be paid for.

The Press.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1863. . We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

THE WAR.

The war for the annihilation of the Southern Rebellion is at last being prosecuted with all the vigor, judgment, and zeal that the most earnest patriot could desire. The campaign in the Southwest is already developing itself, and bears evidences of being even more brilliant than that of last winter, and with results far more important. It may be safely announced that the Mississippi is opened at last by the fall of Vicksburg and the junction of the army of General Banks with that of Gen. Sherman. This is a great end gained, and to render the navigation of the river secure, and the occupation of the west bank of the Mississippi complete, Gen. Schofield is moving with rapid strides after the scattered forces of the rebel Generals Hindman, Holmes, and Marmaduke, in Arkansas. Uneasiness is felt concerning the Army of the Cumberland only, but we opine that when we shall publish the official reports of Gen. Rosecrans, his victory at Murfreesboro and vicinity will be described as one of the most substantial and important of the war. A few days since General Rosecrans was reorganizing · a large army composed of demoralized and faggedout regiments in part, and in part of troops of the new levies. The rebels were in better condition, advancing upon and beleaguering his fortified base of operations and supplies at Nashville. Now we find our general moving upon the enemy, defeating him in battle, under huge difficulties and adverse circumstances. He has dislodged him serialim from his numerous strongholds and chosen positions. The presumption is reasonable that Rosecrans will add fresh laurels to the wreath which he so nobly carned at Iuka and Corinth. FEW misfortunes connected with the war have created deeper and more wide-spread pain than the loss of the "Monitor." To the mine or the nave this noble little vessel was consecrated. If ever there was a direct and nalpable interposition rroyldence in mundane affairs, it was when this brave little craft, wafted by the wings of an angel, floated modestly into the waters of Hampton Roads. Despair had been in every soul around. The terrible Merrimac was crushing at a blow, vessel after vessel of our fleet, and might, after accomplishing that task, have steamed to the bombardment of a Northern city. Like young David of old, the Monitor calmly met the gigantic Goliah, and shielded the Lord's chosen people. As the revelation of a new naval era to an admiring world, we were proud of her; but, as the savior of our honor, we dwelt upon her with fond affection. She has departed, without leaving a tangible memorial of her existence. Had a fragment of her remained, it would have been treasured as a jewel.

Benjamin F. Butler.

The distinguished reception of Major General BUTLER by the President and his constitutional advisers, like his reception in New York by the loyal people of that great city, and like his parting from his compatriot, Major General BANKS, at New Orleans, will be joyfully welcomed by the carnest friends of the Government. Among here as in Europe. The venom of the London Times poured out upon him freely was greeted with delight by the organs of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and imitated and intensified by the organs of the so-called Democracy in the adhering States. Even grave European ministers did not hesitate to assail him. The miserable parvenues of the North—men who conceive it to be vulgar to be for the country, and aristocratic to be for slavery—saw in Butler only an embodiment of progressive patriotism and daring genius, and eagerly repeated the lies and libels of the triple influence of foreign hatred, pro-slavery treason, and Northern ingratitude. It was right, therefore, that the Great Government so ably and so splendidly represented and sustained by General BUTLER, should honor him. But, with characteristic prompitude and ability, he takes care of himself, and makes up his own record, as will be seen by his Address to the People of New Orleans before leaving for the North, published in THE PRESS of this morning. The words below, taken from that great Address, are especially opportune and pointed. Coming from a Democrat of the ultra proslavery school, they are worthy of the observation of the men who still claim to belong to the same school. But it is possible that General BUTLER has been expelled the Democratic party because he regards slavery as incompatible with the existence of the American Republic:

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. This 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 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. Months 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 if 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.

very framework of your society.

The Battle of Murfreesboro. While we have reason to be pleased at the very full accounts of the great battle at Murfreesboro, sent directly to The Press. by telegraph, from the field, even at the cost of great exertions and expense, we are sorry to hear that our special despatches of vesterday are detained. We had hoped to lay before our readers a more detailed account of the affair this morning, but learn that telegraphic communication between Nashville and trot way of purchasing Philadelphia and Louisville has been interrupted by the late storm since Saturday morning. There is no reason whatever to think that our arms have met with a disaster, and it is quite probable that our losses are much less than at present announced. The New York Herald of yesterday, however, thus perverts the language of a despatch sent to the Associated Press: "There was heavy cannonading to-day until noon, when the rebels uttacked our left wing, and we were terribly repulsed."

in our news columns this morning. This railroad accommodation from this city is "comparison is odious."

Recognition of Italy.

de facto, if not de jure; by right of the strong hand and in virtue of public elec- commercial world at large. It ought to be tion. The Almanach de Gotha tells us a gala day in Philadelphia in the coming that he has been acknowledged as King spring, when the first of the Randall of Italy, by Great Britain, France, steamers shall dash down the Delaware Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Holland, with a full cargo and her full number of Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, passengers. Portugal, Denmark, Russia and Prussiaalso by the United States, Hayti, Venezuela, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and New Granada. On the other hand, he is acknowledged as King of Sardinia only, by the Pope, Spain, Austria, and the German confederation, with the exception

of Prussia. Victor Emmanuel, we suspect,

can manage to rub on pretty comfortably,

without any endorsement from Austria and

Company.

There is one Power, however, not named in the Almanach de Gotha, which firmly declines accepting the Italian sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, namely, the Almanach de Gotha itself. Few of our readers, we dare say, have ever seen this publication, which is as goods-suitable for Government use. To be sold to much Marshal of Europe in recognition, reception, and etiquette as Mr. Hoover was in the time of President Pierce, or as Mr. Lamon is in the time of President Lincoln. The Gotha oracle knows "who's who" all over the world, and the precise place he

ought to occupy in the great procession of rank and power. The Almanach de Gotha for 1864 (a copy of which we have received from Mr. F. Leypoldt, foreign bookseller. Chestnut street), with all its power, is, as regards size, a mere Tom Thumb among pooks. It is very small for its age, the new volume of this tiny annuaire being the hundredth of the series. A publication which has been regularly published, every year throughout a century, is a patriarch among Almanacs. Its present publishers, after great search, have been unable to make up an entire set. They do not possess the three commencing annual volumes of the work, which contained only a few pages at first, had extended to 296 pages in 1816-34; 440 pages in 1856; and, for 1864, ontains 1,072 pages. The reader need not be alarmed—for the volume measures about 31 by 2 inches, and is 11 inches thick. It is fat, chubby affair—rather a booklet than book. Diminutive as it is, the Almanach de Gotha is authority, in Europe, respecting imperial and regal status and consideration. Published at Gotha, by Justus Perthes, whose name is not unknown to book-men, this squat, stout, little volume is a power, in its way. The entire population of the Duchies of Gotha and Cobourg is only 159,000—about the number of inhabitants in Cincinnati, and less than one-third of the population of Philadelphia, while its whole

superficial area is exceeded by that of several counties in Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, for a very long period, the Almanach de Gotha has been accepted all through Europe as authority upon the condition of sovereignties and powers. In its genealogical department, for 1864, it levotes special space to "Italy," stating hat Victor Emmanuel is its King, and giving his family connections as usual. But it does precisely the same for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies giving the genealogical relations of the deposed and banished King Francis II. of Naples; and continuing, in the same manner, to separate the Roman States. nd the Duchies of Tuscany, Perma, ant Modena (now voluntarily under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel), from the Kingdom of Italy, of which, by election and by conquest,

he is sovereign. In the diplomatic and statistical part of the Abnanach, this is continued, with a curious effect; inasmuch as while the exiled rulers of Naples and the Italian Duchies are put forward as the de iure. or "legitimate" sovereigns, the officers named as respectively acting for and in the Government of these places are all the nominees and servants of Victor Emmanuel. There is great significance in the Almanach de Gotha thus persisting in continued recognition of a quartette of imbecile or tyannic princes, as rulers of lands which conemptuously spurned them from the soil heir misgovernment had saddened and outraged. Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha is under the spe-

cific control of Austria, which claims to be head of the Germanic confederation. Many of the States comprised in this union have consular relations with Victor Emmanuel. although not fully acknowledging him as King of Ialy. Austria, Bavaria, Wurtem- peace; and their old theory that the Union berg, and the two Mecklenbourg duchies, have no diplomatic relations whatever with Victor Emmanuel, neither, we believe, has the petty Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. the most, if not the most, successful of all | The influence, if not the authority, of Austhe statesmen-soldiers of this war, General | tria must have prompted or demanded that Buttler has been bitterly and unscrupulously the famous Almanac, whose decision settles rights of the South secured through future all doubtful points, should not fully acknowledge the Italian sovereignty of which Victor | have been misled by these treacherous men Emmanuel is head. The tyrant of Naples | in late years, I will not be surprised if this

