



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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.

The War.

How stand our armies in opposition to those of the Confederate States, as they are called? We find, in a view of the various theatres of war, that our relative positions are nearly the same as those maintained a year since, and the war is still carried on as an assumption of new lines, and receding from the same. The rebels maintain a main defensive line, stretching from Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, to Richmond, on the James river, and thence along the coast to Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile. This line describes the arc of a circle at nearly every point, with the rebel forces posted in well-selected positions. To effectually break the line, the capture of Vicksburg was projected, but the stronghold has not fallen into our hands. With its fall vast advantages would have accrued to the Federal armies. The rebels would have been forced to abandon the line of the Mississippi, falling back to the mountains of Tennessee and Georgia. Bragg's army would have been destroyed, and the entire Southwest would have been indisputably in the possession of the Federal Government, after the final disposal of the fragmentary corps of rebels in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The work of the armies under Gens. Burnside and Foster would have been evident to the simplest mind. No one can doubt that this plan, in its main features, must still be carried out, and it will be interesting to observe what efforts are now being made to accomplish the grand design of crushing the rebellion.

We look to the Southwest even now, as before, for the first blow. The Army of Kentucky is holding a position of defence and support to that of the Department of the Cumberland. General Rosecrans has been considerably reinforced, and his army is one of great strength, and is being gradually augmented. The rebels, aware of the results of a defeat of the army now under General Longstreet, have, it is said, reinforced it with thirteen brigades of veteran troops from Lee's army. This should be construed as an advantage by Generals Burnside and Foster. Gen. Rosecrans, we have little doubt, can overcome this army in Tennessee, and Vicksburg will fall by the combined efforts of Gens. Banks, McClelland and Grant.

But to insure success in any of these movements, there must be a general assault and advance ordered upon every vulnerable point. If all our armies strike, the rebellion must stagger and fall. This general and concentrated effort may now be expected. Gen. Foster is preparing to move into North Carolina with a force of over 60,000 men, if rebel reports can be relied upon. This army is believed to be almost equal, and perhaps superior, materially and numerically, to that commanded by Gen. Lee. That it will make a great history for itself, none who know the men and their leaders will deny. The Army of the Potomac is also preparing to move, and it is even rumored that it has moved. When it does, let us hope that it will be handled in such a manner as to fight down the prejudices with which it is continually assailed, and retrieve its lost prestige.—General Rosecrans, General Grant, and General McClelland are all moving or ready to move. The latter is weakening the rebels in every way possible, prior to making another assault upon Vicksburg, in conjunction with General Banks, who is supposed to be co-operating from New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Gen. McClelland's forces form an expeditionary corps. The navy will be hereafter more than ever a powerful auxiliary to our armies, and contribute to final victory for our cause in the capture of such important harbors, depots of supplies and manufactures, as Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile. No one will disagree with us, we think, in the assertion that the great effort on our part will be to launch against a weakened foe our resuscitated and powerful armies, either at once or in a rapid succession of overwhelming blows. This will secure to us the success we so much need, and bring with it the blessings of Peace and Union.

Something for Peace Men.

There is a great deal said, just now, concerning Peace. However much such a consummation may be wished for, the end seems a long way off as yet. At least we must judge so from the general tone of the Southern newspapers, which continue to breathe out threatenings, and slaughter, and defiance against the entire Yankee race. Nothing short of hard knocks will ever reduce the Traitors to a "permanent peace establishment"—as the villainous Vandalism would say.

Those Northern dough-face friends of Southern Secession who put in the larger portion of their time in hawking Compromise and Reconstruction will be delighted at the estimate placed upon their efforts by the Richmond Inquirer. Read what that amiable sheet promulgates in the premises:

"They hope still to chain us, by some specious compromise, to the corpse of the old Union, or, at least, to gain some advantage by determining boundary and commercial relations. It would be a fine thing for them truly to have the South agree to meet them in a convention which should recognize the Union as unbroken, and look to its perpetuation. On this head, however, they may as well know the truth. On no terms whatever will the South consent to a political association with them.

