

VILLAGE RECORD

WAYNEBORO Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

Forever dost that standard cheer! When Britain's foe has fallen before us, With Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Sudden Death.—Mr. CHRISTIAN GOOD, an aged and highly respected citizen, died suddenly near this place, on Friday last. It appears that he was in church where a funeral service was being proached, when he was stricken down, with apoplexy, we presume. He was conveyed to his residence but a short distance off, in an insensible state, and survived but a short time. He was aged 79 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Another.—On Tuesday, Mrs. GONDER, wife of Mr. Michael Gonder, living at Waterloo, fell suddenly dead. She was at an advanced age, but in the enjoyment of her usual health. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

The Proclamation.—Abraham Lincoln (says the Press), has proclaimed the downfall of slavery in the United States. The Proclamation we print this morning announces his decree in brief, eloquent, and immortal sentences. It is not an argument, or a defence, or a declaration; it is simply the frank announcement of a brave and frank man. Those who expect to read an invocation to blood and massacre and rapine will be surprised by the sincere and affectionate warning of the President to the people whose deliverance he proclaims. The beneficial power that declares freedom does not incite murder; it takes away the burden of national death from the hereafter, and makes the country of our children the country of freemen. This is the general thought that pervades the Proclamation; but that which is practical and immediate, is the conversion of this silent, oppressed, and anxious race into active allies of the Union. It adds a reserve force to the army of the Union, and makes three million of slaves three million of able-bodied recruits, who have only to see the Union banner to follow it with their lives. It takes away the labor that sustains the power of the South, and adds to the military power of the North. It is a war measure, and will add strength to our armies and glory to the object of the war. These ideas should be impressed upon the minds of all who read the Proclamation this morning. Let the people accept this great deed in the spirit that animates the President, appreciating the beautiful sentiments in which he declares it to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, and invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Sentenced.—The sentence of the law has been passed upon FREDERICK SMITH by Judge Weisel, of the Circuit Court for Washington county, Md., for the murder of AGNES TRACY. The Herald states that Smith exhibited much more sensibility than he did during the progress of the trial, shedding tears freely, and seeming for the first time to realize the awful doom impending over him. The governor has yet to designate the day for his execution.

Arrest of Deserters.—Three deserters, U. S. soldiers from Frederick, Md., were arrested near this place by Constable HERR, and others, on Saturday last. It appears that they robbed several individuals in Frederick county, and were pursued to this place by the parties. After an examination before Justice STONER they were sent to Chambersburg and lodged in jail. The Koreans have since been claimed and taken back to Frederick.

Tennessee is dying of slaveholding treason. More than half her area has been desolated by the horrors of civil war, and the residue is likely soon to undergo a like visitation. Treason will never cease to poison her blood while slavery remains. Conceive then, the infatuation of certain of her leading Unionists in asking that the proclamation of freedom be not made operative on her soil! Why not petition that she be surrendered to Jeff. Davis at once?

Meeting of the Legislature.—The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday. G. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and John Cessna, of Bedford county, Speaker of the House.

The Charleston Mercury says "the Yankees love the nigger." The Louisville Journal retorts that the complexion of a large portion of the servile population of the South is a pretty strong indication that the cavalry "love the nigger."

Thirty-eight of the condemned Minnecota Indians were hanged at Mankato at 10 o'clock on Saturday last. The gallows was so constructed that they all fell at once. Several thousand spectators were present. All passed off quietly.