> peoples as their entailed family property, the shadow of any former possession. For example: one European monarch still retains the title of "King of Jerusalem," which Godfrey of Bouillon won in the cruher last foot of French territory by the sale and surrender of Dunkirk, in the year Great Britain, France, and Ireland," down to 1801, when another style was commenced, on the completion of the parchment Union between Great Britain and Ireland. Austria, we suspect, looks for the recovery of

> Lombardy, just as the Italian princes hope Extension of Philadelphian Trade. A project, four years ago submitted to the commercial, manufacturing, and trading

interests of this city, by Captain HENRY RANDALL, for establishing a line of steamships between Philadelphia, Liverpool, and California, which has twice been chartered by our State Legislature, can be brought into operation, at this time, better than at any other. It gives us pleasure to know that the idea will be immediately carried out, under the personal superintendence of Captain Ran-DALL, who deserves to be commodore of the fleet-consisting of four vessels in the Liverpool and five in the California trade. His improvements in the construction of swift and sure steamships, originally developed on the lakes, were severely and successfully tested in various voyages round Cape Horn, when Captain RANDALL was in the California line. To save four or five days in the voyage to Europe would be a great matter, and Captain RANDALL believes that a steamer built on his tried plan, to which improvements would now be added, this can be done-to the increase of travellers' comfort, diminution of the ship's expenses, and profit of the owners. When

passengers and freight can be conveyed together, at economical rates, the line which does it must become the most popular. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has largely taken stock in the new line. Merchants, bankers, and other business men have also subscribed; but if Philadelphia knew her own interest, the necessary capital would be raised within a week. Our expansion as the leading manufacturing city of the Union, as well as our admirably central position, is building up Philadelphia in a remarkable manner. At present, purchasers of our manufactures, either for home use or for export, continue in the old jog-Pennsylvania products in New York, in-

stead of coming here, and saving from seven to ten per cent. on their outlay. This folly is abating. Purchasers who come to Philadelphia will realize great advantages thereby. We are manufacturing largely for a class of middle-men in New York who grow rich on the profits of their sales to purchasers who keep in the old routine of not coming here to the fountain head, and probably A copy of the original despatch appears doubling their own profits by doing so. The very good, and is improving all around on the various lines. A reliable and direct steam communication from this port to In politics, nothing is so uncertain as un- Europe and California has long been needed, certainty. We dare say that Victor Em- and, if now supplied in a liberal and effective manuel considers himself King of Italy, manner, will be of infinite advantage, not only to this city and this State, but to the

> AN OFFICER and fifteen seamen from the British gunboat Penguin, having landed on the coast of Arabia by invitation from the natives, in order to procure provisions, were barbarously murdered Seventy of the natives, who were principally concerned in the murders, had been captured, and were

> to be hung. NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy drain caused by the war, there are now about 17,000 more persons in Chicago than at the same time last year. The last census gave 137,000 as the population of the city, be ing an increase of 28,000 in two years.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR BOXES CANTON FLANNELS FOR GOVERNMENT USE .-Included in our sales on Thursday, January 8th. will be found 34 boxes Pemberton Brown and Bleached Canton Flanuels, 27 by 31 inches wide-614-ounce close a concern, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers.

FURNITURE, No. 1118 CHESTNUT STREET.-The superior furniture to be sold to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1118 Chestnut street, may be examined two hours previous to sale, with catalogues. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1863. It seems to be generally understood that Governor Seymour, of New York, will give distinct utterance, in his forthcoming message, to the programme upon which the rebels are to obtain a practical recognition of their treason. The threat in his inaugural, which was a sort of reply to the loyal farewell words of the retiring Governor Morgan, is accepted as pointing to precisely such an enunciation. However harsh my remark may have sounded a few days ago. that "the leaders of the Democratic party are preparing to sanction the dissolution of the Union," its stern and solemn truth is proved with every hour. Governor Sevmour's effort will be a more formal and dangerous step in this direction; but, if it is made, as I do not doubt it will be made, it will be the result of the careful preparations of the Democratic leaders since Mr. Lincoln's election, and in accordance with their present arguments and expectations. If you will read the New York World and the

Boston Courier, and papers of similar socalled "Democratic" inclinations, in other States, you will find a dozen texts in every number proving that I have not misstated the purposes of the Democratic leaders. These journals seem to be rather proud of their attitude of continued misrepresentation of, and hostility to. the Federal authorities. They may deny the accusation that they are in favor of. and preparing for, the dissolution of the Union; they may even assert that the accusation is a calumny; but the men at the head of these papers are too shrewd and observant not to know that their machinations and arguments must, if successful, end in that alone. What, in fact, is the animus of all that has been, and that is being, said by these self-constituted leaders? They profess to be in favor of peace, but they have never been in favor of the war. They pretend huge devotion to the Constitution of the United States, but they are now, as they have been for two or three years past, in concert and correspondence with the traitors who have not only violated it, but have erected another 'Constitution" in its stead. They affect horror at the recent action of the President in approving certain necessary war measures, but they have never given him their support of an hour since he was inaugurated. They live in an atmosphere of falsehoods so dense that it is amazing that their own followers have not, long ago, detected and denounced them. For instance, they charge that the Abolitionists and Republicans provoked or began the war, when, in a thousand ways,

the Southern rebels have admitted and

boasted that they not only commenced, but

desired the war. Upon this premium fa-

brication, thousands of honest persons are

still deceived. Addressing the interests which they think they can successfully delude. and exultant because of elections secured by the absence of loval majorities on the field of battle, they renew their cry for can never be restored by war; and hence they insist upon an armistice, to give both sides a chance for repose, reflection, and arrangement. One of their surface schemes is to call a National Convention, in which "the Constitution is to be amended, and the ages." When I see how my countrymen and his comates in exile, the Italian Grand | this new plot finds many to second it. This Dukes, evidently are held in the Austrian general self-deception will be amazingly as-Emperor's hand, as court-cards to be played | sisted, if the present clamor against the nefor the stake of empire, if ever an opportugrees, and the act of emancipation, can be nity should occur. These European scions sustained. But, after all these suggestions royalty, who look upon kingdoms and have become popular, the unpleasant fact will hideously remain, and indubitably cling, with wondrous tenacity, to even appear, that the first, great, and only object of the Democratic leaders is to "dissolve the Union." They are too well acquainted with the rebel schedule (for I think it will soon be evident sades; and even England, though she lost that many of them have been in regular correspondence with the open traitors) not to know that the only basis upon which we 1662, called George the Third "King of | can have peace with the rebels in a peaceful way is to recognize the Confederacy, which is, of course, a dissolution of the

