

RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE SET RIGHT.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 25. On the Rappahannock.

We—the editor of The Alleghenian—have just returned from the field of operations along the Rappahannock, whither we had gone on a visit to our soldiers. We arrived there subsequent to the great contest at Fredericksburg, in which so many valuable lives were lost, and just after the evacuation of that city had been achieved. We have only time to say a few words as to what we saw and heard.

Company F, 133d Penna. Volunteers, in which unsurpassable body of men our citizens experience great interest, seeing that it is composed of the flower of the youth of our town, was terribly cut up. Over one-half of the number that were engaged in the fight—a wonderful fatality—were placed hors du combat. They went into the thickest of the fight—where the balls fell the fastest, and the danger was most imminent—and no one flinched. On the contrary, they bore themselves as only heroes can, eliciting encomiums of praise from all quarters. Those who were spared to their country were as cheerful when we left as the circumstance of the deaths of their beloved Captain and First Lieutenant, and numbers of their comrades, would admit. Truly, Co. F has experienced the horrors of war!

The other companies composing the regiment also behaved with bravery throughout the trying ordeal, as their decimated ranks will bear witness. They were exposed to a most galling fire for two hours, when death and destruction was being dealt out to them with no sparing hand, but they withstood it all and came off the field with flying colors. The 133d has won an enviable reputation.

The whole number of killed and wounded in the regiment is about 187. Of this number, some 20 are killed.

Col. SPIERMAN, the commander of the regiment, who was under fire during the entire fight, and whose manly form afforded a conspicuous target for the bullets of the foe, escaped unhurt. His bravery and capacity for command is the theme of all praise, both from his superior officers and from his men. He has just reason to be proud of his regiment, and the regiment could not possibly get along without him.

Capt. Bonn, acting Major of the regiment in the absence of Major SCHROCK on sick leave, and Capt. BAER, of Semerets, are highly spoken of. They both did yeoman service.

Second Lieut. PLANAGAN, the only commissioned officer of Co. F who escaped alive, performed prodigies of valor. He led the company after the fall of his two superior officers—led them nobly, well. He has endeared himself to his command with an undying love.

The 133d belongs to HUMPHREY'S division of BUTTERFIELD'S corps, Hooker's Grand Division, and was engaged in the assault on the right of the enemy's works.

We attempted to ascertain the whereabouts of Company A, Capt. BURKE, 11th Penna. Reserves, another Ebersburg company—but after laborious efforts in that direction, were obliged to desist. So that, a walk of many miles, and multitudinous interrogatories, were only so much labor lost. Co. A was also fully engaged in the fight, (on the left, under FRANKLIN,) and lost largely. To know that they fought nobly is to know that they belong to the Pennsylvania Reserves. We are sorry we failed to find them, as it would have afforded us much satisfaction to take by the hand the remnant of that devoted band of heroes.

The loss of the Reserves is estimated at 2,500. This division of veterans—the "Old Guard" of America— bids fair to soon become almost completely annihilated.

Notwithstanding his repulse from the Rebel position at Fredericksburg, the army still appears to retain entire confidence in Gen. BURNSIDE. From some cause or other, his first grand effort to crush the Rebellion has resulted in a failure, utter and entire. But give the man a chance for "the faith that is in him."

If the blame of the terrible blunder should not justly attach to him—as many allege—let it be saddled where it belongs. If it should, why, off with head—the sooner the better.

As It Should Be.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.—We are happy to announce that success has at last crowned the efforts of Gov. Curtin, and an order for the removal of our sick and wounded soldiers to points within the State has just been issued. Intelligence to this effect has just been received from a reliable source.

Though the order is a general one, and grants the same privilege to all the loyal States, it detracts nothing from the credit due to the persevering and increasing efforts of our noble Governor, who originated the plan, and has effected its accomplishment.

We heartily congratulate the hundreds of thousands of relatives and friends of our brave soldiers upon the success attending the Governor's mission to Washington. Not satisfied with the mere issue of the order, he yesterday proceeded to Washington, in company with Surgeon General King, to visit Gen. Burnside's army personally, in order that the necessary preparations for the removal may be made at once. Our hospital accommodations at various points within the State are ample, and thousands of hearts will rejoice at the prospect of an early reunion with those from whom they have so long been separated.

