# The Press

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1868.

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 be paid for.

VICTORY! We announce this morning very joyful news. Murfreesboro has been captured by General ROSECRANS. Vicksburg has been taken by General W. T. SHERMAN. These are great victories, although differently accomplished, and indicating different but decisive results. In many respects these two achievements are the model victories of the war. The triumph of General Rosecrans is the annihilation of the rebel army in Tennessee. The triumph of General SHERMAN gives us the complete control of the great Mississippi Valley. At Murfreesboro we had desperate, long-continued, and appalling valor. We marched to meet the foe and gave him battle. We repelling every assault, and moving con-

fought him in his own position. We fought him from day to day, amid embarrassing and depressing circumstances. We threw our whole force on his armies, stantly and ceaselessly to victory. This victory we have gained. The prayers of General Brace were untimely, and the Happy New Year, for which he thanked God, will be a gloomy festival. ROSECRANS was not to be finished in a day. The Army of the West might be defeated, but the courage of its formen, and no panics like those at Fredericksburg or Bull Run, could have never seen such a reckless discigard

with what self-sacrificing and subline devotion they gave the self-self self to the country.

The new registers of the regular army, who took art, seemed to have fought with a counge that does honor to their great procession. The volunteers almost excelled their more disciplined brethren, and, among the volunteers, we notice, with unfeigned, and, certainly, without jealous pride, the part that Pennsylvania took in the contest. NEGLEY, and HAMBRIGHT, and Ro-SENGARTEN, have done honor to the States whose sons they lead, and, in addition to the many glorious legends now recorded upon the banners of our State, we have to add that of Murfreesboro. We can do little more this morning than

announce the great results that are elsewhere described. It is too soon to anticipate the effect of these victories upon the war. But if we can judge from what we and honor who will not barter human rights for the know of the rebel armies in the Westtheir sinking and enfeebled cause—their despairing valor, and the extraordinary methods that were taken to stimulate their courage—the presence of their ablest and most trusted generals upon the field—the presence of the great traitor himself a few days previous to the battle-all conspired to make the enemy fight like men who knew that defeat was annihilation. If the victory of Rosecrans is pressed—and his despatch this morning shows that he is pursuing with energy and judgment-Eastern Tennessee will soon be relieved, and Richmond may winter is over. In any event, the situation of military affairs in the South and West is most promising. Vicksburg places the vast regions beyond the Mississippi at our feet. The fall of Mobile will complete the work. Cut off from sea and river, driven from the fertile lands in the Border States to the less fruitful plantations of the Cotton States, far away from sympathy and succor, nothing will be left the leaders of the rebellion but to surrender or prolong a lingering, annoying, and guerilla war, and to perish amid the contempt of mankind. It is with a hope like this that we rejoice over the news this morning, and in announcing these splendid victories we cannot resist the thought that they indicate a speedy termination of the war, and an honorable, glorious, and lasting peace.

The Councils. We think it is about time that the members of the City Councils ceased their folly. We have had too much silly and selfish conduct; now let us have some attention to business. Yesterday we had humiliating and disgraceful scenes in the Common Branch, while the Select Branch behaved from beginning to end like a ward convention. It seems that our Councilmen look upon their positions as a scramble for plunder and patronage. They do not go to the Councils to serve the public, but to serve themselves. Their only anxiety is to control the Highway and Water Departments. to appoint partisans to dig and shovel and lay pipes. So they make money out of contracts, and keep good Democrats or good Republicans in position, it is no difference what money is spent-what time is wasted-what interests are neglected-what disgraceful scenes are enacted. This is the real meaning of the quarrel in the Common Council. The merits of that quarrel are obscure. We do not propose to sit in judgment upon contested election cases, although a very little reflection will show who are right and who are wrong. We do not wish to impute invidious motives to any member, but to suppose that no such motives exist would be to pretend an ignorance we do not feel. In the first place, as we understand the case of Mr. Charles Thompson Jones, the Republican member from the Twenty-first ward, he claims that he represents a minority of the voters. A typographical error in some of the ballots cast for his opponent is used to give him a voice in the organization of Councils. The necessities of party may make this conduct allowable, but we can

easily see how an honorable man like Mr.

Jones must have done so with great re-The expulsion of Mr. DUFFIELD by a FIELD sustained Mr. BARGER. Other seats were contested, and we hear stories about nominal elections and elections held without law. Accordingly, one or two wards tound themselves with double representatives, and very soon the Chamber had a double organization. Mr. WILSON KERR, who distinguished himself last year as the obedient and unscrupulous servant of his party, was chosen President by the Democrats, and Mr. C. B. TREGO, a pure and highminded citizen, who has filled the place in other years with dignity and honor, was chosen by the Republicans. They both took their seats. "Mr. KERR," says our observant and ingenious reporter, "sat in the large cushioned-chair of president. Mr. TREGO contented himself with a plain caneseat chair." Two committees appointed but that officer declined to acknowledge any of the factions. During this time, continues our reporter, "the two presidents occupied their seats, and the members talked and chatted together, walked the floor, and smoked cigars. Some had their hats on; some read newspapers, and almost all reclined in their seats, with their feet upon their desks." Finally, the Select Council, by the kind assistance of Mr. F. C. BRIGHT-

LT, recognized the Democratic organization, and the Chamber adjourned. In the case of Mr. BRIGHTLY, we have no comments to make. We do not wish to judge him harshly, nor do we seek to impugn the motives that actuated him as a Councilman. He seems to have been actuated by two desires: The first to preserve his honor as a man, the second to give Mr. HENRY C.

CORFIELD, his brother-in-law, a fine position. Whether he has accomplished both of these desires we leave his friends to say, but certainly Mr. Corfield is clerk. The affection of Mr. BRIGHTLY towards that relative is a touching spectacle. For his sake. he has done what few men in the community would do. Nominated and elected by a Republican party, he refused to enter a Republican caucus, and opposed the Republican nominee. After denouncing the Democratic party before thousands of men as corrupt, false, and disloyal, he assists that party in an act of partisan injustice, and defends the wrong he aided to perpetrate. His brother-in-law was chosen clerk, however, and Mr. Brightly is satisfied. His conduct in this matter is a question of taste. We are not to correct his sentiments nor to gauge his ideas of honor. The world would

Passing from all these subjects, we cannot but hope, on behalf of the city and her municipal interests, that these representatives may return to reason and cease their -dicuis the course of Democrats in peace; how lous folly. There are honest and tair men enough in both parties to do wast is right, and let justice be done in spite of personal ties and party obligations Mr. Brish on the War.

Mr. John Bright has been publicly speaking of his constituents at Birmingham and it cannot surprise any one who his speech to learn that nearly all the London journals found fault with it. be depended upon to do the work. He declared that the South had no just cause for breaking up the integrity of a of life. The long list of offices whose death we already hear reported, shows with what self-sacrificing and sublime detain the power to breed negroes, to lash negres, to chain them, to buy and sell negroes. to deny them the enjoyment of the commonest family ties, to break their hearts by rending them at their pleasure, to close their mental eye against a glimpse of that knowledge which separates us from the brute creation, for in accordance with their laws it is a penal act to learn a negro to read.' He added:

"I have heard, indeed, that there are Ministers of State who are in favor of the South; that there are members of the aristocracy who are terrifled at the shadow of the great Republic at the other side of the Atlantic: that there are rich men whose views of this questions are based altogether upon their selfish interest; and that there are conductors of the public press who would barter the rights of millions of their fellow-creatures that they might bask in the smiles of the great. But I know that there are Ministers of State who do not wish that this insurrection should break up the American Union; that there are members of our aristocracy who are not afraid of the shadow of a republic; that there are riches, and that there are public writers of eminence patronage of the great; but most of all, and before all, I am sure that in Lancashire, where the working men have seen themselves going down from upon charity, the unenfranchised but not hopeless millions of this country will never sympathize with a revolt which is intended to destroy the liberty of a entinent and to build on its ruins a mighty fabric of human bondage.