Union. For this the rebels are fighting, and every victory they win fires their hearts and fixes their nerves to persevere until this is granted. I leave out of view the comto return to Naples, Florence, Parma, and | paratively minor questions whether we can have a lasting peace, save by armed conquest of either side, that will not lead to another and a longer war; whether the Border States would consent to a peace that left them at the mercy of the assassins of their children and the despoilers of their firesides. I now desire to keep the great first object before the people, viz: That the Democratic leaders are now preparing for a dissolution of the American Union. If they can secure the support of the people they will accomplish it; and this they confidently expect if they are permitted to weaken the Government, to demoralize the army, and to divide the loyal masses. It may be too late to avert the catastrophe even now; but I am resolved to be acquitted of the responsibility of not sounding the alarm when I

see the evidences of this hellish plot against my country daily gathering and blackening around me. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." Rebel Dash at Dumfries. . On Friday a large detachment of rebel cavalry, commanded by Major HERRING, made a dash into Dumfries, and captured some public stores and ten sutlers' wagons, for the greater part belonging to Maine and New York regiments. Two drivers only escaped by cutting the traces and riding off on their horses. The movements on the part of the rebels

Serenade to General Butler. Major General BUTLER, to-night, in response to repeated calls from a large crowd of persons for a speech, appeared in front of the hotel at which he is stopping, and addressed them to the following

were accomplished with extraordinary expedition.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: This is no time for making speeches. No higher compliment can be paid to a public servant than to receive the commendation of those who have a right to his services; and, for this most cordial greeting and manifestation of your regards, accept my heartfelt thanks. He then withdrew. The crowd were evidently much disappointed, having waited for several hours for his return from Governor Sewarp's residence

The Porter Court Martial. Before the Court Martial of General Porter. Volunteers, was examined respecting the state of affairs on the 29th of August last, during that day's battle. He had been a carrier of the mail between Pope's army and Porter's corps, and had passed over the same roads which General Porter mus

have taken in order to bear down on Jackson's These, he said, were thronged with the enemy directly in front of Porter's corps, and other part of the roads were thickly flooded and obstructed by ravines, so as to render the massing of infantry and artillery impossible. He had approached so near this force of the enemy that he could distinctly observe their movements, and had estimated their strength at from 12,000 to 15,000 men. They were drawn up to the north of the Manassas railway, on the same side with Porter's corps. General Porter, being unable to procure other

testimony to-day, presented a correspondence, relating to the Virginia campaign, between the various heads of the army, which was considered by the court in secret session. On the reopening of the court, it was suggested that, as the several witnesses implied in the correspondence could not be obtained, the court should adjourn. The court was accordingly adjourned.

Mailable Matter. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1863.

Many postmasters persist in sending through the nails packages of clothing, boots, &c., charging thereon only one cent an ounce postage. This is a palpable violation of the law and regulations with which every postmaster should be acquainted. The packages are held for the legal postage at the distributing office or offices of delivery, accumulating to such an extent as to be greatly annoying to those offices, and in a large majority of cases never reach the parties ddressed, thus causing a loss to the parties sending. The law and regulations clearly define what is mailable matter, and prescribe what amount of postage is to be charged thereon; and further provide that all other matters or things, if sent by mail, are subjec to letter postage.

To prevent further loss to parties interested, and

the improper interruption of business at the large offices, all postmasters are required to make themselves fully acquainted with the laws and regulations relating to the postal service, and the mailing of packages hereafter of the character referred to by any postmaster, without the proper postage being prepaid by postage stamps, will be considered good ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.

First Assistant Postmaster General. The Iron-clad Steamer Nahant. Boston, Jan. 4.—The fron-clad steamer Nahan sailed for New York last pight. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

REBELS CLAIM A VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO. HAPPY NEW YEAR FOR THE SOUTH. GENERAL WHEELER MAKES A DETOUR.

General Carter's Movement Noticed. Destruction of the East Tennessee and

Virginia Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.- The Richmond papers, o

the 3d. contain despatches from Murfreesbore o

the 1st. der General Forrest fully accomplished its object. The railroads are broken in several places, a large amount of stores have been destroyed, many arms captured, and 1,200 prisoners paroled. General Morgan has done his work, but the full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi

are without railroad or telegraph communication

General Bragg's second despatch, of the same date, says the enemy has yielded his strong point, and is falling back. We occupy the whole field, and shall

General Wheeler made a complete circuit of their army, on the 30th and 31st, with his cavalry. He destroyed 300 wagons loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and paroled 700 prisoners. He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnance train. To-day he secured several thousand stand of small arms. God has granted us a happy New

MUREREESBORO, Dec. 31.—The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 o'clock P. M., the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre. Our loss is heavy. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair, Col. Antray, 27th Mississippi, and Lieut Thiest, 1st Louisiana, are killed. Col. Black, 5th Georgia, Col. Fisk, 25th Louisiana, are mortally wounded

The Lynchburg papers of the 1st contain the particulars of a serious breach on the East Tennessee Railroad, made by a body of Yankee troops, who penetrated Tennessee ninety miles through Pound Gap, burning the bridge at Zollicoffer, near Bristol, and also at Watuga, nine miles beyond. The bridge at Zollicoffer will require a considerable time to repair. The Richmond Enquirer learns that Gen. Milroy

A lady in Baltimore has presented Major General Gustavus Smith with a beautiful silk battle-flag. Whitney's cavalry captured 200 prisoners, a large supply of stores and 900 beeves. Richard Yeadon, of Charleston, offers \$10,000 for the capture of Gen. Butler. Over 1,600 Union prisoners are now in the Libby

is leaving Moorfield and Williamsport West Vir-

ginia, for Romney.

prison awaiting exchange.

BATTLES OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY ANOTHER GLORIOUS STRUGGLE.

The Confederate Congress meets on the 15th

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE 98th P. V THE REBELS REPULSED.

Our Troops on the East Bank of Stone River

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, Midnight.-Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and

Nashville, and the following important despatch re-NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—It is reported that General Bragg was killed in the fight to-day. There has been fighting all day, but no particulars have been received. Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone's river. A heavy rain has

fallen all day. The following officers are among the slightly wounded: Colonel Miller, Colonel Blake, of the 40th Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Neff, Colonel Hull, Captain Pate. [SECOND DESPATCH.] NASHVILLE, Jan. 3-Heavy cannonading has been

ard to-day up till noon. The rebels attacked our left, but were terribly repulsed There was very little fighting yesterday. Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro The rebels attacked and destroyed the hospital buildings on Thursday. The rebel army at Richmond are furnishing strong reinforcements to the enemy.

THURD DESPATCH ] NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.-A spirited engagement took place at Lavergne between a party of mechanics and engineers in the United States service, under the command of Colonel Innis, and General Whalen's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed with a loss of

All the contrabands captured by the enemy on the United States wagon trains are shot. Twenty of their dead bodies are lying on the Murfreesboro Major Slemmer and Captain King, who were vounded, were captured by the rebels while in an

ambulance. They were taken four miles away, and then paroled and thrown out on the road. General Willich was not killed, but wounded and Yesterday General Rosecrans took command o the 4th United States Cavalry in person, and attacked General Wheeler's rebel cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed. Captain Mack, chief of artillery, on General Thomas' staff, was mortally wounded.

Colonel Anderson has sent a despatch to head quarters saying: "We have whipped the rebels decidedly, and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the line of railroad." [FOURTH DESPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—Colonel McKee is reported to have been killed. Our loss of officers is heartrending There was fighting from daylight until evening At 5 o'clock last evening the enemy were being terribly slaughtered. In the first day's fight we had it all our own way but the right wing fought itself into a bad position

On the third day we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, sustaining but slight loss ourselves, THE LATEST. [To the Associated Press.] NEW YORK, January 4.- A special despatch from Murireesboro, dated Friday evening, states that the rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday, in fierce at tacks on our centre and right. On Thursday night Gen. Rosecrans ordered Beatty's brigade across Stone's river on our left, which was accomplished. On Friday afternoon the rebels made

a tremendous attack on our centre, but were handsomely repulsed. At the same time they threw an immense mass of infantry against Beatty's brigade, driving it across the river, when Negley's and Davis' divisions went to their aid. A most desperate struggle ensued, and all the artillery of both armies was brought to bear. Our men suffered terribly, but unflinchingly. At last Gen. Negley ordered a charge, when the rebels gave way. The 98th Pennsylvania charged home on the 26th Tennessee, capturing its colors. Another regiment charged, and seized a whole rebel battery. A A grand shout of victory arose along the whole line, when General Rosecrans advanced his whole line, the left establishing itself on the east bank of the river, the centre holding the enemy's former position, and the right holding its original position of Wednesday. The advantage is with us.