"There is no concession which they can grant, or which human imagination can frame, which could render the idea sought but intolerable and revolting to the Southern mind. We separated from them because they sought to put on us a brand of social and political inferiority. We would not reunite with them if they would, one and all, consent to occupy the same position of degradation which they aimed to rivet on us. We would not consent to hold the Northern States even as provinces.—On this subject there is hardly a ripple upon the surface of Southern sentiment. This was the feeling and the purpose, fixed and unalterable, of the South at a time when all was gloom and disaster—when Roanoke, Donelson and New Orleans had surrendered to the foe—and it seemed as if Providence had decreed to test to the uttermost the fortitude of our people.—But now, when heaven has vouchsafed to us so many crowning victories, when the independence of the South is an accomplished fact, and liberty fairly won, the suggestions that the reward of all the sacrifices and sufferings of our people is to be basely discarded for a connexion with Yankees, is not endurable, even as a jest.

"When the North wants peace she can obtain it by recognizing the independence of the Southern States, and yielding the terms which justice demands. Her proper mode to secure this result, so desirable to her, would be at once to withdraw her armies from Southern soil and send her commissioners to this capital. Not even to bring about an honorable peace, can the South make the slightest advance to the North. That was wisely and humanely done by the Confederate Government before the war; but now any step in this direction, however trivial, will be sure to be misinterpreted by our enemies, and would only tend to prolong the war.

"It would be beneath the dignity of the Confederate Government to take any notice of the New-York meeting until the settlement of which it is an indication shall ripen into a sincere desire for peace, and come clothed with the authority of the United States, or some of the Northern States, acting independently, to make proposals on a basis of Southern independence or the only channels of foreign intercourse appointed by the Confederate Constitution, can only meet with silent contempt."

The Richmond Dispatch, of January 10th, in discussing the peace propositions of Mr. Brooks, of New York—a detestable doughface, of the Seymour stripe, who wants a National Convention and a Compromise Union—says:

"Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all natural-born fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South is as gullible and silly-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard-of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done and all that they have suffered?"

"If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States."

After this, will not the disaffected of the North be convinced that "sympathizing" with Treason don't pay!

Gen. Burnside Relieved of the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. HOOKER SUCCEEDS HIM.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The National Intelligencer of this morning, contains the important announcement that Gen. Burnside has resigned, and that the command of the army of the Potomac has been given to Gen. Hooker.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 26.—This forenoon Gen. Burnside turned over the command of the army of the Potomac to Gen. Hooker, who came to the headquarters camp for that purpose. As soon as the change became known, a considerable number of the superior officers called on Gen. Burnside and took their parting leave with many regrets.

The following is Gen. Burnside's address to the army.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac—Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Orders, No. 9.—By direction of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, could have accomplished great results.—Continue to exercise these virtues. Be true in your devotion to your country, and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long-trying associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is ended.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside. LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

It is understood that Generals Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from the command of the right and left Grand Divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his late staff, have been allowed thirty days leave of absence. They will go to New York.

—What effect this change of Commanders may have on the "forward movement" authorized by Gen. Burnside in General Order No. 7, (herewith published,) has not transpired.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion.

The Army of the Potomac moves again to battle after a month's rest. West and South the winter campaign is to be made an active and important one. The address of Gen. Burnside, which is annexed, will send a thrill of enthusiasm to the soul of every loyal man in the North, and the best wishes and prayers of the masses, who still love the Union, will be freely given for the success of the present movement.

Inaugurated amid gloom, and prejudice, and untoward circumstances of all sorts, and from all quarters, it may be that the triumphs in store for this army will be rendered the more remarkable and glorious in consequence of their existence. The words of General Order, No. 7, would seem to indicate positively that a large part of Gen. Lee's army had been sent to the Southwest and South, in the hope that our army would be met on the banks of the Rappahannock during the winter. We have no doubt that the news that Bragg had thus been reinforced is true, and that, although we may have bloody work before Richmond, our success will be certain in the end. It is time for us to launch against the enemy all of our strong columns, and not fritter away our forces by simply harassing the enemy and attempting to occupy his territory before it is conquered. We must make regular advances, and bring ourselves to the realization of the fact that we are waging a great war.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., JAN. 26. General Order, No. 7. The commanding general announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battlefields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them. The commanding general calls for the firm and united action of officers and men; and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside. LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G. Official: EDWD. M. NEILL, Capt. and A. A. G."

