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Bentiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
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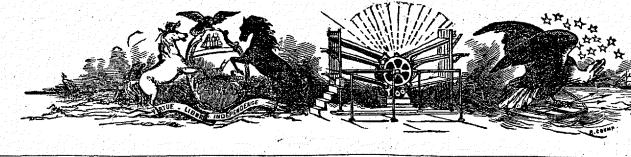
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VOL. 6.—NO. I31.

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THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it
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ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1863. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. THE ADVANCE TO MURFREESBORO.

BEFORE THE BATTLE. HEAVY SKIRMISHING ON THE PIKES. GEN. JEFF C. DAVIS CAPTURES A REBEL BATTERY.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. 4,710 00 Sketches of the Prominent Officers. &c.,. [By Army Courier to The Press.]

[Communication between Louisville and Nashville having been interrupted, our special correspondent with the Army of the Oumberland transmits us highly interesting news by courier to Louisville. To the bearer, Mr. Riley, we are greatly indebted. He is, our correspondent informs us, one of the most efficient couriers in the army, having made three successful trips between Louisville and Nashville during the blockade of the latter city; during his fourth trip he was captured by Morgan, by whom he was sentenced to be shot. He escaped, however, and took the road to Murfreesboro, and reported to Breckinridge the next mornng. To this rebel he gave "information" regarding the forts at Nashville, etc., and was permitted to again reach that city with a number of letters for notorious Secessionists, which, however, he delivered to Gov. Johnson.—Ed. Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CHARREST AND STEWART'S CREEK, SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 23, 1862. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] THE ADVANCE.

Early Christmas eve a noticeable bustle was manifest among military men, and particularly at headquarters, in Nashville, and before dark rumors of an advance were rife upon the streets, and in the hotels and other places of meeting. I dropped in at headquarters and learned that the whole army would move at three o'clock Christmas morning. Christmas morning came, but no advance took place, and I soon ascertained that it was postponed until the About 6 o'clock Friday morning, December 26th, the Army of the Cumberland moved towards Mur-

ORGANIZATION OF OUR ARMY. The following was the order of the movement: THE RIGHT WING .- Major General Alex. McD. McCook moved out upon the Nolinsville pike, and occupied Nolinsville about five o'clock. The right ving is composed of the following divisions and

SECOND DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. R. W. JOHN

son.—4th Brigade, Colonel Buckley; 5th Brigade, Brigadier General Kirk; 6th Brigade, Brigadier Gene

NINTH DIVISON, BRIG. GEN. JEFF C. DAVIS -31st Brigade, Colonel Carter; 32d Brigade, Brigadier General Woodruff; 30th Brigade, Colonel Post ELEVENTH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. SHERIDEN. 35th Brigade, Colonel Leopold; 36th Brigade, Colonel Moore; 37th Brigade, Colonel Greissel. GEN. DAVIS CAPTURES A BATTERY. Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis' Division had the right, and encountered a masked battery near Nolinsville. The 31st brigade, comprised of the 21st Illinois, Colonel Alexander; 38th Illinois, the 101st Ohio, Colonel Stearns, charged the battery, and, after two unsuccessful attempts, took three guns, one commissioned officer, and seven men. The 101st Ohio, although a new regiment, did great raw men behaved themselves. The guns were situ. ated in a fine position, and, but for the stubborn resistance and determination of the 31st brigade, might have made havoc with the extreme right of the march, as the different brigades moved in distinct lines of battle. The loss to the 101st Ohio was ten in

had some experience in his profession, though he is very young-not yet twenty-three. He was in the three days fight at Fort Donelson, and only escaped a few minutes before the forces at that place surrendered to General Grant. He graduated at the University of Nashville, and was immediately appointed a cadet at West Point, by General Zollicoffer, then a member of Congress. Captain Maney remained at West Point several years, then resigned, and, in company with Roberdeau Wheat, sailed for Europe, and entered the Italian army, from pure love of adventure. He served on Garibaldi's staff until the breaking out of the repellion.

sustained a much smaller list of casualties. The name

of the commissioned officer captured was Capt. Frank

ADVANCE OF OTHER CORPS. Gen. McCook's corps d'armee lest Nolinsville early Saturday morning, and encamped near Triune the same night. All along the march from Nashville to Triune, upon the Nolinsville pike, heavy skirmishing took place, although unattended with serious loss upon either side. Until this section of the army turned to the left, which they did on Sunday morning, upon a little road leading to Murfreesboro, it had experienced a loss of between thirty and forty

The left wing, Major General Thomas L. Crittenden, moved out upon the Murfreesboro pike, and encamped near the town of Lavergne the same day. The left wing is composed of the following divisions and brigades: FOURTH DIVISION, BRIG. GENERAL PALMER. 10th Brigade, Col. Grosse; 19th Brigade, Col. Hazen; 22d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Crufts. FIFTH DIVISION, BRIG. GENERAL VAN CLEVE.

