VOL. 6.—NO. 132. FANCY ARTICLES.

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ts' Armlets,
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Finger Rings, do. do.
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Linens, 7-4 wide, for 50 cents; do, 62, 75, 57, \$1, 25 per yard. Many of these were imported under Lineas, 74 wide, for 50 cents; do., 62, 75, 57, 51; 5per yard. Many of these were imported under tariff, and are much under present prices. Napkins and Towels in great variety, much less ey can now be bought.

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Fine Long Broche Shawls, Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls, Fich new styles of Blanket Shawls, 14 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk, EAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL

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assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HO-PRESENTS. ancy Silks: Plain Silks, choice colors.

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TER SHAWLS, BROCHE BORDERS, AKS—Of New and Fashionable Styles, made of a Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Cloth, and examine our stock. We guaranty to give salon, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at tites than they can be lought elsewhere.

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Good Large Blankets.
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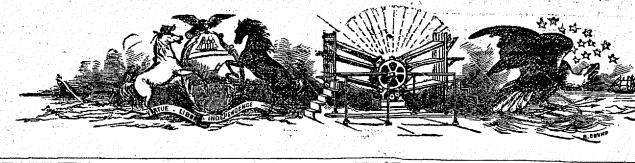
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lee the Oil to be non-explosive, to burn all
liams with a steady, brilliant fame, withthe wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined
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Office, 515 MARKET Street. JAMAICA RUM.—13 PUNCHEONS just received and for sale, in bond, by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, 2010 136 WALNUT St. and 31 GRANITE St.





PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

Complete History of the Campaign in Tennessee—Details of the Battle of Thursday, and Friday—Interesting Account of the Battle of Stone's River, on Wednesday—Victssitudes of the Fight—Sketches of some of the Leading Officers—The Expedition into East Tennessee—A Visit to Knox-ville—Destruction of Railroads, &c.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN. On the 29th of October, Major General W. S. Roscerans, then at Cincinnati, received his orders to take command of the new Department of the Cumtake command of the new Department of the Cumberland, and the troops under General Buell. Rosecrans wore his fresh laurels won at luka, Buell's trifting had filled its full measure, and the exchange was received as most welcome to the army and people. At that time Buell was slowly following Bragg, having passed beyond Orab Orchard. Gen. Orttenden's division pursued Bragg in vain beyond that point, Bragg having succeeded in getting nearly forty miles upon the way before Orittenden started, but Buell and his host had remained at the Orchard ever since they got there, three or four days after the battle of Chaplain Hills on the 8th. GEN. ROSECRANS AT NASHVILLE. GEN. ROSECRANS AT NASHVILLE.

Gen. Rosecrans was in Louisville on the 30th, formally taking command, and issuing his first order on that day. He left with his staff for Nashville on November 1st, ordering his main army, thither. The situation of that city was perilous, Gen. Negley was in command, and had an inadequate force. The city was completely cut off from the surrounding country by bands of rebel guerillas, and marketing was beyond the reach of people in ordinary circumstances. Meat could be obtained, but vegetables, butter, cheese, and eggs sold at such high rates that

stances. Meat could be obtained, but vegetables, butter, cheese, and eggs sold at such high rates that few could buy them. Said the Nashville Union of the 23d of October:

"The people of Nashville are in a state of starvation. Tea is worth five dollars a pound, and little to be had at that; beef thirty cents a pound; common brown sugar one dollar a pound; flour nine dollars a barrel. Everything in the grocery line sells in like proportion." in like proportion."

Under such circumstances it may be imagined how joyful was the welcome received by General Sill's 'advance corps when they reached Nashville on the 6th. McCook's corps marched in on the following day, Crittenden coming in from Gallatin about the same time, General Rosecrans, with his entire army, being safely at Nashville on the 12th of November. ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

YOUR CHOILE OF ANY OF ANY OF THE ACT OF THE YOUR CHOILE OF ANY OF General Rosectans immediately published an order giving the full organization of his army. This order assigns Major General George H. Thomas to the command of the centre; Major General Alex. McD. McCook to the right wing, and Major General Phomas L. Crittenden to the left wing of the army. The different columns were designated as right, left, and centre. The order stated that the centre shall be composed of the divisions of Generals Rousseau. Negley, Fry, Dumont, and Palmer. Other divisions were those of Major Generals McCook, Crittenden, Richard W. Johnston, Schuyler Hamilton; and Wood, with several divisions commanded by brigadiers, and dozens of brigades commanded by colorable. WHY THERE WAS NO MOVEMENT.

WHY THERE WAS NO MOVEMENT.

Our great army found itself in a city fresh from beleaguerment, and stripped of supplies. Its own stores were sufficient for no more than a few days. A movement of the Federal army is sheerly impossible until regular supplies can be guaranteed. This was impracticable while the railroad was cut in twain. The river was at too low a stage for transports to ascend. The process of accumulating stores was a slow one. Meanwhile, Rosecrans went at work to purify his army. He summarily dismissed a large number of officers for drunkenness and disobedience of orders. A very stringent general order was issued touching soldiers who surrender themselves that they may be paroled and sent home. General Rosecrans determined to send all such to Camp Chase, Ohio, with nightcaps on their heads, after exhibiting them ignominiously on dress parade. OF THE REBEL FORCE.

The rebel army had been gathering at Murfrees-boro for some months, for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies south the collection of the removal of supplies south, the collection of Bragg's raid northward. They were even then threatening Nashville when Buell's head fell, and Bragg, indeed, boastingly ordered John Morgan to report to him at Nashville. Murfreesboro is thirty-two miles south of Nashville, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. On the 7th of November Breckinridge was there with 20,000 men, joined a few days later by Cheatham from Tullahoma, (thirty-nine miles further south on the Nashville and Chattanoogarailroad) with 15,000 men, making an available force of 35,000 at that point. The rebel outposts were pushed daringly up toward Nashville. On the 15th of December the rebel main army was still at Murfreesboro. Buckner's force is at Nolinsville and Triune; Kirby Smith at Manchester, and Johnston at Chattanooga. at Chattanooga.

The rebel military centre was, about the time above named, the recipient of Jeff Davis' presence, and held a series of brilliant reviews. This head traitor declared, in a speech on Saturday night, 13th December, that Tennessee must be held at all beauty Dally and other rebel.

hazards. Polk and other rebels made violent on the 19th of December, Kirby Smith was reported moving towards Lebanon. The whole force of rebels in Tennessee was estimated at seventy thousand. The rebel outposts were then about eleven miles from Nashville. eleven miles from Nashville.

Among the many rebel generals at Murfreesboro, for some time past, is General Joe Johnston, who established his headquarters there. This officer did not supersede Bragg, as has been asserted. Johnston commands the Department of the Southwest, and included in his force are the armies of Price, Van Dorn, Bragg, Holmes, and Pemberton. The position held by him is the same as that held by General A. Sidney Johnston Defore Shiloh, and the same to which Beauregard fell heir when Johnston fell at Shiloh. He is said to be concentrating a large force at Murfreesboro, and that not only is Bragg's army in Tennessee, but that of Price also. It was boldly asserted that a grand effort was to be made to take Nashville and drive Roscorans to Kentucky, and perhaps beyond. tucky, and perhaps beyond. tucky, and perhaps beyond.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FEDERAL MOVE-MENT.

Rosecrans was still busy in collecting his supplies. The country was swept by our foraging parties, and large amounts came forward by rairoad as soon as it was in order. The guerilla operations northward embarrassed, endangered, and finally interrupted our communication by railroad in the seizure of Elizabethtown and burning of, the Muldraugh's Hill trestle-work by Morgán. Our army had been pushed out from the city. On the 20th December the right wing advanced to the lunatic asylum, six miles from the city, towards Murfreesboro, where John C. Breckinridge, with 10,000 men, is posted, waiting for our boys to advance that he might run away.