All those whose wounds or ailments are not of so serious a character as to render railroad travel dangerous, will be brought here forthwith, and our citizens should make every effort to provide them with all that is required to render them comfortable and happy.

Trouble in the Cabinet.

The Washington Star, of this evening, contains the following important announcement:

A majority of the Senate, in caucus, on the 17th instant, adopted a resolution which, as first prepared, declared a want of confidence on their part in the Secretary of State, but which modified so as to express to the President a unanimous recommendation of a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President, and communicate their action.

On being informed of the fact, the Secretary of State, on the same day, sent to the President his resignation, and requested that it might be immediately accepted.

The Assistant Secretary of State sent in his resignation at the same time and in the same manner. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary still remain at their desks awaiting the appointment of their successors.

Dec. 21—It is ascertained that the senators who met in caucus last week were pledged to keep their proceedings secret, excepting to the President, and they did with most success than usually attends such deliberations. The Secretary of State, however, soon heard of the proceedings and promptly tendered his resignation.

On Friday night the committee from the caucus again visited the President, and remained with him, and all the other members of the Cabinet, Mr. Seward being absent, for more than four hours.

The next day by Louis Secretary Chase sent in his resignation, not merely as a matter of form, but in good faith. It is not known that there was any objection to him on the part of the caucus.

The Representatives were in no manner consulted regarding the propriety of the action of the Senators, but no complaints are made by them, there being a general acquiescence in their proceedings.

The resolution adopted recommended a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, which several Senators interpret an ultimate entire change of programme. Reports are current, but which cannot now be verified, that all the members of the Cabinet have resigned. However this may be, it is believed that none of them will in the least embarrass the executive in the choice of successors. While some of the Senators insist that all of them shall be undoubted Republicans, others are content to leave the entire matter in the hands of the President, so that he may act as best to serve the country in its present circumstances.

Slavery as a War Power.

We all remember how confidently it was predicted before the war and in its early stages that Slavery would prove the fatal weakness of the South. Southern society was a pyramid on its vortex, just ready to topple over; a sleeping volcano, ever threatening eruption. Yes, but strong arms may hold an inverted pyramid upright, and there is a stability which even volcanic forces cannot disturb. Fear and irresolution on the part of the dominant race of the South would have invited insurrection; but that race has shown that it knows how to rule and use its four millions of African slaves even amid the convulsions of war, and has held them in its grasp with an unflinching courage and unyielding determination.

Emboldened by eighteen months of safety and success, it exultingly proclaims to the North its superior ability to endure a protracted war, because its armies are not drawn from its laboring classes.

It is the testimony of the best informed refugees within our lines that the whole available working force of slaves throughout the Rebel States has been employed early and late, the season through, in raising corn and rice, and whatever can be used for the subsistence of the Rebel army. Those who could be spared from this task have been kept at work day and night when danger was thought to be most imminent. The slaves, that is, have both fed the Rebel armies and relieved them from much of the fatigue which has exhausted our own soldiers. The institution which was the inspiration of the Rebellion in its origin, supplies it still with its means of support.

Nevertheless, it is as true as ever that Slavery is the vulnerable point of the rebellion. But vulnerable points are not dangerous if your enemy will not strike them. When the war broke out, the Government honestly sought to save the Union and Slavery together; but convinced finally that Slavery or the Union must go to pieces, the President announced his Emancipation policy. The experiment of fighting the South with one hand, and with the other upholding the system which is the source of its strength, is about to be abandoned. The system has been a source of strength only because it has been protected, or has not been attacked, nor been used as a means of developing internal discord and weakness, as it would have been from the outset if the war had been conducted on military principles, or like a war with a foreign nation.

