Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 1.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	32
12 " M.	00	32
6 " P. M.		46
Barometer		29.5.10

A Splendid Steinway Piano.

One of the finest pianos we have seen for some time, was shown us at the establishment of Kleber & Bro., Fifth street, to-day. It is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Son, New York, and is finished in the highest style of art. The style is that of Louis XIV, and for richness of design and beauty of finish, the instrument cannot be excelled. It has seven and one-third octaves and is provided with the patent *agraff treble*, a late and very important improvement of the Messrs. Steinway's, through which a liquidness and silvery quality of tone imparted to the upper notes, which are absolutely charming. This fine instrument was specially ordered for our townsman John Watt, Esq., Penn street, and a richer or more acceptable New Year's gift could hardly have been selected. It is astonishing the favor with which these Steinway Pianos are held by the music-loving public. There is a peculiar and indescribable sweetness about their tone which finds its way to the hearts of all, and hence the Messrs. Kleber find it very difficult to sell the pianos of other manufactures when alongside the Steinway's as even the most unscientific ear is struck by the difference. There has been some difficulty of late in getting a supply of the Steinway pianos, owing to the inability of the manufacturers to fill the many orders pouring in upon them; but now that the holidays are nearly over there will, we presume, be less of a rush, and the Messrs. Kleber are promised a more liberal supply, so that, hereafter, their patrons will have a larger stock from which to make their selections.

An Appeal for the Allegheny Relief Society.

"The poor ye have always with you." How many generations have passed since the above declaration, and yet every day's experience proves it to be as true as when first uttered by Divine lips. To none does the truth of it come with a more realising sense, than to the ladies of the Relief Society, who are daily called upon to visit scenes, where poverty and want, often accompanied by sickness and sorrow, have taken up their abode. We might give you many cases, calculated to touch the heart and open the purse, but we are obliged to come with our appeals so often before the public we do not wish to weary you. I will only mention one, a German widow, whom I have visited myself: She has five children—the eldest twelve years, and far gone in consumption; the second is scrofulous, and is now suffering with hip disease; an infant, who was born two months after the father's death, and two little boys, three and five years of age. To support them, she sells shoes on commission; to do this, she must leave her little ones alone, while she goes from house to house to try to sell her shoes. During one of my visits, she said to me, in her simple broken English, "Some days I do so well—I sell all the shoes I have—then I can get all my children need, and I feel so happy, but then I forget who gives it to me, and my Heavenly Father He has His hand on my head, and puts me right down, and then for many days I sell no shoes, and I don't know what to do; then I come to my Heavenly Father and He help me." This is but one of many widows to whom we give assistance, who are struggling to provide bread for fatherless ones; also aged women, who are alone in the world, whose journey of life is nearly ended, and who are waiting until the Master calls them. In addition to these, we have been called upon this winter to relieve many, who never before had to ask charity; wives of brave men, who have gone forth at their country's call, to peril their lives on the battle-field; many, many never to return to gladden the hearts of those made desolate by their absence. While there is no scarcity of work for man, women find it difficult to obtain employment. All the necessaries of life are so high this winter, it is more difficult for the poor to get along. Our means have been very limited this winter, rendering us unable to give all the assistance we would wish. *We have done what we could*, trusting that He, who fed five thousand with a few loaves, would enable us to feed the hungry. We settle our bills monthly, and this is the day for our monthly settlement, but unless means are sent us during this morning, we cannot meet our liabilities. Judging from our past experience, we feel it is only necessary to lay this fact before the public, who have so generously aided us in times past. We hope our appeal will not be in vain, but that you will enable us to continue our work of love.

Many in our midst have grown rich by this very war, which has brought desolation to so many hearts, and is now devastating our loved land. You, who have been thus enriched, will you not assist us? "The silver and the gold is mine saith the Lord." But God has made you His Stewards. Will you not ask yourselves, as under His eye, what would be His will in regard to the treasure He has committed to you? What would Jesus have you do? Oh! on this New Year's day, if you would have a *happy New Year*, REMEMBER THE POOR.