The battle is to be renewed on Saturday, and all feel confident of victory. Nothing Later from Murfreesboro. [No further news can be obtained from the great struggle at Murfreesboro, in consequence of both the

telegraph lines to the West being out of order.] ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Movements of Gen. Grant's Forces D

struction of Railroads-Repulse of Van Dorn-Defent of the Rebels under Forrest—Capture of Cannon and Arms—Rebel Colonel Napier Killed—Col. De Shay a Prisoner. &c. CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Special despatches from Cairo say that Col. Dickey's cavalry utterly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okolona to Saltilla, a distance of twenty miles. This was done before ebel raid into Holly Springs, Gen. Grant's forces also destroyed the road from

Coffeeville to Oxford.

and with heavy loss.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following has been received at headquarters: HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 2, 1863. To Major General Halleck, General in-Chief: General Sullivan has succeeded in getting a fight out of Forrest, and whipped him badly. He captured six pieces of artillery and a great many horses and prisoners. Van Dorn was repulsed at every point except this,

CAIRO, January 2. To Colonel Staner: Our telegraph line to Holly Springs and Corinth is working. General Sullivan has whipped Forrest at Spring Hill, and routed his entire force, capturing all his artillery and three hundred stand of arms. The rebel Colonel Napier was killed, and the rebel Col. De Shay is a prisoner. W. G. TUTTLE,

U. S. GRANT,

Major General Commanding.

Brigadier General. ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER. Stirring News Expected-The Passaic at Beaufort.

Baltimone, Jan. 4—The Suffolk correspondent of the American, under date of yesterday, announces the return of Gen. Peck, and a review of General

Corcoran's brigade. The enemy have shown themselves strong in our ront lately, and it is thought their apparent anxiety to get into a fight will soon be gratified. The ondent expresses the hope of being able, in a lay or two, to give stirring news from that quarter. Our Fortress Monroe letter announces the disaster to the Monitor, and says the steamer Georgis has returned and announced the safe arrival of the Passaic at Beaufort. The Passaic sailed in company with the Monitor.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Enemy Expected to Cross the Rappahan-nock-Escape of Stuart's Cavalry-Visit of the Vice President, &c. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 3—Evening. Last night it was ascertained that the enemy had strongly increased his river pickets, for some dis-tance above Falmouth, and our pickets feared that his might cover some projected attempt to cross. Our forces nearest at hand were immediately dis osed so as to give the rebels a warm reception, but DEATH OF GENS. RAINS AND MCNAIR o attempt was made by them to cross. Opposite Fredericksburg, Friday, January 2.

> ies from our lines into the enemy's, and vice versa. The rebels have dug new rifle pits along the river bank, in Fredericksburg, to provide against our rossing again. Stuart recrossed the Rappahannock, back into he rebel fines, near Waterloo, ten miles west of Warrenton, on Wednesday night. Our cavalry, under Averill, which went out in pursuit of him lid not overtake his main body, but brought back 150 prisoners, mostly stragglers from his command. Vice President Hamlin and the six members o Congress who accompanied him returned to Wash ngton yesterday. Their only mission was to visit riends here. The Vice President has two sons in his army. The pickets on our right were doubled last even ng. but no demonstrations were made against us luring the night. The Richmond Examiner pronounces Genera

Flags of truce cross the river daily to escort fami-

Butler's being permitted to leave New Orleans alive a stain upon the character of every man in that city who has the strength to raise a weapon. THE LATEST. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

January 4. All is quiet here, and affairs are unchanged. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

ture of General Hindman's Official Papers Retreat of the Rebels to Arkadelphia-Great Success of the Expedition to the Indian Territory.
FAYETTEVILLE, Arkansas, Jan. 1.—The rebe newspapers which we captured at Van Buren, admit hat the loss in killed and wounded on their side, in he battle of Prairie Grove, was over 4,000. The entire telegraphic correspondence of Genera Hindman was also captured. It contains much

Loss of the Rebels at Prairie Grove-Cap

The destitution of the rebel army is pitiable. For housand of General Hindman's infantry are without shoes. . The loss to the rebels by the recent raid amounted o over half a million in property. The rebels are dispersing in every direction, with he reported intention of concentrating at Arkadelphia, fifty-five miles southwest of Little Rock. General Schofield has arrived, and assumed com nand of the Army of the Frontier. St. Louis, Jan. 2.—General Blunt telegraphs from Van Buren, under date of the 30th ult., that the enemy retreated during the night towards Arkadelphia.

valuable information, and will be forwarded to the

General Blunt also reports that Colonel Phillips, whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with twelve hundred men, has driven the forces of Coffee and Stewart across the Arkansas line, at Fort Gib son, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks, and commissary building, at Fort Davis. Colonel McIntosh's command, the rebel Creeks and Choctaw Indians, express a desire tollay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the

About sixty sick and wounded rebel soldiers were

abandoned at Fort Smith, with instructions to take

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

United States Government.

Capture of Vicksburg—Rebel Redoubts Car ried by Storm-A Great Federal Victory-Southern Account of the Affair. CAIRO, Tan. 3.—Despatches from General Shor man, dated on the battle-field of Vicksburg, have been received at Helena. On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, General Sherman debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazo river, ten miles from its mouth, and, forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburg. After passing beyond the range of our gunboats

our troops encountered the enemy, who awaited them in force. A terrible conflict ensued, which lasted for five The enemy was driven back by our shell beyond the bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works, which were stationed on a On Saturday night the two armies lay on their

arms, two bayous intervening between the hostile During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire was poured upon our men by the enemy under the cover of undergrowth At daylight on Sunday a concerted advance was made by General Sherman's entire force—General Steel commanded the left wing, Generals Morgan and Blair the centre, and Generals A. L. and M. L. Gen. Steel succeeded in turning the enemy's right, so as to communicate with General Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamps

running at right angles to the main front. By sunrise the whole force was jengaged, and, up to ten o'clock, the musketry and artillery firing was evere. The rebel army in front of Morgan's and Smith's livisions were entrenched on high, rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm Our gunboats did not co-operate with the land forces, but the gunboat Benton engaged the fortifications at Haines' Bluff.

During the action several of the grew of the Ren. on were killed, and Captain Gwinne, her commander, was mortally wounded. In the action on Saturday, the 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri, and 2d Kentucky Regiments, sustained con-General Banks' forces, with Farragut's fleet, were expected to co-operate with General Sherman in the attack, but they had not arrived.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.—The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following: mond papers of Wednesday contain the following: Vicksburg, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.—On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickssaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. The 17th Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full regiments of Vankees. regiments of Yankees.
On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly; but special mention is made of the 28th and 17th Louisiana Regiments. is made of the 28th and 17th Louisiana Regiments, the former regiment maintaining the ground all day against superior forces. Our loss on Sunday was one killed and two wounded; 8th Tennessee, four killed and six wounded, (Capt. C. A. Gently among the killed;) 17th Tennessee, two killed and two wounded; 81st Tennessee, one killed, none wounded. One of General Lec's couriers had his leg shot off. Wofford's Artillery lost one sergeant killed. No particulars of the casualities in other regiments. On Monday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced upon our regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upward of 400 prisoners lown in large numbers, and upward of 400 prisoner taken, with five stands of colors. The enemy wer driven back to their boats, and afterwards sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fight ing still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The 28th Louislana again immortalized itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle. The Yankee prisoners say that Morgan is their general commanding. commanding.
Severe fighting is going on now. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad as far as Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. They are also said to have burned the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally de-

