Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 12.

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	30
12 " M.	00	42
6 " P. M.		38
Barometer		29.5-10

The "Still, Small Voice."

A Philadelphia cotemporary, noticing the departure of the forgers, Emery and Mellville, for this city, for trial, relates the following in connection with the taking of their photographs for the "Rogue's Gallery," by Mr. Cohill, who takes a picture of every rogue arrested in that city:

With the exception of Col. Cross, no criminal has yet denied the detectives the possession of his second self in the form of a photograph. For such parties Mr. Cohill keeps a separate register. The names of "Emery" and "Melville" are beautifully written. There is not in Philadelphia a better penman than the last named.

The fact that aristocratic rogues like these at last succumb so far as to sit for their portrait, is a direct compliment to the skill of the detectives. Were there remaining a ghost of a chance for their acquittal, persons accused of crime would never consent to await the operation of the camera. They are taken to the operating room, in a very friendly manner, Mr. Cohill greets them as though he didn't know that they were thieves. They are invited to take seats, and in ten seconds or more they are removed from the place. Their portraits are taken, and by the next day duplicates are sent to the chiefs of police of all the cities in the Union.

While Melville was in the photograph gallery he preached a sermon to the parties who were present. His countenance was sad but resigned. He had run the length of his tether, and felt that the hand of justice was upon him. The sitting completed, Mr. Cohill announced that a satisfactory picture had been secured. Then Melville spoke: "Mr. Cohill, you, perhaps, wonder I am so composed when I know that the picture you have just taken is to grace a collection of the faces of knaves."

"Oh no," said Mr. Cohill; I take many pictures for that purpose."

"Well," said the forger, "that may all be; but remember this, the next time you take a picture, when you see a young man like myself, who calmly takes his seat before your camera, as if I have done, knowing the disposal that is to be made of the picture that results, remember that he has taken his position in the world as forever beyond the pale of society. How terrible a thing that is I hope you may never know. Lastly, am from this moment a moral wreck. If you have a son, tell him of what I have now said to you, and may he never meet a fate like mine."

Saying this the young forger brushed a tear from his cheek, and a moment after linked arms with the detectives, in whose charge he was, and laughingly walked away. Following them back to the cells, we addressed the prisoner:

"How much of what you just now uttered did you *really* feel?"

"Every syllable."

"Having committed this illegal act in a deliberate manner, after days of preparation, how is it that repentance comes so suddenly?"

"It does not come suddenly. Fools talk of stifling conscience. It can't be done. The man who believes that a criminal ever enjoys an hour's true happiness, is a fool. I expect to go to prison for about five years, and yet compared with the torments of conscience the suffering from confinement is nothingness."

"Suppose you are acquitted?"

"To that I have only this to say," replied the forger, "give me back the consciousness of integrity, the peace of mind that I had five years ago, I will pay for it and consider it cheap at the price of five years' imprisonment."

The parties are committed here under the names of Benjamin Austin and Henry Tappan. One of them is a lawyer, and the other a civil engineer—so it is said. They are both apparently keen and accomplished young men. A few days ago they had over $2,000 each, the results of a skillful forgery, but now they occupy a felon's cell. They are charged with forgery on cash of Wm. H. Denny, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of this city.

Singular Incident--A Friendly Interview Between Pickets.

Our correspondent T., writing from the Ninth Army Corps, opposite Fredericksburg, narrates the following, which occurred on Christmas day, while the writer was out on picket with his company:

After partaking of a Christmas dinner of salt junk and hard tack, our attention was attracted by a rebel picket who hailed us from the opposite side of the river:

"I say, Yank, if a fellow goes over there will you let him some back again?

