Hon, CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, was elected on Tuesday last to the Senate of the But a few days since Captain George Gowen United Seates as the successor of Hon. David of the Forty-eighth Regiment, had under a Wilmot, whose term will expire on the 4th John. Each mutually expressed regret at seeing each other in arms, and John asked crived the caucus nomination of the party over Hon. F. W. Hughes, Judge Campbell, and Henry D. Foster, was elected on the 1st ballot over Gen. Cameron by a majority of one. The vote stood for Mr. Buckelew 67. District, is now in the rebel army fighting Gen. Cameron 65, Was, D. Kelly 1. The against this Government.—Minere Journal. selection of Mr. Buckalew will, we think, give more general satisfaction than would have been the case with any other candidate named. Mr. Buckalew represented the district of which this county is a part, three years ago in the State Senate, and was, perhaps, the most talented and distinguished member of that body. His election to this high six per cent, bonds, the interest payable half position is a well deserved compliment, and will be well received by the democratic party, excepting, perhaps, some of the Breckinridge apologists, who would rather have had a candidate whose proclivitica were more congenial with those of Vallandingham, Powell, Bayard and others, Mr. Buckalew has taken no active part in politics since his return as minister at Ecuador, in South America. He is, however, represented by some of the Press, as a violent partisan—a sadical and destructive. A personal and political acquaintance with Mr. Buckalew, ever since he entered into public life, enables us to say to these extremists, that if they expect to find to him a representative of hundred millions of dollars of legal tender that order they will be greatly disap-notes, in the usual form.

Section 4th—Provides for fraction notes pointed. Although firm and decided in his political principles, he has too much patriotism as well as intelligence and self-respects to permit his loyalty to his country to be, compromised by giving aid and countenance to measures calculated to embarras the government in the restoration of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion. Mr. Buckalew is a about 45 years of age, slender

IMPROVING .- Since our reference to the standing notice of the editor of the Sclinsgrove Times, that he was "under bonds not to publish the truth or the honest convicvictions of its editor," we find he modified the notice, making it read the "whole truth." So the readers, of that delectable sheet may, occasionally, get a glimpse of truth, provided it don't tell against Jeff. Davis or the Rebels. In illustration, we select the following items under the editorial head of the last issue :

and of medium height, and constitutionally

somewhat delicate in health.

"In The Rebels deserve the thanks of more than one community, for certain good selections they make when they shoot."

"IF GREAT Loss.—The latest news says, that our loss at the battle of Murfreesboro' was over 10,000."
"IF Lincoln has issued his emancipation proclamation, by which he mean to liberate all the slaves." The first item, expressing thanks to the Rebels for shooting down Union men, however, treasonable, is no doubt in accordance with "the honest convictions of the editor." The two last items are, neither of them true. Our loss was only 7000—the Rebel loss 15,- Abolition of Slavery in the District of Col-Our loss was only 7000-the Rebel loss 15,not liberate all the slaves, but only the slaves of Rebel slave-holders.

The late election of United States Senator, at Harrisburg, we are glad to say terminated peaceably. Several hours before the meeting of the Legislature, the rotunda and Hall were filled. Among the crowd the them were indeed to be worth nothing such plugs bullies of Philadelphia and elsewhere as infants, the aged and invalids, so the were castly recognized by their swollen eyes, were casily recognized by their swollen eyes, amounts withheld for them have been added were physically capable of doing so, as all gunboat Kensington.

and florid complexions, to say nothing of to those estimated of higher value than three were afflicted with some bodily ailtheir dress and general rowdy appearance. \$300, We saw a number of these gentry, which A STATEMENT OF OUR FINANCIAL DIFFICULwe regret to say the friends of both parties claimed to have on the ground. That members were fearful of violence and bloodshed is, unfortunately, too true, But nothing raise is, unfortunately, too true. But nothing raise the means by practicable methods else could have been expected when men under the existing laws, and that the five-professing christianity and civilization adtuments to the means by practicable methods under the existing laws, and that the five-professing christianity and civilization adprofessing christianity and civilization advocated assassination.

skeleton remains of a ghost of a mob, until of that providing for the five-twenties. The he, himself almost personified one of that spiritual tribe—even he forgetting the horrors of an imaginary mob, which was to notes at the pleasure of the holders, and stretch his already attenuated form, grew permitted sales only at market rates ascerhold chivalrous and blood-thirsty, and openly justified the assassination of any omitting the conversion and market rate member who should chose to exercise the clauses, he thinks that the difficulty would right of voting as he pleased. When doctrines are taught by a public journalist, which would disgrace the morals of an inmate of the Penitentiary, we may well despair of the Republic. We did not enter the less or military success greater, more might hall of the House while the election was Hall of the House while the election was pending, therefore give the following description from one of the city papers.