'Is not this war the penalty which an inexorable ustice exacts from America, North and South, for the enormous guilt of cherishing this frightful iniquity for the last eighty years? I do not blame any man who takes the restoration of the Union to be nopeless; you have the authority of the Chancellor surpassed by any man in England; but, unfortunately, he made use of expressions in the north of England nearly three months ago, and seems ever since then to have been engaged in trying to make people understand what he meant. He is, howver, quite welcome to think the struggle hopeless for the North. I don't hold that opinion. The leaders of this revolt oppose by their Constitution th's simple thing-that over a territory some forty times as large as England the blight and bondage o slavery shall be forever perpetuated. I cannot myself believe in such a fate befalling that fair land, stricken though it now be by the ravages of war; I cannot believe that civilization in its: journey with the sun will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek 'to

wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind." Upon another part of the question, the British construction and equipment of the pirate Alabama, which Earl Russell has endeavored to shirk, in his correspondence with Mr. Adams, American Ambassador in London, Mr. BRIGHT expresses himself in the clearest and plainest manner. He is not a man to say, for any purpose, that black is white or white black, but uses the very plainest words. Here is his indictment against the British Government on the Alabama piracy:

"With regard to the Alabama, in America they say, I know not how truly, that she is a ship-of-war which was built by a member of the British Parliament, furnished with guns and ammunition of English manufacture, manned and sailed almost entirely by Englishmen; that the facts were represented to the collector of customs in Liverpool, who pooh-pooh'd them; that he was requested to send up the facts to the customs in London, whose solicitor was not a very wise man, and was probably in favor of breaking up the Republic; that afterwards Mr. Collier, counsel for the Admiralty, investigated the matter, and distinctly stated his opinion that what was done at Liverpool was a direct infringement of the foreign enlistment act, be responsible for the consequence. When this opinion was taken to the foreign office they were rather astonished; but their law officer's opinion coincided with Mr. Collier's and then, after those delays which always take place when there is anything to be done by a Government office, a tele graphic message was sent to Liverpool to stop the vessel, but the message arrived too late. She has never been in a Confederate port. She hoists the English flag when she wants to come alongside any ship, sets the ship on fire by night, and when any other vessel comes down to help it she seizes it also,

Parliament will assemble in a few days, and we may be sure that Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN will manfully stand up in that Assembly and declare the truth relative to the American civil war, and the manner in which the British Ministry have conducted their so-called " neutrality " in the contest,

# LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863. The two Houses of Congress met in excellent spirit this morning, and there is evident a determination to do what is to be done thoroughly and promptly. Notwithstanding the complaints of some of the uewspapers because of the long adjournment, much work has been done by individual members and Senators, and by the standing and special committees during the recess. The reports of these committees. on the various important matters entrusted to them, will show that they have not been party majority was an infamous and inde- idle. The financial programme is, of course, cent act. Among those who voted for that that in which the country feels the deepest act, and took a prominent part in the orga- interest after the war itself. Indeed, unless nization of Councils, was Mr. Thomas J. | the finances are well and wisely adminis-BARGER. This gentleman is a member of | tered, the war must itself be a failure. On the Legislature, and he will be called upon this important subject I cannot speak aunext Tuesday to vote for a United States thoritatively. The programme of the Se-Senator. The men who expelled Mr. Dur- cretary of the Treasury has been laid before the people, and has aroused an active and elaborate discussion. Whether it will receive the sanction of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, remains to be seen. If you will recur to the letter of Mr. Chase in reply to a resolution of the House asking an explanation for the delay in the payment of the troops, you will notice that he regards the speedy adoption of the substance of his plan as essential alike to the preservation of the national credit and the supply of a sound and sufficient national currency. I understand that he believes if Congress had acted upon his recommendations there would have been little or no delay in the payment of the troops, and no suffering among other public creditors. His plan of making the property of all the nation to inform the Mayor of the organization; the basis of circulation and creating a currency uniform in value and appearance, will greatly enhance the national stocks and bonds, and will make every interest, and

every citizen, directly concerned in the pro-

tection of the public credit. In a day or

two, I trust to be able to write with more

The emancipation proclamation will, from

all appearances, receive the bitterest antago-

nism at the hands of the Democratic eft for the South on Wednesday last.

distinctness upon this important subject.

leaders. The Chicago Times of the 30th of December announces that the President will know within a week after the fatal fulmination that the Democratic party will not support the war waged for the purposes of that missive," and also that "the proclamation must not be persisted in. The President must be compelled to with-

draw it." In the same article the President is charged with deliberately and maliciously dividing the North by issuing this proclamation. A short time will settle the question whether this threat can be fulfilled. In any event that great measure will effectually unite the unconditional friends of the Government and the war. It gives to these men a living principle, and a principle, too, that can be resistlessly advocated. We shall hear and see no more indications of division among their representatives in the Congress of the United States. If the Democracy choose to assume the po-

made a mistake more fatal than that of their leaders, when they refused to stand by the flag at the outbreak of the rebellion. One of the secrets of the recent Democratic successes was the charge that the war say to Mr. BRIGHTLY that his course in this was not being prosecuted with sufficient whole business resembles perfidy and bad vigor by the Republican Administration, faith; and the world, we are very much and that they would force Mr. Lincoln afraid, will not accept the advancement of to push it forward with more determination. Mr. Corfield as a sufficient excuse for his brother-in-law's extraordinary behavior.

We now and the Democratic leaders placing themselves in opposition to the war on the pretext of a proclamation which was an-nounced previous to the elections, and in the midst of their pledges and promises. This

sition of hostility to the war for any reason,

different from the course of Democrats in war! We hear no such language from them. Gen. Butler, a pro-slavery man all his life, asserts, after his experience in the South that the obstacle to peace is slavery, and that that institution is the bitterest foe of the Republic. You have already printed his emphatic and eloquent testimony, and what he says is only a reflex of the judgment of thousands of Democrats of the same belief. The home representatives, therefore, of the Democratic party take ground against the Administration and the war, and, not satisfied with this, repudiate and assail the example and counsel of the very men to whom they have pointed to prove that the Democrats are fighting against the rebellion.

### WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1863. Mr. Spaulding's Finance Bill. The bill introduced by Representative SPAULDING to-day, to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes an issue of five hundred million dollars of twenty-year six per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually in coin, to be disposed of for the best price that can be obtained for them in lawful money, or certificates of indebtedness, or for interest-bearing treasury notes. It also provides for the issue of three hundred million dollars of six per cent. treasury notes, or bonds redeemable at the close of the war in one, two, and three years, interest payable semiannually in coin, to be paid to the creditors of the Government, and convertible at the will of the holder, with accrued interest, into legal-tender notes, receivable for all dues to the Government except customs, and may be sold by the Secretary

of the Treasury at not less than par to any one desiring to purchase them. It also provides for the issue of three h million dollars of legal-tender notes, if the exigencies of the public service shall require it, convertible at any time into twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds at par, and for the issuing of notes of fractional parts of a dollar in lieu of postal currency, to be en graved and printed in the Treasury building. Pe nalties are provided for counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the notes and bonds issued under this act, and six hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to carry the act into effect.