Receiving an affirmative answer, he proceeded to test the truth of it by paddling himself across the river. He was decidedly the cleanest specimen of a rebel I had seen. In answer to a question, he said he belonged to the Georgia Legion. One of our boys remarked, "I met quite a number of your boys at South Mountain." "Yes, I suppose so." "If you were there," said the rebel, while his face grew very sad. "We left very many of our boys there. My brother, poor Will, was killed there. It was a very hot place for a while, and we had to leave it in a hurry." "That's so, Georgie, your fellows fought well there, and had all the advantage, but the Old Keystone boys were pressing you hard. By the-way I have a likeness here (taking it out of his picket) that I picked up on the battlefield the next morning, and I have carried it ever since." He handed it to the rebel, who, on looking at it, pressed it to his lips, exclaiming "my mother! my mother!" He exhibited considerable emotion at the recovery of the picture, but on regaining his composure he said, that his brother had it in his possession, and must have lost it in the fight. He then asked the name of the one to whom he was indebted for the lost likeness of his mother, remarking "There may be better times soon, and we may know each other better." He had taken from his pocket a small pocket bible, in which to write the address, when Alex. Key had taken no part in the conversation, fairly yelled, "I know that book! I lost it at Bull Run!" "Thar's where I got it; Mr. Yank," said the rebel—and he handed it to Alex. "I am much obliged to you; Georgia Legion, for I wouldn't part with it for all the Southern Confederacy." I was a little curious to know something further of the book, so I asked Alex. to let me see it. He passed it to me. I opened it, and, on the fly leaf saw written in a neat lady's hand: "My Christmas Gift, to Alex. ——, December 25th, 1860, Ella." Well Alex" said I, "its not often one has the same gift presented to him a second time." "True, Captain; and if I could but see the giver of that to-day, there's but one other gift I would want." "What's that, Alex?" "This rebellion played out, and my discharge in my pocket!"

The boys had all been busily talking to our rebel friend, who, seeing a horseman approaching in the direction of his post, bids us a hasty good-bye, and made as quick a trip as possible across the Rappahannock. Night came on, and those not on duty lay down on the frozen ground, to dream of other Christmas nights, when we knew not war.

A SAD CASE.—Calvin Basin, of Clarion county, was wounded in the battle of Antietam, above the ankle joint. He had his leg amputated below the knee, and was getting along well and was on his way home. When in the act of stepping from the cars at Kittanning, his crutch broke and he fell, striking the stump of his leg on the platform, bruising and lacerating the integuments, so that mortification immediately commenced and extended above the knee. On the 20th of December, the physicians amputated his leg above the diseased part. He still lives, but is in a very precarious condition.

COMMITTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Mary Pugh and Lizzie Howell, arrested in company with Emma Black, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and admitted to bail, were on Saturday surrendered by their surety and committed to jail to answer at Court.

THE reading community should not forget that this week will be the last chance to get books at half price. McClelland, No. 55 Fifth st., is now closing out Pratt's second consignment of books, this season, at very low prices.

Col. J. B. Clark.

The Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny was filled to its utmost capacity, yesterday morning, to hear a discourse from Rev. Col. Clark. At ten o'clock the house was well filled, and at half-past ten, the time for the commencement of the services, every available place in the church was occupied. The sermon was, as usual, eloquent and impressive, and was listened to with breathless attention. Col. Clark, in the course of his remarks, said he had no doubt many whom he saw before him had come with the expectation of hearing a discourse on the war, but in this they would be disappointed. He appeared on this occasion to speak for the cause of the meek and lowly Jesus, and Him crucified. The sermon, therefore, was not in reference to the war, but a very touching and eloquent allusion was made to those who had fallen in battle, designed more particularly for the consolation of their friends.

The Colonel leaves to-night for the army.

The Price of Printing Paper.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Printing paper of ordinary quality sells at this moment from 20 to 32 cents a pound. Its legitimate price is about 9 cents. Between the price of paper materials and the manufactured article there is nothing like adequate proportion. A large commission house this week received a consignment of rags from Havana. Knowing the exorbitant price of paper, he expected to realize a handsome return to the consignors. He visited successively all the paper makers in this section of country, and corresponded with those more distant. The utmost he could obtain for them was 5½ cents per pound. All the paper mills are stocked with material; waste paper for remanufacture has been thrown upon the market by thousands of tons; and yet the price of printing paper is kept up by speculation, or something else, to 32 cents per pound. Here is a mystery that requires explanation. Who will give it?"