"The scene during the election was very exciting. The galleries were densely pack-ed. every seat on the floor of the House and every foot of standing room was filled. The large doorway leading from the rotunda of the House was impassable. The boys employed as pages were handed in and out of the window of the House like peas on plates, and they kept up a perpetual human telegraph line between the State Capital and the Morse instrument at the regular offices.

**Continuous accounts, \$31,156,205 22. Total, \$243,761,671 99.

**Messrs. Fenton, Kellogg, of Illinois, Wadsworth, Sargeant and English, are committee on the proposed New York and Washington Military and Post Road. They manifest much earnestness, and will at once When the Senate entered the room it was call before them the most eminent railroad only by dint of hard pushing, and they found but a limited number of chairs for their accommodation. The balloting com-menced amid some noise, but proceeded in tolerable quietness until the name of the last member was called, when a shout broke forth that resisted the all sedative efforts of Speakers Lawrence and Cessna. The wild nessec: buzza was taken up by the dense mass of human beings in the rotunda, and was car-

One fact is certain. Any Democrat voting for Rimon Cameron would have been annihilated. If this had not taken place on the spot, it would have occurred within twenty-four hours. Of the four or five hundred men in the galleries every one was provided with a printed handbill, having transcrils dupon it, in large letters, the name of all the Democratic members. This was referred to when each vote was given. There is reason to believe that many of the visitors were to believe that many of the visitors were armed. Rumor has it that as the vote of one member, who was considered "doubtful," member, who was considered "doubtful,"
was about to be given, a stalwart stranger stepped to his side, and held to the position until the choice was announced.

Hicumonn Manners.—Molasses is \$11 per pallon, by the Larrel. Gold is selling at \$24\$ 10 Sterling eachange \$2.054\$ 124, seven Generals."

We have also captured and sent to the rear thirty cannon, six thousand small arms and two thousand more in the hands of our troops; and destroyed fifteen hundred wagons, the mules and harness being secured.

"The enemy's loss to killed and wounded is estimated at twenty thousand, including even Generals."

CAPTAIN PORTER and Lieutenant Woods of the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., reached this Borough on Wednesday, from Frede-ricksburg. Both are in excellent health and

Lieutenant Woods states positively, that our former townsman, John Hughes, nephew of the illustrious Frank of Schuylkill county, is a captain in the quartermaster's depart ment of the rebel service, at Fredericksburg

quaintances in Pottsville.
This settles the matter conclusively. John Hughes, nephew of Frank Hughes, and late a Democratic candidate for Congress in this

Important Financial Measures Pre sented to Congress.

The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to day from the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide the ways and means for the support of the Government:-Section 1. Provides for the issue of nine hundred millions of dollars, in twenty years yearly in coin, and may be sold for lawful money, certificates of indebtedness, or in-terest-bearing treasury notes; provided that the whole amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall not exceed nine hundred millions of dollars, except that the hundred and forty millions of dollars of seven three tenths treasury notes may be funded twenty years bends, and a further issue for that purpose may be made.
Section 2d-Provides for three hundre

millions dollars of three years treasury notes, ernment, and receivable for all dues to the Government except Custom.

Section 3d-Provides for the issue of thre

in place of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the treasury Building, and not to exceed fifty millions of dollars. Section 5th-Provides for deposits of coin in the sub-treasury; receipts to be given, which may be used to pay custom duties. Section 6th-Prescribes the form of the bonds and notes-to have the scal of the

Treasury Department.
Section 7th—Taxes the bank circulation one per cent. on a graduated scale, accord-

ing to capital stock.
Section 8th-Modifies the Sub-treasury act, so as to allow money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in banks, on their giving United States bonds as security—the money to be checked for to pay the creditors of the Government. Section 9th-Provides against counter-

fetting, and appropriates six hundred thousand dollars to carry this act into effect. Mr. Stevens' substitute provides for the issue of coupons or registered bonds to amount not exceeding nine hundred millions payable in coin twenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum payable semi-annually, to be issued in such denominations of not less than fifty dollars as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, three hundred millions of legal tender notes. The bill repeals the gold bearing clause of the former acts, except on onds already issued, and repeals the act act authorizing the reception of legal tender notes on deposit.

TROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT. The Commissioners under the act for the make their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. The number of applicants for the benefit of the act was about one thousand, for nearly three thousand slaves, who were duly examined and valued

TIES BY SECRETARY CHASE. Secretary Chase, in answering a resolution from the House, says the soldiers have not been paid because he is not authorized to they could not be under the reconstrictions Even our neighbor Purdy, who has been haunted for the last twelve months, with the he can raise by the existing acts, exclusive tained from daily quotations of New York sales. Had the supplemental act passed have been avoided, as it is acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law that he has made no sales excepting to the amount of twenty-foer and a half millions in that mode. Had our expenditures been since July 1st, from all sources, \$288,304,-619, exclusive of the receipts from customs, &c., making the total \$325,000,000 in round There has been paid to troops numbers. \$70,825,583 77; to the Quartermaster's De partment, 110,482,486 21; to the Commis-sary's Department, \$30,617,492 82; to miscellaneous accounts, \$31,196,209-22. Total,

manifest much carnestness, and will at once

men and capitalists of the country. The War in Tennessee, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. Jan. 9.

The Rebel publishes the following from an official source, dated Winchester, Ten-

human beings in the rotunda, and was car-ried from there to the crowd in the open air under the windows.

shows a result of two thousand paroled prisoners, several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quan-

and around Nashville, sum up ten thousand in less than a month."

FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13. The steamer Jura arrived this evening from Liverpool. Among

g the speakers at the Manchester was the negro Jackson, Jeff. Davis' meeting escaped coachman.

Late advices from Japan state that the country was in a regular state of revolution Important reforms are being inaugurated, and changes made which will affect the interests of foreign countries. It is reported that the regent has been mugdered.

The battle of Frederickaburg was the theme of universal comment in the English interests.

journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, but others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallautry of the Northern troops. The News says they fought with bravery rarely equalled or surpassed, and although failing in their object, they remained at the end of the fight, a great, powerful host. It casts blame on the incapacity of the Federal leaders. The universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence.

The Star admits a repulse but no decided victory, and looks for no material change in Other journals suggest that the battle may

be made the key-note for mediation and

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had passed, and that by March a decided improvement in the trade may be

A plot for a rising in Poland in January has been discovered. General Dunn, and another officer who served under Garibaldi in Sicily, have been arrested at Nice, by order of the French Government.

General Butler's Roception at Boston.

Boston, Jan. 13. General Butler had a great and most enthusiastic reception to-day. The route of the procession was lined with multitudes of people and Fancuil Hall was overflowing. He spoke with great feeling and emotion. He announced his readiness to go wherever his duty calls him. In his judgment we had exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace till the Rebels were content to receive it as a part of the Union.

His plan for paying the war debt was the introduction of free labor at the South, whereoy labor would become honorable and by which more abondant crops of cotton could be raised with profit at less cost than by slave labor. Cotton could be raised with profit at less than ten cents per pound. We are now paying tifty to sixty cents per pound for it. Put a tax of ten cents a pound upon cotton, thus bringing the market price at twenty cents, and we have an internal revenue from that source alone enough to pay the interest on a war debt twice as large as that we now have. Besides England and France, who have done so much to prolong this war, would thus be obliged to pay a large proportion of the

General Butler in concluding, presented the city of Boston with un elegant confederate flag, taken from the city of New Orleans, not as a trophy, but as a memento of the evils of Secession.

The cheering at the close was most en thusiastic. A public dinner was tendered him which he declined, as well as a screnade to be given this evening, and he left in a special train for Lowell.

The First of the Liberated Contrabands.