Report of the Judge Advocate. L. C. TURNER, judge advocate, charged with the responsibility of discharges of persons imprisoned for alleged disloyalty, says in his official report that there were four perrons imprisoned in the Old Capitol, but not by order of the War Department-Messis. D. A. Mahoney, John H. Mulkey, D. SHEWARD, and ANDREW D. DUFF-who made oath on Nov. 11, 1862, before their discharge, at their own request, among other things, that they would not at any future time commence an action against officer of any State, or of the United States, for causing their arrest. This was after they had refused to take an unconditional oath of allegiance, and after certain civil officers of Illinois had been annoyed by vexatious suits for certain arrests, and was volum arily proposed by the prisoners as an inducement

News of Our Victories. Secretary STANTON this afternoon replied to Representatives Colfax and Dunn's request for infor mation, as follows: "We have a despatch from ROSECRANS to HALLECK, in which he details the operations as successful on our side, down to Saturday. Another, from General MITCHELL, at Nashville, to me, which speaks of things as entirely favorable on our side, and with confident prediction of our entire success and destruction of the enemy. Another, from the operator at Nashville, this morn ing, which says: 'The news from headquarters this morning is decidedly cheering.' A despatch from General GRANT says that the rebel newspaper at Grenada says: 'The Yankees are in Vicksburg.' This ought to satisfy a reasonable appetite."

Gen. Grant's Order Against Jews Revoked. Deputations of Jews began arriving here vester day, to solicit the President to countermand or modify the order of General GRANT excluding Israelites from his lines. The operations of it upon families and merchants long established in regula business prove exceedingly oppressive, and produce great excitement in every city in the West. On the application, last night, of Mr. KASKEL, one of the expelled Jewish citizens of Paducah, sustained by Representative Gunley, of Ohio, the President instructed General HALLECK to countermand the order imperatively. Such countermand was sent

West this morning by telegraph. Judge Usher Secretary of the Interior. The President to-day, nominated to the Senate Judge USHER, now Assistant Secretary of the Inerior, to be Secretary of the Interior, to supply the existing vacancy.

The President has asked Congress to extend

to the other departments the authority conferred upon him to appoint, in certain cases, persons to lischarge, temporarily, the duties of Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, by the Act of 1792.

Proposed Tax on Bank Issues. The bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day proposes a tax of two per centum on the largest nount of notes any bank may have outstanding at any time during the year, to be levied on first July of each year, and ten per centum on the largest amount of fractional notes similarly outstanding. The Court Martial of General Porter. Lieutenant Colonel Brinton, 2d Pennsylvania avalry, was examined in behalf of the defence He testified to the reception of an order from Gen Porter on the night of the 27th, at midnight, directing him to clear the road. In so doing, he found the wagons in the road between Cedar Run and Catlett's Station with their horses unhitched. The night was dark, and the bridge over Cedar Run imassable. It was too dark to distinguish a wagon fifteen vards distant. It would have been difficult to march infantry, unless by file. Artillery could

not possibly have been moved without previously learing away the wagons. At this point, General Porter announced that he would call no more witnesses. Subsequently an orderly to General Pope at that time was called for the prosecution, and gave testimony as to the condition of the roads.

General King was called by the prosecution, and estified that he had no recollection of being with Generals Pope and McDowell until late in the afte noon of the 29th Gen. Roberts was also called for the prosecution.

and his re-examination commenced. The McDowell Court of Inquiry. The time to-day was occupied in reading and filing various telegrams and orders to and from General McDowell, bearing on his conduct during General

Pope's retreat Nominat The President sent to the Senate to-day the folowing nominations:

E. C. BANFIELD, of Massachusetts, as consul to HENRY M. CARFIELD, Connecticut, consul to JAMES A. KENNEDY, to be consul at Guayaquil, vice James L. De Graw, resigned. JOHN H. FREEMAN, surveyor of customs at Madion, Ind., vice ROBERT P. JONES, resigned. Capt. Thomas Turner, to be a com modore, vice

WM. M. GLENDY, whose nomination is withdrawn

and transferred to the list of captains on the retired

Commander Chas. STEEDMAN to be captain. Lieut. Commander ABNER REED to be com-Lieut, Gro. H. PERKINS to be lieutenant comnander. Lieutenants Moeller, Bowers, Lynch, Whi-ING, and Woolsey, to be commanders in the the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewnavy on the reserved list.

Naval Orders. The Navy Department has ordered Lieutenant GREENE, and Acting Master's Mate WILLIAMS, late of the Monitor, to the steamer Florida, at New Lieut. Commander MEAD has been ordered to ordnance duty at Washington.

The New Secretary of the Interior. There is general satisfaction expressed with the action of the President in selecting Hon. JOHN P. USHER, of Indiana, as Secretary of the Interior. In this selection the President has been governed by his convictions that Mr. Ushen is peculiarly fitted for the position to which he is called, rather than from political considerations. Dealing in Confederate Notes.

It is reliably stated that certain parties on F and

Seventh streets have been dealing extensively in

Confederate notes, with the Southern families that

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Great Victory at Murfreesboro. FIGHTING FOR FIVE DAYS

Tremendous Losses 1,000 KILLED AND 5,500 WOUNDED. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

ATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD. Special Despatches to The Press. Nashville, Jan. 5-P. M. An army courier has just arrived here from the battle-field, on Stone's river, with official reports

for the United States Government, and the following despatches from the special correspondent of The Press at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters. MURFREESBORO, Jan 5-Noon. HEAVY RAIN. There was a terrific rain storm here yesterday.

they will presently discover that they have Almost every brook was flooded, but owing to a strong wind prevailing after the storm our oners tions have not been materially impeded. BATTLE AT NIGHT. Heavy cannonading was heard on the left of our

line during last night for some hours.

THE LAST BATTLE. The rebels attacked us in great force yesterday morning along our entire line, advancing under our terrible fire in the most desperate manner. Our men were in rifle-pits, and resisted the diferent onsets of the enemy in fine style, creating great havoc among the rebels.

Observing the advantage gained, General Rose

crans ordered a charge of the whole army, and

drove the rebels across the Stone river in great confusion, and with terrible slaughter PENNSYLVANIANS FIRST TO CROSS. The gallant 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Lancaster county, under command of their fearless and skilful leader, Colonel Hambright, were the first to cross Stone river and engage the enemy on the other side. Their steadiness under fire was re

marked by all. They went at the rebels with a "yell" that made the woods ring again. Their warcry was "The Keystone must conquer!" CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO. Having crossed the river, our troops advance at once towards Murfreesboro, shelled that village before advancing. The rebels again fell back, and

Most of the rebels ran off last night towards Tulahoma, a disorganized mobbish army. They buried their dead partially, before leaving, and also buried the bodies of some of our officers THE LAMENTED GENERAL SILL. The body of brave General Sill was recovered near the spot where he fell on New Year's Day, at Spencer's Mill, to the left of the town.

our troops entered the city in triumph this morning.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

WOUNDED REBELS Were found in hundreds in the houses of Murfree poro, unattended and screaming for aid and atten-

Many houses in the town-were demolished by our shells, when our forces were advancing upon it for the second time. ON. STANLEY. ON ! The rebels have retreated rapidly, but Gen. Rose

erans has despatched Gen. Stanley with his gallant light division after them. His cavalry are now engaged with the rear guard of the enemy. REBELS AT TULLAHOMA Spies who have just arrived confirm the report of deserters that the main army of the rebels is at

Tullahoma in a terrible condition,

WHAT HELPED US. General Rosecrans save that much of our succes is due to the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad by the Knoxville and Pound Gap expeditions.

We have sent more than two thousand prisoners to Nashville, and have many here with us. Our cavalry are bringing them in rapidly, and desertions are numerous. Colonel Stope's regiment is now guarding a thouand of the rebel ragamuffins here.

The rebel loss far exceeds ours, and is tremendons I think our loss will reach eight thousand killed. thought that we have lost about four thousand pri-

CONDITION OF OUR ARMY. Many of our noble regiments were very much shattered and weakened during the engagements, but they are in the very best of spirits, and are exulting over the victory. They say they have a general now that knows how to corner Bragg. OUR WOUNDED.

to Nashville to-day. The battle proper lasted for four days. B. C. T.