Numerous and refreshing: rain-storms within the past couple of weeks.

Summary of War News.

We have news from Southern papers that the steamer Huntress attempted to run the Charleston blockade on the 18th, but failed, and was burned, with 400 bales of cotton. The Union steamer Columbia went ashore at Masonboro Inlet on the 16th, and all the officers and men were compelled to surrender.

A dispatch from Charleston, of the 16th, says that it is reported from Kingston, N. C., that "the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below. The enemy are supposed to be in strong force and on the advance. The Unionists are 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations."

Western papers anticipate an immediate attack on Rosecrans. They say Longstreet has superseded Bragg, and that 30,000 or more of Lee's army have reinforced the Rebel force at Shelbyville. The theory is that Rosecrans must be defeated, and the Southwest held at any cost. Rosecrans is said to be amply prepared, and confident of his power to resist any onset.

Gen. Mitchell has ordered the destruction of the property of certain Rebels who have been convicted of obstructing the railroads near Nashville. He gives notice that hereafter all Rebel property within one mile of any place where railroads are destroyed will be burnt, as far as possible.

A dispatch from Washington states that information has been received that the rise in the Mississippi river has caused the water to flow through the canal cut by Gen. Butler opposite Vicksburg. This removes the river, should the news prove true, about four miles distant from Vicksburg.

The Bahama Herald, of the 17th, announces the arrival of the British war steamers Galatia from Bermuda, and Spiteful from Havana, and says it is reported from a highly creditable source, that the commander of the Galatia has received positive orders to take Admiral Wilkes when and wherever found and convey him to Bermuda, where he is to be detained until further orders from England.

A telegram from Memphis, Tenn., from Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, on board U. S. steamer Blackhawk, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, says: "We have taken St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, and the light drafts are over three hundred miles above the mouth of White River. At Duval's Bluff we captured two 8-inch guns with carriages, ammunition, etc., two hundred Enfield rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured thirty-nine prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition."

Burnside's address to his army was issued about noon on Tuesday. Immediately afterward, Franklin's and Hooker's Grand Divisions moved off by the rear of Sumner's Grand Division, seven or eight miles above Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. The rain commenced immediately after they began their march, and they made slow progress.

On Wednesday morning everything was quiet, with no signs of a battle, and no cannoning heard in any direction.

Sumner's Division remained opposite Fredericksburg, without change, but with orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Advices from New Orleans state that on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 26th, there was a rumor at New-Orleans that the Winona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the South battery at Port Hudson. It is also reported that Stonewall Jackson with 40,000 men had re-entranced Vicksburg.

MEXICO.—By the steamship Sheldrake, just arrived, we have Havana dates of the 16th.

The news from Mexico is interesting and exciting. The communication of the French army between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerrillas, and can only be re-established and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the route. The guerrillas are in strong force all along the road, and worry the French army unceasingly. It is reported that the French army has been again repulsed and driven back from before Puebla, with great loss. Gen. Berthier's van guard, 4,000 strong, and about 2000 of the French killed and wounded. Several French officers were taken by the hussos and dragged off. The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. They cannot get supplies from the country, and they are surrounded by a determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them. No French soldier can stray from camp without being hussosed and dragged off by some Mexican guerrilla who is on the watch for him. The small pox in its most malignant form, has broken out among the French troops in Vera Cruz. A lazaretto is being built for this class of patients.

Speaking of the election of Buckalew to the United States Senate, the Dem. & Sent. says that the Democracy should now begin to "hold up their heads." We fear the number of bricks that are usually carried inside their hats would effectually prevent such a demonstration on the part of the "fiere Democracy." We know some Buckalew men who will never be able to advantageously "hold up their heads" until they get a rope pendant around their necks.