11th Brigade, Col. Baty; 14th Brigade, Col. Fife; 23d Brigade, Col. Matthews. SIXTH DIVISION, BRIGADIER GEN. WOOD .- 15th Brigade, Brigadier General Hoskell; 20th Brigade Colonel Harkin; 21st Brigade, Colonel Grigsby. Gen. Crittenden's corps d' armee met with much opposition, but lost but few men. The right of the line was harassed continually for the greater part of the first and second days. A little to the left of Lavergne, and about one mile this side, were encamped about three thousand rebels. General Van Cleve was informed of this fact, and made prepara tions to surround them, but before our cavalry could complete a circuitous route which they had taken to aid in the capture, the bulk of the force escaped. General Van Cleve, however, captured two officers and fifty-three men, mostly of the 1st and 2d Alabama Cavalry. Farther along toward Lavergne, he captured forty more prisoners, and, I must confess it was the most horrible-looking crowd of men I ever saw. Their head-coverings consisted of filthy caps, straw hats, and handkerchiefs, and their clothes and shoes were terribly dilapidated. The poor fellows said that they had plenty to eat, but that they were dreadfully in need of clothes and shoes. The left wing moved twenty miles in two days, and Sunday evening encamped eight miles from Murfreesboro. A portion of the centre, Major General George H. Thomas, moved out upon the Franklin pike, about ten miles, and then turned to the left, crossed the Nolinsville pike, passed to the right of General McCook's section, and upon this side of Stewart's creek encamped about four o'clock Sunday afternoon. The following are some

of the divisions and brigades in the organization of the centre: FIRST DIVISION, BRIGADIER GENERAL FRY. 1st Brigade, Colonel Connell. The other two brigades-Second and Third-Colonel Harlan and Brigadier General Steadman, are not here. EIGHTH DIVISION, BRIGADIER GENERAL NEG-LEY.-7th Brigade, Colonel Miller; 29th Brigade, Colonel Stanley, and two regiments of cavalry. THIRD DIVISION, MAJOR GENERAL ROUSSEAU.-9th Brigade, Colonel Harris; 17th Brigade, Colonel Lytle; 28th Brigade, Brigadier General Starkwether, and a brigade of regulars, under Colonel Sheppard. The cavalry, under General Stanley, made a dash into Franklin, but saw no rebels, and subseque crossed the Nolinsville pike at Triune. Negley had the right, and captured about forty prisoners. The PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for land, river, and marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron-frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c. skirmishing in this corps d'armee was less than in the The country through which this army passed is

for agricultural purposes the finest in Tennessee Large quantities of corn were raised in Rutherford Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most im-Proved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as commodity.

Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Upon all the pikes leading from Nashville were pretty towns and fine farms and plantations; but

the running over of this section by two large armies has necessarily made it a great waste. On Sunday evening, the different sections of the army converged and encamped in a grand line of battle, in description of a semicircle, north of Stewart's creek, and about eight miles from Murfreesboro The whole force of the rebels retreated in very good order across the creek, taking with them all their stores and camp equipage. They endeavored to burn the bridge over the creek, but the 14th Brigade managed, under a fire from a rebel battery of howitzers, to extinguish the flames before they had strength to injure the work. B. C. T. SKETCH OF MURFREESBORO.

Murfreesboro was, previous to the rebellion, a handsome post-village; but it has, since 1861, suffered severely from the ravages of war. It is the capital of Rutherford county, Tennessee, and is situated on the railroad running from Nashville to Charleston, S. C. It is thirty miles from Nashville, in an activities described examples. situated on the railroad running from Nashville to Charleston, S. C. It is thirty miles from Nashville to Charleston, S. C. It is in the place, and healthy fourthing for mand thirty-two miles by railroad. It is situated in the State went out of the Union the University, its glory has long since fled. There were five churches in the place, and had a fair circulation. For ten years—viz. from 181

were slaves. In 1850, the population was 29,122, showing a loss in ten years. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. OUR LEADER. MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM STARKE ROSEGRANS, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Cumberland.
THE GENERAL STAFF. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The steamship George Wash-

THE GENERAL STAFF.

A. A. Gen. and Chief of Staff. Licut. Col. J. P. Garesche. Acting Ass't Adjt. General. Major W. C. Goddard. Acting Ass't Adjt. General. Major W. U. Sidell.

Act. Ass't Insp'r Generals. Licut. Col. A. C. Ducat. Capt. J. C. Peterson.
Inspector of Cavalry. Licut. Col. W. H. Hepburn. Inspector of Artillery. Col. Jumes Barnott. Judge: Advocate. Major Rolston Skinner. Chief of Artillery. Col. Jumes Barnott. Judge: Advocate. Major Rolston Skinner. Chief Topograph'l Engineers: Capt. J. H. C. Morton. Chief Topograph'l Engineers: Capt. J. W. Taylor. Gring Chief Guartermaster: Capt. J. W. Taylor. Gringenee Officer. Licut. T. Edson. Medical Director. Surgeon Robert Mutray. Medical Director. Surgeon Robert Mutray. Medical Inspector. Surgeon A. H. Thurston. Provost Marshal General. Capt. W. M. Wiles. Chief of Courier Lines. Capt. Elmor Otis:

Adds. (Capt. Ghas. R. Thompson. Licut. Byron Kirby. Volunteer Aid. Capt. H. S. Thompson.

THE FALLEN HEROES.