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—About two weeks ago, a stranger called at the grocery of Major Camp, Clarion county, and inquired for John B. Cantner. Camp gave him the desired information, asked the stranger if he was not Cantner himself. He replied that he was. And Camp then brought his wife forward, and wished to know if the parties recognized each other. But they failed to do so. After some inquiry, Cantner found out her maiden name and said to Mrs. Camp. "You are my wife." And such was the fact. They had been married, but he had left her, and this was his first appearance for the long period of 30 years. In the meantime she had married Camp.

THEATER.—The talented actress, Miss Emma Waller, closed her short engagement of one week at the Theatre on Saturday. This evening she commences at Indianapolis, and the commedian, John E. Owens, will appear at the Theatre, after an absence of several years, in the character of "Paul Pry." Mr. Owens comes here from Baltimore, where he has been delighting large audiences for several weeks past.

CARTE DE VISETES of Sam. Black, General Negley and Col. Rowley. Also, 10,000 other pictures of Generals, prominent men and women; copies of fine pictures and stationery at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice. Also Photograph Albums of all styles.

DIED:

DAY—On Friday evening, 9th instant, JOSEPH HENRY DAY, in the 18th year of his age.

SMITH—Died suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARIA, wife of A. D. Smith.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, First Ward, Allegheny City.

COLLINS—On Friday, Jan. 9th, at 6¾ o'clock P. m., D. HENRY, oldest son of David and Mary Collins, aged 21 years, late of the 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

LEWIS—At Saint Paul, Minnesota, on January 24, 1863, JANE WRIGHT LEWIS, (formerly McMillin,) aged 30 years, 12 months and 13 days.

The deceased was afflicted with disease of the heart for the last 17 years, and bore her suffering with patience and Christian fortitude, and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

[Butler County papers please copy.]

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

A. F. GRAFWEY, 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, made 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. 84 Market street, one door from Third.

LOST.—On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, on the Steubenville pike, between Obeysville and the Methodist Church, a Kid Purse, containing $13 in notes, $8,75 in silver, and $5,50 in gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office, as it was all the lady possessed, who had just received it from her husband in the army.

MRS. MAGGIE OSBORNE.

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. 405 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

MEDICAL CARD.—

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York. Having arrived in Pittsburgh, will, as usual, devote his EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the Medical and Surgical treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c., &c. Also the various diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys, the Bladder, &c. His residence is at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where he may be seen and consulted from 9 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. de9:tf

WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRIDGES, FIRE DOGS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILLS' PATENT BOILER. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de16:tf

J. H. O'NEILL, Manufacturer of WIRE WORK, has always on hand and makes to order SCREEN WIRE CLOTH; FLOUR & GRAIN SIEVES; COPPER, BRASS AND IRON WIRE CLOTH; BIRD CAGES; plain and ornamental WIRE WORK, for gardens, flower stands, Archways for flowers, Wire Lattice and Trellis Work for arbors, &c.; NURSERY FENDERS; RAT AND MOUSE TRAPS; MEAT AND CHEESE SAFES; WIRE WINDOW SHADES, landscaped or lettered. Also, RING WIRE, all sizes, at No. 80 FOURTH STREET, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa. no11:6mms

STEREOTYPE CALENDARS, FOR 1863, For use of Printers. For sale by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood street. de19:wtsaw

WM. P. BECK & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 185 Liberty street, have for sale—
1,000 bbls. extra No. 1 Salt;
200 do do Family Flour;
30 do do small White Beans;
1,000 do Codfish;
5 do Roll Butter;
100 boxes Cheese;
100 bushels Oats. de9

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1863.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE.

Financial questions will come up in the House to-morrow on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means. In the course of debate the following important bank statistics will be introduced. The total amount of specie on deposit in all the banks of all loyal States in December, 1862, is $86,931,000. Total bank circulation in all the banks of all loyal States, is $166,600,000, of which only $42,975,000 is secured.