"Pray that we be not of the number!"

Approaching: the season for holding the Spring Elections.

Change in Northern Sentiment.

Making Gov. Seymour's message its text, the Richmond Whig discourses as follows:

"If one might judge Yankees on the same principle we employ in judging the rest of mankind, it might be safe to conclude that some convulsion was impending. The fall elections in the North, and especially that of New York, have been followed by a most wonderful revolution in words and actions, both by Government and people. For eighteen months a reign of terror, cruel and relentless, prevailed throughout the Northern States. The freedom of the press and of speech was abolished, all the liberties of the citizen were in abeyance, arbitrary arrests by telegraph, and incarceration without trial, were the order of the day. But as soon as Seymour was elected Governor of New York, the prison doors were opened, the victims of tyranny were set free, and it was given out that no more arrests in the loyal States would be made.

From this it would appear that Seward thought there was something more than a mere formality in that election; that it meant something real, threatening, and practical. At the same time, the Northern papers, who are endowed with the most scurrilous tongues of any set of backguards since the days of the Roman Plebs, and who had been dumb as oysters during the whole Reign of Terror, recovered the use of their tongues and their capacity for vituperation. They have not been sparing in the exercise of this talent, and to rebel print can compare with some of them in the bitterness and ferocity of the attacks upon their late idols. This, too, may mean something. As free speech and tyranny cannot long co-exist, it may be that the downfall of the tyrants may be at hand.

While this remarkable change has come over the Yankee Government and press, the army appears to have felt the influence. At this very time several of the most distinguished of their generals are arraigned before courts of inquiry, some for disobedience of orders, some for incompetency, and some for treason, and generals are summoned as witnesses to testify against generals. The spectacle is refreshing. If it were any one else than Yankees, who are engaged in this internecine war, we should not hesitate to predict a catastrophe. Very high authority tells us that a house divided against itself must fall. But the Yankees are exceptional.—They are sui generis, and are governed by rules not applicable to christianized communities. Throw a cat into the air as you may, and he will fall upon his feet.—So it may be, with the Yankees. Discord, and villipending, and wrangling among themselves, may not be attended with the same effects with them as with others.—The result must determine."

GENERAL CAMERON.—Says the Press: A person named T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the State House of Representatives from the county of Clearfield, has published an elaborate card in a Harrisburg newspaper, charging Gen. Cameron with having endeavored to purchase his vote for \$20,000. The card of Mr. Boyer is a very amusing performance, and we regret our space will not permit us to reproduce it. We think, however, that it is a confession that his children will blush to read. If it could be true, it would show that Mr. Boyer is capable of many things that do not become the gentleman—that he regards party triumphs of more value than personal honor, truth, and the feeling of respect that should exist between man and man. This is Mr. Boyer's portrait as it is drawn by himself, and we repeat, it is one that in after years he will look upon with shame. As to the truth of these charges we are not to judge. As to the virtue of Mr. Boyer it is certain that a thousand Philadelphia Democrats were very suspicious, and deemed their personal presence, well armed and equipped, a necessary precaution. General Cameron is not now in Harrisburg, but is expected soon to return. He will then, we are assured, make a statement that will confound all his enemies, and set at rest the malignant calumnies that have been uttered against him.

Last week, Judge Advocate Gen. Holt laid the record in the case of General Fitz John Porter, which he had spent three days in making up, before the President, who, on Wednesday last, signified his approval of the findings of the court-martial, and ordered the sentence to be carried into execution. The findings are that he is guilty on every one of the charges preferred, and the sentence is that he be dismissed from the service.

It may be some gratification to the Dem. & Sent. to know that the reasonable "Amistice Resolutions," lately broached in the New Jersey Legislature, and published by our neighbor with apparent gusto last week, have been killed in that body by a very decisive vote.

The Assembly of New York, after a long and stormy debate, has at length succeeded in effecting an organization, by the election of Mr. Callicott, Union Democrat, and Republican candidate, to the Speakership.