I heard an officer of one of the banks say that money was so plenty they could no longer pay interest on deposits. All men wish to see usury for their money. I now invite you to deposit your money in a Bank that will never fail, and where you will receive such interest as no other bank gives. Here is the promissory note: "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and *that which he hath given will He pay him again.*"

"Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard."

A MEMBER
Of the Allegheny Relief Society.

The following correspondence explains the object of the committee of gentlemen, who have tendered this compliment to a popular young artiste:

From the Citizens of Pittsburgh to Miss Charlotte Thompson.—Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1862.—To Miss Charlotte Thompson, Pittsburgh Theater: The undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh, recognizing in you an actress of decided ability, and admiring the unheralded manner in which you came among us, thereby showing that you preferred to evince by your performances that you were worthy the high professional character you already enjoy, and which must increase with your years, beg leave respectfully to tender you a *Complimentary Benefit*. If you accede to our wishes you will please designate such evening previous to your departure as will best suit your convenience.

Wishing you all success in your professional labors, we are, with respect,

R. W. Mackey,	Julian H. Hughey,
Dr. Fulton,	Thomas Collins,
Chas. H. Super,	J. H. Hare,
D. Sands,	T. W. Loughery,
A. Maderia,	Thos. D. Loomis,
Wm. Whitney,	Wm. S. Taylor,
S. Dickson,	John J. Case,
W. M'Candless,	John True,
Jas. M. Richards,	J. M. Vandergrift,
H. H. Smith,	Jas. K. Davis,
W. Richardson,	B. Singerly.
Wm. Schoyer,	

St. Charles Hotel, Dec. 31, 1862.—To R. W. Mackey, Dr. Fulton, Chas. H. Super, D. Sands and others:

Gentlemen—Your favor, dated 30th inst., lately tendering me a "Complimentary Benefit," is before me. I am deeply sensible of the honor you confer upon me, and will, with your permission, name Friday, January 2d, for it to take place.

Thanking you for the warm feeling you display in so generously encouraging my efforts to become worthy of the kindness you have extended to me during my visit to Pittsburgh, I remain, gentlemen, with much respect and gratitude, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner McClung held an inquest, yesterday forenoon, on the body of Eliza Fool, *alias* O'Brien, who was found dead in a shanty at the Fair Grounds by a boy passing that way, verdict: died from intemperance and exposure.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from Dec. 22nd to Dec. 31st, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males,	7	Adults, 9	Total, 15
Females,	8	Children, 6	

The diseases were:—Diptheria, 1; Consumption, 3; Phthisis, 1; general exhaustation, 1; abcess in bowels, 1; paralysis, 1; puerpeal fever, 1; diptheria, 1; scarlatina, 3; still born, 1; febris petechialis, 1.

THE LAST DAY.—This evening the Festival at Lafayette Hall, for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Avenue (Asbury) M. E. Church, closes. From 12 to 2 o'clock p. m., a warm dinner, consisting of all the substantials the market affords and peach pie with cream as a dessert, will be served up. In the evening, from five to ten o'clock, an excellent supper will be found upon the table, with everything pleasing to the taste. The ladies of this church have always been noted for the manner in which their Festivals have been conducted, and the present one does not fall short of any of their previous efforts. Go and judge for yourselves to-day.

THE FUNERAL of Capt. Boisol is announced to take place Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The body arrived last evening. The two companies of the 15th Regiment, whose headquarters are in Allegheny, are ordered out as a funeral escort. Capt. Boisol was the commanding officer of the "Allegheny Greys" before taking a command in Col. Clark's regiment; he had a large circle of acquaintances in Allegheny, and will no doubt be followed to the tomb by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

DIED:

BOISOL—At College Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday, December 28th, at 11 o'clock p. m., from wounds received in the battle at Fredericksburg, Capt. DANIEL BOISOL, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Robinson street, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The winter is upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A good and well-made overcoat is the very article, and we don't know of any place where our readers can get one that will look as well, and at the same time withstand the most severe weather, as at W. H. McGee & Co.'s, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. Their stock of overcoatings, business and dress clothing, pantaloons of all descriptions, are well assorted, and of the latest style. The gentlemen's furnishing goods department is all that a purchaser would wish. Call on McGee & Co. if you desire a nice suit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations—Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS!—For the derangement of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 234.