STAFFORD C. H., Va., Jan. 7th. But few slaves remain in this portion of Virginia, and these are mostly old and de crepid, the more vigorous having been sent southward shortly after the breaking out of

A family named Waller' whose residence is two miles from here, at one time owned some seventy negroes. Several having fol-lowed the course indicated by the North Star, the Wallers thought it best to remainder of their likelies farther to the

interior of Dixie. Dick, an old fellow who had served in the hear the giad tidings proclaimed by the President's Message. Though he never experienced liberty he longed for it, and old the arrival of the gunboat Clifton at South-

by a grateful harbinger.
On his crutch he hobbled to the Provost Marsh I's office and applied for a pass to take him Northward. His head was as white as snow, and his appearance, together with his pleadings, touched a sympathetic with rifles, muskets, &c. chord in the heart of the Provost. He immediately provided old Dick with a properly authenticated pass. This heartily pleased Dick, and, in a sudden outburst of joy, flung his arm around the Provost's neck exclaim ing with a huge squeeze, "God bless you, angel of Abraham," and then, falling upon his knees, cried "Great Lord save old Abraham, the day of my deliverance has come;" "Old Abraham is very good to us—has done nigger a great deal of good, he must live

The old man could hardly find words enough to give utterance to his overflowing

Later in the day the two daughters came the office hunting their father. told that he had gone to the North, they both replied that, though in bad health, they thought that they might overtake their

They were put upon the right track, and as to their success in finding the object of their search there can be but little sur-

The War in Missouri. Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.

Late last night, General Curtis received despatches from Colonel Crabb, commanding at Springfield, stating that the Rebels were repulsed at every advance upon that place, and that his troops still hold the town. Our loss was seventeen killed, the number of wounded not being known. We buried thirty-five Rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number of wounded in our hands. But little of fifty to one hundred and sixty killed, and the town was destroyed, and that by our two hundred taken prisoners, the navy sufown troops. The telegraph is almost wholly destroyed between Springfield and Sand Spring. Gen. Curtis has three columns of troops in pursuit of the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. The following has been received at head-

Sr. Louis Jan. 11. To Major-General HALLECK, General in-

SOOD NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD. Our troops have repuised the Rebels and we hold the place. The Rebels were re-treating. I have three columns going

towards them.

General Brown loses an arm. Col. Crabb. of the Nineteenth Iowa, succeeds him in command. The troops, including the surolled militia, behaved nobly.

B. R. Curr.s.,
Major-General.

A FIGHT AT MARTAVILLE. Sr. Louis, Jan. 12. General Curtis has received a despatch

from Major Collins, commanding the pest at Lebanon, Mo., stating that at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, seven hundred United States troops, at Hartsville, attacked four thousand Rebels, with five pieces of cannon, under Marmaduke and Porter, and drove

them five miles south.

The Rebels then took a circuit and returncd to Hartsville, when the fighting was re-commenced and continued till sundown. Our less was thirty-five killed and wounded, while that of the Rebels was one hundred

and fifty. THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

REPULSE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS. Gun-Jouts Cover our Re-Embarkment.

CAIRO, Jan. 11. An arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo brings authentic accounts from

LUSSES ESTIMATED AT 3,000.

General Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Gen. McClernand, re-embarked on Saturday on board the transports, pursued by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe

At be last accounts the entire fleet of transports with the troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon. Ti re is nothing definite from General Banks or Commodore Farragut, though rumors of their advance are in circulation.

The engagement was less general than heretofore reported. The principal fighting was done by the centre, under Gens. Smith and Blair. The conduct of the latter is

highly spoken of.
Our loss, as near as can be ascertained,
was 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing. DEATH OF CAPTAIN GWINN

Captain Gwynn, of the gunboat Benton, died of the wounds received at Haines Bluff. The steamer Musselman was burned by the rebel guerrillas at Bradley's Landing,

ten miles above Memphis, on the 8th inst. A REBEL DEPEAT. Captain Moore, with about 100 men at tacked a camp of 300 rebels, at Huntoons' Mills, three miles east of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 8th. The rebels were completely surprised. 16 robels were killed.

and 46 taken prisoners, and 50 horses and a lot of small arms captured. Two Federals were wounded. The expedition was absent from camp Ely about 27 hours.

BAD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

REBEL RAMS ATTACK AND DESTROY THE FEDERAL FLEET.

The "Harriet Lane" Boarded, SHE IS TAKEN INTO GALVESTON A PRIZE.

Commodore Renshaw Blown up in his field. Flag-ship.

