nstitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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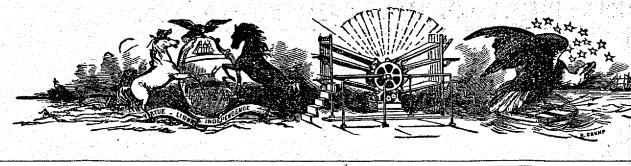
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TIP STAIRS DEPARTMENT.

VOL. 6.—NO. 141.

BOYS' CLOTHING

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TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

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Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. E LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, 3

A full assortment always on hand at LOW PRICES. Just received, lace-irimmed Embroidered and Mourning Muslin Bows and Neck-Ties, for the Chones and street. Also, all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 15 cents.

Also, all descriptions of Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at WHOLESALE PRICES. ja8-tf

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.

MUSLINS AND CANTON FLAN. MUSLINS AND CANTON FLAN, NELS.—My stock of those Goods is still very large and of every kind. Good Bleached Muslin at 16 and 18; real first-rate at 20 and 22; full yard-wide at 23; several cases of Williamsville, Wamsutta, Torresdale's. House-keeper's, and New York Mills, at prices lower than others are selling them; good Bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, at 50; heavy Ulica, at 62½; first rate Fillow Casing, 1½ wide, at 25; Unbleached Muslins in every quality, from 16 cents up to the very best; good Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 22; finer do., at 25; and the heavyest, at 31½; 2 cases nearly yard wide, and very heavy; Bleached do., at 25; reavy Hamilton at 31½, worth in the markst 37½; one lot heavy colored at 25; the cheapest assortment of Flannels in the city, for Ald Societies and others; White, at 28; all-wool, at 35; and very heavy, at 37½.

Societies and others; white, at 25; an wood, at 35; and very heavy, at 37½.

Shaker Flannel, unshrinkable, and full yard wide.
Plain Gray, at 40.
Plain Red, 35, 37½, and 40.
Red Twilled, at 37½, 40, 45, and 50.
Gray Twilled, at 45 and 50.
I hese goods are remarkably low, being considerably less than the wholesale prices.

GHANVILLE B. HAINES,
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1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Cassimeres for Busiaess Suits.
Cassimeres for Dress Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' wear.
Cloths adapted to every use.
Boys' Clothing, ready made.
Men's and Boys' Suits made to order.
BLANKETS.
A tintonlet at \$5 A tip top lot at \$5. Damaged Gray Blankets at \$2 50 and \$3.50. Horse Blankets—Army Blankets.
Domestic Goods at lowest prices.
TABLE LINENS. TABLE LINENS.

Fine Table Damasks and Cloths.
The famous power loom Table Linens.
Bargains in Napkins, &c., &c.
DRESS GOODS.
2,631 yards newest styles Delaines at 25c.
Blue Reps, Blue Poplins, Blue Paramattas.
Brown Reps, Brown Poplins, Brown Coburgs.
Balmorals at \$2.75, \$3, \$3.25, and \$5.50.

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S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

EDWIN HALL & BRO., HALLI & BRO.,

26 South SECOND Street,

Have reduced the pricesiof
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls,
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk;

All Color Color Color Williams

Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Monsselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Blanket Silks,
Black Silks,
Francy Silks,
Black Silks,
Francy Silks,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting FlannalBroche DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

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French Chinities,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets H. STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE A LIAKUE ASSOrtment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOLDAY PRESENTS.

LIDAY PRESENTS.
Rich Fancy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors.
Rich Fancy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors.
Plain and Figured Black Silks.
Plain and Figured Merinoes.
Plain and Figured Merinoes.
Plain Solferino Cashmercs, at 37½c, worth 62
WINTER SHAWLS, in great variety
MERINO SCARFS, BROCHE BORDERS.
GLOAKS—Of New and Fashionable Styles, made of
Black Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Gloth.
Call and examine our stock. We guaranty to give sadisfaction, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at
lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.
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Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street. CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

Lurge Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTO Good Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Fast Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Cuality Black Silks.
Good Assortment Colored Silks. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET JOHN C. ARRISON,

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) Has now in store an elegant assortment o

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c.,

In Great Variety HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPENING GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. mitable Presents for Gentlemen. J. W. SCOTT.

No. 814 CHESTNUT Street.

dell-if Four doors below the Continental PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. JAMES S. EARLE & SON. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES.

DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS. PORTRAIT,

PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, de31-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia

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Of Every Description. HAVERSACKS. PONCHOS, CAMP BLANKETS,

KNAPSACKS, and BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS. MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS. All goods made will be guarantied regulation in size and make.

N. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-tf 1.000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS.

1,000 do. { GRAY, RED, AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS. do. { ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS. 500

do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. do. DENIM OVERALLS. 1.000 10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS.

BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Manufacturers, 217 CHURCH ALLEY. EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE

STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 1V1 &c., &c.
2,500 Bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 Bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.

2.000 Boxes Luber, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

2.00 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

2.00 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

2.00 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. MURPHY & KOONS, No. 146 North WHARVES.

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STATES IN REBELLION.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 8, 1863. LACK OF MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC FACI-Could anything have been more sickening to correspondents than the realization of the fact that a great battle was progressing, and no railroad or diect telegraphic communication with the North? But it was even so, and "trust to luck" was our motto. First of all we had to send on despatches as far as Nashville by courier, who had many chances of never arriving there, as the road, most of the time, was in the possession of guerillas. At that point we left our despatches and letters in the hands of an assistant, and the appearance or non-appearance of such documents in the respective journals for which they were prepared, must be the proofs of his good fortune or the reverse.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Special Correspondence of The Press.1

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

Perhaps there is no picture which presents such a combination of heartrending and revolting scenes, as battle-field immediately after a sanguinary conest. To the inexperienced, the spectacle is an awful one. The battle-field of the battle of Stone's River is replete with incidents extraordinary and strange. Those brave men who fell fighting for their country, and fighting against it, found graves in muddy cotton fields and in beautiful cedar groves; in unromantic corn fields, and in secluded meadows; upon the hills, and in the valleys, and for miles along the stream upon the banks of which the battle fiercely raged, and from which it takes its name. The Murfreesboro pike and Chattanooga railroad divide the batle-field. Travellers upon either road, upon either hand, can gaze for three or four miles upon the picture. The first place of interest upon the right, just at present, are the ruins of a fine brick residence; beyond, upon the right and left, are the earthworks thrown up by our troops upon that dark and stormy night. From these works to town are hundreds of carcasses of horses, breastworks, demolished houses, roken wagons and wheels, and graves. Upon the right, near the railroad, are eleven graves of the 74th Ohio: near is an equal number of the 45th Mississippi; then, side by side, farther on, repose eleven members of the 78th Pennsylvania, and eight members of the Rock City Guards. Upon the left is quite a cemetery -ninety-three prettily-constructed graves, with an inscribed slab at the head of each. As you enter the ground a placard informs the reader that "This patch of ground contains the bodies of 93 soldiers, of the 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th U. S. Infantry. Do not disturb these graves by additions or otherwise." Leaving the regulars, you next discover 4 graves of the 19th Illinois, and 27 of the 41st Alahama Leave the line of the railroad, travel over a spot of ground containing nearly two thousand acres, and you find like scenes everywhere. The national and the rebel dead-the old man, the strong man, the youth; husband, father, son, lover-all lie in a

d, and missing, in the 8th division, Gen. James S. Negley: TWENTY-NINTH BRIGADE, COL. STANLEY. 156 511 Total..................66 officers killed and wounded, which swells the aggre

common grave. The interments, however, are most

solemn, and the utmost silence prevails as the lost

ompanion is quietly placed in his uncouth grave.

The following is the official list of killed, wound-

LOSS IN EIGHTH DIVISION.

gate to 571. SEVENTH BRIGADE, COL. MILLER 206 421 711 Included in the above are 20 commissioned officers killed and wounded.