The policy of the Southern leaders, concerning Slavery has been, as we said above, sanguine and bold; but it has proceeded from the beginning on the assumption, hitherto justified by the facts, that the Federal Government was precluded by the Constitution and by public opinion at the North from assailing the institution. We have now to see whether the same resources will avail them when our hands are free to strike at the point we know to be weakest. We have yet much to learn and unlearn before we get to the heart of this question; but we begin to discern that the South knows better than we the real truth, and that our purposes may well take counsel of their fears.

They know that the negro is not in all respects an article of merchandise, or a machine for work; that he has senses, affections, passions; is capable of resentment, alive to hope, and may even be roused to fight for the freedom which has been the dream of his bondage. "If you wrong us, shall we not revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that."

There are thus four millions of human beings within the Rebel States whose interests and hopes are identical with their cause, and ours. We have hitherto refused to summon these allies to our side. The Proclamation invites them. If its only result should be to deprive the South of its laborers, the blow would be the heaviest yet struck at the life of the Rebellion. But it cannot stop there. We may do all that the South has done and more. They have won their victories by the help of his hood in the corn field and his spade in the trenches. The hoe shall till and the spade shall dig for us, but the hands that wield them can hold musket also. The Rebels have used Slavery as an instrument of war, so far as they dared. We are about to make it our instrument, and to turn it to uses of which they never dared to dream. We will profit by their instruction, and better it. We are already arming black regiments in South Carolina, in Kansas, in Louisiana. It is a war in which we take no step backward. The Government is irrevocably pledged to this policy. It cannot recede, cannot stand still, can only advance. The Proclamation is its policy; the organization and arming of the blacks whom it frees will be the inevitable development and results of the Proclamation. And when the South sees its plantations depopulated, and its slaves in arms against the Rebellion which only they supported, it will learn that its last hope of success has finally departed.

A merchant from the interior of Mississippi describes the people as suffering great hardships. Cotton can be bought for 80c per pound. Confederate money—large quantities have been burnt along the river banks, and for twenty miles back from Vicksburg downward. Flour at Jackson, Miss., is \$40 per barrel; coffee, \$4 per pound; tea \$17; woman's shoes, \$15 to \$17; men's, \$25.

Notice new and improved schedule of Ebersburg and Cresson Branch Railroad elsewhere.

Victory in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States:

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Kingston, Dec. 14.—To Major General Halleck, Commander in Chief—I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th inst., but that owing to the bad roads and consequent delays to the trains, &c., I did not reach Southwest Creek five miles from this town, until the 13th. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy fire of infantry in their front and by a vigorous artillery fire in their rear, I succeeded in forcing a passage without much loss.

This morning I advanced on this town and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought into play; the main attack was therefore made by infantry, assisted by a few guns, pushed fearfully on the roads. We succeeded, after five hours' hard fighting, in driving the enemy from their position. We followed rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse at this point was prepared for firing and was fired in six places, but we followed so closely behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated principally by the Goldsboro and Kingston road—Their force was about six thousand strong, and twenty pieces of artillery.

The result is we have taken Kingston and twenty pieces of artillery, captured from four to five hundred prisoners, and found large quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores. Our loss will not exceed two hundred killed and wounded.

I am, Gen. with great respect, J. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The capture of Kingston, North Carolina, by the United States force under command of General J. G. Foster, is one of the most important events of the war. The fall of Goldsboro may be confidently predicted as a sequence to this brilliant movement, and the possession of this place will give us control of the railroad running from Raleigh to Wilmington and Charleston, and thereby the only railroad connecting Richmond with the Gulf States. After the capture of Roanoke Island by General Burnside, Jefferson Davis became fully aware of the danger besetting him in North Carolina. He foresaw the probability of the present advance upon Goldsboro, and knew full well that in the fall of that city his entire communication with the South would be cut off. He, therefore, secretly sent a message to the rebel Congress advising the completion of the railroad from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro, North Carolina. At present this road is in good order, and Davis can bring troops on it, and stores from the South, for his army in front of Richmond, but in a very roundabout way. The capture of Goldsboro gives us possession of the main, direct, and most important line of Southern communication. South Carolina will suffer most by our success at Kingston, and to protect her interests at this point, General Evans, her favorite son, was placed in command there. Had not the railroad from Danville to Greensboro been completed, Goldsboro would have been as important as a point of strategic interest as Petersburg, Virginia, is at present. It is quite probable that the rebels will evacuate Wilmington, and make desperate efforts to repel any further advance of General Foster to the interior of the "Old North State." It is gratifying to know, at this juncture, that General Foster has been very largely reinforced by Generals Emory and Peck, the former with a division of troops, and the latter with an excellent corps.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 16—6P. Major General Halleck, Commander in Chief.

