New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—The glorious news from the West, in our paper this morning, will gladden every loyal heart. Rosecrans is victorious, and the Rebels are in retreat; Vicksburg has almost certainly fallen ere this, and the Mississippi is practically open; the great railroad highway from Virginia to Mississippi is broken, and Lee and Bragg are unable to assist each other; our gallant armies are full of spirit, and an eager pursuit of these advantages may be anticipated. See the gratifying details in Gen. Rosecrans's official report and our special dispatches in another part of this sheet.

—Rebel authorities report that the Union forces have possession of Vicksburg. As they would not be likely to lie against their own interest, we may conclude that the report is true. If not, it soon will be.

—Yesterday the iron-clad Weehawken made a trial trip up the river. The first half mile steamed over proved the efficiency of her engines. She moves as gracefully as a swan upon the water. She arrived off the Navy-Yard about 11 o'clock. The iron-clad battery Patapsco made an experimental trip at Philadelphia harbor on Saturday. The Nahant will be up at the Navy-Yard this morning.

—The Richmond papers, crowing before they are out of the wood, are jubilant over the news from Tennessee, predicting the retreat of Rosecrans, and declaring that in less than a week the whole of Tennessee will be in the hands of the Rebels. They scorn the idea of a treaty of peace unless the Confederate Government is first recognized.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Congress reassembled yesterday. In the Senate, after petitions, the coast survey report was received. The Secretary of War answered that no citizen had ever been required to take oath not to bring suit against those who arrested him, as a condition of discharge. Bills were noticed to promote the efficiency of artillery in the army; to prevent correspondence with the Rebels; to reserve from sale military sites in the Rebel States; to tax bank bills. Information was requested as to the number of desertions from the army, and what punishment had been inflicted; as to the expediency of consolidating regiments in the field so as to bring them up to 1,020 men each; and as to modifying duty on paper. The bill from the House to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky was discussed, and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the question pending on the amendment of Mr. Doolittle to exempt homesteads from execution, in accordance with the laws of the different States. Without disposing of the subject, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the bill to abrogate treaties with the Sioux was passed, 78 to 17. A bill was proposed to prevent the admission to the rolls of Congress of names of members elected under special proclamations of Generals or Military Governors. It provides that the Clerk shall enter the names only of those who present certificates of election duly authenticated by the Governors of the loyal States; that from the passage of this act a quorum of each House shall consist of a majority of those elected from the loyal States; in counting the electoral vote, the same rule is to be observed, and no State shall be counted excepting those represented in Congress at the time of the Presidential election. A bill was offered providing for Governments in any Rebel sections until the loyal people could reestablish regular officers. Leave was asked to introduce a joint resolution approving, ratifying and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation. Bills were introduced for the survey of swamp lands in California; to set apart land for railroads in Washington Territory; for a State Government in Colorado; to provide means for the support of the Government. Resolutions were offered to examine into Indian affairs; and to inquire into the loss of the Monitor. There was a discussion concerning the payment of the stocks of 1842, but no vote. The Diplomatic appropriation bill was brought in. After discussing the Executive Appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

—The Mayor of Brooklyn yesterday sent in his Message, in which he states that a great many of the noble sons of the City of Churches have gone to the war, and not a few have fallen in battle. The public and charitable institutions continue prosperous; the health of the city is good. Several miles of railroad have been added to internal communications during the past year, but the action of the parties who hold these railroad franchises, in throwing upon the public the tax on their receipts, which they should pay themselves, is condemned, and legislative action for relief is suggested provided the Board of Aldermen have not power to remedy the evil. A compliment is paid to the ferry companies, and a hint is given that some of them should reduce their fare. Ship-building and commerce have increased. The finances of the city are in a healthy condition. He complains of the present mode of assessing property, and hopes the burden of taxation will be better equalized. The Fire Department is in excellent order. He says an armory is needed in the Eastern District. The burdens of taxation he assigns as a reason for not increasing the salaries of officers, and he would have the number of employees under the City Government diminished.

—There was a meeting of the Orthodox Friends, in their meeting-house on Twentieth street, last evening, to hear the report of a Committee of Representatives of the New-York Yearly Meeting of Friends upon the condition and wants of the colored race. Mr. William Wood made a few introductory remarks, when Mr. Benjamin Tatham read the exceedingly interesting report. The Committee visited Washington, Alexandria, Baltimore, Fort Monroe and other localities where the colored refugees are employed and supported by the Government. They found the sanitary condition of the negroes poor indeed, but with prospects of improvement. Many of them are destitute of shoes and clothing, for, while the Government gives them rations, it is a view paymaster to the negro. In Gen. Dix's department, the Government owes the blacks $30,000. At the time of their visit the Quartermaster had $7,000 on hand for the negroes, and was expecting more. The negroes object to the North, because of the severity of the climate. They are willing to work for a reward, and show abundant capacity for taking care of themselves without the aid of white overseers. In some instances they have been harshly treated by brutal men in authority over them, who have been as tyrannical as their masters were.