The loss of men in killed and wounded, in Lieut Marshall's battery, ("G," 1st Ohio Artillery,) is 25; in Capt. Shultzer's battery, ("M," 1st Ohio Artillery,) 19 men. Cavalry loss, 30 prisoners. 29th Brigade 571
7th Brigade 711
Two batteries and company cavalry 74

GEN. NEGLEY AND HIS STAFF. corps d'armee of Gen. McCook by his prompt assistance. His troops fought well, and were skilfully manœuvred. Gen. Negley distinguished himself for his coolness and valor during the fight, and reflected great credit upon the State which he represents. A spent piece of shell damaged the beauty of the General's eye, without marring the vision, thus giving rise to my despatch that he was wounded. The staff officers of Gen. Negley also performed their duties well. Maj. Kennedy, of Pittsburg, had one horse shot from under him, and Lieut. Barker, it is believed, will receive promotion for his capacity and intrepidity. Capt. Laurie, chief of staff, was upon the field during the whole engagement, and has been courage and endurance.

highly complimented by Gen. Rosecrans for his The First brigade were temporarily placed in the Eighth division, but were held by Gen. Negley in The First brigade, East Tennesseans, have been permanently attached to the Eighth division, making it the second largest in the Army of the Cumberland.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

The command of General Johnson is so completely used up, that I am unable, at present, to arrive at anything definite regarding the 77th Pennsylvania. It is true, however, that the regiment is terribly cut up, besides a large number of prisoners. Colonel Housem is seriously wounded, and will furnish me, as soon as he is able, a list of killed, wounded, and missing. The 78th Pennsylvania acted splendidly throughout the battle, and wins the greatest distinction of any regiment upon the field; for, when the enemy attacked the centre so furiously Friday night, Colonel Sirwell charged the two rebel regiments across Stone river. Sergeant H. A. Miller, of Butler county, was the first man across, and planted the colors upon the coveted ground. Colonel Sirwell is acting pro vost marshal of Murfreesboro at present. Colonel Hambright's regiment, the 79th Pennsylvania, was in the reserve, and suffered but little, losing but fourteen men in killed and wounded. The qualities of this fine body of men, however, were exhibited at Perryville. Colonel Hambright lost all of his baggage and papers, which were burned by the guerillas at Lavergne. The 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry did excellent ser-

vice as skirmishers, and lose eleven men in killed and wounded. This reduces the "regiment" to less than one hundred. It left Pittsburg twelve hundred strong.

I have given you a complete account of the doings of the Anderson Troop, and find no additional details of interest. Muller's Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Ste vens, which did such excellent service at Shiloh and Perryville, was in the action near Murfreesboro, and lost several. The following are the names of 19 rebel officers ent to Nashville to-day:

Major J. S. Davis, 17th Tennessee. Capt. J. A. Cash, 26th Tennessee. Capt. W. Clark, 17th Tennessee. Capt. H. Drysdale, 3d Florida.
Capt. B. F. Eddins, 41st Alabama.
Capt. G. W. O'Neil, 17th Tennessee.
Lieut. A. Banna, 13th Louisiana.
Lieut. E. R. Haynes, 11th Mississippi.
Lieut. J. D. Leland, 41st Alabama.
Lieut. M. W. Black, 17th Tennessee.
Liant Thos. B. Connot. 5th Mississip. Lieut. Thos. B. Connor, 45th Mississipp Lieut. W. S. McShaw, 45th Mississippi Lieut, W. S. McShaw, and mississippi. Lieut, N. F. Wolfe, 45th Mississippi. Lieut, Chas. Sidell, 45th Mississippi. Lieut, J. E. McNulter, 45th Mississippi. Lieut. John L. West, 1st Florida. Lieut. William Caruthers, 2d Georgia, Lieut. J. E. Haley, 4th Georgia Lieut. Wm. Street, 45th Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST The Latest News from Springfield, Mo.-Bravery of Gen. Brown-Additional Details of the Affair from a Telegraph CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The following is Colonel

Crabb's official despatch to General Curtis: "SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 10. To Major General Curlis: "GENERAL: The enemy attacked us on the 8th. They were about from four to six thousand strong, with three pieces of artillery, under command of Marmaduke, Burbridge, Shelby, McDonald and others. They fought from ten o'clock till after dark, with desperation, but were repulsed at every sdvance. General Brown was severely wounded in the left arm, near the shoulder, about four o'clock P. M.
"He turned the command over to me. The foe irew to a safe distance, under cover of On the morning of the 9th, they made a den

On the morning of the 9th, they made a demonstration in full force from another point. We made such preparations to meet them as we had at our command, but finally they concluded discretion was the better part of valor, and retreated. They then divided their forces, one portion going to Sand Springs, and the other moving off on the Rock river road. We did not have a force sufficient to follow. "Reinforcements of accelled militie arriving "Reinforcements of enrolled militia arriving during the night, I sent early this morning what force could be spared to follow them, harrass their rear, and report their movements.

"Gen. Brown was constantly in the front, superrear, and report their movements.

"Gen. Brown was constantly in the front, superintending every movement. By his coolness and bravery he has endeared himself to all under his command. Your obedient servant,

"B. CRABB, Col. Commanding.

"P. S.—6 o'clock P. M., nothing is yet heard from Gens. Herron or Warren."

To Mr. W. H. Woodring, the efficient telegrapher of Springfield, the public is indebted for additional particulars of the Springfield fight. He left that place at 6A. M. Saturday, bearing from Col. Crabb the despatch above given. Having himself been in the battle, as a worthy soldier of the 13th Illinois regiment, Mr. Woodring is able to furnish reliable details. His despatch, addressed to Gen. Curtis' operator, Lieut, O'Reilly, is as follows:

"Lebanos, Mo., Jan. 11, 9 P. M.—Our loss is seventeen killed. Three died since the fight. We buried from thirty to thirty-five of the rebels, and they carried many off the field before the fight was ended. Don't know how many are wounded. The rebels left a great many of their wounded on the field. I understand that, among others, we took one major as prisoner. Cannot give the number of prisoners taken. Everything is quiet there now. The telegraph is nearly wholly destroyed from

The "Dispatch" Recognizes Professional Friends in the North-From North Caro-lina-Union Prisoners Sent Home-Slaves -The Substitute Business-Charleston a Descried Village—Southern News of Tuesday Last—Rebel Account of the Battle of Muríreesboro—The Losses and Captures—The Rebel Situation—Negroes in the Rebel Army-Another Speech from Jeff Davis-General G. W. Smith's Official Report of the Affairs in North Carolina, &c. We have received a copy of the Richmond Dispatch or Tuesday, the 13th of January, from which we make the following interesting extracts: THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO. The Dispatch still claims the battle of Murfrees. boro as a victory for the rebels, and, commenting on

Rosecrans' despatch, says : . Rosecrans' despatch, says:

General Rosecrans, in a despatch announcing the total route of the Confederate army at Murfreesboro, proves himself as reckless of truth and conscience as McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and the Federal leaders in general. We know that to "lie like a bulletin," has long since passed into a proverb, and that it is a military maxim that lying in order to gain an advantage over an enemy is lawful. But the morality, or even the expediency, of always claiming a great victory, whether the facts warrant the assumption.or not, is more, than questionable. We are happy to believe that our own generals have not degraded themselves and their cause by pretending to achievements which they have never performed. General Lee is the model general of the age in this General Lee is the model general of the age in this respect. His reports of battles always fall below, rather than above, the results which have been actually accomplished.

But what is the habit of the Federal generals?

But what is the habit of the Federal generals? Just what we might expect from a people who have become as lax and reckless in matters of truth as the Chinese. Not one of their chief captains or subordinate officers has ever given a truthful report of a single battle which has occurred in the war. Here is their last man, Rosecrans, who claims that he drove the Confederate army in a perfect rout from Murfreesboro, when the fact is, that, after having killed or wounded twenty or thirty thousand of the enemy, according to the accounts of the Yankee papers themselves, cantured 30 cannon 5,000 stand enemy, according to the accounts of the Yankee papers themselves, captured 30 cannon, 5,000 stand of small arms, four thousand prisoners, with a large quantity of wagons, the Confederates retired in perfect order, not losing any of their prisoners, guns, or stores, and are prepared again to give battle to the enemy as soon as he dare make the attempt. These are the real facts of the case, which probably Rosecrans knows as well as anybody. That they retired was simply because the leasy reinforcements received by the Federals to body. That they retired was simply because the heavy reinforcements received by the Federals, to an army which already outnumbered us, in all pro-bability, three or four to one, rendered the contest. too unequal for the best troops in the world: but

they retired without the slightest compulsion, and Rosecrans dared not follow them. "OUR NEWSPAPER ALLIES OF THE Under the above head the Dispatch has the following editorial comments:

The Northern journalists, who seem to treat the whole of this national convulsion as a grand the atrical exhibition, supply the public with face as well as tragedy, and exhibit in their motley columns as frequent provocation to laughter as to sorrow. Nothing in their whole range of comic characters exceeds the exquisite drollery of the spectacles almost daily exhibited, in which each of these great editors puts on a cocked hat, buckles a sword to his warlike loins, and, springing actively to the front of creation, gives lectures to all mankind upon the art of war. It matters not that war is a science as difficult of mastering, and requiring as much education and training as any other. They think they know it better than those who have made it the study of their lives, and proceed to point Under the above head the Dispatch has the followmade it the study of their lives, and proceed to point out to the generals the proper course for them to pursue; or, if they fail, they set forth the reasons with the utmost assurance and promptness. he fact that they are ignorant as asses of the subject they presume to discuss does not diminish in the least the vociferousness of their bray. It is as-tonishing that such natural warriors, who know so well what generals ought to do, have not long since well what generals ought to do, have not long since given their country the benefit of their guidance on the field of battle. We have yet to hear of one of them, however, who has blown his trumpet anywhere except in his own sanctum, with the exception of one or two, who have straggled in the rear with the camp-followers, and been the first in retreat. It must be a source of great annoyance to the Yankee generals to be thus tutored, drilled, and hectored on their profession by ignorant pretenders, whose position, nevertheless, as journalists, gives them great influence over the public mind. In no other country except the North, where everybody knows everything, do the journalists undertake the management of military affairs. So far as we are concerned, we hope they will continue the practice, for we have already derived much benefit from their labors and revelations.

labors and revelations. REBEL NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA. The news from Eastern North Carolina is pretty much the same that has been laid before our readers for the last two or three days, and gives assurance for the last two or three days, and gives assurance that the enemy is preparing for an attack on Wilmington, and perhaps Goldsboro. The force at Newbern is variously estimated, some persons placing it as high as 70,000, and others as low as 35,000. There are two iron-clads in Beaufort harbor—one, the Passaic, leaking badly; with two feet of water in her at last accounts. On Wednesday last there were about 50,000 Federal troops at Moorhead city, and more were expected.

objood rederat troops at moornead city, and more were expected.

A negro who went off with the Yankees when they made their raid on Kinston has returned to that point from Newbern. He represents things in a horrible condition at Newbern for the negro, and begs his master to take him to the mountains, as he does not desire to fall into the hands of the Yankees Two hundred and fifteen of these creatures ent to City Point early resterday morning by flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Bossleng. Two thousand of those taken by General Bragg, in Tennessee, were expected vesterday evening, via Lynchburg, but will not probably be able to reach here before Wednesday. On their arrival they will be immediately forwarded. LIEUT. GOV. REYNOLDS, OF MISSOURI.

Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, Governor of Missouri, arrived in Richmond last Saturday evening, on the Petersburg train. By the recent death of Governor Jackson he succeeded to the office of Governor until 1865. Twenty odd years since, this gentleman, then regarded as a young man of brilliant promise, was a citizen of Richmond, where he practised law with speces. He is a retire of Scott Gardine with success. He is a native of South Carolina, and educated in Germany. FREE NEGROES SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

The city sergeant, yesterday, in pursuance of the judgment of the Hustings Court, sold three free negroes into slavery in front of the City Hall. Sarah Edmondson sold for \$980, Ned Patterson for \$1,300, and Nat Drayton for \$905. The first and last were sold on a conviction for grand larceny; Patterson was sold for persisting to remain in the State after being repeatedly ordered to leave. THE REBEL FORCES IN THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO. The Knoxville Register says that the rebel forces, reduced by Lieutenant General Smith's corps, being sent to Mississippi, did not in the battle of Murfreesboro exceed 30,000, while the enemy (the Federals) numbered over 50,000. rals) numbered over 50,000.

THE NEW YORK NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY DINNER. The Dispatch publishes a full report, taken from the Herald, of the dinner of the New England So-ciety in New York a few days ago, and prefaces it by the following remarks:

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," on Plymouth Rock, was celebrated by the negro-worshipping, tin-peddling descendants of the said pilgrims, in New York, a few days ago, by a dinner at the Astor House. Among the distinguished guests present were three brigadier generals. Hon. John Van Buren, and the Mayor of New York. These gentry, who used to make our brooms and blacking-brushes for us before the war, took y the following remarks: their dinner with one grace before it and one after to settle it, and then commenced their speeches.

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS. Every rebel paper we secure contains a large number of advertisements for substitutes, for which a large sum (in their money) is paid for "sober and responsible men." Here are a few from this paper: Any one wishing a substitute can get him by addressing "W.," through the Post Office, till the 10th. He is of undoubted recommendation, and has seen 18 months' service. He wishes to choose his own company. Price, \$2.500. 18 months' service. He wishes to choose his own company. Price, \$2,500.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED—For a conscript. A good price will be paid for one of good character, over 45 years of age. Call at A. Boderer & Co.'s drug store, No. 10 Main street, between 9 and 2 o'clock this day.

The SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS.—A colonel and cap-

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS.—A colonel and captain of a Louisiana regiment were arrested and carried before the Provost Marshal on Saturday on the charge of engaging in the substitute business. After an examination they were paroled for a future hearing on the charge. CHARLESTON A DESERTED CITY. The following is an extract of a letter from a foreign gentleman, dated Charleston, S. C., Dec. 18, We arrived at Charleston four days after leaving New York, and, although I had not made myself any illusions, yet I did not expect to find this city such as it is; in truth, at first, and particularly in certain quarters, it seems like a vast cemetery, and there are scarcely two of the three streets sufficiently animated to direct this impression.

are scarcely two of the three streets sufficiently animated to dispel this impression.

"Ever since the beginning of the blockade every day some families moved away to retire into the interior, and of late this emigration has become almost general. All who have been able to follow this movement, men, women, old men, and children, have gone, and I believe to-day there are not twenty ladies left in the place. Consequently there can be nothing more sad, I assure you, than these fine streets, in which you cont often meet ten persons in their entire length; nothing so bad as these fine houses without life, their balconies and gardens deserted, and their windows closed—silent and funereal, as though death had passed there! Add to this the fact that nearly one-third of the city is in ruins, the effect of the terrible fire which devastated Charleston about a year ago, and you will scarcely have an idea of the sad spectacle that presented itself to the eyes here on every side. The more sad for me, as the transition had been so sudden, and I had my mind still full of New York," &c., &c. New York," &c., &c. From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.1 THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

BRAGG'S INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE THE BATTLE—PLAN
OF THE BATTLE—STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES— DISPOSITION OF OUR TROOPS—THE BATTLE-PIELD -THE LOSSES, ETC. Our Tennessee and Alabama papers bring us some additional particulars of the great battle at Murfreesboro. We compile from them and other sources of information the following interesting summary: GEN. BRAGG'S INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE THE BATTLE. The following are the instructions issued by Gen. Bragg to his army before the battle: 1. The "line of battle" will be in front of Mar-freesboro—balf of the army, left wing in front of Stones river; right wing in rear of river. 2. Polk's corps will form left wing; Hardee's corps right wing.

3. Wither's division will form first line in Polk's corps; Cheatham's the second; Breekinridge's di-vision forms first line in Hardee's corps; Cleburne's division the second line.

4. McCown's division to form reserve opposite centre, on high ground, in rear of Cheatham's pre-

10. All quartermasters, commissaries, and ordnance officers will remain at their proper posts, discharging their appropriate duties. Supplies and
baggage should be ready packed for a move forward
or backward, as the result of the day may require,
and the trains should be in position out of danger,
teamsters all present and quartermasters in charge.
11. Should we be compelled to retire, Pike's corps
will move on Shelbyville, and Hardee's on the Manchester pike—trains in front, cavalry in rear.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Comd'g.
GEO. G. GARNER, A. A. General.

OUR LINE OF BATTLE.

OUR LINE OF BATTLE.

OUR LINE OF BATTLE.