Can These Things Be.—The present (says the Shippensburg News) is a fearful hour in the history of this once happy and prosperous country—an hour which makes every true patriot feel that we are trembling on the brink of ruin, and that we cannot be too watchful lest the dangers which surround us overwhelm us and crush us as a nation. An army of traitors has risen up as if by magic, and is spreading distress and desolation over the land, and the sight of the pallid corpse and the mangled and carworn veterans has made even the child familiar with the horrors of the fearful struggle in which we are engaged. But there are dark shadows where there should be nothing but sunrise. Even on the soil where all hearts should beat with unison for the preservation of this glorious Republic, there are men who sympathize with those who are undermining the pillars of our beautiful edifice, and who are sending sorrow and distress into thousands of homes that hitherto have been happy. It will be impossible to estimate the evils that have been brought upon the nation by this mad festival of treason. Cities in its wake have become dens of pauperism and of crime, towns have been sacked, fair fields have been laid waste, and families that have heretofore lived in luxury and ease, have been reduced to abject poverty; and yet the men who have brought this calamity upon our country, can find those who palliate their crimes, and who denounce those who are striving to save the nation from destruction. The new made graves in every village church-yard, bear melancholy evidence of their treason; and the maimed and mutilated heroes whom you meet in your daily walks, are living, speaking witnesses of the enormity of the crimes of these blood-stained villains; yet you meet hourly those who would extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and would welcome them back into the Union, and confer upon them all the rights and privileges enjoyed by men whose souls are free from the guilt of treason and of murder.

To-night many a widowed mother, sits with crushed heart, sorrowing for her gallant son, who fell at the post of honor and of duty, and who, perhaps, lies buried among the promiscuous dead of the battle-field. Many a fireside is sad and desolate to-night, that but recently was made joyous and happy by the pleasant jest and merry laugh of some loved one whose tongue is now silent and whose heart is still in death; yet we are told that the men who have brought this desolation and sorrow upon our country and people, are our brethren and should be forgiven. Can the fond mother forget that the hope of her heart—the idol of her declining years, has been hurried down to a premature grave by the ruffian hand of our traitor "brethren." Can the sorrowing father forget the tears which he so recently shed on the last resting place of his heroic son who fell by the hand of these "brethren." When these wrongs can be forgotten, they will forgive the murderers; but not till then.

Can it be possible that the loyal men of the nation, after having suffered all the evils which have resulted from this unholy rebellion, will consent that the foul fiends who organized it, shall be brought back into the Union, and be again clad in the robes of power, and be permitted to hold up their bloody hands in the councils of the nation, the equals of those who have stood by their flag in sunshine and gloom? Can they stand beside the graves of their honored kindred, whose blood reddens the battle-field, made memorable by their heroism and their death, and say with those who sympathize with treason, that they will so dishonor the memory of the gallant dead, as to forget and forgive those who slew them? Will they consent to any settlement of this struggle, which will permit the leading spirits of this rebellion to escape without satisfying the demands of justice, by ending their criminal lives on the gallows? Let those now be dealt with as they dealt with John Brown, and the loyal men of the nation, and those who are mourning over the graves of the immortal dead, will be convinced that our rule; are not afraid to deal out impartial justice to all, and to punish those who offend against the majesty of the law.

Certain traitor-sympathizers in New York have been trying to force an issue between the National Administration and the Courts of that city by urging the indictment by their Grand Jury of Secretary Stanton and his subordinates for arresting such men as Marshall Kane, but they have failed; the Grand Jury refusing to become parties in the aid of traitors.

Through the exertions of Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President, and Mrs. Caleb B. Smith, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, a bounteous Christmas dinner was served up to every invalid soldier in the Washington hospitals. Many magnificent donations were made for that purpose, among them that of Mrs. Lincoln is said to have been the finest. Over three tons of poultry, several hundred bushels of apples and cranberries, a quantity of butter, Rio coffee, &c., were distributed among the various hospitals, by her.

Killed.—The gallant Col. P. B. Housum, of the 77th Regiment, P. V. is reported among the killed at the recent battle of Murfreesboro. Col. Housum was from Chambersburg.

158th Pennsylvania Infantry.—This regiment under command of Col. M. Kibben, has left Suffolk, Va., and gone to Newbern, N. C. A large force had been collected at Suffolk, but the men are now being rapidly shipped southward.

Gen. Charles Campbell.—This brave officer is hardly expected to recover from the severe wounds he received in the battle at Fredericksburg. He received two severe wounds at the battle of Fair Oaks, last summer, and had just recovered sufficiently to take the field again, about two months since, and now is suffering from three ghastly wounds.—Pilot.