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their houses will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virgin alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 401 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

ATTENTION! CO. H.—The members of Co. B, 15th P. M., are requested to assemble at their Armory, Federal street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of the late Capt. Boisol, of Co. G, 123d Reg't Pa. Vols. It is hoped that every member of the Company will be present punctually at the hour, in uniform. By order of the
ja1:1t CAPTAIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AND EVENING.

THE
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE

Appear this afternoon in
CINDERELLA, and BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

This Evening a Great Bill.
LA SONNAMBULA!
THE DRUM PERFORMANCE!
THE FROLICS OF A DOMINA!
HOME FOR NEW YEAR'S!

Secure seats at the Hall. ja1

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. BARRANDA
Treasurer.....E. LOEB

Two grand performances on New Year's!
AFTERNOON, at 2 *o'clock*,
The Octoroon!

ZOE.....Mrs. MYRON.

EVENING, at 7 *o'clock*,
Little Fadette, or the Cricket.

FANCHON.....Miss THOMPSON.
LANDRY BARBEAUD.....Mr. CHAPLIN.

To conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

SUSAN.....Mrs. MYRON.
WILLIAM.....Mr. CHAPLIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2d, 1863,
Complimentary benefit to Miss THOMPSON.
The Hunchback.

JULIA.....Miss THOMPSON.
MASTER WALTER.....Mr. MORDAUNT.

To conclude with
ROUGH DIAMOND.

MARGERY.....Miss THOMPSON.
JOE.....Mr. SEFTON.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.—Parties holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund for 1863 will be invested in those Bonds at the lowest rates offered. Proposals received until SATURDAY, the 3d day of January, 1863.

Address, JOHN ATWELL,
Chairman Finance Committee,
de29:2d No. 3 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
25 bbls. common Cranberries;
59 half bbls. refined Carbon Oil;
46 bbls. do do;
20 second-hand Oil-Barrels;
30 sacks White Beans,
to store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

RIDLEY & CO.'S STEAM CANDIES.—Just received from New York, a full assortment of Ridley's Candies, Vanilla Cream, Broken Stick, assorted Sugar Plums, in boxes and cornucopias, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW,
d 31 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SOMETHING NEW.—SPRINGHILL DAIRY CHEESE.—A bbls. of this celebrated make of Cheese just received and for sale at No. 114 Second street. FRANK VAN GORDER.

PREPARED CIDER, FOR FAMILY USE.—100 bbls. on hand and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
114 Second street.

SKATES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, every style, for sale by
de30 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

PARLOR SKATES, the best in market, just received and for sale by
BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

WAGON GREASE, in kegs and cans, received and for sale by
de30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STARCH! STARCH!—100 boxes Madison Starch for sale by
de13 SCHOMAKER & LANG.

OIL.—50 bbls. No. 1 Refined Oil rec'd this day and for sale by
de13 HENRY H. COLLINS.

OIL BARRELS.—500 second-hand Oil Barrels for sale by J. S. CANFIELD.

IODIDE POTASSA in store and for sale low by WOODSIDE & WALLACE.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE CABINET SESSION—A NEW ORDER OF THINGS TO BE INSTITUTED.

The Cabinet was in session to-day over the New Year's edict of freedom. It is positively asserted in some circles, that the appearance of that proclamation will be the signal for instituting a new and better order of things, both civil and military. Weeks ago General Sigel begged permission to take and hold Warrenton with his corps, in order to prevent just such raids as this last one by Stuart.

THE NEW YORK CLERGY AND THE PRESIDENT.