ROSECRANS BEGINS HIS MARCH. Headquarters 14th Army Corps, Dec. 28, Via Louisville, Dec. 21, Orders to advance on the enemy were given Christmas Eve, but were countermanded before morning. On the morning of Friday, the 26th, our entire force was in motion from Nashville, sweeping down the Wilson, Nolinsville, and Murfreesboro pikes. OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, 26TH.

During the day, Colonel Carlin's brigade, of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, McCook's corps, had some lively skirmishing, and the 101st Ohio gallantly charged and captured one gun and a caisson from a Georgia battery. We lost only two killed and three or four wounded. Georgia battery.

or four wounded.

The enemy were driven back at all points, and at dark we occupied Nolinsville and Lavergne, and Thomas' corps moved down the Franklin and Wilson pikes, and all intermediate points; McCook's corps down the Nolinsville pike, and Crittenden's down the Murfreesboro pike, two brigades marching to the left on the Jefferson pike.

Gen. Rosecrans moved from Nashville, down the Murfreesboro pike, at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., and passed to McCook's front, his headquarters being established on the Murfreesboro pike, twelve miles from Nashville. WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY, 27TH.

WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY, 27TH.

General McCook was directed to press Hardee's two divisions, at Triune, on Saturday, and orders were issued to move up along the whole road. The enemy's pickets were soon met at various points, and there was sharp skirmishing all day long. Hardee fell back rapidly before McCook's eager advance, the Anderson Cavalry distinguishing themselves in skirmishing, and Negley's and Rousseau's divisions moving up to the centre on the left.

Crittenden drove the rebels all day, carrying the bridges on the Jefferson and Murfreesboro pikes in handsome style. Our loss in the left wing was two killed and twenty-seven wounded, most of the latter of the 26th Ohio.

Our information up to this period warrants us in saying that the enemy did not intend to give battle. At a late hour Gen. McCook forwarded despatches that Hardee had retreated upon the Murfreesboro pike. It seems that his true line of retreat, if Bragg did not intend to engage us, was down the Shelby-ville road; therefore, it was concluded that the enemy would resist, in force, from Steward's creek to Murfreesboro.

Subsequent information confirmed the impression, and every preparation which had not been made and every preparation which had not been made was perfected. In consequence of the heaviness of the roads, it required the whole of the day to concentrate and rest our troops; and, with the exception of picket skirmishing, there was no fighting on the entire front. the entire front.

The two armies now face each other, on opposite sides of Steward's Creek, twenty miles from Nashville. The main force of the enemy is six miles from the creek, and we are encamped upon it in line of battle. The general and staff went to the extreme front on the Murfreesboro pike, this afternoon. The enemy's pickets were visible to the naked eye, and a considerable body of them, with a battery, were drawn up on the road, within distinct view, not more than a mile from us, keeping up a lively fire with little effect. the entire front.

than a mile from us, keeping up a lively fire with little effect.

We anticipated a shelling, but for some reason the enemy, though deeply interested in our movements, declined to expend their ammunition.

To-morrow we shall have some sharp actions—very likely a great action. The enemy have the advantage of position—high, rolling territory, very much broken, with a deep creek intervening. Our troops are full of ardor, and the general appears confident of winning a great victory. We estimate the rebel effective force at 35,000 men.
They recently sent 10,000 from Kirby Smith's corps

blished near Murfreesboro this evening. He is now at Steward's Creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and all but the reserves are far across the creek.

The grand battle, if any, will be on Stone's River, at Murfreesboro. The day is magnificent. An afternoon engagement will be in our favor. There is some skirmishing, and the wind is blowing in the face of the enemy. We have no casualties yet. Should the enemy evacuate Murfreesboro we shall pursue rapidly, anticipating battle near Shelbyrille.

Camp Ten Mills from Murfreesboro we shall pursue rapidly, anticipating battle near Shelbyrille.

Gen. Crittenden reports the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone's River, menaing Gen. Rosecrans. He is 'ordered, to form in line of battle, with two divisions in front, and one in reserve, covering his flanks. Gens. Negley and blished for the provision of the law providing for internal research to the Connecticut, requesting their seamors to procure such a modification of the law providing for internal remaining Gen. Rosecrans. He is 'ordered, to form in line of battle, with two divisions in front, and one in reserve, covering his flanks. Gens. Negley and his day on the field of bauls at Murfreesboro was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro of Cubs. In ternar Revenue Act.

Mir. FOSTER (Rep.); of Connecticut, requesting their senators to procure such a modification of the law providing for internal remaining freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro, was about forty years of age and a native freesboro of cubs. In the year l837. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1841, standing No. 16 in a class of fifty-two membe

line of battle, with two divisions in front, and one in reserve, covering his flanks. Gens. Negley and Rousseau are close up.

Gen. McCook also reports his command on Williamson Creek, seven miles from Murfreesboro, with the enemy in line of battle on Stone's River, from Murfreesboro to Franklin pike. A similar disposition of his forces is ordered in Gen. Crittenden's line. Inne.

It now appears that a great battle will be fought on Stone's river, to-morrow, in front of Murfrees-THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE.

CAMP TWELVE MILES FROM NASHVILLE, December 30, 1862. December 30, 1862.

The 14th army corps, made a general advance yesterday, and pushed back the rebels some seven or eight miles. There was no skirmishing on the right or left; but Collins' brigade of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' or left; but Collins' brigade of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, McCook's corps, had a smart brush with the enemy, just beyond Nolinsville.

Cannonading was kept up for an hour or more, the enemy wasting considerable ammunition. Our troops reserved their, fire, advancing briskly, and, by a dexterous flank movement, the 101st Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded. The rebal loss was not ascertained. The 101st Ohio is a green regiment, and the general is highly gratified with its conduct.

A general engagement is imminent. The enemy is sweeping rapidly down all the roads towards Murfreesboro.

At this moment heavy artillery firing is heard on. Murfreesboro.

At this moment heavy artillery firing is heard on the Nolinsville road. MicCook is engaging Hardee.

The weather is damp and the ground very heavy. BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

BATTLE-FIELD, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, January 2, 1863-P. M.

January 2, 1853—P. M.

The battle on Stone river is not yet decided, although it has continued for three days with intermissions yesterday and to-day. After the severe struggle of Wednesday the enemy persisted in massing upon oxr right to cut us off from Nashville. To foil this attempt our right was thrown out to Steward's creek, and the enemy, finding us too strong on that portion of our line, suddenly fell upon our centre on Thursday morning, but were severely repulsed by the left of Thomas' and the right of Orittenden's grand divisions. tenden's grand divisions.

Later in the day they fiercely assailed the right of our centre, and were again repulsed. Both sides spent the remainder of the day in sharp skirmishing and managuring for position. THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

During Thursday night the enemy appeared again to be concentrating upon our right. Their commands were distinctly heard in our camps, but suspecting a ruse, General Rosecrans threw Beatty's brigade, of Van Cleve's division, across Stone river on our left, with supports, where they rested at about 10 o'clock this morning. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon the enemy made another formidable demonstration against our centre, but were handsomely repulsed. At the same time, an immense mass of infantry was precipitated upon Beatty's brigade, and drove it, after a gallant resistance, clear back across the river.

Negley's fine division, which took so distinguished a part in the preceding actions, and that of Jefferson C. Davis, successively came to its support, when a most desperate struggle ensued. Both sides seemed determined to win victory, and both brought all their available artillery to play, until nearly all the batteries in the two armics were at work. The uproar of musketry and artillery was of the most furious description, and the whole field was soon shrouded by clouds of smoke. Our men suffered severely by the enemy's fire, but they advanced with unfinching determination. Negley at last ordered his division to charge. It pushed forward without faltering, when the enemy sullenly gave way. The gallant 78th Pennsylvania charged home on the 26th Tennessee, and captured its colors. Another regiment rushed upon a battery, drove away the gunners, and seized the guns. A great shout of victory rose along the whole line, and was carried in magnificent volumes from left to right and back again.