NEW YORK, Jan 11. Advices have been received here that Galveston was attacked by the rebels on the morning of January 1st, both by land and

Colonel Burrell and his troops on shore were all killed or taken prisoners.

Four rebel rams made an attack on the steamer Harriet Lane, and carried her by boarding. Captain Wainwright and all the men on board were killed or taken prison

Captain Wilson, of the Owasco, was killed. Commodore Renshaw blew up the flag

ship Westfield, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels. He and his lieutenant, Zimmerman, were killed. Two barks loaded with coal were captured by the rebels.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER. NEW YORK, Jan. 11. The steamer Creale arrived to-night from

New Orleans, with dates to the 3d inst. She-was detained by General Banks to capacity of servant for at least two genera-tion, was retained with two of his daughters bring despatches to General Halleck. She passed several gunboats bound up troops, at the Southwest Pass, Also, the

ment. But Dick's ears were not slow to 2d Vermont Battery, died on board the Cre-

as he was he determined to have his freedom, since it had been heralded to the world that, early on the morning of the 1st inst., by a grateful harbinger. water, on the Federal forces at Galveston.

> The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after about all her officers and men, in-cluding Captain Wainwright and Lieutenaut Lee, and the esew, 130 all told, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers. My informant states that but one or two of the officers, and twelve or fifteen of the

> crew, escaped death.
>
> The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men, and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and thirteen wounded. Two barks, loaded with coal, fell into the

> hands of the enemy.
>
> The flag-ship Westfield being ashore in another channel, her crew were transferred to the transports, and Commodore Renshaw, fearing that she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mis-management or accident, the explosion oc-curred before the boat containing Commodore Renshaw, Licutenant Zimmerman, and the boat's crew got away, and they conse quenty were blown up with the ship.
>
> The crew of the Westfield arrived at New

Orleans in transports, and the remaining troops are on their way back, as they did not arrive until the place had been evacua-ted. All the fleet is on the way to New Orleans. The rebel force is estimated at five thou-

sand, under General Magruder. Our land force, under the command of Colonel Burrell, of Massachusetts, probably did not ex-ceed three hundred, the residue not having disembarked at the time of the fight. Our loss is estimated at one hundred and

fering the most. It is thought the rebel loss is much more than our own, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst. The rebels had several batteries shore.

The Federal troops were on the long wharves of Galveston, and it is said repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surren-FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11 .- The Rich mond papers of the 10th instant contain a telegram from Gen. Msgruder, stating that five rebel gunboats had captured the United States steamer Harriet Lane off Galveston.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS. HEAGQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 10.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th contains the following: Mostle, Jan. 8.—A special despatch from Jackson to-day, says the New Orleans Pelta of the 6th, received at Pouchetola, contains the following:

the following About two o'clock on New Year's morning, four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston bay, and slongside

the Harriet Lane, one on each side. The son. They dashed upon Beatty with the

The Westfield, under Commodore Ren-shaw, determined not to be taken, and, after a consultation, the officers and men all a-greed, and they blew her up with all on board, including her commander. Only eight men escaped. The balance of the Yankee fleet and one transport escaped.— Two canal boats, at the wharf with two companies of the 42d Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, were captured.

A Federal vessel was placed to reconnoitre

the harbor, and watch the Harriet Lane, and men fell back to and crossed Lytle's creek, prevent the Confederates from sending her

THE BATTER OF MURPHERS. BORO'. Thrilling Details of the Tremen-

dous Struggle of Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7 .- Monday Tuesday, were spent in getting the army into line and securing positions. The great contest commenced on Wednesday morning and the accounts of that day I send in full. Such sounds as proceeded from the gloomy forest of pines and cedars were enough to appeal with terror the stoutest hearts. roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trocs, wizzing and bursting of the shells the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous host, as body after body of our troops gave way and were pushed to-

Everything now depended upon the regi-ments and batteries which the genius of Ro-sencrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the route be-came visible, and a crowd of ten thousand senior division commander on that part of fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrolable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets, and rushed into the open what was in his heart and his mind. He space between then and the turnpike. Among passed through his ranks, placed his hat space between then and the turnpike. Among them all, perhaps, no half dozen members of

he same regiment could have been together. Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle, The immense train of wagons parked along the road, suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by the frightened mules and horses, rolled and rattled away pell-mell in an opposite direction, pressing onward, The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters, urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sound which swayed and surged over the

Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell among them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowd which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together, as a sort of forlorn hope to withstand, and, if possible drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced they found no Rebela be-tween the woods and turnpike except the dead, the dying and the disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the round.

