is the amount of grain measured for the port of Philadelphia during the quarter ending Decem-

.1,182,312 Total. The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia duing the week ending January 1, 1863, were as follows: Barrels of Superfine Fine..... Middlings.. The following is a statement of the business of th Philadelphia Custom House for the month of Dec 1862, as compared with the two previous years; December 1 ... \$916,729

In warchouse December 1 ... \$916,729

Warch'd from foreign ports ... \$22,303

" other districts ... 70,138

Withdrawn for consumption ... 6,661

" transportation ... 6,661

" exportation ... 11,513

In warehouse December 31 ... 1,164,559

Rateset for consumption ... \$3°.517 Entered for consumption.... 48°,517. Free merchandise entered... 200,218 Domestic produce experted... 771,487 272,281 29,864 1,630,635

DUTIES RECEIVED. 1839. 1800. 1861. 1862. ..\$101,222 \$69,309 \$184,368 \$145,126 ..2,196,693 2,440,432 1,230,507 3,471,252 \$2,297,915 \$2,539,741 \$1,474,858 \$3,616,378 The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The new year opens with great excitement on the Stock Exchange. Prices are rapidly bid up, and 1 or 2 per cent, seems to be no objection to the purchaser. All stocks appear to be favorites. The shorts are bewildered and are taking in their options at any price. It is very difficult to give any good reason for this continued appre-ciation, any more than that no one doubts that another issue of "greenbacks" will be authorized during the month.

The call opened dull on Governments, but when Missouri 6s were reached, the excitement became intense, and those securities rose to 63 bid, against 59, the price of Wedne-day evening. Pacific Muil rose 1 per cent., New York Central 1, Erie 1, Erie preferred 3. Since the adjournment of the Board the market continues as strong as on the regular call. The excitement is very great.

Governments continue that Coupon sixes of 1831 are Governments continue dull. Coupon sixes of 1881 are quoted 07:2608, ex interest. Registereds 96:2607, ex interest. Seven thirties 102;26(1022), which is better. Certificates of judchtedness 96:2607;2 The quotations are:

Sixes 1881 (registered)..... Sixes 1881 (coupons)..... Fives 1865 (coupons)..... (coupous) (registered) Fives 1874 (coupons). 4894
Fives 1874 (coupons). 4894
Fives 1871 (registered). 90
Treasury Notes, large 7.39. 1025
Oregon War Loan, 1881. 100
Oregon War Loan, 24-y'rly
One-year Certificates. 964
New 5.20 (coupons). 964
American Gold. 1837

American Gold. 1837 9634 Money is extremely easy at from 5 to 6 per cent. The Sub-treasurer is paying off the loan of 1862 to-day a gold. London exchange, 60 days, is very firm at 147%.

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 2 tataw R Pref. 16;4 125 Pr do do 16;4 125 Pr do do 16;4 13 do do 530 16;4 50 R do do 530 16;5 600 do do 530 16;4 101 do do 16;4 100 do do 16;4 100 do do 17;1 100 do do 17;1 100 72 Cataw R Pref. . . CAP 30 BETWEEN BOARDS.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

30 Arch-si R. 26% 35 Far & Mec Bank ... 5214

12 Far & Mec Bank ... 5224 28 13th & 15th St R. b5. 24

10 do ... 55WH 5224 100 Reading R ... b30. 394

SECOND BOARD.

30 Penna R ... 55WH 5034 180 Minebill R ... 5024

37 Arch-si R ... 27 1080 U S 7-30 Tr Ns ena 45%

600 Reading Gs ISS6. b5. 10024 500 do do ... 101

600 U S 7-30 Tr e N end. 101. 56

6 Lehigh Nav. 55

16 Morris Canal. ... 56

100 Long Island R .ch. 24

70 Schuy Nav pref. ... 134

6000 Su-q C 6s C&P. Con 38

500 Schuy N 6s '82. esh. 67

100 Little Schuy R ... 30%

APTER BOARDS.

6 Hazleton Coal. ... 56

6 Hazleton Coal. ... 56

6 12000 American Gold. ... 1314

6 1200 American Gold. ... 1314

. . 24 Delaware Div

Do 10s.....104 Phila Ger & Nor. 54 Lehigh Val R... 68 Lehigh Val bds. 108 New York Stocks, January 2.

of the old and beginning of the new year, have been of a

limited character, and the markets generally have been

ittle doing in either Sugar or Coffee and prices are firm

tures and Oils are without change, the stock of the

no alteration to notice. Whisky is scarce and price

Goods the sales are mostly confined to the city dealers

There is no quotable change in Flour, and a moderat

family, and \$5@8.50 3 bbl for fancy brands, according

quality. Rye Flour is in steady demand at \$5.25 73 bbl." Corn Meal is selling at \$3,75 for Pennsylvania and \$4,25

and prices are well maintained and firmer.