GEN: ROUSSEAU. Major General Rousseau was severely wounded in the battle of the 31st instant. Our correspondent thus describes his appearance: Here are form and features that give the world assurance of a man. Major General Lovell H. Rosseau, in form and feature is probably the most conspicuous general in the American army. He is full six feet two inches in height of heavy muscular frame. the American army. He is full six feet two inches in height, of heavy, muscular frame, at the same time lithe and active. His face says fight all over it. He is very dark featured, big whiskered, and eyes like coals of fire, and a nose decidedly of the pugillatic curve. He loves the Union and hates feebel like snakes. He led the first regiment of Union soldiers into the city of Louisville after the war, began—the Louisville Legion. He did this against the protest of large numbers of influential, tender-footed Unionists, who feared that the bloody seener enacted at Baltimore would be re-enacted. But he told them he was prepared for the Issue, and should seek it. His regiment was not molested, but on the contrary, was received with the most marked manifastations of gratification. It was a great blow for the Union cause in Kentucky. After that day Beckinridge, Clay, Preston, and other Secessionists, deemed it valorous to get out of the State. Ged Rousseau has ust been made a major general. It should have been done a year ago. He has won more honors and received smaller recognition than any other general in the Western army. There are no iff or buts in his Unionism.

Brigadier General David's. Stanley, reported wounded, is a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in 1848. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1862, standing No. 9 in his class, in which were General's Todd, Hartsuff, A. McD. McOok, Crook, and other in the Union army, the rebel General Anderson, kc. On the 1st of July, 1862, he was appointed a brivet second lieutenant of 2d Dragoons, now known as the 2d Cavalry, and was transferred in March, 1855, to the 1st Cavalry, with his full rank. Shortly after he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the same regiment, and held that rank at the commencement of 1861, when treasonable resignation made such vacancies in the regular army of the United States that, on the 16th of March, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy, with command of Company C, of the 4th Cavalry. He then stood on the lineal roll at No. 15, but, at the present time, he ranks much higher. On the 28th of September, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. He served with General Pope at New-Madrid, Island No. 10, and at Corinth, at which places he commanded the 2d Division of his army. Since he has been in command with Rosecrans he has participated in the battles of I-u-k-a and Corinth, and still more recently has he been engaged in several dashes and skirmishes outside of Nashville. In this capateu in the Datties of I-u-k-a and Corinth; and still more recently has he been engaged in several dashes and skirmishes outside of Mashville. In this battle at Murfresboro, he has been in the advance, and has bravely maintained his former distinction as a general and gallant officer.

GENERAL PALMER. Brigadier General John McCauley Palmer, reported wounded, was born in Christian county, Ky., September 13, 1817. He removed to Madison county, Ill., in 1832, and in 1839 settled in Carlinville, where he resided at the opening of the war. He commenced practice as a tawyer in 1840, and was married in 1842. In 1847 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 was elected State Senator, holding the office until 1855. In 1856 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and was one of the electors of the State at large to the Republican Convention of 1860, at Chicago, at which President Lincoln was nominated. Mr. Palmer was one of the commissioners to the Conference Convention which met at Washington, D. C., February 4, mont's army that marched to Springfield after Price, but did not catch him. On the 13th of De-cember, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and attached to General Pope's command, then organizing at Commerce, Mo. He was with that General at New Madrid, Island No. was with that General at New Madrid, Island No. 10, and at Corinth, and commanded the 1st brigade, of the 1st division of the Army of the Mississippi. He served under Rosecrans at Corinth, and apparently so won upon his commander that he has been transferred from General Grant to General Rosecrans in his new department. When wounded he held command of the 4th division of Rosecrans' army, serving in the left wing of General Crittenden's army come.

THE REBEL GENERAL RAINS. The rebel General Rains, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, was a native of Wilson county, Tennessee. He was the son of a loyal clergyman, who is still residing in Nashville, and re-clergyman, who is still residing in Nashville, and re-neived his education at the North, graduating at Yale College in the class of 1854. Subsequently he Stiffied law and settled in Nashville, where married a Miss Yeatman, a step-daughter of that apostate "Union" candidate for the Presidency, John Bell. General Paine was a wayer man of lyind impulses General Rains was a young man of kind impulses and generous sentiments, but in following the lead of the traitors he sacrificed alike his honor and his life.

REBEL GENERAL CHEATHAM.

Major General B. F. Cheatham, of Nashville, an adventurous, sporting character, always so regarded, commenced his career by raising a company for the Mexican war; was attached to Colonel W. B. Campbell's "Bloody First"—(Colonel Campbell, afterwards Governor of the State, and now brigadier general in the national army.) At the end of twelve months Colonel C's regiment was mustered out of the service, and Cheatham was appointed colonel of a regiment, and served to the end of the war. He distinguished himself in both his campaigns—brave, cool, determined in the hour of battle; always had the confidence of his command for these traits. After the war with Mexico, Cheatham returned to Nashville, and kept race horses, and lived rather high. He was very generally liked for his pleasing address and generous character; was elected major general of the militia force of Tennessee because no one cared to have it. He was generally one of the judges at the State fairs, heire good wideout traite. Tennessee because no one cared to have it. He was generally one of the judges at the State fairs; being a good judge of fine stock. For several years he was agent of "Manny's celebrated moving and reaping machines;" also kept another reaping machine in the shape of a faro bank. He kept a big race track at Memphis a season or two. When treason blew its pestilential breath over the State, Cheatham was made by Harris a brigadier general in the State provisional force, and took a command in West Tennessee. When the troops were turned over to Jefferson Davis he was continued a brigadier, fought at Belmont, invaded Kentucky at Columbus, fought bravely at Shiloh, and was promoted to a major general, commanded a division under Bragg in his invasion of Kentucky, and now drinks his liquor at or near Murfreesboro. He is a mail of ordinary capacity and no intelligence, save that kind acquired by mixing among fast men, gamblers, and sportsmen. gamblers, and sportsmen

ORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY. General Joseph Eggleston Johnston. DEPARTMENT No. 2. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, General Braxton Bragg, Commanding. George William Brent, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff. George G. Garner, A. A. G. RIGHT WING. Located, Dec. 3, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, Commanding.
FIRST DIVISION.
Major Gen. Simon Bolivar Bucknor, of Kentucky.
First Brigade.
Brigadier General Chambers, of Mississippi. Composed of four regiments, among them one Georgia and two from Mississippi, Second Briyade.

Composed of four regiments, among them the 5th Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Hunt. SECOND DIVISION.

Major General Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee. Brigadier General George Mancy, of Tennessee. Thirty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, and Brigadier General Donelson, of Tennessee.

omposed of First Regiment Confederate Infantry. Second Regiment Confederate Infantry, Fourth Regiment Confederate Infantry, and one - regiments, one of which is from Florida. THIRD DIVISION.

Major General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

First Brigade.

Brigadier General Maxey, of Georgia.

Second Brigade. Brigadier General William Preston, of Kentucky. Third Brigade.
Brigadier General Roger Hanson, of Kentucky.
CENTRE. Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith commanding. FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier General Preston Smith.

Composed of three brigades, whose organization is SECOND DIVISION. Organization not known-has three brigades. THIRD DIVISION
Organization not known—has three brigades.
LEFT WING.
Lieutenant General Wm. J. Hardee commanding. PIRST DIVISION.

Major General Withers, of Georgia.

Three brigades, one of which is composed of regulars.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General R. W. Anderson, of Alabama. Three brigades.
THIRD DIVISION.
Three brigades.
DETACHMENTS.

Tennessee Conscripts.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General Samuel R. Anderson. Brigade. Major General Gideon J. Pillow. CAVALRY.
First Brigade.
Brigadier General Joseph R. Wheeler.
Third Brigade.
Brigadier General Forrest. Fourth Brigade. Brigadier General Stearn

ESTIMATED FORCES OF THE REBEL ARMY.

RIGHT WING. Major General Buckner..... Jajor General Cheatham Major General Breckinridge CENTRE.
Brigadier General Preston Smith... Third division.... LEFT WING. DETACHMENTS. 4,000
First Division Tennessee conscripts. 4,000
First brigade Tennessee conscripts, Pillow. 3,200
CAVALRY. Brigadier General Wheeler. 2,000
Pricedian General Verneut. 2,500 DETACHMENTS. Brigadier General Forrest...... Brigadier General Stearns...... Estimated twenty-five batteries..

Non-Arrival of the Steamer Anglo-Saxon. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3, 10 o'clock P. M.—There are no signs of the expected steamer Angio-Saxon up to this hour. She is now due with later advices rom Europe.
The Steamer Bohemian sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with thirty passengers, and \$18,000 in The Twelfth Massachusetts Battery. Boston, January 3.—The 12th Massachusetts Battery embarked for the South to-day.

Release of the State Prisoners-The Mayor to Take the Oath-The Episcopal Clergy Restored to their Churches-Gen. Butler's Embarkation—Theatricals—Arrival of the

ington, Gager, New Orleans December 25th, arrived here to-day. She experienced heavy northeasterly gales and rough seas since passing Cape Hatteras. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs. Chandler, Measrs. F. W. Mentzer, A. Parle,
E. G. Doolittle, W. M. Lloyd, W. L. Corwin.
General Banks has issued two, more orders, and
they are of importance. The first has relation to the
large-number of prisoners arrested by order of Gen.
Butler, and by him confined at Ship Island, the forts,
and Parish Prison. It will be seen that General
Butler concurred in and advised the release of these
prisoners. The order is as follows:

Upon consultation with Major General B. F.
Butler, and with his concurrence and advice, the
Commanding General directs as follows:

Ist. The following named persons will be released
from arrest immediately upon the receipt of this order
at the posts at which they are confined, and upon
their giving parole not to commit any act of hostilityto the United States, or render any aid or comfort to
the enemies of the United States, during the exist-She brings the following passengers: the enemies of the United States, during the oxisting war. At Ship Island.—James C. Batchelder, William