Revs. Dr. Chesver, William Goodell and Nathan Brown, the committee representing the meeting here, of the New York clergymen and laity, presented the emancipation memorial to the President to-day. They had a long interview, in which a number of topics connected with the general subject was discussed. The President agreed with his visitors, that men whose heart was in the work, should be appointed agents to carry out the new policy.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation will be telegraphed in the course of to-morrow. A Cabinet meeting was held from 11 to 12 to consider the general subject. After adjournment, the President went to work, denying himself to all visiters during the day or evening. Few, if any, in or out of the Cabinet, know in what precise shape it will finally appear. The President has been urged to have it countersigned by the Secretary of War instead of the Secretary of State, as being partially a military document. This morning the President said that only those districts of Tennessee which are represented in Congress, and those in Louisiana from which Flanders and Hallies have been elected, will be exempted in those States.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between our government and the Mexican Minister, relative to the exportation of more material for the belligerents in Mexico, is quite interesting. One of the items is that the Mexican authorities were refused clearance for arms from New York to their own ports, but allowed clearance for Quebec, where they intended to procure British clearance for some Mexican port, but the arms were seized at Rouse's Point, *en route* for Quebec, and held on the alleged ground that they were intended for the rebels.

CANARDS.

The dispatches from Washington which affirm that Secretary Chase has agreed to a bill embracing an issue of two hundred millions more legal tender notes, or that the Committee of Ways and Means have determined to repeal the provision requiring duties on imports to be paid in gold, are utterly erroneous, as I learn from the highest authority. The Ways and Means Committee are considering, but have not yet settled upon a bill.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The question between the Great Falls Manufacturing Company and the United States, as to the amount of damage suffered in consequence of the diversion of the headwaters of the Potomac to the Washington aqueduct, has been submitted to the arbitration of Judge Curtis and Lewis Childs, of Massachusetts, Judge Swan, of Ohio, and Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana, and is now under argument.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS Have taken no action indicating a purpose to repeal the law requiring duties on imports and interests on public debts, to be paid in coin. It is believed that the majority of the Committee is disposed to consider the action of Congress at the last session as final.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginians still believe the bill admitting their State will be signed by Blair and Bates in the Cabinet. The President said this morning he had no doubt as to the constitutionality; was not quite certain, but was pretty well convinced of its expediency.

GEN. SUMNER'S Testimony in the Porter court-martial, to-day, has manifestly raised the hopes of the defence. The impression, converted in some what reticent language by Burnside, was that the officers distrusted Pope's ability.

ORLEANS KILLED.

Lieut. Charles Meeker, of the 5th Ohio regiment, was killed in the recent fight at Dumfries. Also private Anthony Laforce, of Co. G, of the same regiment.

STUART'S CAVALRY

Were seen near Snyder's Gap to-day, returning from their northern excursion.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec, 31. 1862.

Col. Ludlow, Agent for the exchange of prisoners on the part of our Government, has arrived at Washington, and is preparing for another extensive exchange.

It had been nearly arranged for an entire exchangeof cutlers, citizens, and all; but the proclamation of Davis, which is a direct violation of the cartel, has changed our action.

The first impulse of the administration was to let the cartel go; but they have since formally telegraphed to all points, to retain all commissioned officers until it is determined what is meant by Davis' proclamation against Butler. The exchange will, therefore, go on, all except commissioned officers.

Passengers from Fredericksburg, last night, mention a rumor current there, that Stuart's rebel cavalry, supposed to number 1200 man, were crossing the Potomac into Maryland, ten miles below the Point of Rocks. It is believed their purpose is to destroy the Monocacy bridge, and make a plundering visit into Western Maryland. D.

From Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, (Ark.,) Dec. 20.—The additional particulars of the raid to Van Buren, received, says our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren yesterday morning, and would bivouac on the mountain top last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day. Gen. Schofield joined them a few miles beyond the foot of the mountains.

The steamers Violet, Key West, Rose, Douglas, Frederick, Notre, Eras No. 5, and Van Buren, with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army were burned, also a large amount of army stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat, at Fort Smith to prevent them from falling into our hands, also a large quantity of forage and provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

Many deserters who came to our lines who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked their arms a few days ago, crossed the river and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked their arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but instead of arresting, joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the rebel army of the Trans-Mississippi is completely disorganized.

The Arkansas river is at bootable stage, and the country bordering on the river from a point twenty-five miles below Van Buren to Little Rock is well provided with forage and food to subsist an army.

Our troops are in splendid spirits, having accomplished a most daring and successful raid, without the loss of a single life.