HEADOUARTERS, NASHVILLE, Jan. 4. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th. our forces following the enewy closely, and driving them to the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the fight has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army loes not get here, our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible.

Our army has the advantage, and will hold it God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suf fered terribly I have heard nothing of importance since I o'clock last evening. At that time everything was

favorable for us. ROBT. B. MITCHELL. Brigadier General Commanding Official Announcement of the Victory Gen. Rosecrans. CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO January 4, 1863.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Following my despatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it, between the left and

centre, being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock, and fatigued The commencement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning. Our ammunition train

arrived during the night. To-day was engaged in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit the hospitals at short of 5.500, and our dead at 1.000. We have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry in the field of

battle excited their admiration. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding OCCUPATION OF MURFREESBORO. Louisville, Jan. 5.—Advices from Murfreesbo epresent the Union victory as complete. The rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma i

Our troops hold Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided. GENERAL ROSEURANS' ACCOUNT OF THE

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CI Murfreesboro, Jan. 3, via Nashville. Jan. 4. To Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: On the 26th of December, we marched from Nashille in three columns; McCook's corps by the Nashville pike, Thomas' from its encampment on Franklin pike, via Wilson's pike, and Crittenden's on the main Murfreesboro pike. The left and centre

met with a strong resistance such as the nature of the country; rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by smallstreams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious ob-McCook drove Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place. Orittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no rious opposition. On the 27th, McCook drove Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitring division six miles

owards Shelby ville, and found Hardee had retreated

towards Murfreesboro. Crittenden fought and drove

art's creek, capturing some prisoners with slight Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, where he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion and driven back. Sheridan's Division repulsed the enemy four times, protecting the flank of the centre, which not only held its own but advanced untilithis untoward event which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position. On Jan. 1st, the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed. On the 2d there was skirmishing along the front with threats of attack, until about three in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in a small division thrown across Stone river

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this

division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force

emerging from the woods, and advancing in line of

battle three lines deep, they drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost

seventy or eighty killed and three hundred and

o occupy commanding ground.

reventy-five wounded; but they were repulsed by Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing, headed by Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrench ments, the officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily; we occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed a four in the morning. The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing

It has been raining all day and the ground is very W. S. ROSECRANS. Major General in command. ADDITIONAL DETAILS. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5 .- There is three feet of water on the shoals in the Cumberland river, and i Everything is going on well in front. General Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro. He has

provisions and ammunition

captured the rebel trains, and is driving the enemy, Gen. Rousseau is unhurt. His assistant adjutant general, Major McDowell, was wounded in the arm. The Journal's despatches say that the fourth bloody fight took place last night during a storm the rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our roops hold Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided. Breckinridge's division is cut to pieces and routed. On Saturday our skirmishers decoved a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter. Capt McCollock, of

the 2d Kentucky Union Cavalry, says the rebe General Withers was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. An eye-witness says the slaughter exceeds that of the battle of Shiloh. General Rosecrans and his soldiers are in th highest spirits. On Saturday Colonel Daniel McCook engaged Wheeler's cavalry, six miles from Nashville, routing him completely. All is highly cheering.

The prisoners say that Kirby Smith was in the The rebel canteens were filled with whisky and gunpowder.
The Murfreesboro Rebel, of the 2d, says the Unionists fought gallantly, and admits a loss of five thousand. The Union prisoners were sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken. Captain Joe Desha, of Kentucky, was wounded by a shell in the head. Adjutant Card, of the same regiment, was shot in

the head by a cannon ball.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5 .- [From the Associated Press Correspondent.]—It is reported that Rosecrans has shelled Murfreesboro this morning, and, there being no reply, our forces will occupy it at noon. The rebels had undoubtedly left, and our forces are reported to be pursuing.

McCook attacked Wharton's cavalry, near the Asylum, six miles from Nashville, killing eight, who were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Federals were wounded,

Captain Pinney, of the 5th Wisconsin; L. Hastings, of the 25th Illinois, and all commissioned offiers and sergeants of companies G, L, and K, are killed or disabled. Col. Scott. of the 19th Illinois. seriously wounded; Captain Austin, of Woodruff' staff, was taken prisoner. Private despatches say the rebels in their retreat are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold

of it. A number of Jews are concentrating here and at Cairo, and appointing deputations to proceed to Washington to remonstrate against General Grant's order expelling Jews from the territory occupied by the Union forces. It is reported that Frank Ward, of Pittsburg, of the Anderson Troop, was killed. All reports of Rosecrans having retreated to Nasl ville are false.

The fight to-day is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana. The intervention of rebel cavalry between Nashville and Christiana makes it difficul to get news, but everything, thus far, is favorable to the ultimate success of the Union arms.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPL CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG CONFIRMED DESPATCH FROM GENERAL GRANT.

THE VICTORY ANNOUNCED IN THE GRENADA APPEAL. HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4, 1863.

To General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Despatches from General Sherman and the nava commander were received on the 31st. The gun boats were engaging the enemy's batteries, and Vicksburg, and hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenad Appeal, of the 31st, says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

Since the late raids this department, except th oops on the river, have subsisted off the country There will be little in South Mississippi to suppor the guerillas, in a few weeks more. U. S. GRANT, Major General. Southern Account. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4.—The Richmond Dis atch of the 28th of December, says that twenty-six

thousand Federal troops landed below Vicksburg on the 26th, and made a land attack simultaneously with an attack by the gunboats, on Vicksburg. Several gunboats are said to be disabled, and many orisoners taken. Additional Newspaper Accounts. NEW YORK, January 6 .- A special despatch t

he Times of this city, dated Nashville the 5th, con ains the following particulars: tacked our rifle pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting on the centre. We drove the nemy across Stone river. The 77th Pennsylvania first carried the point On Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro.

rebels buried their own dead and the bodie of our officers who were killed. There has been great loss of rebel life. Our loss is estimated at 9,000 killed and wounde nd 5.000 prisoner. The rebels retreated to Tullahoma

Our forces have been terribly shattered. Nine en of our colonels have been killed. NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.-The following rom the Associated Press correspondent at the seat of war: The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at o'clock P. M. We were strongly posted in rifle pits, and the enemy were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued for two hours. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels com enced to retreat, and at noon Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro, captured a number of p soners and guns, and a quantity of stores. On Sunday morning the United States strmy in orce occupied Murfreesboro.

The enemy has gone to Tullahoma The mail from Louisville arrived to-night Fifty-four hundred of our wounded are in Mur There are no rebels or guerillas on the road. Gen Cheatham is reported to have been killed by a shell, while in a bouse at Murfreesboro. The enemy was completely whipped out. Gen. McCown (rebel) is

The Cumberland river has risen 41/2 feet since last It is reported that our forcer are driving the rebel FURTHER PARTICULARS. NEW YORK, Jan. 5th .- The Herald has a special espatch, dated Johnson's Landing, 17 miles up the Yazoo river, Dec. 27, stating that the Sherman ex

pedition reached there on the 26th. The troops de barked and marched inland. General Sherman issued orders to move on the bluffs on the morning of the 28th. The rebels have seven batteries of heavy rifled guns on each bluff. The bulk of the rebel army is reported at fourteen thousand. The floating batteries and gunboats will probably shell Vicksburg in front on the 28th. Farragut and Banks are hourly expected, the r

bels having news of their approach. The Movement in East Tennessee-Rebel Communication with Richmond Cut Off. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—A letter from Barbourville Kentucky, says that Colonel Carter did not attempt o capture Knoville, but, going eastward, cut the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lessening the chances of the rebels to augment their Western forces from Richmond, which it is supposed they are attempting to do. The Southere line is now working, but has been

iterrupted during the morning. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Officers.

of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon. The fol owing nominations were made for officers of the Senate: Speaker—Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county Clerk—George W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia. Assistant Clerk—Gordon S. Berry, of Eric. Transcribing Clerks—Watt, of Philadelphia; Mc Laffee, of Westmoreland; Worden, of Union; Hud Sergeant-at-Arms-John F. Cochran, of Alle-

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—The Republican members

gheny.
Assistants—Leech, of Mercer; Dickson, of Washngton.