—The City of Washington, from Liverpool, Dec. 24, via Queenstown, Dec. 25, arrived off Cape Race on Sunday morning, bringing four days later news from Europe. *The Liverpool Journal of Commerce* maintained that the British Government had taken stringent measures against the Alabama, but other papers denied it. A number of shipwrecks had occurred on the coast. Among the wrecked ships were the Erromango and the R. T. Parsons, both bound for New-York. The rumors of new mediation schemes of France were semi-officially denied. "Commander" Maury has written a secessionist letter to *The Times*, in which he maintains that the customs receipts in Charleston, in July, were greater than those of the corresponding month for ten years. The Spanish Senate continued the discussion of the Mexican question. France had taken offense at the language of Senor Collantes and had demanded and obtained satisfactory explanations. The Greek Assembly had been opened and the confirmation of Prince Alfred as King was expected. Garibaldi had embarked for Caprera, but returned owing to the storm.

—The Republican Assembly caucus met in the Assembly Chamber at Albany yesterday, having won the choice of rooms on drawing lots. The Hon. Wm. Dewey of Jefferson presided, and Messrs. Allen of Cattaraugus and Pringle of Chenango were appointed Secretaries. Sixty-three members were present, Mr. Quackenbush of Rensselaer being absent. Henry Sherwood of Steuben was elected candidate for Speaker of the Assembly; Joseph B. Cushman of Oneida, Clerk; Levi M. Gano, Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles E. Young, Doorkeeper; A. Frier, First Assistant; Willard L. Cook, Second Assistant; and C. A. Church, C. Depew, P. E. Havens, and N. W. Davis a Committee to call future caucuses. The Democratic members of the Assembly met in the Senate Chamber at 7 o'clock. Sixty-one members answered to their names. Judge Dean, Mr. Trimmer of Rochester, and John Cutler of Albany, were absent, but in the city. The Hon. Saxton Smith of Putnam County presided. Messrs. Paulding of Kings County and Murphy of Erie County were appointed Secretaries. On the first vote, the Hon. Gilbert Dean of New-York was chosen candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. An informal ballot was taken for Clerk. John S. Naden received 30 votes, H. J. Sickles 12, the balance being scattering. A motion being made to proceed to a formal vote, a long discussion sprang up, when further proceedings were postponed till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Gov. Seymour's message will not be delivered until Wednesday, unless the Assembly should organize early to-day.

—The Jubilee of Freedom which took place at the Cooper Institute last evening, was a grand affair. The colored people of this city and the surrounding towns for miles, gathered to do honor to the occasion—that of celebrating in a befitting manner the President's Proclamation giving freedom to three millions of slaves. The large hall was completely packed long before the hour at which the proceedings were announced to take place. Hundreds were turned away from the door who could not secure even standing room. Able and eloquent speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, President of the meeting; the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Prof. Wm. J. Wilson, the Rev. Charles Dennison, the Rev. R. H. Caine, Lewis Tappan, William Wells Brown, and others. A band was in attendance, the performances of which aided in the enthusiasm of the occasion.

—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday noon, and organized for the year by the election of Mr. Walsh as President and David T. Valentine as Clerk. The President, in his address, congratulated the members that for the first time in many years the popular branch of the Legislature as well as the Chief Magistrate of the State was in entire consonance and harmony with the Common Council of this city, which fact he hailed as a harbinger of a new era in the affairs of our City Government. He hoped that the next election would set them all right, but for the present they must content themselves with the knowledge of the fact that the State Government was powerless to do them further harm.

—The President, yesterday, nominated Judge A. A. Usher, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to fill the place of his superior, the Hon. Caleb Smith, recently appointed United States District Judge.

—Gov. Seymour has reconsidered the matter of the Police Commissioners, and now grants them ample time to be heard in their own defense. He promises an early examination, to take place in New-York.

—The Eiben overpayment case was brought before the Superior Court yesterday. The case came up on appeal from the report of the referee in favor of defendants, and was argued. Decision reserved.

—We have this morning some further particulars of the loss of the Monitor, furnished by the Acting-Surgeon, who was on board at the time of the disaster.

—The mails for Europe by the Boston steamer will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon, at ¾ o'clock.