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die. From Nassau, N. P. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Nassau dates of the 24th ult. state that the schooner Emma Tuttle, captured by the United States gunboat Cambridge while trying to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., had

put into Rum bay. Bahamas, where the British uthorities refused to allow the vessel to go to sea again without a permit from the authorities at Nassau. The Anderson Cavalry. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Despatches received her

state that the Anderson Cavalry were drawn into an ambuscade, where it met with serious losses, ncluding the death of Majors Rosengarten and

The news of the death of this accomplished young officer has been received with unusual sorrow by the many friends who knew his rare virtues, a well as by the community at large. The particulars of this sad event have not yet been received; we only know that he was killed at the head of his command. the celebrated Anderson Cavalry, every man of whom regarded him with pride and affection, in the recent terrible battle near Murfreesboro. Major Adolph Rosengarten was a son of George

D. Rosengarten, Esq., of this city, and a younger

brother of Lieut. Joseph G. Resengarten, who behaved so handsomely in the late battle before Fredericksburg. Though quite young, he was, we believe, a partner in his father's house, and had received a thorough education in chemistry during an absence of several years in Europe. He was connected with the Commonwealth Artillery Company at one time, and subsequently was actively identifield with the artillery company formerly commanded by Colonel Chapman Biddle. After some months spent in strict attention to military drill, he determined to go into active service. Surrounded by every luxury, but disdaining the advantages which his position at home afforded him. to secure at the outset a commission, (for which he was abundantly qualified), he preferred to enter the service of his country as a private, and to let his merit alone be the test of his future preferment. Accordingly, at the time of the formation of the original Anderson Troop, he joined that company in the summer of 1861. Before the troop left Carlisle barracks he was made orderly sergeant. The troop was soon ordered West, and performed good service as the body-guard of General Buell. Their discipline and efficiency were such as to merit the special praise of the commanding general. After this troop had been well tested. Sergeant Rosengarten was selected for promotion. As he was unwilling to leave his comrades, he was appointed a second lieutenant in a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, and assigned to duty with his old company, Subsequently he was, for some time, in command of the company, the senior officers being absent. When the company was increased to a regiment, Lieutenant Rosengarten was appointed senior major, and his promotion gave unbounded satisfaction. At the battle near Murfreesboro, he was in command of the regiment. As an officer Major Rosengarten posessed unusual abilities. Thorough in everything he undertook, he was especially thorough in his military acquirements. Though kind, he was a firm disciplinarian, and met with the more ready obedience because his men knew that he did not expect them to do their duty more faithfully than he did his. His place, we fear, it will be difficult to fill with one inspiring so entirely the respect and real will arrive shortly and present a series of their affection of his command. Major Rosengarten was unique entertainments. Besides other attractions, just twenty-four years of age. His early death, they will produce a glass steam engine, "The Monibrings grief to a large circle of loving friends. tor," for the public entertainment.

THE MONITOR FOUNDERS AT SEA. Loss of the Iron-Clad Battery "Monitor" off

Hatteras, with all on Board-Supposed Loss of the Steamship Rhode Island, &c. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The following despatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Lee: FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, 1863. Hon. Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Navy:

The steamer State of Georgia reports that the Monitor foundered on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-Monitor or the Rhode Island, or both NAMES OF THE MISSING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—The following are the names of the officers and men missing from the

Acting Ensign George Frederickson. Acting Ensign N. K. Atwater. Third Assistant Engineer R. W. Hands. Third Assistant Engineer S. A. Lewis.

Third Assistant Engineer S. A. Lewis.

John Stocking,
James Fernick,
Thomas Joice,
Robert Cooke,
William Allen,
Missing from the United States steamer Rhode Island: Officer D. R. Brown, and men—C. H. Smith,
M. Wagg, L. Griswold, L. A. Horton, G. Moore, J.
Moore, J. Jones, and H. Logan.
It is more than probable that the missing boat from the steamer Rhode Island, with more or less of the Monitor's crew, was saved by passing vessels.

[The "Monitor" was on her way to open one of [The "Monitor" was on her way to open one of he Southern ports. She had preceded an expedition under General Naglee, which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 1st of January. The Monitor was

known to be unseaworthy under heavy weather. Her turret leaked considerably; but, in the hope of good weather, she proceeded under convoy for a point on the Southern coast. The storm which she encountered off the stormy banks of Hatteras proved too much for her, and she sank to the bottom of the sea, an everlasting iron monument to the memory of he greatest discovery of the age in naval warfare We append a minute description of the vessel.—Ep DESCRIPTION OF THE MONITOR.

The Monitor was built at the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, from plans furnished in every detail by Captain John Ericsson, and was launched in one hundred days from the time her keel was laid. She sailed from New York on the 6th of March, 1862, and arrived at Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th. The next morning she engaged the Merrimac, and after a severe fight, lasting over four hours she drove the rebal wounded had to be a severe fight. iours, she drove the rebel, wounded, back to her se The following are the dimensions of the vessel: Feet. 172

Length of lower vessel..... Beam of lower vessel at junction with 

and pointed ends, of very light draught of water, though loaded with impregnable armor on her sides, and a bomb-proof deck, on which was placed a shot-proof revolving turnet, which contained two 11-inch guns. She was so low in the water as to afford no target for the enemy, and everything and everybody below the water-line, with the exception of the persons who worked the guns in the turret. The hull was constructed with plate iron half an inch thick, outside of which was attached solid white-oak, twenty-six inches thick, and again outside of the wood was rolled iron armor, five inches thick. The bomb-proof deck was supported by heavily braced oak beams, upon which was laid planking seven inches thick, covered with rolled iron one inch thick. inches thick, covered with rolled from one inch thick.

The turnet was constructed of a rolled plate from skeleton one inch thick, to which were riveted two thicknesses of one inch each rolled plates. Outside of this again were six plates of rolled iron, all firmly bolted together with rivers inside, so that if a plate should become loose it could be tightened again. The top was covered with a bomb-proof roof, perforated with air holes. The gun-carriages were of wrought iron. The ports through the side of the turret were

iron. The ports through the succoil the turret were only large enough to permit the muzzle of the gun to be run through. Inside were wrought iron pendulums which closed them against the enemy as soon as the gun recoiled. The turret revolved by means of auxiliary engines."

The lower vessel was of iron, one-half inch thick, and made in the usual manner. She carried her machinery, coal, &c., aft, and the officers! quarters, stores, and ammunition were placed forward. The two partitions of the vessels were separated by wrought-iron bulkheads. The officers' rooms were large and quite comfortable, the light being obtained by means of dead lights in the deck.

The ventilation was produced by a powerful curmeans of auxiliary engines. The ventilation was produced by a powerful current of air from the blowers, carried under the berth deely with regions and the berth which the cool, fresh air drawn from the atmosphere Her machinery consisted of two horizontal tubular

boilers, containing three thousand square feet of fire surface, and two horizontal condensing en-gines, with cylinders of forty inches diameter and twenty-two inches stroke of piston. The propeller was four-bladed, with nine feet diameter and sixteen OFFICIAL DESPATCH TO THE NAVY DE-PARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following has been received at the Navy Department: To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The Monitor, in tow of the Rhode Island, passe

Hatteras shoals on Tuesday afternoon, the weather being fine and promising. About 9 P. M. the weath-er was squally, and at 10 it blew hard. At 1.30 A. M. on Wednesday, the 31st ult., the Monitor having sprung a leak, went down. Commander Bankhead, and the officers and crew of the Monitor behaved nobly, and made every effort Save their vessel. Commander Trenchard, the officers and crew of the Rhode Island, did everything in their power to rescue the officers and crew of the Monitor. The following is a list of the missing on the Moni-

tor:
Norman Atwater, ensign; Geo. Frederickson, acting ensign; R. W. Hands, 3d assistant engineer; John Stocking, boatswain's mate; Geo. M. Lewis, 3d assistant engineer; William Bryan, yeoman; James Fenwick, gunner; Daniel Moore, officers' steward; Robert Howard, officers' cook; Wm. Allen, landsman; Wm. Fagan, landsman; Ww. Fagan, landsman; Ww man; Wm. Eagan, landsman; C. Wickless, ordinary seaman.