From Washington—The Rebels Not in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—This afternoon's *Star* says there is no truth in the current story that Stuart's cavalry have crossed the Potomac into Maryland, as telegraphed here last evening. The rumor grew out of the fact that night before last ten or twelve rebel guerrillas crossed from Ball's Bluff over to Harrison's Island, probably designing a brief thieving expedition into Maryland, but seeing that their motions were observed from the north shore, they prudently returned back into Loudon are daylight. This is the whole truth concerning the body of five thousand rebel cavalry crossing the river into Maryland, over which reeesh was rubbing its hands last night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 31st, 1862.

Last night about 8 o'clock the wires ceased to work north of Falmouth station. The cause was unknown.

At 10 p. m., the last we heard of the rebel cavalry was from Occoquan, which place they passed on their way northward.

A reconnoissance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed here that a considerable portion of Gen. Lee's army has moved from its late position on our front, and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination however, is not known. It has been ascertained by a flag of truce that Capt. Swearingen, of the late Brig.-Gen. Jackson's staff, who was reported killed in the battle of the 13th, was only wounded and captured. He is now doing well at a farm house about four miles in the rear of the enemy's front.

Lieut. Eddy, Ordnance officer of Gen. Whipple's staff, is a prisoner in Richmond. He was hurt on the battle-field.

In the Porter court-martial, Gen. Burnside was examined on Tuesday, and testified to having received unofficial telegrams from Gen. Porter, after that officer had joined the army of Virginia, relative to the operations of the forces under Pope's command. Being asked whether the indisposition evinced by many of McClellan's officers to serving under Pope was not chiefly caused by the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula, he replied that most any officer, with whom he had conversed, had freely sanctioned the wisdom of that move. He had, however, no desire to make personal reflections on the capacity of Gen. Pope. Being further questioned in regard to Gen. Porter, he stated that he knew Porter had immediately obeyed the order requiring him to join his forces with Gen Pope's, but whether he had used efforts beyond the dictates of duty to do so, he was not aware. He spoke also of an incident that occurred to Banks on the Chickahominy, in which Gen. Porter displayed foresight whilst on the point of crossing that stream. Porter had ordered the wagons to pass on beyond, and in doing so was compelled to change the position of his corps. McClellan was at first displeased with this manoeuvre, but after the army had crossed he fully assented to its judiciousness.

Gen. Butterfield, of Porter's corps, was next sworn. He stated he was present when the order from Pope arrived directing Porter to march at one o'clock, p. m., on the 28th of August. Porter, he said, having sent out his guides, to survey the road, was convinced by their reports of the impracticability of starting before daybreak, and decided accordingly. He gave an account of the march from Bills' Ford to Bristow, during the latter part of August, and of the fatigue of the soldiers thereon. He believed Porter had performed his whole duty.

Buford, chief of the cavalry attached to the second corps of Pope's army was called in, and briefly questioned with reference to the report he had made to McDowell on the 29th of August, of the presence of a large force under Longstreet near Gainesville. He stated that he thought they had come through Thoroughfare Gap, and that they had approached from the direction of Gainesville, about nine or ten o'clock. Adjourned.

Gen. McDowell's Court—communication was received on Tuesday from Gen. Sigel stating that he was not prepared as yet to make any corrections in his testimony. This together with a letter from Gen. McClellan, designed to throw light upon declarations which he has previously made before the court, were received by the Recorder and ordered to be appended to the day's proceedings.

Major Willard, aid to McDowell, was the only witness that was examined concerning an interview between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Sigel, on the 27th of August, near Bristoland's Mills, to which he was present. He said that he thought he had heard McDowell request Sigel to go to Manassas and to march also to Thoroughfare Gap, and offering him for that purpose, the command of one of his divisions. Adjourned.

On Monday orders to enable the Recorder to bring up the record, a large correspondence remaining to be copied.

It is ascertained that the President's Emancipation proclamation will not be ready for publication till to-morrow.

A dispatch received to-night from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, indicates everything quiet in the vicinity.

From Murfreesboro.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A special to the *Commercial* from Murfreesboro, dated the 30th, states that the 14th army corps made a general advance yesterday and pushed the rebels back seven or eight miles.