Perceiving this success, Gen. Rosecrans now ordered an advance of the whole line, just before dark. The line swept forward with loud enthusiasm, but darkness soon made it impossible to press our advanced to a mostifier hereforeheld his the centre daymend to a mostifier hereforeheld his the most further the stabilished on the east bank of the river. The THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 2. fairly established on the east bank of the river. The centre advanced to a position heretoforeheld by the enemy, and the right again occupied that portion of our original line from which it had been driven on Wednesday. Thus, it will be perceived, the decided advantage is with its. with us. To-morrow morning, however, the battle will be resumed. We now feel confident of ultimate victory.

THE LOSSES.

Our losses since Wednesday morning amount to about 4,000 killed and wounded, of which 600 are killed. Our loss of prisoners is several thousand. The enemy on the first day captured about 26 guns and disabled six. We captured four from them on Wednesday. The rebel loss, estimated by themselves, was between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wounded, including Brigadier General Rains killed. Altogether, we have captured about 1,000 prisoners, from all the Southern States. General Cheatham, adjutant general, and sundry field officers, were captured.

Among the casualties on our side, additional to adjutant general, and sundry field officers, were captured.

Among the casualties on our side, additional to those already forwarded, are Colonel Schaeffer, commanding Missouri Brigade in Sheridan's Division; Lieutenant Colonel Cotton, of Louisville; Lieutenant Colonel Tanner, 22d Indiana; Major Russell, 6th Ohio—all killed. Wounded—Colonel P. T. Swaine, 99th Ohio, through right arm; Colonel Scott, 19th Illinois, badly; Colonel Anderson, 6th Ohio, in thigh; Colonel Blake, 40th Indiana, and the lieutenant colonel of the same regiment wounded and captured while being moved to Nashville; they were paroled and proceeded; Captain R. H. Nelson, 22d, and Lieutenant Burke, 1st Ohio Artillery. Captaina Penny and Carpenter, 5th and 8th Wisconsin Batteries, killed. Colonel Wolke, of Ohio, and Colonel Carlin, of Illinois, commanding brigades, and Lieutenant Colonel Shepherd, 18th Regulars, reported killed, were not hurt.

General Willich was captured uninjured. Among hundreds who have conspicuously distinguished themselves are General Negley, General Stanley, Colonel Walters, of the 88th Illinois; Capts. Threnston and Fisher, of McCook's staff, Captain Otis, of the 40th Regular Cavalry, and Col. Von Schrader. The daring valor and self-possession of General Rosecrans under the most trying circumstances excites the most enthusiastic admiration of the army. The field hospitals are admirably conducted by Medical Director Swift and staff.

CAPTURE OF KNOXVILLE.

LONDON, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.

DEAR TIMES: Hurrah for us and our side! While Dear Times: Hurrah for us and our side! While John Morgan is scaring you up there in Kentucky out of all reasonable propriety, we have turned the tables on them in Tennessee. The battalions of cavalry led by Lieut. Col. Wilson, of the 44th Ohio, to this point, were despatched by two roads, converging near Big Creek Gap, on the Kentucky line. The one led by Major Brown, of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, was to enter Tennessee, cut the telegraph, destroy bridges, proceed to Knoxville and burn the commissary stores; thence to Strawberry Plains and obliterate the bridge; fafter which he had carte blanche to play the devil generally, and return through Cumberland Gap, to the intense disgust of whatever rebels might be there—all of which, it is religiously believed, the aforesaid Little Red Bear, otherwise Sug-qui-a-kio, has accomplished.

The detachment sent via Williamsburg was in command of Major Foley, also of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry. He proceeded, as per instructions of Lieut. Col. Wilson, by forced marches, to surprise a rebel camp, reported to be 800 strong, in Campbell county, Tennessee. The net assets of which dashing exploit are 30 rebels killed, 57 prisoners, 52 wounded, and 97 horses captured, to say nothing of capturing and destroying their entire stock in trade of arms, stores, camp equipage, without the loss of a single man killed or wounded. It was a complete surprise, admirably planned, and brilliantly executed by the gallant Major. He has been spoiling for a fight ever since the famous charge at Springfield—"Zangony's ride to death"—where he led Company. C. His whole force was brought off safely, and rejoined the main body. C. His whole force was brought off safely, and rejoined the main body.

As the mail waits, I have no time to elaborate, a fact upon which, doubtless, yourself and readers are congratulating yourselves, for, if I remember, I gave you enough politics, metaphysics, philosophy, poetry, and stupidity in my last from Williamsburg, to last during the war. I have not seen a newspaper for a week, but the oral telegraph along the line has brought us a budget of rumors concerning the impossible John Morgan, that would easily fill a quarto. If you can't manage him up there, send him out this way, and one of two results will ensue: he will starve to death in the mountains, or, if he gets down here, we will demolish him.

SKETCH OF GENERAL WILLICH SKETCH OF GENERAL WILLIOH.

Brigadier General August Willich, who was captured near Murfreesboro, was a resident of Cincinnati, but was of German extraction. He entered the service of the United States in this present war as colonel of the 32d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, or 1st German Indiana Regiment, and received his commission as such on the 24th of August, 1861. The regiment entered the service of the United States during the month of August, 1861, and was sent into Kentucky, where it was attached to General McCook's division. It will be remembered that a portion of this regiment fought bravely at Munfordsville, in Kentucky, during the first advance of the Army of the Ohio, and gallantly defended the pass to and bridge over the Green river at that point. During the march through Tennessee, Colonel Willich behaved with gallantry, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, his name was honorably mentioned in connection therewith. About the middle of 1882, Colonel Willich was appointed to a brigadier generalship, and his regiment was placed under him in that command in connection with other regiments which formed the Sixth brigade of the Army of the Ohio, formerly under General Johnston, of Kentucky, who was promoted to a higher command. It does not appear that this brigade took any part in the battles of Kentucky, although it formed a portion of General Buell's grand army in the pursuit of Brags. When General Rosecrans reorganized the Army of the Ohio and united it with his new command, General Willich's brigade (the Sixth) was attached to the second division, then under its old commander, General R. W. Johnston, and forming a portion of the right wing under General Alex. McD. McCook. In this capacity he marched upon Murfreesboro, and in the battle near that place was captured at the head of his city he marched upon Murfreesboro, and in the hattle near that place was captured at the head of his

iden for oken, with a usep circa intervening. Our coops are full of artor, and the general appears condent of winning a great victory.

We estimate the rebe effective fore at 35,000 men, they recently senf 10,000 from Kirby Smith's corps.

The entiting off of our communication between the command.

SKETOH OF GENERAL SILL.

SKETOH OF MINISTERS AND GENERAL SILLS.

SKETOH OF GENERAL SILL.

SKETOH OF MINISTERS AND GENERAL SILLS.

SKETOH OF MINISTERS A SKETCH OF GENERAL SILL.

SKETOH OF COLONEL GARESCHE.