Doorkeeper—John G. Martin, of Lancaster.

Assistants—Hind, of Bradford; Hunsecker,
Lancaster; Work, of Indiana; Zimmerman,
Butler; Marshal, of Somerset; and Peters, nyaer. Messenger—Joseph Riblett, of Philadelphia. Assistant—Walker, of Lebanon. As the Republicans have a majority in the Senat these nominees will be elected.

The Democratic members of the House held caucus this evening, and made the following nom

ations:

Speaker—John Cessna, of Bedford.
Clerk—Jacob Ziegler, of Dauphin.
Assistant—R. Milton Spear, of Huntingdon. The Missouri Legislature and the President's Proclamation. TEFFERSON CITY. Mo., Jan. 5,-The following esolution was offered in the House to-day, and reerred to the Committee on Federal Relations: terred to the Committee on Federal Kelations:

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That
the proclamation issued by President Lincoln on the
22d of September, and the supplementary proclamation of the 1st of January, will inaugurate a most
important epoch in American history, and, meeting
our full endorsement, we earnestly and respectfully
urge its rapid enforcement, and will use our best
endeavors to sustain it. In the Senate, a joint resolution to memorialize Congress to carry out the original assessments was

ordered, against the efforts of the Secessionists.

THE steamer Crusader, which arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, brought dates from Bermuda to the 4th inst. The steamer Justitia, from London, arrived on the 3d. The British steamer Connubia, from Cork via Fayal, had also arrived, and reported that shortly after leaving Fayal she was stopped by the United States steamer Tuscarora, Capt. Craven. After examining the papers the vessel underwent a thorough search, even the cargo (coals) being thrown on one side to ascertain that nothing was stowed under them. Being satisfied that she contained no contraband of war, she was allowed to proceed. The officer in charge of the searching party stated they were on the "lookout" for a small steamer called the Pearl, from the Olyde, which left Queenstown on the 29th of November for Nassau.

EUROPE.

Four Days' Later News from the Old World Steamer City of Washington Off Cape Race, with Dates to the Close of 1862 Position of the British Government Towards the Pirate Alabama, &c. wards the Pirate Alabama, &c.

CAPE RAOE, January 5.—The steamer City of
Washington, from Liverpool on the 24th, via
Queenstown on the 25th, passed off this point at 7
O'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamer Hibernian arrived at Londonderry
on the 23d ult. The steamers City of Manchester
and Saxonia arrived out on the 24th. and Saxonia arrived out on the 24th.
The ship R. T. Parsons was lost off Donegal, and the first and third officers and five seamen were drowned.

The ship Rialto was also lost on the rocks near The Paris correspondent of the London Herald gives currency to a rumor that another attempt is being made to secure the influence of the Great Powers for the termination of the civil war in America.

It is semi-officially denied that l'Huys, the French
Minister of Foreign Affairs, had spoken to the
foreign ministers as to the advisability of a media-The Paris Patrie asserts that President Lincoln, on the demand of Spain, cashiered the captain of the United States gunboat Montgomery, and promised to indemnify the Spanish Government. mised to indemnify the Spanish Government.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says the Government has issued orders that the Alabama shall be warned from all British ports, and notice been given that if any more British property is destroyed,

The Shipping Gazette contradicts this statement, nd says: "We are sure the Government will not and says: consider itself justified in stopping the cruise of the Alabama." Alabama."
The London Times, in an editorial, ridicules the idea that the British Government should be held accountable for the doings of the Alabama.
The Times publishes a letter from Maury against President Lincoln, in which he repudiates the idea of a reunion. He says the South is well supplied with arms, and asserts that the customs' receipts at Charleston for the month of July last were greater than during the same month for ten years previously. viously.

Numerous English journals attack the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Congress, denouncing its tenor.

The London Times believes that the tone of the the American people.

In the Spanish Senate, Concha opposed the policy of Gen. Prim, and avowed himself in favor of a momarchy for Mexico, but not a Spanish prince for the throne. throne.

The remarks of Senor Callante gave offence to the French Government, but on an explanation being demanded a satisfactory response was made.

It is said that the Greek Assembly will confirm

ne nomination of Prince Alfred as King.
Count Hunens is spoken of for the throne.
Garibaldi embarked for Capria, but had returned Leghorn, owing to a storn THE LATEST. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.—To-day, being Christmas, s generally observed as a holiday. There is no news of importance. Foreign Marine Intelligence.

Sailed for Baltimore, Dec. 22, Maryland, from Deal. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Wednesday, Dec. 24.—The sales of Cotton amount to 35,000 bales, the market closing bnoyant. During the first of the week there was a depression, and prices declined 4@4d, but the market recovered before the close, and Surats advanced 4.@4d. #@#d.
American Cotton closed quiet, but steady; the sales to speculators amounted to 18,500 bales, and to exporters 3,000. The stock in port amounted to 216,500 bales. of which 21,000 bales are of American cotton. The market closed buoyant, with a trifling advance on all qualities. The following are the closing quotations:

| Fair | Middlings | New Orleans | 27/4d 24/5 | 21/4 | 21/4 | 21/5 | 21/4 | 21/5 | 21/4 | 21/5 | 21/4 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | 21/5 | Orleans..., 2072 STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets con tinue firm with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. There is nothing to report in the Flour market. Wheat steady at 8s 10d@9s 8d for red Western; 9s 10d for red Southern; 10s@1ls 5d for white Western; and 11s@1ls for white Southern. Corn—Mixed Corn is higher; sales at 28s 6d@28s 9d; white dull at 31s @39s.

@32s.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The circulars report the Provision market generally dull. Beef and Pork find no demand, and Bacon has a declining tendency. Lard is quiet, but steady. Tallow flat.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is firmer. Coffee quiet, but steady. Rice steady. Ashes steady, at 34s for pots and 33s for pearls.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 921/2 @34. @%. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Erie Railroad 42½@43½; Ulinois Cantral Railroad 42@41c discount.

## STATES IN REBELLION.

Condition of the Rebel Army in Tennessee Affairs in Arkansas—The Iron-clads at Mo. bile Getting Ready-Late News from all CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY IN TEN-NESSEE. The Jackson (Mississippi) Appeal, a rebel journal,

Murfreesboro :" "The Army of Tennessee is at present organized into three corps, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Generals Polk, Hardee, and Kirby Smith. Our ranks have been considerably recruited since we came out of Kentucky, especially the Tennessee regiments. Governor Harris has been active in en-forcing the conscript law, and many of our shattered regiments have thus swelled their ranks to almost regiments have thus swelled their ranks to almost primitive size. That gentleman, together with the Hon. Andrew Ewing, have been announced as volunteer aids to General Bragg.

"There has been some excitement here of late, in consequence of the small-pox having made its appearance in the army. All necessary precautions have been adopted, however, to keep the disease from spreading, and there is no ground at present for serious apprehension.

"In other respects the army is doing well and in good health, and pretty comfortably clad for the coming winter, which, from the snow which we have already had, promises to be rather severe. Our generals and those of the enemy seem to be making a trial of their skill in mancuvring, and it appears doubtful at present what the result and it appears doubtful at present what the result will be.
"It may possibly be a great battle in this vicinity,
"It may possibly be a great battle in the movements of though that event will depend on the movements of the enemy. We are ready for them whenever they offer the gage of battle.