At Ship Island.—James C. Batchelder, William H. Sheppard, Fred Losberg, Aaron H. Dale, Eugene Morris, H. M. Wright, P. E. Wiltz, Jr., B. F. Perry, L. J. Dodge, Joseph Bloom.
Fort St. Phillip.—Martin Fallor.
Fort Jackson.—Peter Keveny, W. J. Delano, G. H. Stewart, Michael Bowen, L. Delpit, J. M. West, Charles Hodby, John Hickey.
Fort Pipe.—Dr. Theodore Clapp.
Fort Pickens.—J. Dacres, E. N. Rossey, Dr. Booth, C. Morse, D. C. Lowber, C. B. Metcali, R. Crosby, A. N. Baker, J. Green, G. T. Grinnell, R. W. Porter, J. H. Huckins, C. Bacon, W. Kelly, A. Forsyth, N. Bauber, W. Cush, E. A. Hamilton, J. D. Kermey.
Parish Prison of Parish of Orleans.—Hermogene Perry, Leonard Marins, L. Collis, girl of Mrs. Cornes, John Louistella, N. Bonaparte, G. Morngenstine, James Cunningham, Thomas-Riley, Andrew of Reed, John Short, K. S. Derrickson, J. J. Mitchen, M. Condon, J. Donahue, C. Horace, R. Allen, Saml. Peters, J. Fremaux, V. Fouin, W. E. Niles, John Newils, Peter Finn, James Haherty, Jas. Doherty, J. Sheridan, J. J. Feley, J. Capdeville, Diduifac, George of Williamson, Jim, Captain Maurin, A. Catching, T. Hergis, John Williams, Wm. Miller, D. Scully, W. Hamilton, A. Bulger, Jas. Gaeiltaldy, Nelson (slave), S. Roberts, Alfar of Cosby, Joseph Raffic, Levi Keys, A. Lucotte, Robert Phillips, W. Hunter, D. Graig, S. Boydet, W. Bucklen, John Denis, A. Reider, John G. King, W. Pulton, M. Eagan, Wm. Jones, P. Sweet, Tim Haley, John Mooney, Pelise Boyle, C. Wilcox, N. Doyle, J. Herod, Ed. Green, Joseph Levy, Tim Knight.
2d. The following named persons will be released from arrest upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States:

At Ship Island—James Begs; Michael Murphy,

from arrest upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States:

At Ship Island—James Beggs; Michael Murphy, Frederick A. Taylor, P. E. Wiltz.

At Fort Pickens.—John T. Monroe.

The majority of these prisoners, it will be seen, are released upon their mere parole, not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, or to render aid and comfort to its enemies. The ex-Mayor of New Orleans, John T. Monroe, who was confined in Pickens, and Messrs. James Beggs and P. E. Wiltz, who were of the Common Council, and two others, at Ship Island, are to be released upon taking Wiltz, who were of the Common Council, and two others, at Ship Island, are to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, (which they will probably not consent to do, at least two of them.)

General Banks' other new order is also important. It is as follows:

Applications for the suspension of the order closing certain churches in the city of New Orleans, have been presented to the Military Governor of the State, and by him referred to the Major General commanding. An omission in the church service, assumed to An omission in the church service, assumed to have been made by direction of the church government, is understood to have been the basis of this order. Where the head of the State is also head of the Church, an omission like that referred to would be in contravention of political authority; but the Government does not here assume the power, and the case presented does not seem to require a continued intervention of military authority. The order is, therefore, provisionally rescinded, and the churches will be opened as heretofore, on and after Christmas day. This decision is based upon the negative character of the offence charged.

The Commanding General desires it to be understood, however, that clergymen are subject to the restrictions imposed upon all other men. They well know the extent of their privileges. No appeal to

know the extent of their privileges. No appeal to the passions or the prejudices of the people, or to ex-cite hostility to the Government, whether in the any offensive demonstration, counsel, or sermon, nor any offensive demonstration, whether open or covert, can be allowed. As public teachers, ministers should give some gusrantee of their purpose to the public. The Commanding General is indisposed to interthe Commanding General is manaposed to interfere with the rights of others, or to submit to the interference of others with the rights of the Government, which relies upon its justice and power, and not upon the consent of its opponents, for the successful to measures. cess of its measures.

Mr. Baker, the successful manager of the Varieties Theatre, was to produce, on the evening of Christmas day, Burton's version of the "Cricket on the Hearth," by way of Christmas festival. Ryer was John Perrypingle, Baker, Caleb Plummer, Mrs. B., Dot, Vining Bowers, Tilly Slowboy; Mrs. Gladstone, Bertha etc.

GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS: It may not be in

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS: It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city. I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal animosity. Commanding the Army, of the Gulf, I found you captured, but not surrendered; conquered, but not orderly; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. So far from it, you had called upon a foreign legion to protect you from yourselves. I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this my soldiers were subject to obloquy, reproach, and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I here declare that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States. to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States. The men who had assumed to govern you and to defend your city in arms have fled; some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order (No. 28) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New Orleans as gentlemen should deal with the sex; with such effect I now call upon the justimined ladies of New Orleans to say whether they have ever enjoyed so complete protection and calm quiet for themselves and their families as since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is death, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the elemency of the Government. Upon this thesis, I administered the authority of the United States, because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies of my country. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies of my country and not to loyal friends. To be sure, I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as were the covenanters of Scotland by the command of a general of the Royal House of England; or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during the French campaign; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsular war; or have been given over to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsular war; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at. Wyoming by the savage allies of Great Britain in our own revolution; pour property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot" like the palace of the Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your buildings might have been sent away like the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys of Delhi, and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare as practised by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city toward the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a sufficient provocative and

ore my coming, were a sufficient provocative and ustification. fore my coming, were a sufficient provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment with labor to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebels and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed 40,000 of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, made so by this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristocrats against the middling men; of the rich against I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristo-crats against the middling men; of the rich against the poor; a war of the landowner against the la-borer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conclusion to it save in the subjuga-tion of the few and the disenthrallment of the many. I therefore felt no hesitation in taking the many. I therefore felt no hesitation in taking the substance of the wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the innocent poor who had suffered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and loyal under the roof of the cottage and in the cabin of the slave, and so am quite content to incur the sneers of the salon or the curses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of servile insurrection. All danger of this I have prevented by so treating the slave that he had no cause to rebel.

so treating the slave that he had no cause to rebel so treating the slave that he had no cause to rebel.