Our line of battle was at least five miles long, Gen. Hardee commanding the left wing, and posted just across the Stones river, almost a mile and a quarter from town, on the Nashville pike and railroad, just on the edge of a skirt of wood, and that open field. General Polk commanded the centre, extending from the east across the Lebanon pike on the north of the town, and Gen. Kirby Smith on the extreme right, across the east-propago of the the extreme right, across the east prong of the Stones river, and across or commanding the Nashville and Woodbury pike. The Stones river, where our line of battle is formed, is very shallow, being at the ford not over ankle deep, and is but a mile and a half from town. The character of the surrounding country is onen, and year, eligible policy heigh a half from town. The character of the surrounding country is open and very slightly rolling, being mostly level. The Stones river crosses the Shelby-ville pike on the south side of the town, about two and a quarter miles distant, and sweeps round in a circular course toward the Lebanon pike on the north side. The enemy advanced on Monday evening and took up their line of battle about a mile from ours. On Tuesday, the 30th, there had been some fighting, and on the 31st ult. the main battle began.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Here we introduce and group together the interest-ng accounts of the battle, we find in the Chattanooga DISPOSITION OF OUR FORCES. Our lines were as follows: Right, under Lieutenant General Hardee—Breckinridge's division in advance, supported by Cleburne's, extending from Lebanon, pike to Stone's river, near the crossing of the Nash-ville pike. Extreme right flank of Hardee covered by a brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier General Pegram. Out left, under Lieutenant General Polk Major General Withers' division in advance, Cheatham's supporting, extending from the railroad crossing on the Nashville pike to a dirt road leading from Franklin to Triune. leading from Franklin to Triune.

Our extreme left, three brigades of Lieutenant General Kirby Smith's army corps, under Major General McCown—extending from the Triune road to a point near Stone's river; General McCown's left fiank being protected by a brigade of cavalry under Brigadier General John A. Wharton. Brigadier General Wheeler's brigade of cavalry was detached to operate on the enemy's fiank and rear. OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

Far as the eye could reach stood the two vast armies, silent and motionless, and it almost seemed, instead of foes drawn up for battle, to be some brilliant holiday parade, but at length a volley of muskerry from the extreme left told too plainly that the work of death had in reality begun, and in an instant afterward the strife had leaped from point to point, until the whole line, from left to centre, was one unbroken blaze of fire.

About eight o'clock A. M., the divisions of McCown, Cleburne, and Cheatham were ordered to charge. The enemy were strongly planted in a dense

charge. The enemy were strongly planted in a dense thicket, where the outcropping of the limestone rock formed a natural fortification. Swiftly, but with a perfect line, our troops emerged from the skirt of timber in which they had been sheltered, and moved across the open plain which intervened. The battle now became terrific; crash upon crash of muskery stunned the ear; the ground trembled with the thunder of artillery; the cedars rocked and quivered in the flery blast, and the air was rent with the explosion of shells. The enemy seemed determined to stake the fortunes of the day upon determined to stake the fortunes of the day upon holding the position which they occupied, and offered a most gallant resistance, but nothing human could stand the impetuosity of that charge.

A spirt of fury seemed to possess our men, from the commanders down to the common soldiers, and on they swept, shot and shell, canister, grape, and bullets, tearing through their ranks, until the way could be traced by the dead and dying.

Still on they went, overturning infantry and artillery alike, driving the enemy like the hurricane scatters the leaves upon its course, capturing hundreds of prisoners, and literally blackening the ground with the dead. Such a charge was major heart here ground with the dead. Such a charge was never be-fore witnessed. For two miles through fields and forests, over ditches, fences, and ravines, they swept. Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, was thrown forward to stay their onward march, but another volley of musketry, another gleaming of the bayonet, and like their predecessors they were crushed into one common ruin.

Meantime the brave old Withers was not idle. His line of battle ran diagonally across an extended field, and the enemy had been pouring a murderous fire into his position, until driven almost to the verge of madness by the destruction of his men, he threw his division forward upon the ridge occupied by the enemy. Here was, perhaps, the bloodiest struggle of the day. The enemy was stronger at this point than anywhere else upon the field, and long and fiercely contended the position. Directly in front was a wide area of cleared land, and across this it was necessary to advance under the sweeping fire of was necessary to advance under the sweeping fire of six batteries; but with dauntless hearts and steps as proud as though upon parade, his men sprang forward at the word, and marched on in the face of Once they wavered, as the enemy poured a perfect

Once they wavered, as the enemy poured a perfect hail of iron throughout their ranks, but at this moment Brigg dashed by, the battle fires burning in his eyes. Again they rushed upon the foc, shot down the gunners at their pieces, and drove the supporting drisions far back to the rear.

Our left had driven the enemy's right for several miles, occupying the field of battle, capturing the hospitals, and most of the wounded, and resting within two hundred yards of the Abolition pickets. Our right was not so activate aggregat the general within two hundred yards of the Abolition pickets. Our right was not so actively engaged, the enemy concentrating and emmassing his troops in a strong position. The enemy attempted three times to carry Robertson's battery, but was as often gallantly replied. This battery was supported by the 154th Tennessee Regiment.

Brigadier General Wharton charged a battery before it was harnessed, and while the infantry supporting it was engaged in cooking breakfast. He brought it off and promptly advanced under Generals Bragg and Hardee, engaging the enemy under command of McCook. We succeeded in turning the right flank of the enemy's line. The fight raged furiously and steadily—our line gradually and regularly advancing. But every foot of ground was stubbornly contested. We succeeded in driving the enemy back across the Triune road, and thence across the Wilkerson pike.

Gen. Breckinridge attacked and carried the strong across the Wilkerson pike.

Gen. Breckinridge attacked and carried the strong position of the enemy on the Nashville pike.

But at 4 P. M. the enemy concentrated his forces and came down upon Breckinridge in overwhelming force, and drove him back. Gen. Chaimers was ordered to carry the strong position occupied by the enemy on the Nolinsville pike. The attack was unsuccessful, Gen. C. being repulsed with considerable loss. Brig. Gen. Donelson was ordered to his support, and succeeded in driving the enemy for a considerable distance, capturing two of his batteries.

siderable distance, capturing two of his batteries, but did not entirely dislodge him from his position. Further reinforcements, under Adams and Jackson, were sent forward, but with no results, and before sufficient force could be concentrated night put an end to the bloody day.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED. Rosecrans' grand army of invasion numbered, according to the lowest estimates, 75,000 men. General Bragg's forces we have never yet computed at over 40,000, and not more than one-half of these were engaged in the battle. The disparity in numbers, however, was more than atoned for by the difference in pluck and the determination of the two combatants, as well as by the impulses that actuated the men.

combatants, as ated the men.

THE LOSSES. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will sum up 5,000. That of the enemy is triple, if not five fold our own. THE FRUITS OF THE BATTLE. The actual statistics of the combats of Wednes ay and Friday last may be summed up as follows,

Prisoners taken.... Pieces of artillery... Small arms..... Wagons destroyed... Balance

THE YANKEE PRISONERS. The Yankee prisoners are being rapidly sent south to Vicksburg for exchange—that being in accordance with the previous agreement between General Bragg The wounded prisoners, of whom there are a great number, are comfortably housed, and being well THE WOUNDED AND THE HOSPITALS. A walk through the hospitals discovers to the most carcless looker on the saddest and most sickening spectacle. The spirit of heroic endurance manifested by our troops was worthy of themselves and their holy cause.

But what shall we say of the patience, fortitude, the bravery, displayed by the wounded! We saw hundreds of them on the field and in the hospitals. hundreds of them on the field and in the hospitals, and from not one of them did we hear a single word of complaint or repining. Many of their wounds were ghastly, many requiring amputation and the severest surgical treatment, but all of them bore up with the determined spirit of heroes. The ladies, foremost always in every good work, are assiduous in their attentions on our wounded. Murfreesboro has a number of extensive buildings, used in times of peace for schools, male and female. These were, with the churches, all converted into hospitals, and the wounded at once removed from the field and made comfortable. THE BATTLE-FIELD-THE ENEMY'S LOSS. The day after the battle I rode over the field. The enemy had, from appearances, lost five to our one. Indeed, they fold me their loss was from twelve to fifteen thousand. I need not tell you what sad scenes I witnessed. Here were presented the usual boardshould be and beautiful and beautiful and the same and the same of the same and the same of the sa scenes I winessed. Here were presented the usual horrible and heart-appalling scenes. The dead lay scattered in every direction—the Confederate gray and the Yankee blue in fearful proximity, "after life's fiful fever." At points where our braves had charged and taken the batteries of the foe there were evidences of desperate struggles. But it was quite evident that the dead of the enemy outnumbered ours two to one. The proportion may seem unreal and improbable, but it was the opinion of every one who visited the field. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We get some additional particulars from The Knoz-COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES. The Abolition force engaged in the battle at Murfreesboro was not less than 60,000 strong. Prisoners allege that it exceeded this number. Our force, reduced by Lieut. Col. E. Kirby Smith's Corps being sent to Mississippi, did not exceed 30,000. A REVIEW ON THE BATTLE—A CONTINUOUS SUMMA-EX OF THE SEVERAL DAYS' OPERATIONS. AY OF THE SEVERAL DAYS' OPERATIONS.