"General Joseph E. Johnston arrived at Murfreesboro last night, to take charge, as we understand, of military operations in this quarter. General Bragg will probably retain the active command of this army, though, it is rumored, he is to be sent to Mississippi. General Johnston's arrival will be hailed with joy by the soldiers and citizens. He will find the discipline and espoit discorps of the samy as fine as he could anticipate.

"An order from General Bragg was read to us a few days ago, authorizing the different battalions, regiments, and companies, engaged in the battle of the enemy. We are ready for them whenever they

few days ago, authorizing the different battalions, regiments, and companies, engaged in the battle of Perryville, to have its name inscribed on their banners; and, in addition to 'Perryville,' General Cheatham's division is 'ordered to have the cross cannon inverted inscribed, indicating its determined bravery, and especially its gallant charge, which resulted in the capture of three of the enemy's batteries.

"Speaking of banners reminds me of a circumstance which shows how a trifling event will effect things of some importance. General Polity bettles. things of some importance. General Polk's battle-flag at Shiloh was a blue field, with a large red cross, containing thirteen white stars, the long bar of the cross running horizontally, or with the fly. Before we entered Kentucky the general concluded to modify his flag by bordering the edge of the red cross with white and sent to Stanford's battery for its flag as a pattern.

"Now, it happened, by some carelessness, that the mules had gotten hold of our flag and torn off one end containing two of the stars; so, when the new flags were distributed, each one in the division was found, to contain eleven stars only, and thus

they remain, the general, perhaps, never noticing the difference." REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE. The Memphis Argus of Saturday, Dec. 27th, has news from Little Rock to the 18th. Hindman, it seems, claims to have gained a victory over Herron

seems, claims to have gained a victory over Herron at Prairie Grove.

"Hindman, in his official report, states his forces engaged in the fight to be about 15,000. He made the attack, as is already well known, and left his baggage-trains twenty miles in the rear, fearing that should he be whipped they might be captured. He claims to have captured four hundred and eighty-four prisoners, forty wagons laden with arms and army stores, and a battery of artillery. His own loss he estimates at one thousand, but does not attempt to give that sustained by the other side. He also claims to have remained on the field twenty-four hours, and says he was not pursued on his retreat. "Our informant corroborates the statement previously published in the Argus, that none of General Holmes' forces have been transferred to the east bank of the Mississippi. General Holmes' head-quarters are still at Little Rock, Hindman, who is second in command, being in the field

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS. "Matters are rather lively in Little Rock, and "Matters are rather lively in Little Rock, and Confederate notes and shinplasters of every description circulate freely as water. Everybody has pockets full of them; every man is his own banker; and anything passes that contains figures, letters or pictures. Ex-Governor Rector is in Little Rock. The True Democrat is published regularly. The Gazette has suspended, but another paper has been started. We did not learn its name.

"About all the cotton on the Arkansas' and St. Francis rivers has been destroyed, as has the greater portion of it on White river, that has not been secreted by the planters. secreted by the planters.
"Trains on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad are making regular trips between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock.

Little Rock.

"It requires quite a wad of 'scrip' to pay board bills in Little Rock. At the Anthony House, the principal hotel in the State, and possessing pretty good accommodations for Arkansas, three meals a day and a lodging place can be had 'for just \$28 per week. But as there is plenty of 'scrip' everywhere, nobody symbiles, nobody being syringis to reseave nobody grumbles, nobody being anxious to treasure up the 'circulating medium.' Eggs sell readily at \$1 per dozen, butter at \$1 per pound, flour \$40 to \$50 per barrel, and everything else in proportion." CONFISCATING PROPERTY OF LOYAL MEN. The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of the 17th instances that the Confederate court at Knoxyille has issued decrees in four hundred cases under the sequestration laws, embracing over a million dollars' worth of property. Among the cases are Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, and John Coffee Childs, the Whetmore estate in Bradley county, and Ducktown cop

General Kirby Smith has taken possession of the esidence of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville, as his headquarters. ORE DESTRUCTION RIVER. The Memphis Argus says: "We learn that between one thousand and fifteen hundred bales of cotton were burned by the guerillas last week at Des Arc. Duvall's, and Jacksonport, on White river, belonging principally to a Louisville firm A REBEL WARNING FROM MOBILE. From the Mobile Advertiser, (Robel,) 27th.]

PARSON BROWNLOW'S HOUSE.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, (Rebel.) 27th.]

We are informed from pretty good authority that Admiral Buchanan, who has just returned from a trip of observation down the bay, determined upon an order which will materially add to the strength of the fieet which has been built and equipped to aid in the defence of Mobile. A crack craft, with a powof the fleet which has been built and equipped to aid in the defence of Mobile. A crack craft, with a powerful battery and picked crew, ably and gallantly commanded, is the addendum.

This is the audin courrier of four other floating engines of war which will soon take their station in the bay, and oppose their iron sides to the iron shot of the Federal navy. The Federals will find out, after awhile, that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Southern men may develope a genius for naval construction and warfare, as they have a splendid aptitude for fighting on terra firma. Whether we gain these additions to our navy through cracks in the enemy's blockade, or by other means, we leave him to find out or to infer.

On one dark night, not very long since, the Oreto slipped out, and in the self same night, by a single chance, another craft, destined to remain here, slipped in, and all so quietly as to deceive even the Fort Morgan garrison. They would be incredulous if we were to him to them that some dark night, while riding at anchor watching their prey on the outer bar, a black iron monster or two might suddenly emerge from the pitchy darkness and dash into their ribs with a crash that would send them shrieking after their comrades of the Oumberland and Congress.

Admiral Buchanan, they are aware, has some lit. Admiral Buchanan, they are aware, has some lit-

Admiral Buchanan, they are aware, has some little experience in this line, and makes some pretty thorough jobs when he begins. And if these warnings should make outside guests watchful in front, let them guard well their rear and keep a "bright look cut" behind, lest they get a punch in the stern as well as the bow. The power that produced the Merrimac, the Arkansas, the Alabama, the "290," the Oreto, and the Fingal, is not exhausted in the means or the will to multiply these successful experiments. PRISONERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

The Richmond Dispatch states there are 1,450 Union prisoners in the Libby Prison. A COLLEGE

NEW YORK CITY. Correspondence of The Press. 1 New York, January 5, 1863. THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR s, perhaps, even more talked about to-day than the reat Murfreesboro battle, so unexpectedly did the news come to us, and so startling was the disaster. Various theories are advanced at the navy yard o account for the catastrophe, but the most reaonable one is that the Monitor leaked at any ime, and could not be made seaworthy. It is ruly a fortunate thing that our other iron-clads are better adapted to the perils of the deep, and not be condemned because their famous little forerunner as met with such disaster; otherwise, more than nust needs be deferred a long time, if not given up

THE TENNESSEE BATTLE ppears to be a hopeless puzzle to every one, and people seem inclined to show no excitement until he telegrams from the scene of action assume more oherency than characterize them at present. It annot be denied, however, that there is much coert anxiety as to Rosecrans' fortunes, which will arry the jubilation very high should victory, final and decisive, favor our arms. Even the most igno ant appear to realize that great results hang upon his battle. If Bragg and Johnston are handsomel lefeated, the rebellion in the Southwest will have een permanently ended. If, on the other hand, our plendid army of Western veterans should be route he war in that part of the country will be carried ight into the loyal States of Ohio and Illinois. Knowing this, the people of this city are, as you may infer, somewhat anxious to hear about the fight

The Enterprise Insurance Company annouace

The Enterprise insurance company annuaues annual dividend of three per cent., clear of taxe

nonnees a semi-annual dividend of four per cost, clear taxes, payable on and after the 15th instant,

The Beaver Meadow Railroad Company announce

semi-annual dividend of five per cent, in cash, and

per cent. in stock.