Loss of the Monitor.—The gallant little "Monitor," the conqueror of the rebel steamer Merrimac, was lost off Cape Hatteras on Tuesday a week. She left Fortress Monroe on the day before, and foundered at sea. Two of the engineers, (Hinds & Lewis, of Baltimore,) and thirty-eight of her crew was lost. The loss of this noble little craft is much regretted, as well as the loss of life.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been opened for travel to Wheeling and Parkersburg. Thirty miles of the road and half a dozen bridges were reconstructed in less than twenty days.

The President has approved the bill admitting Western Virginia as a state of the Union, and it is now a law. The bill was signed by the President.

Important from Mississippi. The Rebels Admit the Capture of Vicksburg. HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4.—To Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Despatches from General Sherman and the naval commander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's battery. Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged with the enemy.

From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal of the 3rd inst. says:—"The Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg." Since the late raids this department except the troops on the river, have subsided off of the country. There will be but little in the North Mississippi to support guerrillas in a few weeks. U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE PRESIDENT.—Those who know the habits of President Lincoln are not surprised to hear of his personal visit to General Burnside—nor would any such be astonished to know that he was in New York at any time. If he wanted to see anything or anybody, he would be as likely to come on as to send. He has an orbit of his own, and no one can tell where he will be or what he will do, from anything done yesterday. If he wants a newspaper he is quite as likely to go out and get it as he is to send after it. If he wants to see the Secretary of State, he generally goes out and makes a call. At night, from ten to twelve, he usually makes a tour all around—now at Seward's and then at Halleck's; and if Burnside was nearer, he would see him each night before he went to bed.—Those who know his habits and want to see him late at night, follow him round from place to place, and the last search generally brings him up at Gen. Halleck's, as he can get the latest army intelligence there. Whoever else is asleep or indolent, the President is wide awake and around.—Correspondent Boston Journal.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS HEARD FROM.—A late number of the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal publishes a letter from Richmond, which has the following relation to John M. Botts: "The name of John M. Botts has turned up again in the public prints. Since his discharge from Castle Goodwin, some months ago, he has remained upon his farm near that city, acquiescent in the existing state of affairs, waiting as many suppose, for the overthrow of the 'rebellion,' and the restoration of the United States Government. The occasion of the recent mention of his name is the fact that he has been presented with a magnificent estate in the county of Culpeper, recently purchased from Hon. Jeremiah Norton, by Franklin Stearns, Esq., who was in former days an ardent political supporter of Botts, and shared his imprisonment in Gen. Winder's jail.

A CURIOUS WILL.—John A. Tainter, who died in Hartford, Conn., a few weeks ago, left all his property, about \$1,000,000, to his wife and two daughters. In his will he forbids either of his daughters to marry a foreigner or a native of a Southern or slaveholding State, under penalty of forfeiting her interest in the property.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Slaves of Rebels Declared Free.

Blacks to be Received into the Army and Navy.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever, free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, and the people thereof, shall, on that day, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States where in the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties, designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.] Done at the city of Washington, this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Latest News Direct from Vicksburg. CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The Memphis Bulletin, a copy of which has just been received, says that the steamer Butler had arrived there direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening, the 29th inst.

Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday up to Monday morning. General Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defence, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered. This line is just two miles from Vicksburg and there was nothing between General Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad.

Before moving to take the city, General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off the communication with Vicksburg by the Shreveport Railroad, which was successfully accomplished. General Sherman was reinforced, on Sunday night, by 9,000 men from Gen. Grant's army, by the way of the river. The whole Federal force before Vicksburg is near 40,000 men. At the latest accounts we had captured ten guns and seven hundred prisoners. Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

The Victory Over Forest. CAIRO, Jan. 5.—Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 8,000 men, attacked Gen. Forrest on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, lasting all day. A gunboat patrolled the river, which prevented the rebels from crossing. They fought desperately, but were finally routed and scattered, with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took 350 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a

GLORIOUS NEWS

BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED

FLYING IN DISORDER

OUR VICTORY COMPLETE.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Our advice from Murfreesboro, represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS. Headquarters 14th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, front of Murfreesboro, January 3, viz Nashville.—To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: On the 28th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns.—General McCook's corps by the Nolansville turnpike; General Thomas' from its encampment on the Franklin pike, viz Wilson pike, and Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike.