Lieutenant Colonel Julius P. Gresche, who met with his death in so sudden and fearula manner while doing his duty on the field of baule at Murfreesboro, was about forty years of age and mative of Cuba, but was appointed a cadet to the Murtary Academy at West Point from the State of Delawer. In the year 1837. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1841, standing No. 16 in a class of fifty-two members, among whom we find the names of Generals H. G. Wright, Whipple, Howe, Lyon, Love, Brannan, S. Hamilton, Totten, J. T. Reynolds, Buell, Sully, Richardson, Brooks, and others of the Union army; S. S. Anderson, Sooks, and others of the Union army; S. S. Anderson, Sooks, and others of the Union army; and on the 18th of June, 1846, was further promoted to a first lieutenancy. In November, 1855, he was appointed an assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, and in February, 1856, he was promoted to a full captaincy and relinquished his rank in the line. On the 14th of May, 1861, he received a brevet rank of major in the place of I. McDowell, appointed brigadier general of the United States Army, and on the 3d of August, 1861, he was appointed an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major. He was further promoted to a fleutenant colonelcy, and ordered to report to General Rosecrans, which he did in November last. He was then appointed chief of General Rosecrans staff, and met his death by a cannon ball taking off his head, while he was by the side of his commander. SKETCH OF GEN. VAN CLEVE.

SKETCH OF GEN. VAN OLEVE.

Brigadier General Horatio P. Van Cleve, reported wounded, is a native of New Jersey, and over fifty years of age, and was appointed from his native. State, a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in 1827. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1831, in the same class with Generals Curtis, McKean, Emory, Colonels Ammen, Van Rennsellear, and others in the United States service. On the 1st of July, 1831, he was promoted to a brevet second lieutenancy in the Fifth Infantry, receiving his full commission on Dec. 31st, 1834. He resigned the United States service on the 11th of September, 1836, and followed the profession of a civil engineer at Monroe, in the State of Michigan. He afterwards moved into Minnesota, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he Minnesota, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he
was residing at Long Prairie, Todd county. He
raised at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, the 2d regiment
of Minnesota volunteer infantry, leading them himself as colonel, with his commission dating from July self as colonel, with his commission dating from July 22, 1861. The regiment entered the United States service in Kentucky in September, 1861; with 1,020 men, and was attached to Gen. Thomas' division, in which Col. Van Cleve commanded a brigade. In the early part of 1862 Col. Van Cleve was promoted to a brigadier generalship for the part taken by his brigade at Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, and at Oprinth. He has since passed safely through, the various stirmings marches, and countermarkles of rious skirmishes, marches, and countermarches of the Army of the Ohio, until now, under Gen. Rose-crans, he shed his blood in defence of his country's ause at the battle near Murfreesbord SKETCH OF GENERAL KIRK.

SKETCH OF GENERAL KIRK.

Brigadier General Edward N. Kirk, reported wounded, is a native of Ohio, and about thirty-five years of age. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was residing in Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, and was appointed colonel of the 3th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, better known as the Rock River Regiment, which was raised at Springfield, and entered the service in September, 1861, nearly nine hundred strong. Colonel Kirk's commission bore date April 15, 1861. The regiment, with others, was organized into the Fifth brigade of the Army of the Ohio, and placed under the charge of Colonel Kirk. The brigade was attached to General McCook's division, and fought at Shiloh, and took part in the siege of Corinth. It then returned with General Buell through Tennessee to Kentucky, and formed part of General Johnston's division in the pursuit of Bragg. When General Rosecrans reorganized that army, the subject of our sketch, who had been appointed a brigadier general, was placed in full command of the Fifth brigade, in the Second division, under General Johnston, and in the right wing under General McCook. In that capacity he fought at Murfreesboro, and there met with his wound—the other two brigade commanders of the division having been killed.

LOSS OF THE "MONITOR." Details of the Catastrophe—Terrible Scenes During the Storm-Not a Single Memento Saved-List of the Missing Officers and FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4.—In conversation with several officers and men of the steamer Monitor, I gather the following particulars of the loss of this noble vessel and so many of her crew:

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, 29th December, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, with the We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, 28th December, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, with the Passaic in tow of the steamer State of Georgia. Passed Cape Henry on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, with smooth sea and light winds. The Passaic was a little way ahead. The weather continued fine until 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it commenced to blow from the S. W., with a heavy sea running, making a clean sweep over all. At 9.38 Cape Hatteras light bore N. N. W., distance twenty miles, the gale still increasing. The vessel labored very heavily, the hull coming down on every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Worthington pump and the bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free.

At 10 c'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engineroom that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start the Adams centrifugal pump, capable of throwing 3,000 gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under. In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine-room that the water was again gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ash-pits, stopping in a great measure the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep upon the ward-room floor. All hands were set the work with every bucket at hand to bail. The water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces.

A Costar signal was then flashed to call the attention of the stable light of the water of the call to or condition. The water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces.

A Costar signal was then flashed to call the attention of the shode Island to our condition. After much delay, consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from the Rhode Island, and sent to our assistance. After several trials she succeeded in getting alongside of us. The Rhode Island, at the same time, in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat hadly and bringing her own counter very heavily down tipon our side. For a time she could not move her engine. Getting on her centre, she finally started ahead and the launch, smashed as she was, succeeded in carrying safely to the steamer thirty of the crew of the Monitor.

After the departure of the launch, shose remaining on board worked at the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously, the seas making a clean sweep over the top of the turret. The water at this juncture had succeeded in rising up to the grate-bars in the furnace, and was gradually extinguishing the fire. The steam in the boilers consequently run down, and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam.

At this time, three boats were discovered coming towards the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all from the vessel.

The Monitor was now sinking. Every pump was stopped and her deck was under water. Several of the crew in coming off the turret were swept by the wave to leeward, and must have perished, as no assirtance could be rendered them. The boats were then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although several times entreated to come down and get into the boats, some of crew, stupefied with fear, remained standing upon the turret, afraid of being swept

the boats, some of crew, stupefied with fear, remained standing upon the turret, afraid of being swept from the deck.

The boats succeeded in reaching the Rhode Island in safety, and all in them were put on board.

A picked crew, with the gallant officer of the Rhode Island (Mr. Brown) then shoved off in the launch to return to the Monitor. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon he waves, was shut in by dense masses of black clouds.

At a quarter to one o'clock in the morning the Monitor's light disappeared beneath the waves.

The Rhode Island then started for the spot where the Monitor was seen to go down. Costar's signals were constantly kept burning, and a strict lookout kept up in all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat.

At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with a heavy heart we ran around the spot, as near as could be judged, where the Monitor had disappeared, until late in the afternoon.

Several steamers and other vessels were spoken to learn, if possible, some tidings of the fate of the missing boat, but none could be had.

The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening in the Rhode Island. Nothing whatever was saved except the apparel the officers and crew stood saved except the apparel the officers and crew stood in.
The conduct of both the officers and men of the Monitor on that night was beyond reproach. No sign of panic was visible. Each stood to his post confident in his commander, and it was hard to preto remain by until the last.

The names of those officers are as follows: J. P. Benkhead, commander; S. D. Green, lieutenaut; Louis M. Stoddard, sailing master; William F. The names of those officers are as follows: J. P.
Benkhead, commander; S. D. Green, lieutenaut;
Louis M. Stoddard, sailing master; William F.
Kuler, acting assistant paymaster; G. M. Weeks,
acting assistant surgeon; James Waters, first engineer; Mark Sumstrus, third assistant engineer.
The names of the missing officers are as follows:
Norman K. Atwater, Acting Ensign, of New Haven,
Conn.; Geo. Frederickson, Acting Ensign, of Philadelphia; S. A. Lewis, Third Assistant Engineer,
of Baltimore; Robinson W. Hands, Third Assistant
Engineer, of Baltimore; Thomas Joyce, fireman;
George Littlefield, coal passer; Robert Cook, wardroom boy; John Stocking, seaman; James Fennrich, do.; Wm. Allen, do.; Jacob Nickles, do.; Wm.
Brien, do.; Wm. Eagen, do.; Daniel Noon, colored,
do.; Robert H. Howard, do., do.; Robert Coock, do.,
do.; Robert Williams, fireman.
Sailing Master Stoddard, was the last man to
leave the Monitor. Those who were lost refused to
come down from the turret, as the sea was constantly breaking over them—and they were afraid of being washed away.