The following is the total bank circulation in the Eastern and Western States: Ohio, $10,33,000, of which only $3,608,000 is secured.

Indiana, $6,660,000, of which $1,100,000 is secured.

Illinois, $600,000, all secured.

Iowa, $1,164,000, all secured.

Kentucky, $7,500,000, all secured.

Missouri, $4,520,000, of which $3,500,000 is secured.

In Pennsylvania the total circulation is $22,500,000, all secured.

The following is the whole amount of specie in all the banks in the above States at the same time:

Ohio, $3,370,000; Indian, $3,520,000; Illinois, $50,000; Iowa, $560,000; Kentucky, $5,900,000; Missouri, $4,300,000; Pennsylvania, $11,500,000.

Financial men are surprised at the small showing of specie in the banks throughout the country.

THE PORTER COURT MARTIAL.

Fitz John Porter's court martial closed its labors last (Saturday) evening, after having protracted its last session from ten in the morning till after six at night. After Porter had concluded his defence, the Court consulted a short time and agreed upon their verdict, which was then signed and sealed, and with the proceedings of the court, promptly sent to the President. It is supposed that he will speedily make the result public, and in the meantime speculation is rife. The current of belief on the street is towards Porter's acquittal. There are, however, some grave reasons for doubting this, and while it is obviously impossible for any one to state definitely what the result is, enough is nevertheless known to warrant the opinion that if Pope's charges are not sustained in their full scope and to the extent of subjecting Porter to the penalty of death, the latter officer will, at any rate, be far from coming out with an untarnished reputation.

Porter's speech in his own defense before the court martial recreated his service at Vera Cruz, Cero Gordo, Contreras and elsewhere in Mexico, his service in removing regulars from Texas in 1861, and in the Peninsula campaign under McClellan, and introduced a very remarkable letter from McClellan, in which he recommended Porter for brevet Major General in the regular army for services at Gaine's Mills and Malvern Hill. McClellan's praise of Porter is so extravagant as to cause considerable heart-burning among the other general officers whose services were at least equally as brilliant, but who received no such encomiums from their commander. Porter then reviewed the evidence concerning the Virginia campaign, and thought of making no attempt to impeach paper testimony directly sought to show that his conduct had been all that could be required throughout. In regard to the charge of his being a traitor to his country, he said that if it had not assumed so solemn a form it would have been received everywhere where his conduct is known as indiciously false or as the creation of a distempered brain.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase is expected to be absent about a week, yet his friends say his visit to New York is dictated more by a desire to gain a respite of a week or two from his work here than by any special business either with bankers or any body else, his health had been quite bad for some weeks and a little rest had become a necessity.

READINGS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. Murdock, the tragedian, gave a series of patriotic readings on Saturday night in the Senate Chamber to a crowded audience. The President and a brilliant audience of eminent statesmen and politicians.

The town is full of rumors to-night that we have lost Galveston and its garrison again, and that Gen. Roseccans is retreating on Nashville. The former gains some credence, the latter none.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Navy Department has received information from Commander McDougall, of the United States steamer Wyoming, dated Yokuhama, Japan, Nov. 10th. He reached that point on the 5th, from a cruise on the Chinese Sea. He represents that the cholera prevails more or less in all the Chinese ports he visited; so much so as to make it unsafe to permit the crew to go on shore. He made the passage to Japan through the Inland Sea. The numerous islands were in the highest state of cultivation. At the outlet of the Inland Sea into the Bay of Osuta, fortifications are being constructed for their defence, all of which had been done within the last three months. Commander McDougall states that at the request of our consul at Nanjasaki, he tendered a passage to Dr. Dury, the French vice consul at Yokuhama, for which he received a polite letter of thanks from the French minister.

He further states that on the 8th inst., for the first time and in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, our minister was saluted with seventeen guns from a Japanese ship of war, with the American flag at the fore, which was returned from his ship with a like number, and the Japanese flag at the fore, he being the first minister from a foreign nation receiving that honor from the Japanese.