Since the annihiliation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great a slaughter in so short a time as during the repulse of the Rebel left at Murfreesboro', and will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fierce combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napo-

The Rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops, emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, drividg them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied. The roar of artillery sounded further and further off, as the different batteries moved on slowly after the retreating foe, and hostile cannon-balls no longer ploughed up the earth around me.

FRIDAY'S DECISIVE CONTEST.

The second day of the new year was as beautiful as had been the initial morning. The sun, when breaking through the cold grey clouds, which hung above and threat ened rain, and dispelled the thick mist, looked down upon a quiet if not a peaceful scene I walked over a portion of the field where our men were strolling, as if a tacit agreement had been entered into to remain at peace on that day. The dead were unburied. All the labor which the spade and pick had done was to intrench weakened McCook's line. The sights on the field, where the Rebel centre had been broken by the massed artillery of Resenctans, were awful to behold. The field was characterized, as few battle fields are, by the large proportion of dead

slain by artillery.

The bodies of the Rebels who had advanced to this assault were literally torn to pieces. The cross-fire of the artillery had this terrible effect. I saw a Rebel colonel whose two legs, one arm and body lay in separate parts of the field. I saw one officer whose rank I could not tell, whose dislocated right arm lay across his acck, and more than half his head was gone. There were even more harrible sights than these to be seen that day. The bodies had lain unburied through the dews and fogs of two nights and a burning sun, and already the canker and the worm began to infest them. The sight was sickening to behold, and I turned from in disgust, after having (the ruling pas-

THE REBELS ATTACK THE LEFT WING.

It was about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday before we were again disturbed. Then, the Rebels having evidently reconnoitered the position of Beatty, beyond the creek, and perhaps discovered what General Rosencrans intended doing, made a bold and desperate effort to cut him off from the rest of the army, or drive him back again beyond the stream. Beatty was not unprepared for them, as McCook had been, and we had no disaster there. Beatty was wide awake, and gave them a hearty

The Rebels attacked Reatty—as they invariably attack -in over a clining force. To attack McCook on Wednesday they had attack McCook on Wednesday they had moved Claiborne's Division from the right to the left wing. Now they returned him and Polk—who had done little or nothing—went to work in samest. I had learned from a little experience at Perryville, that when the Rebels attack they do so with the utmost carnestness and determination, and also in overwhelming force. The leaders appear to look upon private soldiers as fit food for powder, and burt them upon our acillery and infantry in huge masses and uumberless columns. If you repulse one line it is to find it disappearing to give place to another. So it was in this case. Polk threw against Beatty the entire divisions of Brockingley, Claiborne and Ambre-

Texan sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners, and Captain Wainwright, her commander. The assailants then boarded her, and, after a desperate struggle, captured the vessel. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton bales, after the manner of the boats in New Orleans known as the Montgomery fleet.

The Westfield, under Commodore Renshaw, determined not to be taken, and after reported to have been feethering in shot, shell and Minie at every step, or the assault was not less vigorous than had been that our right on Wednesday. But Beatty, with better success, defended himtender to be taken, and after reported to have been freekinridge's division, and is show, determined not to be taken, and after retreat instantly. This column is understood to have been Breckinridge's division, and is reported to have been terribly cut to pieces. Claiborne's column came on as unflinchingly to the assault as if that of Breckinridge had not faltered, and they met with better success. Our little band could not withstand the numbers now advancing upon them, and one by one the brigades began to fall back slowly, glving their artillery time to recross the stream. The position deserted by them was soon occupied by the Rebels, and as our they pursued them to the very banks. Their artillery was moved up, and, on the very hill where Beatty had just been, poured in upon us a terrible fire. From either sank of the stream the two forces poured in upon each other a terrible fire of musketry, Wood engaging for a short time on the right of