On Tuesday an artillery duel occurred. The skirmishers of both armies advanced, and a rapid musketry fire ran along the lines of both armies.

On Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, our left wing advanced. Soon afterward McCown, Cleburn, Withers, and Cheatham bore down upon the enemy with resistless impetuosity. They captured battery after battery. At one o'clock we had driven the right of the enemy around upon his centre, and this had been doubled upon his left wing. Rosecrans' army was thus placed in a new position. The general line and direction of the battle was from south to north. The enemy were not driven back westral line, and direction of the battle was from south
to north. The enemy were not driven back westwardly upon Nashville, but from east to west.
The battle began on the right. We had now driven
the enemy about four or five miles, captured nearly
5,000 prisoners, including three generals, 61 pieces of
artillery, 7,500 small arms, and destroyed 950 wagons.
At this point Rosecrans massed his forces, with
many field-pieces, on an oval-shaped hill, not very
high, but furnishing an excellent position for his
artillery. Brigadiers Chalmers and Donelson were
ordered to take the hill. They brought off two batter
ries, and human courage and endurance could not
have accomplished more.

Breckinridge; who had not been engaged on our
right, was now ordered to cross Stone's river and
take this hill. Adam's and Jackson's brigades
were aided by Cobb's and Byrne's batteries. They
made a first and second assault, but were not successful, and while preparing for the third, night centre, on high ground, in rear of Cheatham's present quarters.

5. Jackson's brigade in reserve to the right flank to report to Lieut. General Hardee.

6. The two lines to be from eight hundred to one thousand yards apart, according to the ground.

7. Chiefs of artillery to pay special attention to the posting of batteries, seeing that they do not carellessly waste ammunition.

8. Cavalry to fall back gradually before the enemy, reporting by courier every hour. When near our line, Wheeler will move to the right, and Wharton to the left, to cover and protect our flanks and report movements of enemy. Pegram to fall in

Springfield to Sand Springs, twenty-four miles east of Springfield.

"We fought from forts, rifle-pits, and behind fences, besides some charges by cavalry. My assistant operator, Briggs, of the 94th Illinois, was killed while fighting. He stood behind a tree and blazed away whenever he saw a Secesh. So I am told. I saw the spot, and the fence there is riddled with balls. He was hit in his eye and killed instantly.

"There was but little of the town destroyed, and that was done by our troops, and done to clear the field. The enrolled militia fought heroically. If it had not been for their bravery, I do not think we could have held the place."

There is a sand to report to commanding general as a reserve.

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The enrolled militia fought heroically in the solution is aband to the enemy has gained his position on the wharton, when the ready night the Abolitionists abanders and reserve.

There is a sand the vanquished, the living and the dead. Such was the battle of Wednesday right the Abolitionists abanders and head and wharton, with their whole commands, will make a night march to the ready nails march to the ready for action, Wheeler and Wharton, which we had sought to take. Thursday morning the two armies again confronted blocking the most of work. On Friday, nothing was done till 30'clock in the carchest of the ready nails the research of the ready nails the rese tered an irresistible, overwhelming force, securely posted behind earthworks. Breckinridge was not reinforced, and was compelled to withdraw. Here Gen. Hanson was severely wounded.

From the beginning of Rosecrans' advance from Nashville, Wheeler and Wharton, commanding brigges of constant was in the conventions of a contract was a severely with the contract was a contract. gades of cavalry, were in the enemy's rear, capturing immense quantities of supplies. THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMY—SPEECH OF GEN. BRAGG. The Chattanooga Rebel says that the sentiment of the army sustains Gen. Bragg in his retreat, and Our troops are in good spirits, and the removal of stores, munitions, and equipage has been conducted with order and success. Gen. Bragg made a speech to his army on Monday. He was received with approbation, and spoke briefly of the conflict. In concluding, he assured the troops that he would fight Rosecrans again, and not far from the scene of the just-closed action. This sentiment inepired great hope among all classes, and especially among the soldiers.

THE SITUATION—EAST TENNESSEE ALL SAFE. SAFE.

The Knoxville Register thinks that the result of the battle at Murfreesboro does not imperil the fate of East Tennessee, and has very little fear of the enemy penetrating beyond the mountains. The Register says:

Last Tennessee is invulnerable, because untenable, and because of her worthlessness to the North. A hostile army cannot occupy it, because it cannot supply its wants from the local resources of the invaded districts. Such supplies cannot be moved over the mountains. If Rosecrans should now send fifty thousand men to Knoxville, we have only to destroy our commissary istores, and this force must retreat. An army cannot rely upon resources furnished by Southern Kentucky and Western Virginia. In conclusion, we have to say, that East Tennessee is as fell Chetranors her fellen, till en nia. In conclusion, we have to say, that East Tennessee is safe till Chattanooga has fallen; till an uninterrupted line of railway from Knoxville to Louisville, through Chattanooga and Nashville, makes this district inhabitable by our foes. This day will never day well never day well never day. HOW THE SLAVES FORCED INTO REBEL. SERVICE ARE TREATED.

[From the Richmond Examiner.] We doubt much whether the Government aware of the manner in which the negroes, sent by the partifotic planters of the counties to work on the fortifications around Richmond, are treated by those whose duty it is to see that they are well provided and cared for. We speak now more particularly in reference to the quality and quantity of the rations served out to them. On the works west of the city are employed several hundred negroes from the counties of Albemarle, Green, and Madison, under the charge of Capt. Douglass. On Saturday several of the owners, anxious to note the condition of their slaves, visited the place, and saw for themselves the We doubt much whether the Government is aware slaves, visited the place, and saw for themselves the rations issued, and brought away several as specimens.

These they weighed, with the following result:
For dinner, meat rations, three-quarters of an ounce;

oread rations, three ounces and three-quarters; for supper and breakfast the same. The bread is the simple ingredients of flour and water, heavy and indigestible. while present at the works the gentlemen referred to had an illustration of the meagerness of the rations given them, by one of the negroes snatching a ration of meat from a comrade, and placing it with his own, swallowing both at the same mouthful.

They appealed to the overseers who said they had They appealed to the overseers, who said they had the same rations, and were not permitted to see those issued to the negroes. They had endeavored to improve the quantity and quality of the rations, without avail, and several had been arrested for their interference in the matter. avail, and several had been arrested for their interference in the matter.

Some of the owners of the negroes, to whose knowledge the above state of facts has been brought, have purchased largely of bacon in the city, and sent it out for their use; and all would willingly do so; and give the labor of their slaves for nothing, could they be but assured that they would be sufficiently fed in the interval of their absence from their care: All they ask is that the full soldier's ration may be issued to the negroes, and we believe such was the issued to the negroes, and we believe such was the stipulation of the Government, and the understand ing of its agents and the owners of the slaves. It is

ing of its agents and the owners of the slaves. It is, moreover, insinuated that the full rations are drawn by the commissary, but find their way into mouths other than those of the poor starving negroes. It is idle to attempt to get labor out of a half-fed negro, while the inhumanity of the evil complained of should insure its immediate correction. The matter, we see, is to be made a matter of inquiry by the Legislature of the State.

The Richmond Examiner of the 13th says: We believe the theatre of war, on a large scale, is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on her soil. Gen. Kirby Smith and staff arrived in Richmonds on Saturday morning, from the West.

To-day, at noon, both Houses of Congress will convene, and proceed to business, should a quorum be present. The President has his message ready to be present. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the longest he has yet prepared, covering sixty pages of foolscap paper. On Saturday, about 150 Yankee deserters took the cath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and were discharged from prison on their parole of honor. Among them are many artisans and workmen of various crafts, who will be useful in Government employ. men of various crafts, who will be useful in Government employ.