I found the dungeon, the chain, and the lash your only means of enforcing obedience in your servants. I leave them peaceful, laborious, controlled by the laws of kindness and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence can be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to your wealth, in the form of new, land, from the batture of the Mississippi. I have cleansed and improved your streets, canals and public squares, and opened new avenues to un-occupied land. occupied land.

I have given you freedom of elections greater than you have ever enjoyed.

I have caused justice to be administered so im partially, that your own advocates have unanimously complimented the judges of my appointment.

You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebelled.
Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to that Government, not with lip service, but with the heart?
I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity giving business to your streets and wharves; if you hope to see your city become again the mart of the Western World, fed by its rivers for more than three thousand miles, draining the commerce of a country greater than the mind of man hath ever conceived, return to your allegiance.
If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable, constitutional Government; if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon, return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery.

The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat he tare you with it. out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject.
I came among you by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Nionlhs of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best ii it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political, and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hopes nor interest, save the good of those whom he addresses. torn up with it.

est, save the good of those whom he

addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of affician descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important

among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may bereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the lat of January proximo, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whateverestate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accountingly and the state of the present suspended. Provost marshals, officers, and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Governmay rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs, to take the law into his own hands. If they seek to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the regiments of Native Guards will not be allowed for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special trops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures, or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the Government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof.

Public attention is called to the act of Congress cited in the proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their emof lugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return. It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined, upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart, and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard. Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any mili-

bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established. The first gun at Sumpter proclaimed emancipa-tion. The continuance of the contest there com-menced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its misden and the safety of its research. tions of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently environed with labyrinthic complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the ontest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of in-ternecine conflict, and to procrastinate the processes of transition. Local and national interests are thereore alike dependent upon the suppression of the re-No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equiva-lent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us; the distant voices of the future, the waves that beat our coast, the skeletons that sit at our tables, and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides, all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest, in public as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destinies of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty, and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history; and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born. power. It is our of such concess many configuration.

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aristook and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson, and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfil the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. B. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

EUROPE. safety of the "Harriet Spaulding"-Movements of the Tuscarora-French Inter-vention-American Affairs-Distress in France-The Roman and Mexican Ques-NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-The steamship Asia, with Liverpool advices of the 20th ult., has arrived. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. The reported burning of the ship Harriet Spaulding is unfounded, she having safely arrived at Havre. Cyrus Field is a passenger on the Asia. The day before he sailed he attended a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph shareholders at Liverpool. Hopeful and encouraging results for the enterprise were reported.

A letter from the Admiralty explains that the captain of the Tuscarora assured the captain of the captain of the Tuscarora assured the captain of the British steamer Leopard, at Madeira, that the steamer Thistie was not seized. Everything was found in order on her, and she was allowed to proceed. The Tuscarora had overhauled and examined the papers and cargo of the British steamer Cambria, from Fayal to Nassau, and found all right. The Tuscarora was on the look-out for others. The London Times, in an editorial on the peace prospects in America, congratulates the North on the better spirit displayed towards the South, and

says from the liberality shown by a portion of the public towards relieving the Lancashire distress, it is willing to believe that a clearer perception of the honorable part England has displayed during the war now prevails.

A vague rumor is afloat that France intends soon to despatch another note to England and Russia, showing the necessity for peaceable intervention in America.

Schonfield and Bright addressed their constituents at Birmingham on American affairs. The former thought the South had a right to secede, and recommended recognition. Mr. Bright took a totally different view, and charged the South with the sole desire to nernetuate slavery, and culorised the course

desire to perpetuate slavery, and culogised the course of the North. He represented the affair of the Ala-bama as a violation of international law. He did not believe that the revolt would succeed, but had a conviction that the whole American continent would ccome the home of freedom and a place of refuge for the oppressed of every nation.

Nearly all the London journals find fault with Heavy gales prevailed around England, but no disasters were yet reported. FRANCE. A loan is spoken of in France to relieve the pre-

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 69f, 85c. ITALY. Italy has declined further negotiations with France on the Roman question AUSTRIA. The Austrian Chambers had closed with a congratulatory speech by the Emperor.

PORTUGAL. A frightful railway accident had occurred in Portugal, in which one hundred persons were killed.

SPAIN. Concha has resigned the Spanish Embassy in Mexican question. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 75,000 bales, including 37,000 bales to speculators and 6,500 bales to exporters. The market closed buoyant at an advance of 1d for Americans and Surats, and rather more for other descriptions. The sales to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, election tracks and unphasized.

closing steady and unchanged.

The stock in port is 231,500 bales, of which 22,000 bales are American. The authorized quotations are
 New Orleans
 .27

 Mobiles
 .26

ed; Bacon heavier, but easier; Lard heavy at 35@358; Tallow irregular.