Weekly Review of the Philad'a. Markets JANUARY 2, 1863. The operations of the past week, as usual at the clos

dull Breadstuffs are held firmly, but the demand is limited. Bark is dull. For Coal and Iron there is less inquiry. Cotton is firm but dull. Groceries—there is very Provisions continue quiet at previous quotations. Naval former being extremely-light. Salt is more abundant and lower. Seeds—the demand has fallen and prices have declined. Tallow is unchanged. Tobacco—there is well maintained. Wool-there is nothing doing. In Dry domand for export and home use; sales comprise about 6,000 bbls at \$6@6.1216 for superline, \$6.50@7 for extras, the latter for Lancaster county; \$6.8732@7-50 for extra DIED. to quality. The sales to the trade have also been mode rate within the same range of prices as to brand and quality. Rye Flour is in steady demand at \$5.25 \$ bbl.

The sales are 11,000 bils, at \$5.500.00 for the sales are 11,000 bils, at \$5.500.00 for State 35.500.00 fo Southern Flour is firmer and in moderate desired by the Sales 900 bbls at \$6.000.725 for superfine Baltimoral Sales 900 bbls at \$6.000.725 for superfine Baltimoral Sales 90 of cextra do.

Canadian Flour is 5 cents higher, with a good lapter Sales of 700 bbls at \$6.3506.55 for common to good at \$6.550 for common to good at Rye Flour is steady, with small sales at \$4.752.45; the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet and firm. We quote for \$1.000 for a good at the small sales at \$4.752.45; the sal mber Iowa—the latter for choice: ed Illinois; \$1.40½ for amber State

nsound.
Oats are steady at 66@71c.
Rye is quiet, at 55c for Western, and 356 %.
Barley is firm at \$1.39@1.50 for State, E. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR MARKET Dec. necespts still continue very limited, and the sthe market is extremely light. There is a continuously and a good demand for expert, and probability of very light receipts from the up

prices are steadily ruling in favor of sellers, ties are holding their stocks in anticipation of sile elevated prices, while all engaged in the trade pecting daily in the market the stock which as accumulated in the city by the Confession Car To-day's sales embrace fully 400 hhds., in numery at 63% for very inferior; 73c for common syale low to fair; 83/68% for good fair; 83/68% fore good fair; 83/68% fore good fair; 83/68% fore for gal 194% for yellow clarified, new crys and 6 for prime old crop. A lot of cistern bottom, in brought 43c. The sales for the past three days about 900 hbds. Received during the past three 594 hhds and 23 bbls. Cleared for New York 12 and 68 bbls: Boston, 424 hhds and 7 bbls: tyecher hinds and 75 bbls.

SKATING REMINISCENCES. Young Doctor Buttercup, As he sat down to sup, Said: "I wish the river would freeze ofer:

And playing the part of a lover. "When the fair Amanda waits What a moment of rapture and glee: Oh, Schuylkill, be thou frozen. That I and my heart's chosen. Most happy on thy bosem may be. "The spectators were in fear. When I broke quite through, last year.
Where the crust was detestably thia:
They thought me gone outright.

But I soon relieved their fright "And my overcoat, so srug, Thick and warm as any rug. Garments made at Tower Hatt

CALLY treated by Prof. J. ISAACS, No. 511 PERSON George Steck's INIMITABLE PIANO FORTES, Grand; and Situ are rapidly taking precedence of all others ower, evenness of touch, and pure quality of tone. I hould purchase without examining them classified The most eminent teachers are almost faily and hem.
Prices to suit the times.
SEVENTH and CHESTAGE BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

roduces a color not to be distinguished from name varranted not to injure the hair in the least; remeits the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair s LOR, on the four sides of each bax. S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and dist. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the nind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. They purify the breath and acidity of the stonech They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LISS STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for Early SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Pai F gures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfied Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. Alle thereby treated alike. del2-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET SIGN