Colonel Mizner's brigade of McCook's corps had a sharp brush with the enemy just beyond Nolinsville. Cannonading was kept up for an hour, the enemy wasting considerable ammunition. Our troops reserved their fire and advanced briskly. By a dexterous flank movement the 101st Ohio captured one gun and caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded. A general engagement is imminent. Our army is rapidly sweeping down all the roads leading to Murfreesboro. Heavy artillery firing is now heard on the Nolinsville road. McCook is engaging Hardee.

Weather damp; ground very heavy.

From Gen. Blunt's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Gen. Blunt telegraphs to Gen. Curtis, under date of Van Buren, Arkansas, 28th, "My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below here. If the enemy does not retreat during the night, I shall endeavor to cross my troops over in the morning, and offer them battle. Among the property captured are four steamers, three of them heavily laden with supplies, a ferry boat, and a large amount of ammunition. Quite a number of the enemy were killed.

The weather clear. Wind northwest. Thermometer 30°.

The Raid into Maryland Untrue.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Direct and reliable intelligence, from Harper's Ferry and other points along the line of the Upper Potomac, show that the reported rebel raid into Maryland, is entirely untrue. A small body of White's cavalry have been seen on the South bank of the Potomac, upon which, a variety of the wild reports of the invasion were based.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—The barometer stood 29¾; mercury, 38°. Cloudy North.

All is quiet South of here, as far as Headquarters are advised.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Evening.—Flour firmer for superfine, and prices 10c. higher; sales 3000 barrels at $4.10 to $4.15 for extra, and family unchanged. Wheat firm for red and prices up from 98c. to $1.00. Corn is dull for car 44c to 45c, but firm for shelled corn at 45c to 46c. Oats 62c to 65c. Whisky 35c. Hogs in good demand 5000 sold at $4.35 to $4.85, the receipts 5000. Good demand for meat pork, sales 1000 bbls old city at $11. Lard dull and heavy at 5½c to 5¾c per lbs. Meats are active at full rates. Green meats from 5¾c to 5½c for shoulders, 5¾c to 5¾c for hams. Sugar firmer but not higher. Coffee dull. Gold $1.31 to $1.32. Silver buoyant $1.22 to $1.23 Demand Notes $1.25 to 1.30½. Exchange dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Trade dull. Flour quiet. Sales of 20,000 bbls. at $4.12½; superfine, $4.50@5; and $7@7.25 for extra family. Small sales rye flour at $5.25, and corn meal at $3.75. Less demand for wheat, with sales of 3,000 bush at $1.45@1.48 for Red, and $1.65@1.68 for White. Rye steady. Corn in good demand, but not higher. Sales of 8,000 bush. Yellow at 70@70c for new, and 82@82c for old. Oats unchanged; 3,000 bush. Penna. sold at 41@42c. No change in groceries. Provisions held firmly. Sales of mess pork at $14.50@14.75, and hams in pickle at 8½@8¾c. Whisky sells slowly at 35@36c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Corn firm; sales 1,000 bales at 67½@68c. Wheat firm; 20,000 bbls. sold at $5.30@5.40 for State, $5.75@5.90 for Ohio, and $5.55@7.20 for Southern. Wheat firm; sales 40,000 bush. at $1.31@1.31 for Chicago Spring, and $1.32@1.32 for Milwaukee Club, and $1.41@1.46 for Red Western. Corn heavy; sales 58,000 bush. at 78@79c. Beef dull but unchanged. Lard steady at 9¾@10c. Whisky firm at 36½@38c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet. White, $1.20@1.75; Red, $1.45@1.50. Corn firm for White; Yellow dull and 1@2c lower. Whisky firm and inactive. Pork firm at $15.50 for Mess.

LABRICATING OIL.—150 bbls. receiving and for sale by JAS. DALZELL & SONS.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, PANTALOONS and BOOTS, for sale at 88 and 90 St. Clair street. J. & R. PHILLIPS.

Jeff. Davis on Gen. Butler.

I.

April 24, 1862.—The Federal fleet, under Com. Farragut, fought and whipped the rebel defenses below New Orleans, using up the rebel fleet, and defiantly passing Forts St. Philip and Jackson, though these were not captured till the 28th.

