



The Union as it was. The Constitution as it is.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The threatened blow which, in some people's estimation, is to not only frustrate the rebellion, but lift three or four millions of slaves from bondage to freedom, has at length been given. The President has issued his proclamation. "The day of jubilee" has, therefore, not only arrived, but departed; so let us wait and see the consequences. This Presidential fulmination, this "bull against the comet," the reader will perceive, will be effective wherever our armies penetrate, and nowhere else can it be enforced. This is evident there was no necessity for it, except to exparate and render more united and determined the people of the rebel States. Hard knocks alone will do the work, unaided by proclamations. President Lincoln at the breaking out of the rebellion, issued a proclamation, giving the rebels ninety days to lay down their arms, but they heeded it not; the present document will receive a similar reception. But, says a contemporary:

"Let us anticipate events a little." We have in these United States, two comic grand armies. Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief of the two great antagonistic armies of the United States, is about to exercise his war power, not as President, but as general. Davis, with an army only as large, is not less in fact a General-in-Chief, and as such, has the right to exercise all the war power belonging to that position.

The two Generals met. Gen. Lincoln said to the following to the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863. Abraham Lincoln, President, Commander-in-Chief, do declare all negroes within the United States henceforth emancipated and free.

Seven days afterwards Generalissimo Davis puts forth a vermillion edict in this fashion:

Richmond, Jan. 8, 1863. Jeff Davis, President and Commander-in-Chief, hereby declare that all negro slaves emancipated by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln are hereby re-enslaved.

We know that Mr. Lincoln, with the versatility of intellect, and profound knowledge that distinguishes him, would repudiate the unfortunate victims of Mr. Davis' proclamation:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863. Jefferson Davis, commander of the Southern armies, has violently proclaimed South, with my negroes of the Confederation free, I hereby emancipate the victims of said proclamation.

At Lincoln's, Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Davis would doubtless reply as follows:

The two generals might thus continue the interval to elapse before Mr. Lincoln's term as President and General expired, and a President general, and a General President, Lincoln is no equality between equal, and one has the war power as another. Neither the rights of power nor the legitimacy of his government has anything to do with the war power of a commander. If he is a general, he is a general, and he can exercise his rights, and a rebel general can exercise his rights as well as the field.

MOBE BARKING. The President's dog, Forney, is barking and snarling at every one who objects to confounding the government with the administration. More than this, he puts the administration above the government, by proclaiming the mere act of his will of the President supreme. Let the Executive form an impression that some one else has a conclusion arrived at beyond Forney's continual barking and snarling, and he is arrested without a hearing, imprisoned, and sent to the penitentiary.

The Hon. Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, a gentleman who is distinguished for his talents, and who has been upon a mission of a speech, published in the Philadelphia Press. He had spoken of the necessity of a change in the administration of the government, but Forney printed a change in the government. Upon this subject, the Press editorially commented, the fabrication being disproved, Mr. Ingersoll was released; but still the honorable whose malice suggested the proceeding, is now as bad as ever in teaching that opposition to an administration, is, necessarily, treason to the government. The following extract from a receipt letter of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams ought to close the mouth of Forney, but to authority, however high or respectable, is likely to dissend him from his mean performances. Mr. Seward writes:

In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time, as distinct and separable from the government itself. It is not the thought of disloyalty to the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other.

Forney, having grown tired of classing all the Democrats as being "back-sliders," has turned his sights upon individuals. With B. Reed, of New York, and Hon. Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, are especially obnoxious to him. The Chevalier is always engaged to either lauding or abusing some prominent man; in this way he succeeds in giving a personal turn to all his performances. Willing himself to pander to those in authority, he imagines himself entitled to universal attention, because he has access to the President's kitchen. He

NEWS ITEMS.

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BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

Our Loss Reported Heavy. Many Officers Killed and Wounded. THE ENEMY DROVE A MILE. TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED. EMAGINATION PROCLAIMED.

Near Murfreesboro, Dec. 31.—Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men. The Rebels were personally superintended by Gen. Bragg and Frank Ward killed.

Gen. Stanley, Rosecrans and Palmer are wounded. Gen. Thomas breaks the rebel line, and drives the enemy a mile in advance of the whole line.

Gen. Rosecrans is personally superintending the line. One shot killed two of his staff. The Fifteenth Wisconsin loses seven hundred men.

Negley's artillery is still moving on the right. Crittenden's left wing has taken the entrenched position of the Rebels.

The rebel Generals Cheatham and Haines are killed. The Rebels of the 12th Kentucky, Kentucky, attacked the Michigan 8th eight miles south of the Columbia road yesterday, killing and wounding several, capturing sixty rebels, their cannons, ammunition, wagons and provisions.

Warner's corps, January 1, 1863.—The President of the United States, in a Proclamation—Whereas, on the 9th of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, among other things, the following to wit: "That the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or Territory, or District, or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be then, and thereafter forever free, and the Executive power of the United States is authorized to recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do so, and in any effort they may make for their freedom."

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

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RODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL—WE request the names of the candidates for the office of ALDERMAN for the year ending at the close of the year 1863.

EDITORIAL—BY AT-TORNEY AT-LAW—JAMES H. HOLLAND, JR. I am sorry to hear that you have been nominated as an Independent Democrat for the office of ALDERMAN for the year ending at the close of the year 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

Loans, Bills and Discounts, \$1,798,846 41; Cash on hand and in transit, \$1,145,000 00; Real Estate and Ground Rent, \$1,250,000 00; Stocks and Bonds, \$1,250,000 00; Due from other Banks, \$1,250,000 00; Deposits, \$1,250,000 00.

LIABILITIES: Capital Stock, \$1,145,000 00; Profits and Earnings, \$1,250,000 00; Due to other Banks, \$1,250,000 00; Deposits, \$1,250,000 00.

VENISON—12 SADDLES VENISON just received and for sale by JAS. A. FITZGER, 309 Market and First Streets.

APPLES—12 BASKETS AP-PLES just received and for sale by JAS. A. FITZGER, 309 Market and First Streets.

FOR GENTS WEAR—Just received and for sale by JAS. A.