On Tuesday of last week, Wm. V. McGrath, Democrat, of Philadelphia, was elected State Treasurer, in stead of Henry D. Moore, who has ably and faithfully filled the office for the past two years.

GEN. SUMNER ON RESIGNATIONS.—Major General Sumner, commanding the Right Grand Division, has issued an order declaring that no resignations of officers will hereafter be accepted, except upon surgeon's certificate that it is absolutely necessary to save the life, or prevent disability to the officer desiring to resign. Resignation tendered without these requirements will be accepted, and a dishonorable discharge from the service granted, but being tendered in the face of the enemy. This order was probably issued for the purpose of preventing, to some extent, the sending forward of resignations by officers on trifling pretenses. Sometimes an officer, who is refused leave of absence for a few days, to go to Washington, or come to see his family and friends, or from some other cause, becomes a little dissatisfied, and, under the influence of these feelings, sends forward his resignation. Others, again, disapprove of the President's emancipation policy.

It is stated, on good authority, that Major-Gen. Butler is soon to resume command of the Department of the Gulf, fixing his headquarters at New Orleans, and as much further up the Mississippi as circumstances may permit. He will be furnished with ample force to effect the much-desired junction with Gen. M. Sherman, and not only to open but to keep open the Mississippi.

LIST OF LETTERS.—Remaining in the Post Office, Ebersburg, Pa., up to January 1, 1863: Adam Akin, Mrs. Margaret Hiestera, Anna Adams, Mrs. Margaret James, Peter Bricker, Morris Jones, Scott Bricker, Miss Margaret James, Miss Catherine Bennett, Thomas M. Keenan, J. H. Campbell, E. D. Marshall, Permelia M. Merser, James R. Cooper, Teresa M. Devit, 2 John Coke, D. Nulty, Bridget Carney, Jefferson Normey, David Davis, Anna W. Rowland, Miss Mary Donegan, Miss Mary Jane Rees, E. Ryan Davis, Hiram Ribblett, Mrs. Mary Davis, Mrs. Susan Smith, Edward P. Davis, Wm. P. Seiders, Evan E. Davis, Miss Jane Thomas, James Davis, John W. Thompson, Robt. Ferguson, Thos. H. Williams, John Weaver.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebersburg, January 8, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of Catherine Cassidy, Executrix of Lewis Cassidy, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebersburg, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Jan. 15, 1863-34

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of Jane Rodgers, (late Jane Makin,) Executrix of John Makin, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebersburg, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Jan. 15, 1863-34

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the funds in the hands of William Kittell, Adm'r. &c., of the estate of Robert Flinn, dec'd., upon his account filed, hereby notifies all parties interested in said fund that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Ebersburg, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., when and where they may attend, if they think proper. P. S. KOON, Auditor. Jan. 15, 1863-34

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to make distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of Thomas Taylor, sold by the Sheriff on Vend. Expon. No. 48, Dec. 1, 1862, at the suit of J. Blair Moore, for use of Bridges & West, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Ebersburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M. M. HASSON, Auditor. Jan. 15, 1863-34

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to distribute the proceeds of Wm. H. Gardner's real estate, sold by the Sheriff on Vend. Expon. No. 58, Dec. 7, 1862, at the suit of Wm. Kittell, Adm'r. &c., of the estate of Robert Flinn, deceased, hereby notifies all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebersburg, on TUESDAY, 23 day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M. F. A. SIOEMAKER, Auditor. Jan. 15, 1863-34

TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the Books, Notes and Accounts of MESSIAC 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 15th day of December will be visited by the proper officers immediately after that time. D. H. ROBERTS.

TO LUMBERMEN.—Wanted, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S First State Sawmill, Nos. 3, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Two Million Feet SPRUCE LUMBER, POPLAR or BEECH LUMBER, and One Million Feet SPRUCE, LUMBER, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, ten inches wide and one inch thick. Also, Two Million LIGHT BOX STRAPS, five feet six inches long, already ready for use. Persons proposing to take above of any part of it will state price of cars, and their railroad station, or in rail at Dock Street Wharf. C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S U. S. Bakery, 9, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Jan 15, 1863