Four thousand Yankee prisoners are on their way to Richmond from Chattanooga, taken by Bragg at Murfreesboro, and will reach here to-day and tomorrow. This is the only Yankee army that will ever reach Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th says:

The North Carolina papers indicate a manifest uneasiness, not for Wilmington and the country east of Raleigh, but for the safety of the capital itself. GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL G. W. SMITH:

HEADQUARTERS GOLDSBORO, N. C., December 29, 1862. General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:
GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose copies of the reports of Brigadier Generals Evans, Robertson, and Clingman, giving an account of the various affairs with the enemy in this vicinity, in their recent bridge-burning and pillaging expedition from Newbern. ewbern. Brigadier General Evans, with 2,000 men, held them in check at Southwest creek, beyond Kinston, on the 13th, and, on the 14th, delayed their advance for some time, and succeeded in withdrawing his force, with small loss, to the left bank of the Neuse river, at Kinston. He held them at bay until the force, with small loss, to the lett bank of the Neuse river, at Kinston. He held them at bay until the fith, when they advanced on the opposite side of the river and made an attack at Whitehall bridge, about 18 miles below Goldsboro, in which they were driven back by General Robertson with severe loss.

Small reinforcements arrived from Petersburg and Wilmington on the 15th, one regiment of which was placed in position to cover the railroad bridge over the Neuse, near this place. A battalion of artillery which had made a successful retreat from the works of the obstructions below Kinston, after the enemy occupied the latter point in force, was stationed on this side of the river, at the railroad bridge, and about half a mile above, at the county bridge. On the 16th a regiment arrived from Wilmington, and one from Petersburg, both of which were sent to the river, and, under General Clingman's command, to protect the two bridges.

On the morning of the 17th, having no cavalry, and being unable to obtain information by other means, I directed Lieut. Col. Stevens, of the engineers, with two brigades and five pieces of artillery, to make a reconnoissance, for the purpose of ascertaining the position and numbers of the enemy. Gen. Evans' brigade had then reached Goldsboro, by rail, and, remaining on board, only awaiting the clearing of the track and watering of the engines to by rail, and, remaining on board, only awaiting the clearing of the track and watering of the engines, to move by rail to the position already occupied by Gen. Clingman with his three regiments, about one mile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The camile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The capacity of the water tanks being inadequate for the amount of transportation accumulated here at that time, the cars were delayed until after 12 o'clock, for want of water; pending which, the enemy appeared in force before Gen. Clingman's three regiments, and he withdrew across the county bridge to this side of the river. The artillery of the enemy was playing upon the railroad bridge, and Evans' brigade had at last to move forward by the county road, and cross, if at all, the bridge a half mile above the railroad. About three o'clock in the afternoon, one bold and daring incendiary succeeded in reaching the bridge and, covered by the wing wall of the abutment lighted a flame, which soon destroyed the super lighted a flame, which soon destroyed the superstructure, leaving the masonry abutments and pier
intact. At that time, reinforcements, which I had
ordered from Richmond, were hourly expected.

It was very important for us to save the county
bridge, the only means remaining of crossing the
river in this vicinity. Evans' and Clingman's brigades were ordered to cross, supported by Pettigrew's Brigade, and the Mississippi brigade, just
coming in, was ordered to move forward at once.

The enemy were driven back from their position
on the line of the railroad; but on account of the
lateness of the hour, the nature of the ground, and
the fact that our artillery, cavalry, and a large portion of the reinforcements had not yet arrived, it
was not advisable to attack their strong second position that evening.

the fact that our artillery, cayalry, and a large portion of the reinforcements had not yet arrived, it was not advisable to attack their strong second position that evening.

During the night, the enemy made a hurried retreat to their fortifications and gunboats, moving with such celerity that it was useless to attempt pursuit with any other arm than cavalry, of which, at that time, unfortunately, we had none.

I passed over the railroad from the Neuse bridge to Wilmington, on the 24th, and returned last night. The bridge is fast being repaired. At present we are subjected to the temporary inconvenience of trans-shipment across the county bridges, but in a few days this will be remedied, and everything restored to the former condition.

I regret that this grand army of invasion did not remain in the interior long enough for us to get at them. As it is, they burned the superstructure of two bridges, which cost originally less than ten thousand dollars, and can be replaced at once, and have utterly failed to attempt to take advantage of the temporary and partial interruptions of our railroad line for the purpose of striking a decisive blow at an important point before we could thoroughly re-establish our communication with it.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, Confederate States Engineers, and to Lieut. Colonel Poole, as well as to those of the three brigadier generals previously named.

Our loss is reported at 71 killed and 268 wounded, named.
Our loss is reported at 71 killed and 268 wounded,
and about 400 missing. Most of the latter were taken
prisoners at Kinston bridge, and have since been re-

ed paroied.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. SMITH, Maj. Gen. Com. ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF DAVIS.

Jeff Davis arrived at Raleigh on January 3d, accompanied by Hon. W. L. Yancey. The "President" was introduced by Hon. D. M. Barringer, and said, in substance, as follows:

He acknowledged the hearty reception he had met with, and he expressed the gratification he felt in meeting with the people of Raleigh, bound, as they were, to him by ties of the dearest character. When his wife and children came here as a place of refuge, they met with such kindness and affection as he never could forget. Raleigh had become a household word to him, uttered daily in his family, and lisped in the infant accents of his children.

And he was gratified to meet the people of Raleigh as North Carolinians. True to her Revolutionary history, North Carolina had given to the cause in which we are engaged, a support not surpassed by that of any other State in the Confederacy. Her sons even surpassed the glory of their ancestors, and had met the enemy in the shock of battle like heroes. ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF DAVIS. eroes. He alluded to the fact that the election of our He alluded to the fact that the election of our Governor had been heralded at the North as a triumph by our foes; but the advent of his Administration brought him promptly to the support of the conscript law, and North Carolina now stands first among the States in furnishing conscripts. Slow at first to take part in this struggle, once she had resolved upon the step, North Carolina rushed to the rescue of her sisters, and from that day to this no one dared to distrust her.

The President then alluded to his visit to the West. He went there to find disastisfaction and confusion, but he found, on the contrary, as at other places, our gallant boys ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them as they have done at Murfreesboro.

our enemies beginning to feel what we have borne patiently; and, like true dunghills, we hear them squall at the first touch of the gaff.

Alluding to himself, he had been chosen to a position he did not desire, as he preferred another one; but he could lay his hand upon his heart and say that he had rewarded no man because he was his friend, or withheld appointment from any man he

THREE CENTS.

friend, or withheld appointment from any man be-cause of personal dislike. cause of personal dislike.

The cause, he said, is above all personal or political considerations, and the man who, at a time like this, cannot sink such considerations is unworthy of power. In conclusion, he said our prospects are bright. Fill up your regiments, and let us all look shields and stand together, and in the end you will enjoy an amount of prosperity you never could attain connected with the Yankee nation of extortioners. He again thanked the audience and withdrey amidst He again thanked the audience and withdrew amidst deafening cheets.

Hon. W. L. Yancey was then loudly called for, and after awhile acknowledged the compliment in a brief address. He counseled harmony amongst the people; said the Government, civil and military, was well officered, and was entitled to the full confidence of the people. At all events, he said, this was no time to change servants. Let the struggle in which we are engaged be first ended, and then if anything is wrong it can be put to rights.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Last of the Attack from the Yazoo-Nature of Our Repulse-Its Effects-Aban-donment of the Original Plan-Another Point to be Assailed, &c.

THE DISGRACE OF OUR REPULSE.

There is, to my mind, something infinitely more disgraceful to the Federal cause in thus submitting to a second repulse from Vicksburg than in any other event of the whole war. But our military commanders take it very coolly and indifferently, as though it was an affair of not the slightest consequence. Notwithstanding all the mistakes and blunders of the first attack upon this place, there can be discovered, on diligent search, some extenuating circumstances—some excuse for the embarrassing failure. But in the present case we went at the work of capturing Vicksburg with a presumptively full and definite knowledge of the rebel position and strength, and with plans matured and perfected that should render a failure impossible. The design was heralded abroad long in anticipation of the movement, as if to say to the world, "It matters not how fully the rebels are informed of our intentions; we propose to capture Vicksburg forthwith, and we defly them to prevent us." It was with this spirit of proud deflance that the task was entered upon, and now that we have failed, the diagrace will only be measured by the reckless and daring manner in which we set at the task.