The Rhode Island's boat (first cutter) referred to
above, contained William Brown, master's mate; and
seven of the crew, whose names we have not been
able to ascertain. There is a possibility that they
may have succeeded in reaching the Monitor and
taken off some more of the crew, and afterwards
been picked up by some coasting vessels, as there
were a number passing in the next morning.—Ballimore American.

SLAVES EXEMPTED FROM THE OPERATIONS OF THE PROCLAMATION.—The States and parts of States recognizing slavery, exempted from the President's emancipation proclamation, or in which the slaves are to remain slaves, are:

States.

Number of slaves.

Total.....830,006 GOOD-WILL OF A NEWSPAPER.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, at a recent law term, decided the long-contested case of Joseph H. Smith vs. John T. Gibbs, in favor of Mr. Gibbs. The controversy, which has excited considerable interest in that State, grew out of the sale of the Dover Gazette, and its printing establishment. Some time after the sale, Dr. Smith removed the Gazette and printing office to another part of the city, and thereupon Mr. Gibbs reopened the old establishment, and started a new journal called the Dover Sentinel. Thereupon Dr. Smith brought a bill in eqity to restrain Mr. Gibbs from publishing his paper and continuing his printing business, and far an account, &c., on the ground, that having the good-will of the Dover Gazette printing establishment, the seller could not be permitted to set up and carry on a rival or competing business. or be permitted to set up and carry on a rival or competing business.

The Court, in an elaborate opinion, delivered by Bartlett, J., declared that such a sale of the goodwill of an establishment did not involve any obligation of the seller not to exercise a similar business, though it might be a rival and competing one, and dismissed the bill.

SHIPBUILDING AT AND NEAR QUEBEC.—Nearly all the shipyards on the St. Lawrence and Little rivers are in active operation, there being forty vessels on the stocks, with an aggregate tonnage of 38,220. Of these several are of the large tonnage of 1,600, some of only 400 to 600 tons, but the greatest number run from 1,000 to 1,200, which is: we understand, usually found to be the most sale-able and profitable size that can be built for sale in the British market.

Steamer Thames.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a lever from the owners of the steamer Thames of the Bank, Expedition.

Mr. balle (Rep.), of New Hampshire, objected to the reading of the letter, and it was referred to the select commission. The VICE PRESIDENT also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Coast Survey.

Also, a communication from the Sepretary of War no citizen, to his knowledge or by his authority, had been required to take oath or affirmation incito bring any suit or action against those who arrest him; advocate general.

Also, several communications from the Secretary of War no citizen, to his knowledge or by his authority, had been required to take oath or affirmation incito bring any suit or action against those who arrest him; advocate general.

Also, several communications from the Secretary of the Navy, all of which were ordered to be printed. Complaint of Colored Men.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, petition of G. B. Sanders & Co. (colored persons), merchant tailors, in Hartford, Conn., protesting against being taxed under the United States law, they not being citizens and not being taxed by the State law. Tax on Beer.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, presented a petition asking for a modification of the internal revenue law as regards ale and beer. Artillerv. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. Referred to the Military Committee. Surveillance.
Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to prevent ndence with rebels.

Mr. NESMITH (U.) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. Referred to the Military Tax in Rebel States. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to amend the act for the collection of direct tax in insurrectionary districts. The object of the amendment being to reserve certain military sites from sale. Referred to the Committee on Fi-Tax on Bank Bills.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) introduced a bill taxing bank bills and all fractional currency. bank bills and all fractional currency.

Expulsion of Jews.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting an order of Gen. U. S. Grant, expelling Jews from his department, and stating that many citizens of Paducah, Kentucky, had been driven from their homes by military authority, without any specific charges; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, That the said order of Major General Grant is condemned as tyrannical, usurping; and unjust, and the President is requested to countermand the same. Laid over. Descritons. Mr. NESMITH (U.), offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of officers and privates who have deserted from the army since July 1, 1861, and what steps have been taken to punish these men for the crime of desertion. Adopted.

Back Claims.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Claims to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of interest to the States of Massachusetts and Maine in consequence of an advance to the United States in 1812 and 1815. Adopted. States in 1812 and 1616. Adopted.

Suspension of Act against Frands.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to suspend temporarily the operation of the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers making contracts for the Government. Referred to Military Committee Consolidating Regiments. Mr. WILSON, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the regiments now in the field, so that the maximum number shall be at least 1.00

e maximum number shall be at least 1,020 men. Adopted. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the import duties on foreign paper. Adopted. Increase of Executive Power. A message was received from the President sub-mitting to Congress the expediency of extending to other departments of the Government the authority conferred on the President by act of May, 1790, to appoint temporarily persons to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War in case of death, absence, or sickness; also, a message desiring the consideration of Congress to the report of the Secretary of State on the subject of consulates. Ordered to be printed

Defence of Kentucky.
On motion of Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, the bill from the House to raise volunteers for the defence of the State of Kentucky was taken up.
Mr. DAVIS at some length urged the passage of Mr. TRUMBULL (R.), of Illinois, was opposed the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL (R.), of Illinois, was opposed to the policy of establishing a special force for the defence of special localities.

TMr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was willing to vote for the bill, if amended so as to reduce the number from twenty thousand to ten thousand, and so as to exclude them from the bounty to soldiers enlisted for the war. He would have but a small portion of them mounted troops, as the raising of mounted troops had been attended with great expense and many abuses. We have raised in this war sixty thousand cavalry, and they have been of very little service comparatively.

After further discussion, on motion of Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New York, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bankrupt bill was then taken up.

The pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Doolittle to exempt homesteads from execution, in accordance with the laws of the different States.

rent States,
Mr. McDOUGALL addressed the Senate in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt act, referring to the necessity and the good policy of a sound bankrupt bill. He also spoke in favor of the pend-After an executive session the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Special Committee.

The SPEAKER has appointed Messrs. Train, Bingham, Vibbard, Campbell, and Leary, as a select committee to inquire whether any Government officer or employee is directly or indirectly interested in any banking-house or moneyed institution having contracts with the Government. The Sioux Indians.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to annul or abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians, of Minnesota, and to relieve the sufferers by the late depredations. It appropriates \$1,500,000 out of, and thus extinguishes, the trust funds of these Indians. For the purpose of ascertaining the amounts to be distributed to persons entitled to indemnity, three commissioners are to be appointed to ascertain and hear complaints, &c. A reserve of 160 acres is to be set apart for each of the Indians.

ascertain and hear companies, ed. A reserve of 160 acres is to be set apart for each of the Indians who exerted themselves to stay the massacre; \$50 to be paid to each, and their lands stocked and provided with agricultural implements. The vote having been taken on the bill no quorum voted, there being only 61 years and 12 navs. H yeas and 13 nays.

After a call of the House, the bill was passed— After a call of the House, the bill was passed—yeas 78, nays 17.

Duties of the Clerk.

Mr. ASHLY (Rep.), of Ohio, on leave, introduced a bill for defining the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that the Clerk shall not enter on the rolls the name of any person elsiming to be elected. rolls the name of any person claiming to be elected by virtue of the proclamation of any military go-vernor or commander of any State or district which has been declared in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. He shall enter the has been declared in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. He shall enter the names of those only who present certificates of election, duly authenticated by the Governors of the loyal States. From and after the passage of this act, a quorum of each House shall consist of a majority of those elected from the loyal States. In counting the electoral vote the same rule is to be observed.