Our fleet forthwith appeared abreast of New Orleans, which was thereupon abandoned without a struggle by the Confederate forces, which retreated inland, leaving the city to the mercy of the victors.

The city being thus practically surrendered, and lying helpless under the guns of our fleet, certain residents raised the American flag in token of surrender and amity. Hereupon a secession mob assembled, led by one Wm. B. Mumford, a gambler by profession, and like all other blackleg, whether North or South, violently Pro-Slavery, by whom the Union flag was torn down and trampled under foot.

Gen. Butler, in his official report of the taking of New Orleans, says:

"I find the city under the dominion of the mob. They have insulted our flag—torn it down with indignity. This outrage will be punished in such manner as in my judgment will caution both the perpetrators and abettors of the act, so that they shall fear the stripes if they do not reverence the stars of our banner."

In due time thereafter, Mumford was accordingly tried by a Court-Martial, convicted, sentenced and hung. Such is the case on which Jeff. Davis bases the first count in his indictment against Gen. Butler.

II.

"Selling medicines to sick soldiers of the Confederacy" must refer to smuggling supplies for the rebel army out of New Orleans in clear violation of martial law.

As to the "peaceful and aged citizens" who "have been confined at hard labor," &c., Jeff. does not say that these were so treated for actively aiding the rebellion while under the protection of the flag and forces of the United States, but we believe such to be the fact.

III.

"The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders, to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and sisters of our citizens."

—This is a very wicked falsehood. It was by the "wives," "mothers," and "sisters" aforesaid that the insults were given; it was by the "soldiers of the United States" that they were received. No single instance is given in which a woman in Louisiana has been insulted by a Union soldier. But it was a part of the regular tactics of the Secessionists of New Orleans to incite their women to insult our unoffending soldiers there by every kind of contemptuous, provoking grimace, jeer, and gesture, trusting to their petticoats for impunity. When he had borne quite enough of this, General Butler brought it to a sudden and full stop by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
May 15th, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insult, from women calling themselves "Ladies of New-Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town paying her vocation.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

We hold this order most righteous, timely and wise. The woman who seeks to attract the special attention in public of men who are utter strangers to her, fixes her own position. Gen. Butler did but state truly what that position is. If a rebel army should occupy this city, and our women did nothing from kissing, fouling, and spitting at the soldiers, we would justify their General in issuing just such a Proclamation as General Butler's. No human being has been harmed in mind, body or estate by it, and the abuse at which it was aimed was wholly and instantly corrected by it. All that Jeff. really has to complain of is that his women can no longer insult our soldiers with impunity.

IV.

The "fines levied and collected on the inhabitants of the captured city" by Gen. Butler, have been so levied exclusively for the support of its own inhabitants, rendered destitute by the rebellion. Many of the recipients of this charity are the wives and children of soldiers now fighting for the rebellion. No dollar of them has been diverted to any other purpose. This fact Jeff. meanly suppresses.

V.

—Davis makes complaint that

"The entire population of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against allegiance to bear allegiance to the invader of their country."

Suppose this were literally true, how dare he object to it? This is the very gentlest measure dealt out to Unionists under his sway; why should it be deemed too harsh for Secessionists under ours? Every dollar of property within the Confederacy belonging to known Unionists is confiscated by law: why should this be right on their side but wrong on ours? The fact is, the rebellion is based on the idea that slaveholders are a superior order of beings, who may do what they like with mudsills with perfect impunity. Nobody supposes that Parson Brownlow or Andrew Johnson or any other active Unionist has any rights of property in Tennessee that Confederates are bound to respect: such men are thought lucky if they escape with their lives: but let the Unionists confiscate a rebel's property, and there is an outcry as if prompted by murder. Perhaps this may be justified by the issue of the war, and perhaps not.

—Messrs. Jeff. Davis, of Miss., and Benjamin F. Butler, of Mass., have been the closest political confederates throughout their adult lives up to last year. Both Democrats of the extreme pro-slavery type, they both bolted the nomination of Douglas and went with all their might for Breckinridge and Lane. The document before us rather intimates that a coolness has occurred between them; so that, if Jeff. should undertake to break up the next Democratic National Convention, Benjamin may hesitate before seconding the bolt. In that, or in any case, we shall insist that Jeff., in his attacks on his late ally, shall keep somewhere near the boundaries of truth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The weather the twenty-four hours ending last evening, was changeable and disagreeable. On Tuesday night there were several heavy showers of rain, which towards morning was succeeded with snow. The river last evening was about stationary, with eight feet full by the marks.