PRODUCE.—Ashes are active; Pots 338 6d; Pearls 328; common Rosin steady at 268; Spirits Turpentine quiet at 168; Sugar steady; Coffee inactive; Cod Oil quiet and steady; Petroleum is still declining and irregular; Jute is 20@308 dearer.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron is firm. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Tea steady. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Rosin dull at 278.

Consols for money are 921/20256. Consols for money are 921/2092%.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased

THE LATEST.

LIYERPOOL, Dec. 20—Evening.—The Cotton sales o-day were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes flat and quota-Breadstuffs firm but quiet; Provisions dull but steady at previous rates.

London, Dec. 20—Evening.—Consols for money 921/4@92%; Erie shares 42%; Illinois Centrals 42@ THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

solemnity of an appeal to heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by expe-Come, then, to the unconditional support of the Government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; re-model them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THREE CENTS

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1852.

To the People of Louisana: In order to correct
public misapprehension and misrepresentation; for
the instruction of the troops of this department, and
the information of all parties in interest, official
publication is herewith made of the proclamation
by the President of the United States relating to the
subject of emancipation. In the examination of
this document it will be observed:

I. That, it is the declaration of a purpose only—
the full execution of which is contingent upon an the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the first day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions:

11. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Comment of the state in the state is represented in good faith in the Comment of the state is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State, and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States. States,
III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the Proclamation respecting representa-

> " NEW YORK CITY. [Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, January 3, 1863 THE GREAT PROCLAMATION
>
> as fairly taxed rold of the public mind to-day, and s being duly weighed and balanced, with or without the various lights thrown upon it by the various Payers. The Gothamites have stept upon the contract of the co ead it, and are now criticising it from the innumerable and not very immaculate standards of personal opinion. As far as I can judge from general observation, its substantial effect is to make everybody "breathe easier," and exhibit a consciousness of relief. In Wall street everything is going jubilantly up, and there is a pretty several conviction that the next thirty days will substantially end the war. As for the editorial fraternity, they are "nothing if not critical," and the usual fault-finding is to be expected from them. The Tribune's key-note is: "If what is clearly implied in the President's accord Proclamation were a fact, if Tennessee and the lower portion of Louisiana were to-day restored to loyalty and the Union, we should hail this manifesto with a heartiness of approval and satisfaction that we cannot now feel." The Sun's (conservative): Whether we think it (the proclamation) wise or foolish, effective or useless, it has become a part of the law of the land, and is thus to be acted upon. We nay doubt its usefulness, but we must admit that all other resources have, for some cause, failed, and that the necessity of trying this is apparent." The Times' (neutral):

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

No To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, en extra copy of the Paper will be given.

diplomatic correspondence, was the theme to-day of universal discussion, but produced no apparent

The Daily News dilates with great satisfaction on the proceedings of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Lancashire sufferers, and says the movement is a proof not only of a deep and genuine sympathy for their suffering kinsmen but of good feeling towards the Queen and the country at large.

takes 40,000 stand of arms for New York.

It is rumored at Paris that as soon as the French obtain any decided success in Mexico the Emperor will recall the troops home.

The gale still prevails around the English coast, but nothing serious has occurred to the American shipping.

shipping.
The ships John Clark, for Baltimore, Richard Alsop, for New York, and the Grace Darling, for San Francisco, all from Liverpool, returned on the

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes 70f. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The Legatus, from New

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The Legatus, from New York, is ashore at Sligo.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Moniteur says that some journalists exaggerate the tendency of the course of France when offering mediation to America, and entirely misunderstand its character. The Moniteur adds, that the New York Courrier des Elats Units, of the 29th of November, demonstrates that the overtures of France were disinterested, opportune, and careful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerais.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—In the Senate Don Calderon Collanta proved from official documents that the allies ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of

Mexico, because when making overtures to the United States to participate in the expedition no such intention was expressed. He approved the re-embarkation of General Prim as the best solution of

he difficulty wherein he was placed.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

"Sooner or later the President's action in this mat-"Sooner or later the President's action in this matter will come up for reviewal before the Supreme Court. * * * * We wish that, for this reason, the President had given it the form of a military order—addressed to his subordinate generals, enjoining upon them specific acts in the performance of their duties, instead of a proclamation addressed to the world at large, and embodying declarations and averments instead of commands."

instead of commands."

The World's (Confederate):

"Immediate, practical effect, it (the proclamation has none; the slaves remaining in precisely the same condition as before. They still live on the plantations; tenant their accustomed hovels; obey the command of their master or overseer; eating the food he furnishes, and doing the work he requires, precisely as though Mr. Lincoln had not declared them free." The Herald's (whichever side pays best): "It is the last card of the Abolition Jacobins, and the last step, we fear, which determins the success or failure of this administration, with the chances heavily against its success."