Negley had been left in reserve for a wise purpose. It now became apparent. By order of Rosecrans he came up to the reserve followed closely in rear by the division of Jeff. C. Davis. The mon of Negley advanc-ed, led by their gallant leader, with the wildest shouts of enthusiasm. They pressed forward to the left of Beatty, and on reaching the bank of the stream opened with splendid effect on the Rebels beyond. Negey got the batteries of Captain Schultz and Neil to work in fine style, and and shrappel were poured into the Rebel lines. wavered and fell back slowly. As Davis came up into line on his left, Negley ordered his division to advance and cross the stream With a bound and a shout the Seventy eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell, push ed forward and was the first to cross. Nineteenth Illinois and the rest of the two brigades followed. Davis took the order to include him, and Beatty was not slow in following.
On the other show, in admirable disorder,

but a line sufficiently good, as Negley to marked, for practical purposes, the gallant the field. He looked along the line, A glance of the eye at Beatty and Davis told upon his sword, shouted to them to charge, and led his line to the top of the hill. charge was the most desperate and the most brilliant of the day. The Rebels could not stand it, but broke and fied. The Seventyeighth Pennsylvania captured the entire Twenty-sixth Tennessee infantry, Colonel Lilliard, securing their colors. The Nine-teenth Illinois and Seventy-fourth Ohio dispute the honor of having taken what was reported as Douglass' Kentucky Artillery. As soon as General Rosecrana had learned from Negley that he was driving them, and that they were almost driven to a disgraceful rout, he ordered the whole line to be advanced. The line, from right to left, in a moment after, became a perfect sheet of flame and smoke. The resistance on the rebel left and centre was manfully made; but Polk could no longer sustain himself against Negley. We could see by the smoke of battle that Negley was fast getting upon their right flank, and we could distinctly hear the shouts of victory far in the advance. The men were nerved anew with vigor, and they pressed forward. In vain the enemy resisted With their right wing broken, it was in vainto attempt to hold their position, our men pushed forward with the most desperate energy, and drave them rapidly before them.

hardly resisted. But alas, night came at last and saved there. Negley sent word, that night had overtaken him within view of their works, and within 34 of a mile of Murfreesboro'. He would not advance further until he received orders from Gen. Rosecrans. Would he please say forward? Negley thought he could take the works. But the line was halted, and the men lay that night within a mile of Murfreesboro'. When Saturday morning dawned it found them entrenched

The outer works were passed with a shout

that must have made the hearts of the Rebeis

sink within them. They never paused, and

in the very front of the Rebel works.

Negley's brilliant charge was the decisive contest of the week. He had broken the rebel line, and, having turned the right wing had, aided by the rest of the army, driven Bragg not less than two miles. The latter now lay in his works beyond Lytle's creek, and almost in the town of Murfreesooro' .-The work has been accomplished. To-mor-

row was to find the enemy whipped. General Kirk acted in the most gallant manner. He rode up to Edgarton's battery, shook the Captain by the hand and said a few words of commendation to him. As he turned away and was urging his men into line, he was struck by a shot in the gide and carried from the field. His brigade was cut to pieces in a few moments, but fought admirably. His losses are heavy. The Seven-ty-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Stambach, loss over one hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, the Lieutenant-Colonel, P. H. Houssan, being among the killed, The Seventy ninth Illinois, Colonel S. P. Read, lost seventy-eight in killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Read fell at the head of his regiment. The loss of officers is very heavy in this brigade. The Thirty-fourth Illinois, Kirk's old regiment, lost sixty-seven in all. Among the efficers five were wounded and one captain is missing. Gen. Sill was killed instantly by a bullet

through the left eye. He fell in the front of his command, and his body was left on the field. Sill was one of the best men in the service, and his place will be with difficulty

In the latter part of the morning the fibt ing in Rousseau's and Negley's Divisions was most terrible. Both of these Generals behaved with the greatest gallantry, and they are looked upon as the heroes of the the loss is roughly estimated at five hundred killed and wounded. There are none miss ing. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The Twenty-first Ohio lost twenty killed and fifty wounded in the affair.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION .- The President's proclamation upon the subject of slavery is now the great theme of conversation. There are more kinds of slavery than one. There is human slavery, slavery to passion, slavery to fashion, slavery to ap-petite, and slavery to bad habits. Among the latter description of slavery may be mentioned the neglect of good taste and comfort involved in the wearing of inferior garments, when such elegant and and economical wearing apparel can be procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock-hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth Every man's own sense of good taste and propriety should enter a proclamation of emancipation from all bad and graceless habits.