Business was, comparatively speaking, dull at the levee yesterday, and the shipments were limited. This was owing to the inclement condition of the weather, and the near approach of New Year's day. We do not look for much activity at the wharf for several days to come, as this is the wrong season of the year to expect it. Our merchants and manufacturers are now, and will be for some time, engaged in taking stock, and no shipping of any importance will be done until this important job is completed.

There have been no arrivals since our last report, and the Jewess, for Cincinnati, was the only transient departure. The Aurora and Poland are the next boats due.

The Clara Poe and Marion are lying down at the point, taking on railroad iron, for Cincinnati. They will both probably get on this evening.

Laboring men, or "wharf rats," as they are termed by steamboatmen, are very scarce, and they demand and obtain unusually high rates for their services. Some boats were of necessity compelled to pay 40 cents per hour, yesterday, which, at 10 hours per day, would bring an income to each man of $4.00. There is no class of men, however, that earn their money harder than these same "wharf rats."

The Armada, Capt. Johnston's new Wheeling packet, succeeded in passing under the Monongahela bridge, yesterday, and she is now moored at the wharf. She will be completed again Saturday, and will be ready to take her place in the trade on Monday.

The Argonaut and Progress are now loading for St. Louis, and the Fred. Lorenz for Cincinnati and Louisville.

NEW E. C. HAMS.—"Tip Top City" brand Sugar-cured Hams, low "Tiers" and for sale by CHAS. L. CALDWELL, Successor to James Holmes & Co.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY PIANOS.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the pressure of the Holidays being over, they will be fully supplied with the celebrated and popular STEINWAY PIANOS. A choice stock of them will shortly be received, of the arrival of which due notice will be given.

In proof of the great superiority over all others of the STEINWAY PIANOS, the subscribers beg leave to submit the following certificates from competent and well known judges on this and on the other side of the Atlantic:

TESTIMONIALS FROM WELL KNOWN JUDGES:

NEW YORK, December 6th, 1860.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to express my opinion with regard to the merits of your Grand as well as square Pianos. I have tested and tried the piano fortes of nearly all manufacturers, and although I have found instruments that possess many excellent qualities, yet I never have found any that combines everything which constitutes a perfect piano to such a degree as yours. I therefore consider your pianos superior to any others that I am acquainted with, prefer them for my own use, and recommend them invariably to my friends and to the public.

WILLIAM MASON.

mhlldydawT

NEW YORK, June 18th, 1859.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons—Gentlemen: During my stay in this country, I used one of your pianos, which I found an uncommonly good instrument, and unsurpassed for accompanying the voice.

KARL FORMES.

BROOKLYN Jan. 26th, 1861.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons—Gentlemen: I take much pleasure to express to you my entire satisfaction about your splendid Grand Concert Pianos and Square Pianos, which I have played with the greatest delight at the International Exhibition; your Grand Concert Pianos are remarkable for their grandeur and fullness as well as beauty and delicacy of tone. Your Square Pianos are also quite unequaled.

ALFRED JAELL.

Extract from the London Illustrated News of the World.

These magnificent Pianos, manufactured by the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, are without doubt the musical gems at the Exhibition of 1862. They possess a tone the most bell like we have ever heard, and combine the qualities of brilliancy and great power, without the slightest approach to harshness.

After explaining the different peculiarities and advantages of these Pianos, the editor continues:

We would advise all who have a taste for music, and are fond of a good Piano, to visit these magnificent Instruments themselves at the International Exhibition. We are informed that Messrs. Steinway & Sons are to receive a first class medal for their Pianos, which have already been purchased by Messrs. Cramer, Eoale & Wood, the proprietors of the grand Piano Forte Gallery in Regent street, who we understand, appointed the Eoale Agents for England.

This proudest triumph of American Piano Fortes in England has