Thomas Force, first class-fireman of the Rhode Island; George Littlefield, coal-heaver; H. Smith, coxswain; Maurice Way, coxswain; Hugh Logan, captain of the guard; Lewis A. Horton, seaman; John Jones, landsman; Luke M. Griswold, ordinary seaman; and George Moore, seaman.

The Rhode Island, just arrived, passed the Montaly at 3 20 this morning fifteen to twenty miles to

tauk at 3.30 this morning, fifteen to twenty miles to the northward of Hatteras, doing well, and the weather fine.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral. The Pacific Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.-Arrived, ship Archer, rom Boston. Reports from the Colorado mines continue to ex-Reports from the Colorado mines continue to excite the people in the southern counties. State mills are being erected to develop the silver mine recently discovered, fifty miles above Fort Mohave, only six miles from river navigation. Eleven mills have been sent to the State Range silver mines, situated one hundred miles from Los Angeles. Many believe that the mines in the southeastern border of the State will rival those of Washoe.

Arrived, ship Ocean Express from New York. Arrived, ship Ocean Express, from New York, Premier, from Baltimore. The ship Noonday, from Boston, arrived off port yesterday, but ran on a sunken rock not before known to navigators, eight

to near the top of her mizzenmast. The officers and crew escaped in a small-boat, merely saving personal baggage. Arrival of the Ocean Queen-\$1,300,000 New York, January 3.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, has arrived with a large number of California passengers, and \$1,300,000 in gold. Among the passengers is a company of Massa

iles west of Farralone's Island, and speedily sup

A Defaulting Paymaster. CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.-Maj. Isaac N. Cook, paymas ter, has been arrested for a defalcation of a quarter of a million of dollars. The money is said to have been lost by gambling. Airrests were made at the same time of a number of gamblers at Cincinnatic Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, and other places, and about \$70,000 of the money recovered at Cairo.

The Emancipation Proclamation. PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—One hundred guns were fired n this city at 11 o'clock last night, in honor of the Total Loss of the Steamer Caledonia. BOSTON, January 3.—The steamer Caledonia is

total loss. The tide ebbs and flows out of her. A part of her cargo will be saved if the weather continues favorable. Sailing of the Etna. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Etna sailed at noon with ninety passengers and \$325,000 in specie

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first of a series of concerts, to be given by the Orpheus Musical Associa-

tion, under the direction of Carl Sentz, takes place this evening, at the Academy. Every exertion has been made by Mr. Weston, the originator of the enterprise, to make it one of the musical sensations of the season. In addition to the cordial support which has been tendered him by our prominent citizens, .Mr. Weston has secured the services of artists of acknowledged excellence and skill, placing the success of this evening's entertainment beyond a doubt. At the earnest solicitation of many who have not had an opportunity to subscribe, subscriptions will be received by Mr. Weston, at the Harnden Express office, 607 Chestnut street, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. THE GERMAN OPERA will open at the Academy

of Music on the thirteenth inst. for a season of six WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Miss Laura Keene's comedy combination introduce this evening a new comedy, "No Rest for the Wicked," in which all of her excellent company will appear, assisted by regular attaches of the Walnut. The well-merited success which has attended the representations at this theatre during the past week, and the ability of the new comedy.

each actor, are sufficient guarantees of the success of ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-The two well-known artists, Mr. and Miss Richings, enter upon an engagement at this theatre this evening. "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Miss Richings as Marie, in which she will sing "Salut a la France," Ricci's Valse, and the Rataplan. Mr. Richings appears as Cartouche, a character which he well sustains. Mr. Frank Drew-his first appearance in four weekswill appear in the thrilling drama of "The Soldier of France." The grand, romantic, and operatic spectaele, "Satanella," is in rehearsal, and will soon be produced, for the first time in this city. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. Th's new edifice is rapidly approaching completion, and it is the intention of the lessee to give the opening performance on the 1st of next month. The interior arrangements are of the first order, and we understand that everything has been done to make this a superior place of amusement, both in its comforts and decorations. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- Signor Blitz, genial and funny as ever, is entertaining delighted audiences in his temple of wonders. The learned canaries, under his able tuition, are not at all inferior in their marvellous feats to the garrulous and quick-witted CONCERT HALL.—Captain Williams affords all his patrons a full and correct idea of whaling voyages and their exciting incidents. An evening with the Captain and his whale-boat is far more satisfactory than a dozen books on the same subject. THE STEREOFTICON is still attracting admirers of the beautiful in Art and Nature. An evening with this entertainment is not only amusing, but instructive in the highest degree.

Woodruff's Gass-Blowers .- This company

Destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales,
[Reported by S. E. SLAYMARBI, Philadaland, Phi say that Col. Dickey's cavairy utterly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Okolona to Saltillo, a distance of twenty miles. This was done before the rebel raid into Holly Springs.

Gen. Grant's forces also destroyed the road from Coffeeville to Oxford.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a meeting in reference to the pirate Alabama, and unanimously adopted a report, the conclusions of which are as follows: 2d. That without such foreign aid the States in evolt against the Government of the United States would be powerless to effect any injury to our company on the high seas nerce on the high seas. merce on the high seas.

3d. That this war upon American commerce, carried on by ships built and manned in Great Britain, is not rebuked by the British press generally; is not discouraged by the public sentiment of a once friendly nation claiming to be governed by high and honorable principles, and is not effectively and thoroughly arrested by the strong will and stronger arm of the British Government.

4th. That as a result of the foregoing facts and conclusions, the merchants of the United States are subjected, in a certain degree, to the evils that would attend a state of war with Great Britain, and are compelled to witness the carrying trade of their country transferred from their own vessels to British bot-toms, under all the sanctions and advantages of peace and neutrality to the latter, while the source of this great peril, threatening to drive American com-merce from the ocean, is of British origin. Now, erefore,
Resolved. That a committee of ten be appointed, to take into consideration the foregoing, and to re-port, at a special meeting to be called for the pur-pose, what action it becomes this Chamber to take in he premises.

COAL OIL.—The following table shows the amounts of coal oil exported from this port during 1862, the valuation, and the countries to which the articles were exported: British North America..... Barcelona ..... 

Havre 211,385 Varseilles 73,303 (Spanish).. 18,218 12,424 Total......2,607,203 \$529,575 The following shows the monthly exports from Philadelphia: 
 February
 3,686

 March
 369,094

 April
 145,675

 May
 192,462

Vovember......264,100 \$529,575 ...2.607.203 ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Last evening, a German woman named Mecke, attempted to commit suicide, by throwing herself across the rails of the Germantown Railroad Co., at Ninth and Diamond streets. She was removed before the approachof any of the trains.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning, a man-named John McGovern, was run over on the Readng railroad, near Norristown, and seriously in-ured. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. PRESENTATION. — A splendid Arabian

stallion was presented to Col. Segebarth on Saturday, by his friends, in this city. CITY ITEMS.

POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISH-

MENT.-Mr. Hipple, the skilful Photographer, No.