BURSK-SCHULER.—By Rev. G. F. Krofel, 41-1863, Jacob S. Bursk to Miss Ellen H. Schulet, 52 1, 1803, Jacob S. Bursk to Miss Ellen H. Schlief, Lancaster, Pa. CONARD—POWELL.—At the residence of infather, January 1, 1803, by Friends' ceremony, M. Conard to Julie A. Pawell, daughter of J. L. Pare, Esq., of Burlington, N. J. BMISON—WRAY.—On Thursday afternoon, high by the Rey. Thomas J. Shepherd, Lewis Jenison, Yof Bordentown, N. J., and Rebecca S. Wray, of the Of Bordentown, N. J., and Rebecca S. Wray, of the Of Bordentown, N. J., and Rebecca S. Wray, of the DANFIELD—NEWELL—On the 17th 1862, at the Asbury Parsonage, Thirty-seventh 1862, at the Asbury Parsonage, Thirty-seventh Section 1862, at the Asbury Parsonage, Thirty-seventh Mecasky, Edwin M. Danfield to Mary E. Newell, Mest Philadelphia, by the ker J. West Philadelphia.

BESSUN & SUN HAVE SUR LINE. Mull. Tid.
MUSLIN AND REVIERE BOWS; Line. Mull. Tid.
tan, and Lace Collars and Sleeves; wide Hem the surface of t

FYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH STREETS.
Have a large stock of
Shawls for Pennsylvania Trade.
Silks for Pennsylvania Trade.
Dress Goods for Pennsylvania Trad.

only son of Henry and Susan Weber, aged by year month.

HOLLINSHEAD.—On Friday, 2d inst., Mrs. Abiglai 3.

HOLLINSHEAD.—On Friday, 2d inst., Mrs. Abiglai 3.

Hollinshead, in the 64th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Louisville Journal please copy.

EYRE.—On Wednesday, 31st December, Geo. W. 257,

Late Nathan W. Eyre.

The friends, relatives, and members of Crimital Lodge No. 31 A. Y. Mr., are respectfully invited to give bis funeral, from the residence of his mother, but street, on Sunday, January 4th, at two coled Marshall street, on Sunday, January 4th, at two coled

es come in slowly, and solved 30 Pb one of continue with the prices of Peaches renain, at 65% of the y 55% of Ph. Liverpool continue dult of FREIGHTS to Liverpool continue dult of Flour, 16% ind for Grain, and 35% in 56% of polygons. The rates in request for for the year of the prices of the prices. A brig was taken to Matanzas at 4 lentuegos at 45c, foreign port charges pained to New Orlean to the were taken with coult to New Orlean 150 Pt tou. Coal vessels are in demand 150 Pt tou. HIBMS continue dull, and we hear of hostice.
HOPS are firmly held and in demand, at 5 mg/s/s quality, Eastern and Western.
LUMBER.—Laths are searce and commond for the descriptions are in fair demand.
MOLASSES.—There is very little inquiry: Mass of of Porto Rico on private terms.
NAVAL STORES.—Common Rosin seels in way at \$10@16.50 \(\frac{1}{2}\) billy, and No.1 at \$15.50 \(\frac{1}{2}\) Pitch—Prices are unchanged. Spirits of Turps selling at \$2.582.20 \(\frac{1}{2}\) gallon.
OILS.—Linseed Oil meets a fair inquiry: \$1.26.15 \(\frac{1}{2}\) gallon. Couls. Fish of all kings firm: sales of winter sperm at \$1.900 \(\frac{1}{2}\) allon.
Oil there is no change. The market for Pennsettled; sales of refined in bond, at \$4.500.

(Fig. 25) \(\frac{1}{2}\) gallon. Couls Fish of all kings in the sales of refined in bond, at \$4.500.

(Fig. 25) \(\frac{1}{2}\) and crude at \$2.6250.

mand for manufacturing is limited. Sale bales middling Uplands at 88%@871%c m5 f

baies middling Opianas as objective factoring and the can at the call.

Can at the call.

DRUGS AND DYES are very quiet, and the supportant. Jamaica Logwood is held at a supportant of the call supportant of

FISH.—There is but little demand of the states are confined to store lots at \$500 for No. 2s; \$500.50 for large an medium 150.3s. There are but few for and they are worth 4500 for large and and they are worth 4500 for large and sold at \$1500 for large for and sold at \$1500 for but, as in qualification of the state o

32 Pton.
RICE.—There is no Carolina here: small s goon are reported at 746-72c, cash.
SALT.—An import of 6,000 sucks. Liverpool fine, and three cargoes of Turks Island, all

fine, and three cargoes of Turks Island, all on terms.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloveral Cline; sales of 3,000@ 1,000 bush at \$250.00 and latter rate, and choice at \$351.5. There is \$351.5. There is more firmness in \$250.00 and \$250.00

WOOL.—The demand is mostly canalist to a and ine grades, with sales of \$0,000 fiss \$65,000 and incidium and fine at \$626.65 g fb. The following are the receipts of Flour and Gri-his port for the past week. Plour and Gri-Flour 25,000 bis. New York Markets Yesterday, ASHES.—Pots are quiet at \$5 2 @ 8.50; P-27-5 kg BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and w

961/2 SPECIAL NOTICES. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

For I know I look quite nice While I'm skimming o'er the ice.