The Navy Department has received official information from Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, agent for the exchange of prisoners, of the exchange of all the officers and men captured on the sea and gulf coasts, and waters flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862.

The Navy Department has received no information warranting the belief that any number of vessels, as recently published, are being fitted out in English ports, with a design of violating the United States blockade.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1863.

The Washington correspondence of the *Times* says: The House Committee, to whom was referred the questions of emancipation, instructed the Chairman to report a bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to aid Maryland to emancipate her slaves.

The Post Office appropriation bill, to be reported on Monday, provides for twenty millions of dollars.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has written an article supporting Secretary Chase's financial policy.

The President does not deny that the recall of Gen. Butler was an error. The cause of the change originated with Gen. Banks himself, who was at the head of the expedition to Texas.

The large accumulations of coal along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is now going through.

Secretary Chase has gone to New York.

E.

The Porter Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—On the re-assembling of the Court this morning, Mr. Eames, one of Gen. Porter's counsel, read an elaborate review of the evidence on both sides, drawing conclusions in favor of the accused, and was followed by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who read the following as Gen. Porter's personal defense:

He says—My defense is now concluded. Before, however, I deliver it into your hands, I hope to be indulged in some remarks more exclusively personal. To speak of one's self in terms of commendation is always unpleasant and is generally against the laws of good taste, but there are occasions when it becomes unavoidable. The sensibility which it then wounds must submit to the infliction because a higher sensibility demands the sacrifice. He recounts his personal services:

First. I served, then being a mere youth, in the Mexican war throughout the resplendent campaign of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and was actively engaged in the several battles of Vera Crus, Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. I entered on that service as brevet 2d Lieutenant of the 4th regiment of artillery, and was brevetted for distinguished services in the battle of Molino del Rey, and a Major for like service in the battle of the City of Mexico.

Second. In February, 1861, I was ordered by the then Secretary of War Holt, your Judge Advocate, to proceed to Texas, for the purpose of withdrawing as many of the troops as I could from that State, and thereby counteracting, so far as possible, the then recent unexampled and base treachery of General Twiggs. Amidst great difficulties and much peril I succeeded in rescuing seven companies, in all five hundred men, and in posting two of them at Tortugas, two at Key West, and taking three to New York. The whole duty was performed to the satisfaction of the Department.

Third. In May, 1861, I was commissioned as Colonel in the regular army, and in August a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and afterwards served throughout the Peninsula campaign under Major General McClellan. At the siege of Yorktown he constituted the director of the siege. In the battle of Hanover Court House I commanded a corps in the 5th corps of the army of the Potomac, including all the regulars.

Fourth. For my services at Hanover Court House I received the recommendation of my chief for brevet of Brigadier General in the regular army. This recommendation is dated the 9th of July, 1862, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Harrison's Bar, July 9, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: The energy, ability, gallantry and good conduct displayed throughout the eventful period of this campaign, through which we have passed, by Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter deserves the marked notice of the Executive and of the nation. From the very commencement his unwearied activity in his various duties, his intelligent and efficacious assistance which he has rendered me under all circumstances, his careful management of his command, and his march on the siege or on the field of battle, and his chivalric and soldierly bearing under all circumstances, render him conspicuous among the many faithful and gallant spirits of the army. I respectfully, therefore, recommend that Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter receive the brevet of Brigadier General in the regular army for the battle of Hanover Court House, on May 27th, and the brevet of Major General in the regular army for the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27th.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

P. S.—If there was another grade to add, I would ask it for the battle of Malvern. The latter eclipses in its results any other engagement in the campaign, and too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Porter for his skill, gallantry and. I conduct on that occasion. If there by any vacancy among the general offices in the regular army, I ask one for him. I saw myself the disposition he made of his troops and the gallantry he displayed. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal observations. Would that the country had more general officers like him.

(Signed,) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. General Commanding.