The Tenth and Eleventh-streets Passenger Rally;

Company announces a dividend of one dollar and incents per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and so

the 12th instant.

The Jersey City Insurance Company have declared:

semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., parable on demand.

The Old Long Island Insurance Company is out again with a ten per cent. semi-annual dividend.

with a ten per cent. Schrauman Company have declara

semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of the ta

The Hope Fire Linsurance Company, four per cent. fro of Government tax, payable on demand. The Clinton Fire Insurance Company, five per cent

The Citizen Fire Insurance Company, twelve-and.

mand.;
The following shows the shipments of coal over the

The following snows and supplied of coal overting Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the

United States Branch Mint at San Francisco during the

Presumed balance in favor of the port...... Slinip

The estimate of the amount of American Socks at here for sale from Europe during the past year, though not of course be implicitly relied upon, as no data exist for arriving at an accurate estimate. It is probably rather over than under the true figure.

The transactions in the aggregate, in all the funds and revenues of the State of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1862, were as follows, viz:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The market for stocks opened before the Board very strong, and at an average advance of about 1.5 per cent. On the closing prices of Saturday evening. The tepor in the morning papers, that Secretary Chase requires immediate financial relief to the amount of \$150,00000, and assolutely requests one-third of the amount in current; iregarded by the operators as a sure intimation that is will be obliged, the next time he finds himself camped to again ask for more currency, until a maximum of \$600,000,000 is ont. It is generally admitted that with that amount in circulation the Government would find hittle difficulty in negotiating their bonds.

At the board the market opened very strong on there, but continued quiet until Hudson River was batted when great excitement was maulfested, and the sock when great excitement was maulfested, and the sock was rapidly bid up to \$34,0000, against \$34,0000, and a shown to purchase at the opening continued, and all securities showed increasing strength.

At the one o'clock call the market showed increasing firmness. The following prices were bid, for pold \$16,000, and \$1

The market at the close tooks generally strong, with some descriptions buoyant.

Bank stocks seem to be neglected at present for the more speculative securities, but the profitable builties of the last six months should make them in demand.

Governments are dull at about last quotation. Compage of 1821 are 08200212 for interest. Reprintend 67 328.

interest; 7-30s 1021/@1021/4; Certificates of Intellegate 961/@961/4. The quotations are:

Fives 1871 (coupons)....—
Treasury Notes, large 7.30. 1021/

Oregon War Loan, 1881.... —
Oregon War Loan, 1891.... —
One-year Certificates..... 96%

New 5.20 (registered).

New 5.20 (coupons).

Dutiable Demand Notes. 1234

American Gold. 1343

TEX-interest.
United States coupons, 5 & cent., of 1874, are selling ex interest, at 20. Those bonds are a great favorine in its London market, and there being none presed for all here, must soon command a much higher price.

The money man et opens very easy this morning sure quote 5 Beent on the best securities, and 6 Feet on all others. There has been some A No. 1 dry good paper endorsed, six months to run, past at 52, 324 some single-name grocers' paper, four months, at 37 cent.

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 5.

New York Stocks, January 5.

Bid. Asked.

ations at 3 o'clock.

Philadelphia Markets.

N Y Cen R R.

10s..... a R..... 10½

| 24 | 24 | 25 Susq Caual | 26 Susq Caual | 27 Susq Caual | 27

United States Sixes 1862

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

\$219,961,3

\$1,976,404 \$1,975,494

month of November:
Gold Deposits—Weight before melting, oz.
Weight after melting, oz.
Fine bare, oz.
Silver Deposits—Weight after melting, oz.
Weight after melting, oz.
Fine bare, oz.
Gold Coinage—Double Eagles.
Silver Coinage—Half Dollars.
Ouarters.

Week

5,465 12 10,105 06

13,570 18

half per cent., free of Government tax, payable a

For the corresponding time last year

The National Fire Insurance Company have semi-annual dividend of eight per cent.

Per cent, in stock.

he 12th instant.

payable on demand.

week ending January 2:

Total .....

nonth of November:

Total Coinas

The Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Rallway

IN THE CHURCHES. esterday, the great proclamation was duly remen ered, and inspired several very patriotic sermons Of course, Mr. Beecher was the clerical lion of the lay, and Plymouth Church had the elasticity of its walls fully tested by the crowd of auditors. Beecher took for his text the first eight verses of Revelation will, wherein the fall of Babylon is treated of. He stated that "Rabylon" was a term signifying de spotic oppression, and received a round of applause for asserting that, "Of all nations on earth, ther was not one that stood so centrally the very Babylon of Babylons, made rich and strong by grinding the people and eating them up, as England." Of the dict of freedom, Mr. Beecher said that

edict of freedom, Mr. Beecher said that

"He knew that the procamation might not set
one slave free, for it was but the arrow. The army
was the bow, and with that arrow tyranny would
be slayed. The God of justice was the God of battle, and since they had conformed to the decrees of
eternal justice, might they not believe that now He
would give victory? Although the freedom of the
slave was something yet to be achieved, yet there
was a great deal emancipated when our Government was set free. Our country had been in the
past like a merchant that had circulated a large
amount of paper and was now taking it in."

The Rey. Mr. Cheever preached a sermon of The Rev. Mr. Cheever preached a sermon of the same tenor. In fact, the proclamation was

read as an introduction to the services in several of GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE. The real meaning of the new Governor, under cover of considerable spread-eagle cant, is that he designs taking the first step toward arraying the State Government of New York against the Government of the United States, sending Fernando Wood to Washington as Senator, and placing the police and all other municipal officers of this ill-fated city into the hands of thieves and rowdies of Tammany and Mozart Halls. More of this anon. STUYVESANT.

more or less praised in all the loyal churches, being

#### Public Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first concert by the

Orpheus Musical Association was listened to last evening by a large and delighted audience. An orchestra composed of forty talented performers, assisted by an able drum corps, discoursed music of high order. "Wilhelm Tell" was admirably executed, and received with special favor, as also the Wedding March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream;" overture—"Masaniello;" miserere—"Il Trovatore:" valse-" Maiden Dreams." "The Star-Spangled Banner" was given in effective style, and received with patriotic cheers by the audience. while a large flag suspended over the performers added not a little to the general enthusiasm. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-GERMAN OPERA.-The opera selected for the opening night, January 13th, is announced to be "Martha," by Flotow, in which Madame Rotter will sustain the role of the heroing as prima donna of the corps. She will be assisted by Herr Lotti, the celebrated German tenor, We learn that Mr. Carl Anschutz brings his entire orchestra to this city for the occasion, consisting of seventy first class performers. In order to prevent confu-

sion, subscribers should secure their seats at once by

Major Francis B. Ward. The telegraph brings the sad intelligence that Major Frank B. Ward, of the Anderson Cavalry, was killed in the battle in Tennessee, meagre details of killed in the battle in Tennessee, meagre details of which have as yet been received. Major Ward was among the first to put his name on the roll of the Duquesne Grays, Company B, of the 12th regiment, and served as a private in the three months' campaign. He re-enlisted as a private in the Anderson Troop, well known as Buell's Body Guard. In August last he returned from Huntsville, Ala., with twelve others, to recruit the troop to a regiment. Frank, along with others, served under McClellan at Antietam, having heen called suddenly into asat Antietam, having been called suddenly into ac-tive service, from Carlisle, during the Cumberland Valley exitement. The Anderson Cavalry formed the extreme right of McClellan's pickets. Frank recruited about one hundred and thirty men in this county, all of whom accompanied the regiment to Kentucky, after its organization at Carlisle. He was promoted from sergeant to captain, and finally was commissioned as major. There is a matter connected with the history of Major Ward, and known to the press but recently, to which

justice to him.