No State shall be counted excepting those represented in Congress at the time of the Presidential election. Mr. Ashley asked leave to report a bill authorizing the President to take military possession of any State or district, now or hereafter, which may be in insurrection or rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, and establish temporary Governments, to be protected by the military and naval forces; the Government thus established to be maintained until such times as the loyal citizens shall co-operate in reorganizing the State Governments, and return to the authority of the United States. In addition to Governor and other officers, there shall be a provisional Council with legislative powers, and a Supreme Court of three judges, to continue until otherwise directed by law. No law shall be passed by the Council establishing or recognizing the existence of slavery, or declaring the right of one man in the property of another; no act to be valid which shall be disapproved by Congress, which shall establish ports of entry or delivery, &c. Until the State Governments be re-established, it shall not be lawful for any person acting under military authority in any disloyal district or State, to au-State Governments be re-established, it shall not be lawful for any person acting under military authority in any disloyal district or State, to authorize an election of Electors for President and Vice President.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, objected to the second reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER decided that, as no notice was given of the intention to introduce the bill, the objection was well taken. Defence of Tennessec.

Mr. CLEMENTS (U.), of Tennessee, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Tennessee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, approving, ratifying, and affirming the emancipation proclamation, issued on the 1st of January.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, objected to its introduction, as no notice had been given. Emancipation. California Lands. Mr. LOW (U.), of California, introduced a bill supplemental to the act establishing a mint at San Francisco, and a bill providing for a survey of the swamp and overflowed lands of California. Referred.

Land for a Railroad.

Mr. WALLACE (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, setting apart land for the construction of a railroad in Washington Territory. Government of Colorado Mr. BENNETT (Dem.), of Colorado, a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, providing for a State Government for Colorado.

Also, a bill providing for the entry of lands on the site whereon Denver city is located. site whereon Denver city is located.

Support of the Government.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.), of New York, a bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government. Referred to the Committee of Ways and

Means.

The Old Hall.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, a joint resolution setting apart the old Hall of Representatives for a statunry hall. He said the old hall is now the receptacle of rubbish, dust, and cobwebs. The States doubtless would furnish statuary for the adornment of that place, which could not be used to advantage for any other purpose.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.) asked the gentleman whether if Mississippi should send the statue of Jeff Davis it would be placed there. He, Mr. Colfax, would not commit himself in advance to any such act.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

New Granads. New Granada.

New Granda.

Mr. SAML. C. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President, through the Secretary of State, to inform the House why the American Minister to New Granada has not presented his oredentials to the Government of that country, and why Senor Murviolo has not been recognized as Minister to this country, and what negotiations, if any, have taken

place between this Government and General Her-ran, as the representative of the Ospinas Govern-ment, since that of the latter went out of existence. The Indians. On motion of Mr. S. C. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, a resolution was adopted looking to an examination into our Indian relations generally, in order to secure peace, and the rights of both parties. The Monitor.
On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, a resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the loss of the Monitor, with a view to ascertain the cause thereof, and whether such vessels cannot be made safe and seaworthy.

THREE CENTS.

Ship Casial.
On motion of Mr. VAN HORN (Rep.), of New York, the House revived the select committee to whom were referred the papers relating to a ship canal between Lakes Eric and Ontario. Transportation for Soldiers.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution, which was passed, providing that the Government shall furnish transportation to the sick and wounded soldiers who have been furloughed or discharged, as well as the remains of those who have died or been killed in the service.

Protection of Loyalists.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens, their persons and property, in the insurrectionary States. The kingdom of Greece, 18,244 square miles, has lately been offered to England by the unanimous votes and property, in the insurrectionary States.

Crushing the Rebellion.

Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, offered a resolution sclaring that the House carnest by desires the most lion. Year and effectual measures to put down rebell-hostilidany, proposition for peace or cessation of submissio, on any other terms than unconditional traitorous, it the rebels would be pusillanimous and most carnest as the members of the House give the States that they wances to the people of the United President, as comma-cheerfully co-operate with the States that they wances to the people of the united President, as comma-cheerfully co-operate with the Inavy, in any measures with the proper and compatible with the Constitution and in accordance with the laws of civilized warfarthy protect our brave soldiers and sailors; and, furth, the only alternative our Government can-or-ough the our government of the same; and further than a paid the said stock, and if so, whether in coin or otherwise.

Mr. COX (Dem.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House, the names of the owners of the United States stock of 1842, and as to the medium of payment of the same; and, further, that he do now communicate to this House the names of such owners, and whether he has paid the said stock, and if so, whether in coin or otherwise.

Mr. COX said he understood that one million of ollars had been realized by speculators. He wished it to be understood that one million of ollars had been realized by speculators. He wished it to be understood that one find in the ollar

inquiring into the names of the owners of the United States stock of 1842, and as to the medium of payment of the same; and, further, that he do now communicate to this. House the names of such owners, and whether he has paid the said stock, and if so, whether in coin or otherwise.

Mr. COX said he understood that one million of dollars had been realized by speculators. He wished it to be understood that he did not impeach the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet, as remarks had elsewhere been made in connection with the official conduct of that gentleman, it was due that an opportunity should be afforded for his giving the reason for failing to answer the request of the House. He repeated that nearly a million of dollars had been made by somebody on this very stock. dollars had been made by somebody on this very stock.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, inquired what would have been the effect if the Secretary said he intended to pay the sum in coin.

Mr. COX repeated that he made no charge. He spoke in behalf of the people, and knew no set of men connected with these financial matters.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked if the Secretary had said he intended to ney income mould it with here. said he intended to pay in coin, would it not have enabled speculators to profit in the manner sug-Mr. COX replied that the Secretary was too honorable, to require any vindication. He was his constituent, and he had a right to speak for his Mr. WASHBURNE. I presume the Secretary

Mr. WASHBURNE. I presume the Secretary requires no vindication.
Mr. COX. Not at all.
Mr. STEVENS, in explaining why the Committee of Ways and Means did not report a bill requiring the bonds to be paid in coin as directed, said that such a measure would have been absurd, as the Secretary had already directed the payment to be so made. Whether anybody made money out of it, he knew not. The high price of gold rose from Congress requiring interest to be paid in coin, while other obligations are satisfied with legal-tender notes. He had been told that hundreds of thousands had been made by brokers and speculators, by reason of this very operation. This disgraceful speculation of this very operation. This disgraceful speculation will exist so long as the inequality of payment shall nation against creditors—one class being paid in gold, the other in paper. He wanted to know to whom the money had been paid. The resolution would do no harm, but might affect good.

DIT. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. No quorum voted—yeas 40, nays 53.
Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to re-fer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. WASHBURNE said he understood that the Mr. WASHBURIAL Said he understood that he secretary of the Treasury had prepared a reply to Mr. Cox's former resolution, but was prevented from sending it to the House owing to the recess.

Mr. COX again expressly denied that he intended any censure of the Secretary.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the subject was perfected till

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means; reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending 6th June, 1864.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill making appropriations for legislative, judicial, and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1864.

No conclusion was arrived at. The House then additioned to adiourned. 🚛 🐇

Miscellaneous.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

session Commences Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

Wednesday.

New members marked with a star.
Districts.

1. Philadelphia.
Jeremiah Nichols, R.,
Jacob Ridgway, I.; C. 16. Dauphin and Lebanon.
M. Donovan, D.; George
Connell, R.
Jacob S. Serrill, R.
Jacob S. Serrill, R.

3. Montgomery.
John C. Smith, D.

18. Adams, Franklin, and Futton. New members marked with a star, lohn C. Smith, D. 18. Adams, proventing and Fulton.
Wm. McSherry, D.*
19. Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon.
Alexander Stutsman, R.*
20. Blate, Cambrid, and Bucks.
William Kinsey, D.
Lehigh & Northampt.
George W. Stein, D. 6. Berks.
Hiester Clymer, D.
7. Schwykill.
Bernard Reilly, D.
S. Carbon, Monroe, Pike,
and Wayne.
Henry S. Mott, D.
9. Bradford, Susyuchanno, Sullivan, and Wyomina. and Wayne.
Henry S. Mott, D.
9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming.
William J. Turrell, R.*
Luzerne.
Jasner B. 242
Jas Bracy...