A true copy, signed D. D. Townsend, A. A. G., Adjutant General's office, Jan. 9th, 1863. Prior to the receipt by the Hon. Secretary of War of this letter, I had, unsolicited, been promoted by the President a Major General of volunteers, a Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army. May I not confidently refer to this testimonial as of itself a contradiction of the calumnies with which recklessness, ignorance or interested malice have for months endeavored to fill the public war—Traitor to my country! When did treason so endeavor to maintain the authority of its government. Traitor to my country! When did treason so labor and peril life to rescue it from destruction. Traitor to my country! Indifferent to the honor of its flag—gratifying a supposed personal dislike, regardless of the safety and reputation of the men entrusted to my command and who had followed me, and apparently with even increased confidence through the terrible ordeal of the five battles unparalleled in fierceness, fury and mortality. If the charge had not assumed the solemn form that has been given to it, it would be received everywhere where my whole conduct is known, as ridiculously false, or the creation of a morbid or distempered brain. Without assuming to myself a purer patriotism than animates the soldiers of the Union, I say fearlessly that none, no, not one, loves our Union with a stronger, holier love. There is nothing in the future, as there has been nothing in the past, that I could not do, and gladly do, to achieve its victory over its enemies, and to bind up the wounds under which it now bleeds. Life, what is it to the soldier who has taken his flag and his country? Life, what will be its value to the soldier? May God avert the calamity who may survive to witness the flag trailed in the dust, its reputation and power broken, its people separated into fragments, their fraternal affection converted into bitter hate, and the cause of constitutional freedom itself, for ages, if not forever, extinguished. As far as one arm, and the aspiration of one heart may be exerted to avert the dire calamity, mine will be used to the last moment of my life. I believe now, amidst whatever, discouragements surround me, and through the gloom which they cause, cheered only by the anticipation that all will yet be well, that our Union will emerge from its present danger, even stronger for the trials through which it is passing; that it will be ours once more to be proud, and to glory, and again save, to light the world by the effulgence of it's example. That it will become, as it was recently, a monument of past renown, and pledge of future glory, and will so continue till time's last echo shall have ceased to found.

Judge Advocate Holt said he would not present any written reply to the arguments of the defence, for she reason that he did not wish longer to detain the Generals composing the Court from their duties on the field, he therefore hoped the Court would arrive at a speedy conclusion on the case, as it had been presented.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The party that was sent from Lebanon yesterday to repair the telegraph line between that point and Springfield, returned at three o'clock this morning and report that when on the other side of Cave Spring, thirty miles from Springfield, the cavalry escort accompanying them came upon a band of rebels who had just captured a train of forty wagons heavily laden with army stores, for Springfield. The cavalry charged upon them and recaptured the train just as the rebels were in the act of firing the wagons. The prisoners taken in the skirmish report that the rebels had taken Springfield and nearly destroyed it by fire, and had captured all our stores. Our troops were at Fort Lyon, a large fortification three quarters of a mile northwest from town.

The enrolled militia of Cave Spring have joined the rebels.

The telegraph line is now broken west of Waynesville, eighty-five miles from Springfield.

A Rebel Canard Contradicted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 10th, 1863.

There is no truth in the report of the Richmond *Examiner's* story of Gen. Sumner's debarkation. He still occupies his position in front of Fredericksburg, and none know the fact better than the rebel military authorities, as flags of truce cross that river daily by his permission.

Fort Sumter Plated with Railroad Iron.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A letter from an officer on board the U. S. steamer Bibb, off Charleston, says that Fort Sumter has been plated with railroad iron.

Democratic Caucus.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature held at Springfield last night, Hon. W. A. Richardson was nominated for United States Senator.

Exciting News from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamer Creole arrived to-night from New Orleans, with dates to the 3d inst. She was detained by Gen. Banks to bring dispatches for General Halleck.