The left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of that country permits—rolling or hilly roits skirted by cedar thickets, and farms intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles. Gen. McCook drove Hardee's rebel corps a mile and a half from Nolansville and occupied the place. Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolansville and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, and found that Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro. Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, and occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, and was partially surprised, and thrown into confusion and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied, and assume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed. On the 2d they skirmished along the front with threats of an attack until about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in small divisions thrown across Stone river, to occupy commanding ground.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed, and 375 wounded. But they were repulsed by Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing, headed by Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily, and we occupied the ground with the left wing last night.

The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning. DESPATCH FROM GEN. MITCHELL. Headquarters, Nashville, Jan. 4.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Skirmishing commenced on the 27th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them until the evening of the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Since that time, the fight has been progressing steadily. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here, our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing.

I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable for us.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL, Brig. General Commanding. DESPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 3.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Following my despatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and the centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The commencement of their retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning. Our ammunition trains arrived during the night, and to-day was occupied in bringing up and distributing ammunition and provisions, and burying the dead and collecting arms from the field of battle. It has been raining all day, and the ground is very heavy. The pursuit was commenced by the centre the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of the Stone river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town (Murfreesboro) and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospital at less than 5,000, and we have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Garesche, whose gallantry and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of the command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding.

THE LATEST. NASHVILLE, January 5.—(From Associated Press Correspondent.)—The rebels again attacked our forces on Saturday afternoon. We were posted strongly in rifle pits and they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued for two hours. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels commenced to retreat, and Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro and captured prisoners, guns, stores, &c.

GLORIOUS NEWS

BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED

FLYING IN DISORDER

OUR VICTORY COMPLETE.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Our advice from Murfreesboro, represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS. Headquarters 14th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, front of Murfreesboro, January 3, viz Nashville.—To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: On the 28th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns.—General McCook's corps by the Nolansville turnpike; General Thomas' from its encampment on the Franklin pike, viz Wilson pike, and Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike.

The left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of that country permits—rolling or hilly roits skirted by cedar thickets, and farms intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles. Gen. McCook drove Hardee's rebel corps a mile and a half from Nolansville and occupied the place. Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolansville and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, and found that Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro. Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, and occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, and was partially surprised, and thrown into confusion and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied, and assume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed. On the 2d they skirmished along the front with threats of an attack until about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in small divisions thrown across Stone river, to occupy commanding ground.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed, and 375 wounded. But they were repulsed by Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing, headed by Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily, and we occupied the ground with the left wing last night.

The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning. DESPATCH FROM GEN. MITCHELL. Headquarters, Nashville, Jan. 4.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Skirmishing commenced on the 27th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them until the evening of the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Since that time, the fight has been progressing steadily. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here, our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing.

I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable for us.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL, Brig. General Commanding. DESPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 3.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Following my despatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and the centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The commencement of their retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning. Our ammunition trains arrived during the night, and to-day was occupied in bringing up and distributing ammunition and provisions, and burying the dead and collecting arms from the field of battle. It has been raining all day, and the ground is very heavy. The pursuit was commenced by the centre the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of the Stone river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town (Murfreesboro) and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospital at less than 5,000, and we have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Garesche, whose gallantry and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of the command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding.

THE LATEST. NASHVILLE, January 5.—(From Associated Press Correspondent.)—The rebels again attacked our forces on Saturday afternoon. We were posted strongly in rifle pits and they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued for two hours. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels commenced to retreat, and Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro and captured prisoners, guns, stores, &c.

At the residence of the brides father, near this place, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. D. F. Good, Mr Benjamin E. Price to Miss Harriet J. Stoner. Accompanying the above notice we received a full share of the "good things," for which we tender the parties our thanks and best wishes for all the joys of a wedded life. May a kind Providence guide their frail bark and cheer with his smile their pathway through life. In this place, on the 12th of November, by the Rev. W. E. Krebe, Mr. H. X. Bonebrake to Miss Agnes L. E. Fouke, daughter of Dr. Geo. S. Fouke of Westminster, Md.