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ning.

William J. Turrell, h.

10. Luzerne. William J. Turrell, h.

11. Tioga, Potter, McKean,
F. Smith, R.*

12. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, and Union.
Henry Johnson, R.
Snyder, Northumber
Land, Montour, and Columbia.

Columbia.

-ank Bound, R.

-ank Juniata,

10. Legae...

L. Graham, R.*

25. Eaver and Eddler.
C. C. McCandless, R.*

Wenango.
James H. Robinson, R.
Mr. F.

27. Erie and Craupford.
Morrow B. Lowry, R.

28. Clarton, Jefferson, Formal, Millian, Morrow B. Lowry, R.

28. Clarton, Jefferson, Formal, Millian, Morrow B. Lowry, R.

28. Clarton, Jefferson, Formal, Millian, Morrow B. Lowry, R.

29. Clarton, Jefferson, Formal, Millian, Morrow B. Lowry, R.

20. Company of the company of t

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPI
Philadelphia.

1. Wm. Foster, R.

2. Thos. J. Barger, D.

3. Samuel Josephs, D.

4. Samuel Josephs, D.

4. Samuel C. Thompson, D.

5. Jos. Moore, R.

6. Richard Ludlow, D.

7. Thos. Cochran, R.

9. Geo. A. Quigley, D.

0. S. L. Pancoast, R.

1. Jas. W. Hopkins, D.

2. Luke V. Sutphin, R.

3. Francis McManus, D.

4. Alb. R. Schofield, D.

5. Wm. F. Smith, R.

6. Edw. G. Lee, R.

17. Jefferson J. Young, D.

Delaware,

Chalkley Harvey, R. Daniel K. Weidner, D.

Lancaster

Benj. Champneys, R.

H. C. Lehman, R.

Nathaniel Mayer, R.

H. B. Bowmau, R.

York.

Jos. Dellone, D.

A. C. Ramsey, D.

A. C. Ramsey, D.

Adams.

Henry J. Myers, D.

Franklin and Fulton.

Wm. Horton, D.

Jonathan Jacoby, D.

Bedford.

John Cessua, D.

Somerset.

C. Musselman, R.

Huntingdon.

A. W. Benedict, R.

Blair

R. A. McMurtrie, R. Chalkley Harvey, R. Chester. R. A. McMurtrie, R. Cyrus L. Pershing, D Bucks.
L. B. Labar, D.
J. S. Boileau, D,
Northampion.
D. C. Nelman, D.
A. C. Hess, D.
Lehigh and Carbon
Samuel Camp, D.
Thomas Craig, Jr., D
Monroe and Pike. J. W. Hustin, R.
Armstrong and Westmon
land. Armstrong and Westmon land.
Jas. A. McCullough, D. Samuel Wakefield, D. Richard Graham, D. Rogette.
Daniel Kaine, D. Br. Daniel Kaine, D. Dr. Patton, D. Washington.
William Hopkins, D. William Glenn, D. Allepheny.
P. C. Shannon, R. A. Slack, R. William Hutchman, R. John Giffilian, R. Beaver and Lawrence.
William Henry, R. W. White, R. Butler.
H. W. Grant, R. Monroe and Pike. George H. Rowland, D Wayne. Wm. M. Nelson, D. Luzerne, S. W. Trimmer, D. Peter Walsh, D. Jacob Robinson, D D. D. Warner, R.

Bradford Bradford.
Barth. Laporte, R.
Dummer Lilly, R.
Wyoming, Sullivan,
lumbia, and Montou
Geo. D. Jackson, D.
John C. Ellis, D.
Lucoming and Clinta H. W. Grant, R.
H. C. McCoy, R.
Mercer and Venango.
James C. Brown, R.
M. C. Beebe, R.
Clarion and Forest.
W. T. Alexander, D.
Jefferson, Clearfield, McDr. C. K. Early, D.
J. C. Boyer, D.
Grauford and Warrea.
H. C. Johnson, R.
W. D. Brown, R.
Erie Geo. D. Jackson, D.
John C. Ellis, D.
Lycoming and Clinton.
John B. Beck, D.
Amos C. Noyes, D.
Centre.
R. F. Barron, D.
Mifflin
Holmes McClay, R.
Union, Snyder, and
Geo. W. Strouse, R.
H. K. Kiter, R.
Northumberland,
J. Woods Brown, D.
Schuylkill,
Edward Kerns, D.
Conrad Graber, D.
Adam Wolf, D.
Dauphin.

John P. Vincent, R. E. W. Twitchell, R. E. W. Twitchell, R. Potter and Tioga A. J. Armsted, R. C. A. Brown, R. Perry.
John A. Magee, D. Dauphin.
Thomas G. Fox. R.
James Freeland, R.
Lebanon. G. Dawson Coleman, R. RECAPITULATION. Democratic majority..... ON JOINT BALLOT.

Democratic majority..... A Vessel Chased Off Cape Hatteras. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.-The bark Trieste reports that she was chased, off Cape Hatteras, by schooner. The Connecticut State Loan.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Connecticut State loan of a million has been awarded at 9@12 per cent. premium. The amount of the bids was over eight millions. The Iron-clad Gunboat Nahant. Boston, Jan. 5.—The iron-clad steamer Nahant bassed Cape Cod this morning. All well. The sea

New York Bank Statement. New York, Jan. 5.—The bank statement, for the week ending on Saturday, shows an Markets. BALTIMORE, Jan. 5 .- Flour dull; prices noming

THE WAR PRESS. CPUBLISHED WERKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the ame rate. \$1.60 per copy. same rate, \$1.60 per copy.

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. As To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Statistics of the British Empire. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The British Empire is now (January 1, 1963,)

the largest in the world, as regards territory, population, and riches. Ten years since, Russia possessed more territory, though three-fourths may be said to be sterile, being 8,256,397 square miles. England's possessions, in the four quarters of the world, were then 7,666,621, with a population of 161,665,093—Russia having 65,331,668, the Chinese Empire, the third largest in territory, being 5,000,900 square miles, with an estimated population of 250,000,000; some putting the number as high as 300,000,000; but it is supposed that the internesine and other destructive wars, which have been raging in that Empire for many years, must have reduced the population at least one-fifth, whilst England's accessions in British India are many hundreds of thousands of square miles, and the Indians now under English dominion number 150,000,000, are twenty-one distinct nations, speaking as many languages: Every known language is spoken in the Bittish Empire, and on which the sum never sets.

The kingdom of Greece, 18,244 square miles, has lately been offered to England by the unanimous

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. TER-CENTENARY JUBILEE. - The year 1863 is to be celebrated as a year of jubilee in the Berman Reformed Church of this country, it being the three-hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Heidelberg Catechism. The commemoration is to comprehend two principal features-one benevolent, and the other literary and theological. To carry out the first, every man, woman, and child in the Church is to make a free-will offering, during the year, to some benevolent institution of the Church. year, to some benevolent institution of the Church. To carry out the second object, a general convention of the pastors and lay-delegates from every congregation is to be held in Philadelphia, beginning January 17, 1863, and continuing from eight-to ten days. In this assembly, essays, memoirs, and other papers pertaining to the origin, history, and fortunes of the Heidelberg Catechism, which have been prepared by eminent theologians of Europe and this country, are to be read, and afterwards discussed freely in open convention. The great interest which retilists as in to be read, and afterwards discussed freely in open convention. The great interest which will attach to this occasion may be judged from the following list of subjects, on which papers are to be read in con-vention, prepared by the theologians whose names are given:
1. The Swiss Reformers. By Prof. Dr. Herzog, of Erlangen, Germany.
2. The City and University of Heidelberg, with special reference to the Reformation Period, and Time of the Formation of the Heidelberg Catechism. By Prof. Dr. Hundeshagen, of Heidelberg, Germany.