About October 1 he was dismissed from the service Hour octoor I he was dismissed from the service for an offence of which he was entirely innocent. He was promptly reinstated, and no record made of his dismissal or reinstatement. His brother, Mr. W. Ward, and other friends, erged him to resign the moment he was henorably reinstated, but he refused, station that he would die at the head of his brave which it seems he has done. The colonel o the Anderson Troop Regiment was not with it, and the lieutenant colonel is an invalid, thus leaving Majors Ward and Rosengarten (son of a wealthy Majors Ward and Rosengarten (son of a wealthy Philadelphian) in command, and both have fallen at their posts.
Najor Ward was a son of Dr. William A. Ward.

Ward, and known to the press but recently, to which it may not be improper to refer now briefly, to do

Major Ward was a son of Dr. William A. Ward, dentist, an old and highly respectable citizen, and died in his twenty-first year. Previous to entering the scruice he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk. He was held in the highest esteem by his acquaintances, and a nobler spirit has not fallen in this prolonged and bloody war. A reprependents have been made to bring home war. Arrangements have been made to bring hom his body .- Pittsburg Despatch.

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADBLEPHA, Jan. 5, 1983.

Money is easy at 6 per cent. ou good security. ECertificates of indebtodness are worth 96%. Gold was rather stiff at 1341/2, until near the close, when the market be came very weak, the promising news from our armies in the West causing a feeling of uneasiness. Government securities looked firmer to-day. The stock market was active, with a continuation of the upward movement lately no'ed. Government seven-thirties sold up to 102%—an advance of %, the sixes remaining firm at 95%. State fives rose 114, the coupons selling up to 102. Penn sylvania Railroad 1st mortgages rose 1, the 2d do. 1/2 Reading honds were steady. Elmira Railroad seven sold at 1001/2: Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, at 63—an advance of 14. New City sixes rose 14; the old were steady. Lehigh Valley sixes were firm at 103/2. North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes continued steady at 87; the tens'rose 1/2. Echuylkill Navigation common stock sold at 5, the preferred remaining at 14. Susquehanna Canal sold at 5½ Lehigh Navigation shares fell off ½; the scrip was steady. Morris Canal sold at 561/2; the preferred was weak. Reading Railroad shares were active, and advanced 1/2

b fore the close. Little Schuylkill made a total advance since Saturday of eix dollars per share, the rise founded upon a proposed leasing of the road to the Reading Railroad Company. Philadelphia and Erie sold up to 29%. an advance of 3% on last sales Minehill rose 1/2. Long Island was steady at 24. Catawissa preferred was active at 17% Pennsylvania fell off 1/4. Camden and Amboy sold at 1551/2. Past enger railways are looking up. Seventeenth and Nineteenth advanced to 11 Spruce and Pine was active at 17, an advance of 1/2. Arch-street at 27/2. A small lot Green and Coates at 37%, 37% being bid for more. Girard College rose %. Thirteenth and Fifteenth rose 1; West Philadelphia 3. Mechanics' Bank shares brought 2514; Union 34; Commercial 49½; Farmers' and Mechanics' 52%; 142 bid for North America. The market closed firm-\$3,000 in bonds and 3,000 shares changing hands.

emand Notes...

January

sent year:

ecember

\$20,139,596 26

Loans. - Specie. Circul. Deposits

:: 31,046,357 5,688,728 2,145,219 21,396,014 30,385,110 5,884,011 2,144,338 20,088,893 20,088,893 20,088,893 20,088,893 20,088,893 20,088,893 20,088,893 20,088,893 23,443 15,741,190 20,087,691 5,886,434 57,7597 16,636,539 20,324,432 (0,09,635 3,769,592 21,316,674 31,744,707 5,783,482 4,335,702 24,384,743 23 20,661 5,745,007 4,749,220 24,387,752 28 20,0661 5,745,007 4,749,220 24,387,752

33, 200,661 15,545,007 4,749,220 24,387,732 33,617,00 16,600,167,026,7026,701 24,663,289 33,617,00 16,600,167,026,7026,701 24,663,289 34,896,311 5,543,748 5,095,704 25,489,746 34,826,18115,493,748 5,095,704 25,489,300 36,383,714 95,978,123 5,524,824 48,98,800 36,383,714 95,978,123 5,524,824 48,98,800 36,383,714 95,978,123 5,524,621 4,768,487 [27,386,575 36,737,071 5,511,964 4,655,777 5,73,88,125 36,479,365 5,521,488 4,565,836] 26,526,342 36,774,772 [5,485,834 4,641,384 29,633,237 36,60,000 5,385,778 4,572 3,885,27 4,483,380 36,125,340 5,266,645 4,526,427 3,777,964 36,772,912 4,706,180 4,385,716 37,735,674 37,726 27,736 47,732 47,720 47,706,180 4,385,706 37,735,674 37,726 27,736 47,737,912 4,706,180 4,385,706 37,735,674 37,767,912 4,706,180 4,385,706 37,735,874 37,267,620 4,572,907 4,548,547 127,895,390 37,679,075 44,510,700 14,604,115 122,429,189

The second secon

Drexel & Co. quote: Inited States Bonds, 1881 Inited States Certificates of Indebtedness: Inited States 7 3-10 Notes nartermasters' Vouchers..... ders for Certificates of Indebte | Missiouri St 6s. 624 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | There is no change in Flour, and a stead for both export and home use: sales compr. 3,500 bbls at \$6 70@6.57% for Northwestern exit and \$7@7.12% for Ohio do., including 700 bbls. Mills, on private terms. The sales to the trait Lancaster county; \$7@7.75 for extra family. 557,078 557,078 557,078 557,078 557,078 557,078 557,078 557,078 557,000 557,000 646666648486884495668 \$1,46,000 1,366,500 28,500 28,500 28,500 36,500 36,500 37,533 57, 

for fancy brands as to quality. Rye Flour is \$5.25 7 bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and firm a Pennsylvania, and \$4.25 7 bbl for Brandywine Pennsylvania, and \$4.25 \( \frac{1}{2} \) bbl for Brandy will WHEAT is firm; but the market is less active 5,000 bus Western and Pennsylvania red will 150c; the latter for choice lots in store, and will 150c; the latter for choice lots in store, and will 150c; the latter for choice lots in store, and will 50c; the latter for choice lots in store, and will 50c; the latter for choice lots in store, and will 50c; the latter for choice lots in store, and will solve and sold at 700 75c for new, and \$1682c \( \frac{1}{2} \) bus for of are in steady demands at \$162c. Nothing all all sold and sold at \$162c. Nothing and sales of the first No. 1 was made at \$10 \) correct the correct interpretation of the sales and sold in shaded and sold sales and Molasses at full prices. Coffee is first, and Molasses at full prices. Coffee is first, and Molasses are unchanged. SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverse SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverse bushels sold at from \$25.06.40 for fair to prime the bushels. \$1,978,683 70 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during the pre-

past, reaching about 1,900 head. The quence, is less active, but prices are writtent at rial change, ranging at from 4½.65c, gross, for existence of the for ordinary to fair, and 36.32c is here confinue dull and very little inquired after. General and Chester country Steers sold freely at an quotations. At the close the market was dull, ral hundred of common Cattle will be left every change in price or demand. We continue in price or demand. We continue quotations, say 315 to \$5.85 head, as for quality. There is more activity to notice in Sheen, as to condition and quality. The receipts of Hoss are large, and the demand received of the same and the first previous quoted rates; most of the stock sold pre mence, is less active, but prices are with

bushel.
WHISKY is unsettled, bbls selling at 120 kg.
sylvania and ohio, and 120 22 22 gallon for drug
The following are the receipts of Flour and
this port to-day: Philadelphia Cattle Market, Jai The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillip Yard are larger than they have been fer past, reaching about 1,900 head. The man