By popping out, as well as I popped in. Saved my life, and my love, from a preschool:
And I resommend to all, TOWER HADIS NO. 518 MARKET ME PLAN (At) DISEASES OF THE EVE OR EAR SOES

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair B

splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and peautiful, Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCH FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY Street. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street)

They cure Diarrheha, Cholera, and Cholera Lorba They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Hearch They are the best BITTERS in the world. Thy min he weak man strong, and are exhausted natur : 25 estorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Eam, 29 rated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are take with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to 252 rin of day. Particularly recommended to delicate sale requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Greets and the Land and the La gists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DEAKE & 60 103 BROADWAY, New York.

MARRIED.

SCHOTT.—At Erie, Pa., on Monday, 20th of Dectal 1862, William Schott, of this city, in the 37th year of age. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the neral, this day (Saturday), at 10 clock, from his side, sidence, No. 1522 Walnut street.

HELLNER.—Suddenly, on the 1st instinction of Jones, daughter of Percy and Carrie E. Hellner, and I month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the neral from the residence of her father. 1015 Meral, non street, on Sunday afternoon, at 20 clock.

BLACK.—On the 1st inst., George D. Black years, years. On the 181 inst., Occupe D. The relatives and friends of the family, and the bers of the Phomix Hose Company, are respectively to attend the funeral, from his late residency of North Eighth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 10 clock 319 North Eighth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 c clock.

DAVIS.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the Sth inserting the Minnesota and Minneso

BESSON & SON HAVE JUST RE

rate within the same range of prices as to brand and quality. Rye Flour is in steady demand at \$5.25 \(\frac{7}{2} \) bbl. Corn Meal is selling at \$4.75 for Pennsylvania and \$4.25 \(\frac{7}{2} \) bbl for Brandywine, and the receipts light:

WHEAT.—The offerings are light and the demand steady at quotations, with sales of \$4.000 bus fair and prime Penna and Western red at \$4760.18c; in store, Delaware and Maryland do, in the cars, 148c, and white at \$66.080c \(\frac{7}{2} \) bus, the latter for Ky. Penna Rye sells on arrival at \$6608c Corn is dull, with sales of \$2,000 bus, including old yellow, at \$3685c, 706.75c for damp, and prime new dry lots and mixed at \$7609c. Oats are in fair demand, and \$2,000 bus Penna and Southern sold at \$466.48c \(\frac{7}{2} \) bus. Barley sells slowly at \$1360145c, and Barley Malt at \$1500155c.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm, and there is rather more inquiry generally, with sales of \$1,500 bbls, including old and new Western Mess Pork, at \$14611.75. cash, and \$6.00 bbls for Government supplies, on private terms. Mess Beef sells at \$13615 for country and city-packed; \$1,600 bbls sold on private terms. Dressed Hogs are coming in freely, and sell at \$55.5065.75 \(\frac{7}{2} \) 100 bbls. Bacon—Prices are steadily maintained; sales of Hams at \$6.06 befor plain and fancy-cured; \$168 at \$5.6053.75 \(\frac{7}{2} \) 100 bbs. Bacon—Prices are steadily maintained; sales of Hams at \$6.06 befor plain and fancy-cured; \$168 at \$2.6053/c, and \$500 tlers at \$6.505/c, cash and skey time, and kegs at 105/601 cash. Butter meets a rair inquiry and there is not much coming in; sales of Rel1 at 186.2c, and solid-packed in lots at 14617c cash. Cheese is sready at \$1.001 kg. and Eggs 276.2c \(\frac{7}{2} \) dozen.

METALS.—There is less doing in Prig iron, but holders are firm in their views and decline contracting for future delivery at present rates; sales of 1,200 tons No. 1 Anthracic at \$82 cash, and 5,000 tons hard from, part at \$28.50 cash and part on private terms. In Scotch Pig and Illou GOOD QUALITY BALMORAL WILLIAM OF ALL SKILETS.—These Skirts are full four yards will and an arter long. Colors all-wool, and strices adapted to gouteel trade.

EYEE & LANDSLIM