3. The Heidelberg Catechism in the Palatinate.

By Prelate Dr. Ullman, of Carlsruh, Germany.

4. Melanchthon, and the Melanchthonian Tendency in Germany. By Prof. Dr. Ebrard, of Exlangen. Germany. dency in Germany. By Prof. Dr. Ebrard, of Erlangen, Germany.

5. Introduction to the Heidelberg Catechism. By Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, of Lancaster, Pa.

6. The Elector Frederick. III. of the Palatinate. By Rev. Dr. S. Schneck, of Chambersburg, Pa.

7. The Authors of the Heidelberg Catechism. By Rev. Prof. L. C. Porter, of Lancaster, Pa.

8. The Relations of the Heidelberg Catechisms to the Various Confessions. By Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, of Lancaster, Pa.

9. The Fortunes of the Heidelberg Catechisms in America. By Rev. Dr. Bomberger, of Philadelphia.

10. The Theological System of the Heidelberg Catechism in its Theoretical and Practical Aspects. By Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer, of Tiffin, Ohio.

11. The Heidelberg Catechism in the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church. By Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New York. consideration of the subject was postponed till New York

12. The Most Noted Pulpit Orators of the Reformed Church. By Rev. Dr. J. F. Berg, of New Brunswick, N. J.

13. The Genius and Mission of the German Reformed Church in Relation to the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and to those Branches of the Reformed Church which are not German. By Rev. Prof. T. Appel, of Lancaster, Pa.

14. The Mission of the German Reformed Church in America. By Prof. Dr. P. Schaff, of Mercersburg, Pa.

14. The Mission of the German Reformed Church in America. By Prof. Dr. P. Schaff, of Mercersburg, Pa.

15. The Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. By Rev. Dr. B. C. Wolff.

16. The Necessity and Use of Creeds. By Rev. G. B. Russell, of Pittsburg, Pa.

17. The Organism of the Heidelberg Catechism. By Rev. T. Apple, of Greencastle, Pa.

18. Catechetics and Catechetical Instruction. By Rev. B. Bausman, of Chambersburg, Pa.

19. The Educational System of Religion. By Rev. Dr. Gans, of Harrisburg, Pa.

20. Creed and Cultus. By Rev. Dr. H. Harbaugh, of Lebanon, Pa.

These papers are to form afterwards a monumental volume in honor of the occasion. Besides, a critical Polyglot edition of the Heidelberg Catechism in German, Latin, and English, has been prepared and will be published in the finest style of the typographical art. Sermons suited to the occasion will also be delivered in every congregation on Trinity Sunday, May 30, 1863. Altogether, this jubilee promises to be an occasion that will largely attract the attention of the religious mind of the country. The convention will meet in the Race-street Reformed Church; but parts of the exercises will be held also in other Reformed Churches of the city.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Association for the Relief of hall. Marshall Garrigues was elected president, and Mr. E. D. Yates acted as secretary. The annual report, which was read, shows that during the year the appropriations made for the sick and disabled fire men, for the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, for the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, and of persons injured while aiding in the extinguishment of fires, amounted to \$1.225.23. This was divided between thirty-three individuals, of whom six were the widows of deceased firemen. The funeral expenses which were paid by the association amounted to \$175. The entire amount expended for the relief of the sick since the organization of the society in 1834, is \$22.003.53. One hundred and eighty-eight new members have been enrolled during the year, of whom two are life members. The total membership is 783. The cash balance on hand is \$648.52. The receipts during the year amounted to \$3,166.98, and expenses to \$1,707.23. The sum of \$310 was obtained from the sale of gunpowder, seized during the year. \$310 was obtained from the sale of gunpowder, seized during the year.

The report was accepted, after which the following trustees were elected for the ensuing year:

George W. Tryon, Marshall Garrigues, William T. Butler, Daniel R. Murphey, William H. Souder, Samuel G. Ruggles, John Souder, David M. Lyle, William J. Pascoe, Herman M. Dorscheimer, Benjamin A. Shoemaker, Henry L. Sinexson, Edward D. Yates, William C. Vinyard, Joseph R. Lyndall, Samuel B. Savin, William Y. Campbell, W. Aug. Seeger, Henry R. Trough, Jacob H. Lex, George W. Dull.

COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED.-Yesterday morning three more delegates of the Christian Commission were despatched with a good supply of stores, such as warm underclothing and blankets, farina, corn starch, barley, stimulants, tea, coffee, condensed milk, condensed beef, &c., &c., making twenty-three delegates with stores, up to this time, and more are offering to go. stores, up to this time, and more are offering to go.

Part go on as special delegates in behalf of the
wounded of the Anderson Troop, and part as general
delegates to attend to the wants of all. The contributions at the Saturday night meeting were liberal.
The railroads generously pass the delegates free to
Louisville, and the General in command at Louisville puts them through to Nashville.
Special commissions have been furnished by Governor Curtin with reference to the return of the
Anderson Troop and the recovery of the beddies of Anderson Troop and the recovery of the bodies of the dead.

The delegation will telegraph everything, both general and personal, of interest, of any and all concerned, to George H. Stuart, Esq., chairman of the Christian Commission. Large expenses will necessarily be incurred, notwithstanding all the facilities so generously furnished. Send in money, send liberally, and at once, to Mr. Stuart.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.-Yesterday, at one o'clock, General McClellan, accompanied by his venerable mother, paid a visit to the soldier's reading room, in Twentieth street, above Chestnut. The General, upon alighting from his carriage, passed immediately up stairs, where his carriage, passed immediately, up stairs, where he was received with boisterous cheering by the many soldiers who were present. In reply to a call for a speech, he said that he only came to see each of them and to take them by the hands, and not for speech-making. He then took a position on the platform, when the soldiers advanced, and were received with a kind word and a hearty shake of the hand. The General was finally escorted to the dining hall, where a handsome collation was prepared for him. A very pleasant time was experienced.

ANTI-SLAVERY MATTERS.—On Saturday evening, 10th inst., at Sansom-street Hall, the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will hold a celebration of the emancipation proclamation, at which able speakers will review its prospective results.

sults.

A monster concert will also be given about the middle of this month, at the Academy of Music, at which the choicest works of the best masters will be given. This affair is intended for the benefit of the colored race, and the proceeds will be used as circumstances may suggest. Coupled with the concert will be an oration from a distinguished anti-slavery politician. The names of Messrs, Summer, Loveloy, Schurz, and others, have been made to , Schurz, and others, have been suggested, but TIMELY DISCOVERY. - About half past five

clock on Sunday morning a shed attached to the oundry of Philip S. Justice, at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Coates streets, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished by the Mechanics' Engine Company before any serious damage had been done.

PERSONAL.—Captain Wagner was in command of Company F, of Colonel Ellmaker's 119th Regiment, at the recent fight before Fredericksburg, and not Lieutenant A. Landell, as stated. We think this statement due a worthy officer. ORDERED OFF.—The 50th Massachusetta.

which has been in this city for some time, will take their departure to-day, in the vessel Jenny Lind. They have been ordered to Fortress Monroe. Wheat firm; white \$1.65@1.75, red \$1.46@1.57. Corn active; new 75@17c, old 78@19c. Whisky steady. Provisions dull Departure of the Great Eastern. New York, Jan. 5.—The steamship Great Eastern sailed for Liverpool this morning.