The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn at night, without the knowledge of the enemy, and without loss, either of property or men. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of H. Kincaid, Esq., admr. of E. Ward Hutcheson, dec'd., hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebersburg on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor, Dec. 25, 1862-3.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. Kitch, Esq., Trustee to sell the real estate of Thomas J. Sloan, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebersburg, on MONDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor, Dec. 25, 1862-3.

Another Letter from Buchanan.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

When I said to you in my letter of the 17th November, that with a few remarks I should close the controversy between Gen. Scott and myself, I could not have had the most remote conception that he would introduce into it a new element, consisting of a late telegram obtained by him from some unnamed individual in Washington, "but not of the Goldens Bureau," to sustain his position in relation to the arms transferred for storage to the Southern arsenals, by order of the War Department in December, 1859.

To this telegram I confine myself, leaving the assertion of the General, that not one of the 115,000 (taken from the whole number of 541,565) of these arms was ever condemned," to the testimony reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs; and his allegations that I had omitted in my letter of 17th November to mention the rifles of the old calibre of '54, and had intimated "that these arms were transferred to equalize in some degree the deposits among the different States," and not for the convenience of storage and sale, to a simple inspection of the last two paragraphs of the letter itself.

My business at present is solely with the nameless telegram; and with this, side by side, I shall present an official report from Capt. (now Colonel) Maynard, of the Ordnance Bureau. This was communicated to Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, by Secretary Holt, in a letter dated on the 9th January, 1861, in which he says: "The other information asked for, in regard to the number and description of arms distributed since the first day of January 1850, and to whom, and at what

price,' will be found in the accompanying statements, Nos. 2 and 3, from the Ordnance Bureau."

By reference to this statement No. it will be found that neither North Carolina, nor Mississippi, nor Kentucky, had received any of these quota of arms; and why this it also appears that the numbers delivered to each of the seven Southern States mentioned in the telegram were: Virginia 450, South Carolina 646, Georgia 390, Florida 100, Alabama 320, Louisiana 185, and Mississippi none. This is the number of arms, all told, which of these States received; but, whether by design or ignorance, this statement is essential to a proper understanding of the subject, has been entirely suppressed in the telegram.

I shall not intimate, because I do not believe, that these facts could have been known to Gen. Scott at the time he incorporated this telegram in his last letter, although it might have been expected that, as Commanding General of the army, he would have felt sufficient interest in the subject to examine this important report from the Committee on Military Affairs. Certain it is that if the author of the telegram had announced the said quota of arms received by each of the States, and had not left it for the imagination to magnify the number, the General could not have rested an argument on limited and frail foundation. He would rather have invited with Mr. Stuart, when presenting this statement No. 2 to the House of Representatives, on the 3d January, 1861, in saying: "There are good deals of rumors, and speculation, and mis-apprehension as to the true state of this matter."