Avev's American Almanac for 1863 is now ready for delivery gratis, at Friling & Grant who are happy to supply all that eall for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its accordance alone are worth a lumbel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanace are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are incredire correct. Call and get an Aver's almost and when get keep it. AVEN'S ARESICAN ALNAMAC for 1863 is now ready

We would direct the attention of our renders to the advertisement in another column, of the 'Anti-Rheu-matic Band.' It meets a general want in curing what has heretofore been considered incurable, viz. 'Rheumatism, Gont, Neuralgia and all Nervous affec-tions, Cramps, Stiffness, &c. Eryelpelas, Sait Rheum, and Serofula, counteracting poisonous influences and benefiting the whole system. In proof of which the proprietors offer certified testimenials. See adver-tysement in another column.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at the house of John Foulk, by the Rev. C. A. Rittenhouse, Mr. James Ellis, to Miss Sallie Foulk, both of the Exchange, Montour co., Pa.

By the Rev. J. W. Yeomans, on new year's eve, Mr. Charles H. Stoes, and Miss Mary Emeline Bine, both of Danvile. At the resipence of the bride's father, in Danville, by Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, on the evening of the first of January, 1963, Wm. H. Chamberlin, Esq., of Lewisburg, and Miss Emma eldest daughter of Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville.

	SUN	BURY	MARKET.		
lour,	- 41	6 00	Eggs,		18
Vheat, tye,	\$1	25 a 1 35	Tallow,		25 12
orn,		75	Lard, Pork		10
luckwheat		62	Bacon,		10
laxseed,		\$ 12 84 00	Ham, Shoulder,		13
Potatoes, Oried Peac		\$3 00	Beeswax, Dried Apples,		25
-	ues,	\$3.00	Died Apples,	-61	10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and Middle Coal Field. Railroad and Coal Company will be held on Monday the 3d of February, 1863, at eleven A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 204 South 4th street, Philadeldhia, at which time an election will be held for five Directors

to serve the ensuing year.
JOHN BINGHAM, President. Philadelphia, January 17, 1863.

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of Yew York Lines. THE CAMBEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADEL-PHIA AND TRENTON R. R. CO. S LINES. From Philadelphia to New York and Way Places. from Walnut street Wharf and Kenzington Depot, will leave as follows, viz : At 6 A. M., vin Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Accommodation,) At 6 A. M., vin Camden and Jersey City, N. J., Accommodation.

At S. A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Morning Mail.)

At S.A. M., via Camden and Jersey city 2d Class Tricket

At 11 A. M. via Kensington and Jersey city,

Express
At 12 M. via Caunden and Amboy, C and A. '(Accommodation.)
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Express.) At 3 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Wash, and N. Y. Express At 61 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.) At 111 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey city, Southern Mail.

At 11 (night) via Kensington and Jersey city
Southern Express
At 5 R.M., via Chunden and Amboy, (Accommodation, Freight and Passenger, First
Class Ticket,
Second Class Ticket,
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilker
borre, Montrose, Great Bond, Ac., at 5 A. M.,
from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanan and
Western Railroad.
For Masch Chart.

Western Railroad.
For Mauch Chuak. Allentown, Bethlehem. Belvidete, Easten, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 6 A. M., from Kensington Depot, and at 21 P. M., from Walnut street Wharf.
(The 6 A. M. Line connects with Trains leaving Easton for Mauch Chuak, at 3-20 P. M.)
For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Freehold, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WAY LINES.
For Bristol Treaton &c. at 11 A. M. and 2 in at

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 11 A. M. and 21 and 5 P. M. from Kensington, For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Bur lington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12, 1, 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

lington. Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12, 1, 2, 41 and 6 P. M.

12 For New York, and Way Lines leaving Konsington Depot, take the Cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run inst lies Depot, and on the arrival of each Train, ren from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Raggage cally, allowed cash passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything a baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dellar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special contract.

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CALL AND SEE. Sunbury, January 3, 1863. CLARKE'S UNION GALLERY. 643 BROADWAY, Corner of Blencker Street, NEW YORK, "CARTES DE VISITE."

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, &c. Under the per-sonal attention of M. A. ROOT, January 3, 1863. Heliographic Artist. BOGARDUS' PHOTOGRAPHER 363 Broadway, New-York.

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