The Purser's cook of the Creole reports by the arrival of the gunboat Clifton at Southwest Pass, that on the evening of the 3d he learned that early on the morning of the 1st instant the rebels made an attack by land and water on the Federal forces at Galveston. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, with rifles, muskets, &c. The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after all her officers and men including Capt. Wainright and Lieut. Lee and the crew, 130 all told, had been killed by the musketry from the rebel steamers. My informant states that but one or two of the officers and twelve or thirteen of the crew escaped death.

The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped. The former loosing 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 mismanagement, before the boat containing Com. Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman and the boat's crew got away they were, consequently 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 evacuated.

All the fleet is on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force is estimated at 5,000, under Gen. Magruder.

Our land force was under the command of Col. Burrell, of Massachusetts, and probably did not exceed 300, the residue not having arrived, or not having disembarked at the time of the fight.

Our loss is estimated at 150 to 160 killed, and 200 taken prisoners. The navy suffering the most. It is thought the rebel loss is much more than our own, as our guns were firing grape and cannister continually in their midst.

The rebels had several batteries ashore.

The Federal troops were on the long wharves of Galveston, and it is said repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surrendered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Advices from New Orleans to the 3d inst., state that Jacob Barker's paper, the *National Adocate*, published an extra on the 2d, containing rebel reports of the victories at Memphis and Vicksburg and Jeff. Davis' speech at Jackson. This caused a ferment, and the rebels were hilarious and saucy. On the morning of the 3d Gen. Banks sent a corporal's guard to Barker's office, and the *Advocate* was for the third time suppressed. This step gave great satisfaction to the Union men.

Capt. Clark, Post Commissary at New Orleans, tendered his resignation and would probably go north in the course of a month.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Advices from New Orleans report that the rebels have 12,000 men and twenty guns at Port Hudson. The earth works are said to be twelve miles in extent.

The capitol building, at Baton Rouge, was destroyed by fire recently, with many thousand copies of rare and valuable books, papers, &c. The loss was estimated at 70,000.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 11.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 10th, contains a special dispatch from Jackson, to-day, says that the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 6th, contains the following:

About two o'clock New Years morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, and alongside the Harriet Lane, one on each side. The Texan's sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wainwright, her commander. The assailants then boarded her, and, after a desperate struggle, captured the vessel. The Westfield, under command of Com. Renshaw, determined not to be taken, and after a consultation of officers and men, all agreed, they blew her up with all on board, including her commander. Only eight escaped. The balance of the Yankee fleet and one transport escaped. Two canal boats at the wharf, with two companies of the 42d Mass. volunteers were captured.

A Federal vessel was placed to reconnoitre the harbor to watch the Harriet Lane and prevent the Confederates from sending her to sea.

Chattanooga, Jan. 9.—It is now ascertained that the enemy returned from his position on Saturday night and Sunday morning, seven miles beyond Steward's creek. His cavalry returned after hearing of the withdrawal of our forces.

Gen. Morgan has returned safe after destroying the Nashville railroad within four miles of Louisville. He also destroyed the Lexington and Covington railroad, and paroled a large number of prisoners.

The Mobile *Advertiser* and *Register* has the following private dispatch:

Being outnumbered more than two to one, by the enemy and our troops utterly exhausted by the cold and rain and four days' incessant fighting, with a great loss in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to face back to Duck river. The enemy showed that he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky. By a brilliant night march, covered by the admirable cavalry of Wheeler and Wharton, the whole army, with the supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating on its new lines and ready for the enemy whenever he shall advance. Since this army crossed the Tennessee river we have captured 9,500 prisoners, small arms and lots of wagons.

Chattanooga, Jan. 7.—The enemy has advanced his lines 7 miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities, stealing private property, robbing peaceable citizens, and running off "niggers."

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.—The *State Journal* has reliable information from Newbern that the enemy, not less than 80,000 strong, are on the coast, and a most formidable fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

Gen. Magruder, in his official dispatch concerning the capture of the Harriet Lane, says: I have taken 600 prisoners and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c. The Lane is but little injured.

The Fight at Vicksburg--Rebel Camp Broken up.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—By arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo, we have authentic accounts from Vicksburg. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of McClernand, re-embarked on Saturday on transports, closely pressed by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe loss.