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN, WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, 14th December, 1862.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Ebersburg Academy, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call and settle. Costs will follow a neglect of this notice. E. GLASS & O., Ebersburg, Dec. 24, 1862-3.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remaining in the Post Office, Ebersburg, Pa., up to Nov. 13 1862. Mrs. Ann Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Michael Burns, Miss Jane Ann Jones, Geo. B. Bradley, Miss ————, Miss Eliza Brown, John S. Cooke, Mary Clement, Miss Barrett Clement, Henry A. Gorman, John J. Roberts (north), Miss Martha Davis, David B. Davis, Miss Mary Rankin, Catherine Doniphan, Daniel K. Davis, David B. Davis, Philip Dalton, Miss Anne Adams, Wm. J. Doniphan, Miss M. E. Davis, David Davis, Jr., Edward J. Davis, Mrs. Mary Davis, Mary Ann Broadbank, William Edwards, Elizabeth E. Evans, Mrs. Sarah Sumaker, Mrs. Ueliah Evans, Mrs. Ann C. Evans, John Evans (north), Rev. J. W. Evans, John Evans (north), Thos. Evans, John Everhart, Humphreys Francis, Mrs. Agnes Ann Fox, John Farrell, William Griffith, Mrs. M. A. Hoover, Enoch Hughes, Frederick Hart, Owen M. Jones, Margaret E. Jones, Elias Jones, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Elizabeth G. Williams, Frank Yohner.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebersburg, Nov. 27, 1862. 30 WOOD CHOPPIERS WANTED! AT ALLEGHENY FURNACE. One of the jobs at the head of Bur-

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, At JAY COOKE & CO. BANKERS, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish at once, the

NEW TWENTY YEAR 6 per cent BONDS of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

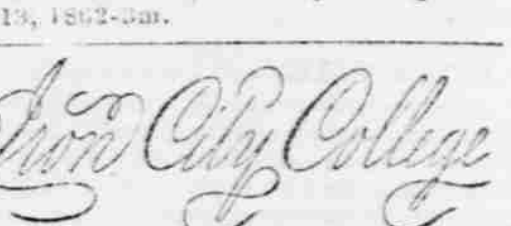
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000. The REGISTERED BONDS, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, and \$5000. Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD. Semi-Annually, which is equal to the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office. A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Nov. 19, 1862-Jan.



PITTSBURGH, PA., corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 2,000 Students, in five years, from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturing, Steam Boat, Rail Road & Bank Book-Keeping. FIRST PREMIUM.

Plain and Ornamental Calligraphy; also Surveying, Engineering, and Mathematics generally. \$25.00

Pays for a Commercial Course; Students enter and receive no tuition at half-price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, on a beautiful Colored view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourish, viz: include 24 cents in stamps to the Principals, JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., April 24, 1862, N.Y.

1860. TINWARE. 1860. SHEET-IRON WARE. COPPER WARE.

J. & H. HERRINGTON

Desire to call the attention of the public to their new TIN SHOP now opened in the large brick building on the corner of Main and Franklin streets opposite the Mansion House and next to the Building house of Bell, Smith & Co., Johnstown Pa., where they purpose manufacturing all kinds of TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE. Their work will be made by the best workmen and of the best materials. They are determined to sell all kinds of ware at the cheapest rates, wholesale and retail. P. S.—All orders for SPOUTING attended to on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Johnstown, December 8, 1862-3.

THE UNION—RIGHT OR WRONG?

UNION PLANNING MILL. Ebersburg Pa.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish, on short notice and on reasonable terms, all manner of WORKED LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction, otherwise no charges will be made. Orders from a distance solicited, and filled with promptness and dispatch. Rough Lumber taken in exchange for Worked Lumber. B. F. WILLIAMS, Ebersburg, Jan. 30, 1862-3.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

All persons indebted to the subscribers by either Note or Book account, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Costs will be saved by attending to this in time. B. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Ebersburg, May 29, 1862-3.

HUGH A. McCOY.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturer EBERSBURG, PA. Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Co.'s Store. A large stock of ready-made Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap. [Dec. 25, 1862-3.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Books, Notes and Accounts of MESSRS THOMAS are left in my hands for settlement and collection. Those not ready to pay up will please come and settle and give their notes. All those whose accounts are not settled before the first day of December will be visited by the proper officers immediately after that time. D. H. ROBERTS, Ebersburg, Oct. 11, 1862.

EBERSBURG & CRESSON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Ebersburg and Cresson Railroad Company, that the annual Meeting for a President and twelve Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, on the second MONDAY, 12th day of JANUARY, 1863, at four o'clock in the hour of one and closing at four o'clock, P. M. A. C. MILLIN, Secretary.