HOW THE ASSAULT WAS TO HAVE BEEN. THE DISGRACE OF OUR REPULSE. HOW THE ASSAULT WAS TO HAVE BEEN-

MADE.

The assault upon Vicksburg was to have been made on Christmas day by the combined armies of Grant, Banks, and Sherman, and the naval squadrons of Farragut and Porter. General Sherman and Admiral Porter, having no obstacles within the control of the enemy to retard their movements, were on hand at the appointed time. General Banks, in his sail from Fortress Monroe to the mouth of the Mississippi, encountered storms of such violence that his transports were scattered, and some of them foundered, while others were beached and lost. He reached New Orleans finally; but whether he considered it too late to do any good at Vicksburg, or because his remaining force was not in a suitable condition to move, or because the quarters he found in the metropolitan city of the South were too comfortable to be so suddenly de-South were too comfortable to be so suddenly deserted, or from whatever, as yet, unexplained cause, he proceeded no farther. Admiral Farragut had started his fleet up the river meanwhile; and already it was knocking at the batteries of Port Hudson for permission to pass, and with the assistance of Banks' army would have passed that point safely, and been promptly at Vicksburg, but because of Banks' failure it failed, and was obliged to return to New Orleans. General Grant moved forward promptly and vicerously to perform his allotted. promptly and vigorously to perform his allotted part in the work, when suddenly he discovered a "fire in his rear!" his channels of supplies and communication all cut off or in the enemy's possession, and he was forced to beat a hasty retreat towards Memphis, to save his army from star-Thus the grand combination—Halleck's combina-tion, be it remembered, for it must be borne in mind that this campaign was planned exclusively by him, even to assigning the commander to the Mississippi army—thus Halleck's combination failed, and Gen. Sherman, with less than a quarter of the estimated land force required, and Admiral Porter, with not one-half of the naval force assigned for the work, were left to reduce the rebel Gibraltar.

GEN. SHERMAN'S COURAGE AND FORTI-TUDE. pondence, to comment in no flattering terms upon the conduct of Gen. Sherman. But justice requires that I should say in this review that, no matter how discouraging the circumstances that surround him may be, or how great the dangers that threaten him, he is never disheartened or frightened. He may lack he is never disheartened or frightened. He may lack in the qualities of a gentleman, and his generalship may be open to criticism, but he is no coward, and can face adverse circumstances with as much, if not more, fortitude and defiance as any general we have in the field. This quality was dieplayed by him most wonderfully when he discovered himself in front of Vicksburg alone. He did not shrink back, or sit down and wait for his allies to make their appearance. On the day appointed, he boldly entered the Yazoo river and took up his position in the face of the enemy's interminable ranges of rifle-pits and batteries. Nor did he stop with simply disposing his forces ready for action. Perhaps in what followed there was something of an overweening confidence in his own abilities; there certainly was an underrating of the enemy's strength, and a most lamentable ignorance thes; there certainly was an underraing of the enemy's strength, and a most lamentable ignorance of the character and extent of their defences; but there was withal most consummate bravery and daring on the part of the General commanding. On Monday he attempted the work he had thought so easy of accomplishment, and which he had attempted unexpectfully to do on Sunday night areas the easy of accomplishment, and which he had attempted unsuccessfully to do on Sunday night—cross the plain between our lines and those of the enemy, thickly covered with abattis and swept by the rebel batteries and rifle-pits, and carry their works by storm. The odds were fearfully against him. There were no roads remaining for him to traverse, while a wide and deep bayou intervened close to the rebel lines, which could only be crossed by pontoons to be thrown across under the very guns of the enemy. But the General's courage failed not, and his men imbibed the fortitude he at all times exhibited. He had but to get upon the Walnut Hills and Vicksburg had but to get upon the Walnut Hills and Vicksburg would be his. Could not so apparently light a task as this be accomplished by his brave followers?

BRAVE DEEDS.

The effort was most faithfully made. Regiments, brigades, and divisions moved forward in solid column to the charge, and fought hand to hand with other regiments, brigades and divisions of the rebel army. At one point we got a foothold across the bayou, and the 54th Ohio was sent across as an advance of the right wing, and were only saved from complete annihilation by our own guns, which were opened in the emergency upon friend and foe alike. It was here that the 6th and 8th Missouri so grandly distinguished themselves, repulsing a rebel force three times greater than their own, and maintaining a position close to the foot of the hills. This force constituted a part of Gen. Stuart's brigade.

It was in this desperate attempt that in another part of the field, Gen. F. P. Blair exhibited such wonderful coolness and bravery, personally leading his men across the bayou, up to and into the rifle pits, and finally, after terrible fighting, getting possession of the first and only of the rebel works we took during the whole week. Gen. Blair had two horses shot from under him, and was finally obliged to proceed on foot into the thickest of the fight, performing deeds of valor that will live in the annals of the war till the war shall be forever forgotten. BRAVE DEEDS. of the war till the war shall be forever forgotten. And elsewhere famous deeds were performed and great bravery displayed, the record of which would fill a volume. IMPREGNABILITY OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION. But, notwithstanding the faithfulness of the effort, it proved a failure, simply because of the impregnability of the enemy's position. True, we carried their works in one or two vulnerable places, but our occupation only exposed us to greater and more fierce assaults from the enemy and their batteries, all of which were so arranged as to bear upon one another and so we were compelled to abandon one another, and so we were compelled to abandon our vantage ground, and take shelter in the edge of the timber fronting on the field of abattis, where our lines had first been formed.

Thus was fully demonstrated Gen. Sherman's energy and bravery, and thus also were his eyes opened to the greatness of the task that lay before PRECIPITATE ABANDONMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

I will not attempt to review the whole of the week's operations, which I have already related with some minuteness. The review may properly close by saying that with the failure of the projected movement of New Year's day, the campaign from the Yazoo river base was precipitately abandoned. It may be that, in thus suddenly throwing up and yielding to discouragement, Gen. Sherman exhibited less of the qualities of a good general than in any other movement made by him. He had not yet made an effort to break the rebel lines by concentrating his entire force against their weakest point, but satisfied himself with the single assault of Monday, in which his little army was spread out to face the in which his little army was spread out to face the entire length of the bluffs. A CAMPAIGN DECIDED UPON AGAINST ANOTHER POINT. The withdrawal from the river I have detailed in a former letter. On Sunday last Admiral Porter went up to Milliken's Bend to call upon Gen. McClernand, The trouble that existed some days ago at this place from the appearance of a rebel field-battery on the Arkansas shore, and the capture of the Blue Wing and her coal barges, has not been repeated. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler have been guarding the mouth of the river to prevent any further demonstrations by the enemy.

CHANGES IN COMMAND. CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Some changes have taken place in the command of this army since our movement down the river, other than in the chief command. General M. L. Smith having been disabled, the command of his division has devolved on Brigadier General David Stuart. General A. J. Smith having been assigned to the command of the right wing, composed of his own and General Stuart's divisions, Brigadier General Burbridge has been assigned to the command of his old division. These changes may be again affected by the division of the army into two corps.—Chicago Times.

NOT EXACTLY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.—In the engagement at Springfield, Mo., the telegraph operator had quite an exciting experience. Four shells entered the office building, one of them rolling near the operator's feet without exploding. He, thinking it time to move his quarters, immediately packed up his instrument, took it down to the quartermaster's office, which is in the centre of the town, and convention with the wire and telegraphed the made connection with the wire, and telegraphed the condition of affairs to headquarters, and then shoul-dered his musket and went to fighting. THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND ALL RIGHT.

ministration brought him promptly to the support of the conscript law, and North Carolina now stands first among the States in furnishing conscripts. Slow at first to take part in this struggle, once she had resolved upon the step, North Carolina rushed to the rescue of her sisters, and from that day to this no one dared to distrust her.

The President then alluded to his visit to the West. He went there to find dissatisfaction and confusion, but he found, on the contrary, as at other places, our gallant boys ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them as they have done at Murfressboro.

The new year, he said, comes in auspiciously for us. It finds us victorious at every point, and it finds

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NEW YORK CITY.