The Journal of Commerce's (Jeff. Davis): "For the most part it (the proclamation) was regarded as a farce coming in after a long tragedy, while a few radical people seem to have had great faith in it, and are fully of the opinion that the rebellion was at an end from and after the date of its

sneer superciliously at it, while the Commercial and Post applaud it without stint. These different editorial views may furnish some amusement, if not instruction, to the readers of The Press. They can read, digest, and then abide by their own counsel-Who shall decide when doctors disagree, And sound these casuists' doubts like you and me?' THE COLORED PEOPLE

are inclined to make the most of this God-sent epoch in the history of their race, and appear numerously upon the streets this bright afternoon, in their best attire. Their clergy and social leaders are perfecting arrangements for a grand jubilee celebration next week. Last night at a meeting in the Abyssinian Colored Church, Manager Spellman, the dramatic caterer of the blacks, read the proclamation; after which, Downing, the immortal oyster man of Broad street, announced that 200,000 black ed that the brethren would not be slow about enlisting. The "pussons" gave enthusiastic cheers for urnside, Lincoln, Greeley, and McClellan. At a negro church in Brooklyn, each member of the congregation pledged himself to give at least one dollar to the fund to be given to those having the emanci-

pated chattels in charge. Then came "Sound the loud cymbal o'er Egypt's dark sea, The oppressor is vanquished and Zion is free!" Everybody is curious to hear what Beecher will say about the great event, and he will have a tre nendous congregation to-morrow. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S FIRST ACT, after taking the oath of office at Albany, and delivering a short speech full of non-committal common-places, was to despatch a special messenger straightway to the Police Commissioners of this city, notifying them to appear before an Albany court (!) and answer the charge of unwarrantable usurpation in the famous Mrs. Brinsmade case. This act, so worthy of a fourth-rate pettifogger and party-hack, aims especially at the removal of Superintendent Kennedy, whose sharp watch over traitors is a continual thorn in the sensitive side of the Democracy. Seymour may succeed in carrying out the commands of his owners in this city, and

safe arrival from California to-day, with over nillion and a quarter of treasure on board, is the subject of much congratulation on the street. The captain of the Queen saw nothing of the pirate Alabama during the voyage, and it is supposed that Semmes has prudently retired from the California ousiness until the excitement about the Ariel shall have blown over.

business will not tend to give the pretended loyalty

of his forthcoming message to the Legislature a

THE PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP ines, to be started between Philadelphia, Liverpool, and Aspinwall, are vehemently lauded editorially by the Tribune of to-day. Greeley is fairly in eostacie over the enterprise, and employs sounding rhetorical periods to express his fond admiration. Who knows but he will write a complicated article in the Independent about it. Speaking of papers, the old Sun has cut down its size so tremendously during the week, that it is now scarcely as large as a Sundayschool paper. The Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser have each thrown off four columns.

originating at the South, and first introduced in this city by an actress, has become the rage with the fair sex. Whether in street or drawing-room, you now edged with fine lace, immediately under their chins, across the opening of the collar. The bows are quite arge, with long ends, and are kept in their places lecidedly clerical, with a leaning to half-mourning, and is only becoming to the possessors of fine complexions. All the ladies, however, have adopted the fashion with alacrity, whether it becomes them or not. GENERAL BUTLER patronized the St. Nicholas Hotel during his brief

stay in this city, en route for Washington, creating a great sensation amongst the guests of the house. Not the least eager in the rush to catch glimpses of the famous commander and military governor were the ladies; and when he was finally induced to dine at the table whote, the attentions of the fair sex might have flattered a handsomer man than the distinguished captor of New Orleans. About half a dozen women, whose loud tongues and negroisms of language proclaimed them to be expatriated Southerners, tried hard to be loftily indifferent or contemptuous; but only succeeded in convincing the hundreds of real ladies around them that they were eligible to be ranked with those so specifically designated in the general's celebrated and righteous "Woman Order." Butler is heartily liked in this city by everybody but a clique of contemptible naturalized foreigners and a few cowardly rebels. PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

have not prospered as well with us this week as last, though the Winter Garden, Museum, and Bowery Theatres, had great audiences on Thursday. Tomorrow evening impressario Grau reopens the Academy of Music for another brief season, commencing with Donizetti's "Il Poliuto," and Miss Kellogg as chanteuse premiere. As there is always a reaction of apathy in public inclination for festivity just after the holidays, I doubt much whether the enterprise will prove profitable. On Tuesday Edward Mollenhauer, the admirable violinist and conductor, will give an operatic concert at Irving Hall, for the purpose of introducing the gems of his new opera, the "Corsican Bride." Curious to relate, this opera is founded on a play which was founded on an opera. The play is "Rosa Gregorio," prepared for Miss Bateman by the dramatist De Walden, who "adapted" it from one of Paccini's old operas. Musically speaking. Mr. Mollenhauer's work seems to "square the circle." To-morrow evening Mrs. John Wood will commence an engagement at Laura Keene's Theatre, in the hackneyed burletta of "Jenny Lind" and an extravaganza styled the "Invincibles."

Gov. Seymour and the New York Police Commissioners. Commissioners.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The New York Police Commissioners failing to appear at six o'clock this evening, Gov. Seymour stated that he had received a protest from them against his proceedings: Mr. Blauvelt, on behalf of the complainants, presented several affidavits. The Governor received them, and holds the matter under consideration. A large number of prominent New Yorkers were in attendnnce.
The message of Gov. Seymour will be sent into the Legislature on Wednesday next, if the Legislat LIVERPOOL, December 20—Evening.—The news the Legislature on Wednesday next, is by the Africa from America, and particularly the ture should be organized on that day.