20 Arch street, has achieved a triumph in his art. The throng of visitors at his splendid new groundfloor gallery for pictures is a striking proof of his success in satisfying his patrons. His pictures are nsurpassed by any others made. "LEA & PERRINS'" CELEBRATED WOR-SESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in ine Family Groceries. Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store a full assortment of the best English Sauces and Pickles. His celebrated "Lea & Perins'" Worcestershire Sauce is a most delicious aricle for cold meats and soups, and is regarded as the nost healthful sauce imported. Novelties in Furs.-Messrs. Charles Dakford & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Chestnut street, inder the Continental Hotel, have, in addition to

ned to their own sales. Their stock is unquestionably the best in the country in this particular, and their trade is very large on this account. Signor Buitz appears this evening at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut. Bobby and the Canary Birds will also amuse and entertain the

irst-class furrier establishments, a number of choice

novelties for ladies and children, exclusively con-

STIRRING TIMES.—We live in stirring imes; events sufficient for a life-time crowd fast mon each other's heels, and each week produces neidents of sufficient pith and moment to grace an age. Now, while we have almost daily battles. onal to the bloody field of Waterloo or of Mara thon, and frequent moves of State, either of which would mark an entire Administration, let us not forget that the best, the most elegant, and the most omfortable garments extant, are those that are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.—To asertain the length of the day and night, any time of he year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of ts setting, which gives the length of the day. This s a simple method, which we guess few people chow. By a similar calculation can be obtained the distance from the sun to the one-price fashionble clothing establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. EDWARD P. KELLY, Tailor, 142 S. Third

styles. Terms cash, at low prices. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1863.
The excitement in money and stock circles continues. Gold was strong to-day at 134@13414 bid; Old Demands at 125@128% bid. Government securities were more in demand, and better prices were asked and obtained. fonev is very active at 5@6 2 cent, on call, with a mode rate demand on good securities at 6@6%. The unsatisactory news from the seat of war did not depress matters t the stock board, for prices are still tending upward. To-day an unusually large business was done at higher figures. Government sixes, ISSI, sold at 98光—an advance of 13; the seven thirties at 102. State fives improved 15. City sixes were active; the new rose %, the old %. Rending sixes, 1870, rose 11/2; Philadelphia and Eric ixes were steady at 104%; Lehigh Valley Railroad sixes. t 1081/2—an advance of 1/4; Elmira sevens sold up to 1001/4; Chesapeake and Delayare Canal sixes sold at 93%; North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes rose 1, the tens imbroved 1/2; Long Island sixes sold at par; Schuylkill Vavigation sixes, 1882, sold up to 68, those of 1872 up to 92. Morris Canal shares rose 16, the preferred was steady; Schuylkill Navigation rose 14, the preferred 14; Susquehanna Canal sold up to 5%-a-considerable adance; Lehigh Navigation fell off 14, the Scrip was firm: Lehigh Zinc sold at 38. Reading shares were a little weak and fell off M: Little chuylkill rese again 11/2; Catawissa rose 14, the preferred selling up to 17% and closing at 17%; North Pennsylvania rose 14; Long Island was steady at 24; Pennvlvania rose 14: Lehigh Valley sold at 70: Minebill rose ; Camden and Amboy sold up to 155; Norristown sold at 416. Passenger railways generally improved-Green Thirteenth and Fifteenth rose & : Arch-street & : all the rest were steady, except Girard College, which fell off 14. Bank of Northern Liberties sold at 62: Farmers' and sechanics' at 5214. The market closed firm-\$51,000 in oonds and 4,400 shares changing hands.

merican Gold..... Demand Notes..... ...128½@129½ n We have received the following statement of the deposits and coinage at the United States Mint for the month December, from the Hon. James Pollock, Director o Gold deposits from all sources \$315,307 59 Silver, including purchases 21,309 97 \$366,617.50 1,360 00 GOLD COINAGE. \_\_No. of piece ----- 10.430 10.463 \$212,608 21 SILVER COINAGE 2i,314 id 52,001 -5.435.000 \$54,350 00

RECAPITULATION Value. \$212,608 2 21,134 10 54,350 00 Pieces. 10,463 52,001 5,435,000 -5,497,464 \$258,092 31 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market does not maintain the great advance of yesterday, and prices are off on an average of \*@1\*2 cent. Some securities, however, are better. Pacific Mail, for instance, is up to 137 We. Hudson St. No reason is assigned for this decline, any more than that generally after such excitement as was witnessed yesterday extreme prices are not fully maintained, as many weak holders sell to realize on a 1@2 3 cent. profit. The commission houses are, however, free buyers, and the public generally seem to continue their interest in stocks. The short interest, which two weeks since was very large, now appears to be nearly wiped out, as both classes of operators seem to bolieve that the Government will issue more "greenbacks," in which event it is universally conceded that all securities must appreciate in price. The New York Evening Post of to-day says which event it is universally conceded that all securities must appreciate in price.

Since the adjournment of the board the market is all up. On the 1 o'clock call gold was 133% bid: Missouri sixor; 623;: Cumberland coal, 17½ Pacific, 133%; New York Central, 1073; Eric, 60½; Eric preferred, 97%; Hudson, 83%; Harlem, 233.

Railway honds are not quite so firm as at the close of the year. Large amounts have been put upon the market, yesterday and to-day, by those who bought at lower prices, and sell merely to place the money in speculative securities, which, for the time being, are the favorites. Governments are a trille better. Coupou sixes of 1831 are 98%@99, ex interest; registereds, 97%@97%, ex interest; Seven-thirties, 102%@102%; Certificates of indebtedness, 96%@96%. The market quotations are:

United States Sixes 1882.

United States Sixes 1862 .... Sixes 1862 (co 

t Ex-interest.

Money is very easy at from 5 to 6 per cent.

Dry goods paper, "gilt edge," is passed, when it can
be found, at from 5 to 6 per cent, eper annum.

Gold is weaker, selling at 1835 per cent, which is I per
cent, lower than last evening. This is caused by the
large amount now coming upon the market from dislursements by the fovernment and some of the States,
together with the large amount brought by the Ocean
Queen; which also brought the specie which was left by
the Ariel at Aspinwail.

Exchange on London, 60 days, is 147.

Asked.

1 99 Catawissa R.

1021/2 Do prti.

1021/2 Beaver Med R.

106 June Minebill R.

106 Wilmington S.

97 Lehigh Nav 8.

100 Do save.

New York Stocks, January 3. THIRD BOARD 58 | 5000 Missouri 6s | 10000 do | 6s | 10000 do | 6s | 10000 do | 6s | 500 shs X Y Cen | 6s | 1500 Eric R | 1500 200 Clev & Pitts | Color | Colo

The Flour market is more active, there bing a here demand for shipment, with sales of 4@5,000 bis a sign @7 for Western extra family, including Lines 115 300 bbls Northwestern family, part at \$7 an part on B bbl. The sales to the retailers and bake are n doing in the way of sales, as the stock is ight we middlings at 66@57c F ib, cash.
GROCERIES.—Sugar and Coffee are vy firm.
prices tending upward: in the absence obslesses
Cuba Sugar at 92@10½c, and New Orlans bearth.

New York Markets of Safurday.

Flour, &c.—The Flour market is a shie firme, a moderate demand. The sales are 14,76bls at \$6.65 for superfine State; \$6.366.45 for expertine State; \$6.366.45 for expertine Wes \$6.406.70 for common to medium ext Wester. \$6.65 for choice ditto: \$5.75@6.65 for suprine Wes \$6.406.70 for common to good shippin brander common toop obtained by the sales of the same state of the sales of the sal

Mol. 1828.—New Orleans is steady with a demand. The sales since our last are tools at Provisions.—The Pork market is git at easier. Sales 1,375 bits at \$1.57 for mosabl 2.50 for prime. The Beef market is not arist 1,560 bits at \$7.09 for country mess. \$34 for prime; \$12.03 for repacked mess, ad \$50 extra mess. A sale of 175 tes India Messhet at \$22. Prime Mess Beef is quiet sale 15 spected at \$19.50. Beef Hams are gues changed, Cut Meats are in modern \$12.05% of or Shoulders and 7.65 fr Ham 125 pkgs at 626 for Shoulders and 7.65 Norte of the Union at \$4.5; \$3, \$30 bis car at \$4.6; \$100 bils good extra at \$4.6; \$30 bis ton Engle," 200 bils "Gillet & Hinds. Black west," and 300 bils extra, all at \$4.5; \$10 bils weedy springsum \$500 bils. \*\*Coles" to at \$4.40; \$100 bils with \$4.50; \$100 bils. \*\*Iowa" spring superize at \$4.50; \$100 bils. \*\*Iowa" spring superize a

This; 100 bbts "Iowa" spring superior at spring super at \$3; 100 bbts "Floral" at \$3.3 "Marion" winter super at \$4.25; 56 bbts spring \$2.90. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—2 tons at \$2.50 7 100 hs. Breekwheat Flour.—2 tons at \$2.50 210 lbs. 4 turned.