New York, January 14, 1863. Special Correspondence of The Press, J CHEERING FOR JEFF DAVIS was one of the innocent amusements of a mob of

something over a thousand persons, at the new rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Association, last evening. The occasion was a ranting lecture 'Puritanism in Politics," by the Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, to whose disloyal entertainment all the scum of the city were invited by a plentiful display of glaring posters on all the dead walls, fences, and curbstones about town. After the howls of apeciation, which favored his introduction, had subsided, this imitation Vallandigham proceeded to show that this nation is surrounded by the Constitution, as by a mound that prevents the incursion of the sea. A reptile is burrowing in that mound, intent upon letting in the waves of destruction. And the reptile is New England. Then the honorable entleman went on to show that New England was a general curse to Christendom, by all her history and in all her ways; leaving it to be inferred that he (Cox) hated everything appertaining to New England, unless it might be New England rum. When he mentioned Butler, Beecher, Cheever, and Greeley, the grog-shop graduates around him groaned like so many tortured fiends, and when he threw out a sly compliment to something in one of Jeff Davis' recent speeches, the same sympathetic auditors fairy outdid their Richmond friends in loud and long heering.

The whole speech was worthy the man and his

udience, and might be allowed to pass with no nore notice than we give to the drunken harangues of a bar-room Sir Oracle, but for its significance as an indication of the way the mob-spirit of our great pities is being ripened for future trouble and riot, by the enemies of the Government. This "Young Men's Democratic Association," as it calls itself, is nothing less than a malignant revolutionary committee, on the old French plan, organized by those who have sympathized from the first with the Southern rebels, to insidiously work upon the ignorance and evil passions of the mob, and form a party to make a formidable demonstration against the authority of the Government at the first fair opportunity. It was this association that serenaded Pierre Soule, Vallandigham, and other notorious traitors, at the notorious New York Hotel, and it will yet plunge this city into an armed revolution, and openly array the State against the National Government, if the latter does not take warning in time, and put down the unscrupulous scamps with a strong arm. The scenes witnessed in Harrisburg s day or two ago were but faint prophecies of the state of things sure to be attained in this city and State under Wood and Seymour's plotting, before the spring commences, if the National Government onger permits itself to wear the aspect of being overawed by the party now striving to force an armistice with the South. On other occasions that the one mentioned here, Jeff Davis has been cheered in the streets of New York, and it is hard to mention any member of the Government, or any Union general in a Democratic meeting, without provoking a tempest of groans, and derisive currility. No Government on earth can afford to let its avowed enemies tamper with the mob, as the enemies of the present Administration are now doing; it is worse than fool-hardiness to permit an atful rebel to stand up before a New York rabole, and more than insinuate that the West would sooner follow the South than remain in the same Union with New England—as Cox did last night; t is simple idiotey to tolerate the existence of a metropolitan paper, which daily blazes with articles not a whit less infamous than the worst distribed in the most venomous Richmond print. Who can wonder that the true friends of the Union, and the Union Government, are disheartened and divided, when treason, open-mouthed and boasting, is permitted to rear, not only its head, but its whole diseased body, in the chief city of that Union, withpower it insults and plots against?

SECRETARY CHASE returns to the capital to-day, after having fully learned the views of our bankers and moneyed autocrats generally as to the financial policy they are most willing to aid. He has met with some cavalier treatment at the hands of the Belmont and Duncan & Sherman school, despite all that has been said to he contrary, and it is doubtful whether his New York visit has given him any higher opinion of the bankers of Gotham than that they are incapable of seeing any good in anything they have not themelves dictated. THE UP-TOWN GHOST.

o which I alluded in another letter, bids fair to rival he fair Miss Fanny's apparition of Cock Lane in its interest for the populace. All last evening there was quite a congregation of people, again, in the neighborhood of the haunted house, and the tormented police had about as much as they could do. Some of the watchers avowed, at a late hour, that they could see some one waving a pocket-handkerchief from one of the windows of the suspected room; but, beyond this, there was no ghostly demonstration. No. 88 West Twenty-seventh street has been fixed upon as the place of exhibition. STUYVESANT.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES. Letter from Mr. Secretary Chase—Payment of Troops—Disbursement of a Million Dollars a Day—\$500,000 Paid to the

Soldiers Daily. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 14.—The following is the entire copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, a brief abstract of which was recently published:

centily published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1863.
SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th inst., inquiring "why the Treasury Department has not, as authorized by law, provided the means necessary to pay the soldiers of the army; and, also, why the bonds necessary have not been sold to meet the payments due to said soldiers."

In reply, he begs leave respectfully to state that, in his judgment, he is not authorized by the existing laws to raise the means for the purpose indicated by practicable methods; and that the bonds referred to, namely, the five-twenty bonds authorized by the act of last session, have not been sold under the limitations imposed by Congress.

The arrears of pay to the army at the present moment are more than treble the whole amount which the Secretary is enabled to raiseby the acts now ex-

ment are more than treble the whole amount which
the Secretary is enabled to raiseby the acts now existing otherwise than by the sale of 5.20 bonds; and
the embarrassments attending the negotiation of
these have already been explained in the annual report on finances, and in a letter replying to a former
resolution of the House, concerning the pay of the
army. A repetition of these explanations may not
be thought out of place here.

The original act which provided for the issue of
5.20 bonds, provided also for the conversion into
them of any sum of fifty, or some multiple of fifty. o.20 bonds, provided also for the conversion into them of any sum of fifty, or some multiple of fifty, dollars of United States notes, at the pleasure of the holder; and only permitted sales at the market rate, which rate can only be ascertained by the daily quotation of sales in New York. These two provisions taken together make the obtaining of money for these bonds other than by conversions practically impossible.

The supplementary act, which provided for an additional issue of the United States notes, was framed so as to avoid these embarrassments by omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, and it is believed that had it passed in that form, much, if not all, the inconvenience which has been experienced would have been shunned. Congress, however, not only restored the conversion clause, but required the application to the supplementary act-of all the application to the supplementary act-of all the application. This action seemed to require that the original limi-tation of sales to the market rates should also be retation of sales to the market rates should also be regarded as remaining in force.

The Secretary, therefore, solicitous to regulate his action by the spirit as well as the letter of the legislation of Congress, did not consider himself at liberty to make sales of these bonds below the market value, and sales, except below, were, as has been already said, impracticable.

Had the Secretary thought otherwise, and construed the act as authorizing sales at the best price that could be obtained, the conversion clause would still have operated as a virtual prohibition of sales except below par; and such sales would not only have arrested conversion, and so nullified a provision obviously regarded as of great importance by Con-

have arrested conversion, and so nullined a provision obviously regarded as of great importance by Congress, but would have invoked negotiations at rates too disadvantageous to be submitted to except under clear authority and upon clear necessity.

The Secretary adhered, therefore, to the plan of conversions prescribed by Congress, and used every exertion to secure the most beneficial results from it, and so for represented as to obtain twenty four and and so far succeeded as to obtain twenty-four-and-a-half millions of dollars in that mode. Greater and, perhaps, complete success would have attended these efforts had the result of military movements corre-

efforts had the result of military movements corresponded with the hope entertained, or had it been found possible to abridge materially the expenditures of the war.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state that the sum actually obtained by the Secretary in the exercise of the various powers conferred by Congress, since the commencement of the current fiscal year, on the 1st of July, 1862, has reached the magnitude of \$238,354,617.91, and this exclusive of receipts from customs, taxes, and other ordinary receipts from customs, taxes, and other ordinary sources, the addition of which would increase the whole sum obtained to, in round numbers, \$325, 000,000. Of this large sum there has been paid on war re-

partment 30,617,492 83 For miscellaneous army expenditures. 31,638,209 12 That some additional legislation is necessary to recure means for the payment of arrears, as well as to make provision for future demands, seems there-After the most careful reflection the Secretary has

already submitted to Congresa the measures, temporary and permanent, through which he believes the necessary provision for present and future wants can be most speedily and most advantageously can be most specially and most such ande.

Whether these measures shall receive itd sanction, or other measures, better adapted in its judgment to the desired end, shall be adopted, the Secretary, so long as he shall remain in his present position, will omit no endeavor, as he has hitherto conscientiously omitted none, to provide under the law whatever can be so provided to meet all the just claims on the Government. With very great respect,

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

THE RIGHT POLICY.—Gen. Grant, who still has his headquarters at Holly Springs, Miss., is impressing the rebel sympathizers along the road from Columbus to the Springs, for the purpose of completing necessary repairs to that important line of communication.