At last accounts the entire fleet of transports, with the troops, had arrived at Island Eighty-two, on their way to Napoleon.

The engagement was less general than heretofore reported. The principal fighting was done by the centre, under command of Smith and Blair. Our loss, as near as could be ascertained, 1,500 wounded, 600 killed and 1,000 missing.

The steamer Mussilman was burned by the guerrillas ten miles above Memphis.

Capt. Moser's command of about 100 men attacked a camp of 300 rebels at Huntoon's Mills, on the morning of the 8th, and completely routed them, killing 16 and taking 46 prisoners. Only two Federals were wounded.

Hartford City War Debt Bonds.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10.—The city war debt bonds to the amount of $150,000 was taken to-day at premiums ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. premium. The whole amount of the bids was for between one and two millions of dollars.

Railroad Collision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The train on which Gen. Butler was a passenger for Boston, came into collision with another train this morning. All the seats in the car were smashed except those on which he rode. The General escaped unhurt.

The McDowell Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Col. Strover was again examined before McDowell's Court today, principally with reference to the movements and orders of Gen. McDowell on the 27th, 28th and 29th of August, tracing up and explaining all his conduct on those days.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10.—Nothing of special importance was done by the Legislature. After taking the sixth ballot for United States Senator, without any material change from the first joint session, the Legislature adjourned till the first Monday in February.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Jura.

CAPE RACE, Jan. 10.—The steamer Jura, from Londonderry on the 2d inst., passed off this point at noon to-day, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamer North American arrived at Londonderry on the 30th, and the Hansa at Southampton on the 31st, and the Kangaroo at Queenstown on the 1st.

The working men of Manchester have held a meeting to express sympathy with the North in their efforts to suppress the rebellion in the United States, and a congratulating address to President Lincoln, on his course, was adopted.

The English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000.

The London *Times* thinks that this proves conclusively that cotton is not king, and it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pension till they were absorbed in other trades than vary one point in her national policy.

The Liverpool cotton market opened with an advance of ½@1d. but closed on Wednesday with a downward tendency and at nominal prices, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates, buyers offered to purchase at a decline of ½@1d. but the offers were generally refused. The sales for three days amounted to 54,000 bales, and on Friday 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold at ⅛@¼d. decline.

Breadstuffs—On Friday the Corn Exchange was closed owing to the holidays. At Tuesday's market prices were steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Continue very dull.

London.—Consols closed on Friday at 92½@92¾; Erie R. R. shares 42; Ills. Central 42@41 per cent. discount.

Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.—The flag of truce steamboat New York arrived to-day from City Point, in charge of Major L. C. Turner. She brings down five hundred Union prisoners and ninety-eight women and children.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Friday, Jan. 9th, announces that Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Tullahoma, in Coffee county, Tenn., situated on Rock Creek, 71 miles from Nashville and 32 from Murfreesboro, on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad where it intersects with the McMinnville and Manchester road, as a base of operation, and as a position of defence we understand that that place offers great advantages.

A special dispatch to the Charleston papers says that Gen. Bragg addressed the citizens of Dechard and Winchester, Tenn., on Monday, assuring them that he would not leave them to the enemy, but would make a stand between Alliance and Tullahoma. He had fallen back to give his men repose, after a battle which had exhausted their energy. The Yankees have advanced six miles from Murfreesboro.

Charleston, Jan. 8th.—The following is from Kingston, N. C., of to-day's date: The enemy are making immense preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The number of Yankees at Moorhead City and Newbern is 50,000 strong, under command of Gen. Foster. They will probably attack Charleston, Wilmington, Weldin and Goldsboro' simultaneously. It is reported that they are now cooking their marching rations.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—Dispatches from Memphis, dated this morning, say that Gen. McClernand has arrived at Vicksburg and superseded. General Sherman in the command of the forces engaged in the attack on that place.

The Loss in Negley's Division in Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* sends the following:

MURFREES