Wheat.—Received, 15,161 lbn. Market advance lbn; sales 5,000 bns No. 2 red. Whiter in store at the lbns No. 15pring (in C. Wheeler's) at \$66,34 lbs. Munger & Armour's) at 97c, \$20 lbn de at \$75c, 1d (in Munn & Scott's) at \$95c, 1,200 lbns do at \$6, 100 lbns do at lbns do at \$95c, 2,200 lbns No. 2 Spring (in Armour's) at \$6c, 2,200 lbns No. 2 Spring (in Armour's) at \$6c, 1,200 lbns do at \$6c, 1,00 lbns do at \$6c, 1 (in Wheeler's) at 40%c, 15,000 has do at 40%c, 20,000 has do at 40%c, 20,000 has do at 40%c, 25,000 has do at 40%c 90/2C, 20,000 bms do at 40/2C, 20,00 us to a vi-bus rejected Corn, in story at 31/2C.

OATS — Received 2,888 lms. Market advaned Her, 10 lms. sales 12,000 bms. No.1, in store, at 41/2C, 10 lms. do at 44C, 300 bms rejected, in store, at BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET, Jan. 1-mode and the same BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET, is week and the year closes with a smail def Goods, but prices are firm for most kinds, and off in asking rates is only observable in heavy such as are suitable for spring trade are wanted soon after the first of January. The buyers in the market, and very few orders of ward at present, but the year closes with a fin the trade and a good prospect for the spring trade are all the property of the spring trade are all slippments of Boots and Shoe for the property of the property

Markets. CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Flour active, at Whisky unchanged. Hogs quiet, at \$1 ceipts to-day, 4,000. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRA ISRAEL MORRIS, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, DMUND A. SOUDER, COMMITTEE OF LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHIL.

Bark Acelia, Kerlin Bark Fred Lennig, Lyle
Bark Rosara, (Br) Welsh
Brig Anna, (Br) Morro, w. Barhadow &
Brig Juniata, Bell & Co.
Schr. T. T. Derringer, Blackman, 7 days from Royal, in ballast to capitain.
Schr Ann E Marrin, Brower, 8 days from Port 3) builtest to capitain.

Steamship General Burnsue, recognitions of the State Bark Playmee, Payne, New Orleans, Tries, State Bark Playmee, Payne, New Bern, Schr Mary Elizabeth, Pharo, New bern, Schr Gart, Hammond, New Orleans, Workman, Schr Card, Hammond, New Orleans, Workman, Schr Cornelia, Rose, Fortress Monroe, Huster, Schr Cornelia, Rose, Fortress Monroe, Huster, January 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1

Co. Sehr J R Plater, Godfrey, New York,

0 Schuy Nav 140 North Penna R. 100 K of Cataw R v 200 City 6s. new Jaca R. 70 new loss SECOND BOARD. SECOND BOARD.

Philads.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philad FIRST BOARD.

1000 City 6s..... 100 do..... 2000 do.....

300 Ill Cen R scrip.... 200 Cleve & Pitts R... 50 Mil & Pr du Ch R.

1200 do ... 9714 500 do ... 9714 100 Hud Riv R. b30 83 Philadelphia Markets. vate terms, and 450 bbls good Ohio don \$ 25 rate, within the same range of prices, and any bar at \$500.50 P bbl, as to quality. Bre Flour, quiet, r sales of 100 bbls at \$5.25 7 bbl. Corn Mea-igles. bbls Pennsylvania Meal are reported at 337 Brandywine is selling at \$4.25 % bbl.

WHAET.—The demand is moderate, by the mark firm; sales comprise 6,000 bus, mostly pass Wayr and Pennsylvania rods, at \$4.47@4.45, in specially at \$4.65@4.80—the latter for Renucky.

RYE is less active, with sales of Pennsitanianty, CORN is unchanged; sales of 5,000 bus 71.08 at 75 for new, 76@776 for mixed, and \$25 for 10.00 bus 71.08 at 4)416 for its BARK.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron is dull, an eminant Brandywine is selling at \$4.25 7 bbl. Ton. COTTON.—The market continues firm but ver the ordinary style of fur garments usually found in

> Cuba Sugar at 9½@10½c, and New Orlans high th.
>
> PROVISIONS.—There is very little tanginary is small sales of Mess Pork are making at 84441. For new and old. Butter is selling at 1491c for in packed, and 18022c 2 th for roll.
>
> SEEDS.—There is more demand for Cleve, which of 1.400 hushels, part at 86 2466. He are properly of 1.400 hushels, part at 86 2466. He are properly of 1.400 hushels, are the 1.50 2.12½ 2 brishel, and the seed at \$2.5002.99 2 bushel.
>
> WHISKY sells as wanted at 430 He follis, and the grallon for Drudge.
>
> The following are the receipts of Flow and Griz this port to-day: New York Markets of Saturday.

treet, formerly principal of Kelly & Brother, and of Lukens, Kelly, & Bro., has on hand a large assortment of choice Winter Goods: also, Pattern Overoats and Business Coats, of all the fashionable

remains inactive and rates nominal. He anxiety to realize, looking for a firmer mis spond with the rise in g ld and exchain asking prices as follows: Rio, 29@300: Lag

> MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. Bark Sierra Nevada, Foster, 2 days from Now DARK SHETTE ACVAGA, POSTEF, 2 GAYS FROM KINGS.
>
> Balks to Captain.
>
> Bark Savannah, Stinson, 23 days from Kingsin ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
>
> Brig Frederick Douse, GBr) Furness, 12 days from the Brig Florence, (Br) Coffrey, 20 days from the town, PEI, with oats and lumber to Van Horn, worth & Co.
>
> Brig Jurepoid, Miller from East Calcos Light, and worth & Co.
>
> Brig-Intrepid, Miller, from East Caicos Island, with salt and tolaces to A E Outerbridge. Left I with salt and tolaces to A E Outerbridge. In It is adding Frontier, from Martinique, loading for not ascertained. Saw an American schooler's the I was coming out.
>
> Brig Orozinbo, Tracy, 7 days from Boston, with the I was coming out. capitain. Schr Susan Jane, Ross, 3 days from New Yor Schr Susan Jane, Ross, 3 days from Struttfo captain.
>
> Br'schr Halatia, Barberie, 24 days from Struttfo captain.
>
> Schr Horace E Brown, Fleming—late Richariad died Dec P., nt 2 P. M., aged 35 acars, no lather also, Dennis Cadaway, seamon, 2 years old, a ralso, Dennis Cadaway, seamon, 2 years old, a virginia, died Dec 10, both of whem were buried bicco to D.N. Wetzlar & Co.
>
> Br seler Oreander, Hall, 12 days from Charles of the Seler Oreander, Hall, 12 days from Charles Br schr Rover, Cotter, 15 days from Charles Br schr Rover, Cotter, 15 days from Charles DEI with outs and pointoes to Van Horn, Wed & Co.
>
> Schr T T Derringer, Blackman, 7 days

Schr Ann E Martin, Brower, Stays from beithest to captain.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, 4 days from Schr John Crockford, Jones, 4 days from Schr John Crockford, Bowen, from Piney Point, in inf. Schr J Freiend, Bowen, from Piney Point, in inf. Schr S v W Simmons, Godfrey, from Pennished Schr Vashti Sharp, Haley, from Acquia Crock Schr J. R Pinter, Godfrey, from Patomat Crock Steamer Seymour, Room, 48 hours from With Indise to Thos Webster, Jr. CLEARED. H Winson Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H Winson Steamship General Burnside, Wilcox, You hard artermassion

26,088 55,447