—The Stock market yesterday morning was very strong before the Board, at an advance on Saturday's prices. At the Board the quotations were steady at the opening, with rather more doing in Government securities. In the Broad market there was not a large business, in consequence of the small supply offering, but prices were well maintained. The Share market was active and buoyant, under the belief that a new epoch of paper expansion is at hand, and of course an inflation of stock values to follow. At the Second Board there was a fair business done, generally at full Morning Board prices. Governments were rather stronger, and in some demand. After the Board, the full quotations of the day were not in all cases sustained; but later in the day, when the news from Tennessee was received, the market recovered strength, and the bidding was more spirited. The business in Sterling Bills is light, and drawers are firm at 149 for Sterling. Francs are 5.77¾@5.75. Freights opened dull and heavy, but, with larger offerings, subsequently closed rather firmer. The Money market continues easy, at 5 @6 ₩ cent on call, with more disposition on the part of lenders to press money on borrowers. Prominent paper is 6 @7 ₩ cent, with but little going below 5½ ₩ cent. Gold has been excited, and, with large transactions, run up to 103½. Later in the day it was weaker, and offered at 103. The Custom-House Notes were also firmer, and sold as high as 100½, closing at 100. One-year Certificates are in good demand at 104. The 7-30s are quiet at 102¼@102½. Breadstuffs are in fair demand, with an advance of 5 to 10 ₩ bbl; Wheat and Corn are 1 to 2c. ₩ bush better.

A letter from a well-informed source at Paris, received by the Asia, states that a few days before the letter was written the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de Lhuys, visited the Emperor and advised him that a modification of the policy of the Empire was required by the public voice; that he was so far committed to the present policy that he could not change, and therefore tendered his resignation, recommending Lavalette as his successor. That the modifications needed were, in the first place, greater liberality in regard to Italy; secondly, the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, and a treaty with that power, and thirdly, the joining in a note, to be signed also by England and Russia, to the Confederate authorities, taking ground that as the rebellion had now continued nearly two years without success, that the interests of humanity and civilization required them to lay down their arms. The writer adds that, after opposing these propositions, the Emperor, upon further consideration, took a more favorable view of the policy indicated. The writer asserts in the strongest manner that, notwithstanding the unexpected and surprising character of this information, it is strictly true.

THE TRIUMPH IN TENNESSEE.

The painful suspense, felt by every loyal heart as long as the fortunes of Gen. Rosecrans's gallant and devoted army seemed uncertain, has at last been removed by both official and unofficial intelligence of the most cheering character. The Rebel army, notwithstanding the advantages it had gained in the battle of Wednesday, and the confident boasts of its Commander-in-Chief, has acknowledged itself defeated by declining a further trial of arms and skulking away under cover of darkness from in front of our forces. Such is the welcome news conveyed in the dispatches of Gen. Rosecrans to Gen. Halleck, and those of our Special Correspondent, printed in our extra last evening and in this morning's paper.

There are some discrepancies between Gen. Rosecrans's accounts of the actions of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and those heretofore published, which future reports will doubtless explain. On Saturday, a heavy fall of rain confined hostilities on both sides to indecisive skirmishing encounters. During the day, provision and ammunition trains reached our army, and put it in condition to assume the offensive on the next day. The rain having raised Stone River and the incomplete condition of the bridge across it leaving our left on the east bank relatively unsupported by the the center, General Rosecrans deemed it prudent to withdraw all our troops to the west bank during Saturday night. This retrograde movement, though required by prudence, was discovered on Sunday morning to have been unnecessary on account of the evacuation of Murfreesboro by the enemy in the course of the night. Gen. Rosecrans was apprised of the retreat at 7 a. m., but could not move his army to the river before evening. Yesterday morning he expected to cross the river, occupy the town, and push after the enemy in good earnest. The Rebels are supposed to have fallen back toward Fayetteville, in Lincoln County, on the main road to Northern Alabama.

Whether their movement is a bona fide compulsory retreat, or arises from loss in numbers and spirit, or is merely a change of their line of operations, remains to be seen. Nevertheless, it appears certain that the superior courage and endurance of our troops turned the Rebel victory of Wednesday into defeat on Friday. When we consider that—from causes as yet not fully apparent—in the first day's battle our right was broken, eight division and brigade commanders killed, wounded, and captured, one-third of our artillery lost, and that, notwithstanding all this, and the scantiness of provisions and ammunition in consequence of the Rebel cavalry raids upon our trains, our troops fought again on two successive days, and fought successfully, we cannot withhold an earnest tribute of praise and admiration from the whole brave army. They have gloriously demonstrated what persistent pluck will always accomplish.

GEN. CARTER'S EXPLOIT.

The brilliant success of Gen. Carter's excursion to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is, let us hope, but the precursor of a series of similar achievements which will place the renown of our cavalry chiefs as high above that of the Stuarts, the Morgans, and the Ashbys, as is the justice of their cause. The plan of the movement, indeed, is far more complete than seems to be suspected by the Rebel journal which announces its success in the destruction of the bridges over the South Fork of the Holston and the Wetauga Rivers. Gen. Carter's force consists of the 9th Penn. Cavalry, two battalions of the 2d Mich., Gen. Granger's old regiment, and two battalions of the 7th Ohio—in all, 1,425 men. He left Richmond, Ky., on the 21st ult., passing through McKee and up the Red Bird Fork, thence across to Jonesville, in Lee County, Va., one of the most bitterly Rebel regions of that bitterly Rebel State. There he was to divide his force—one column passing through Estilville and Blountsville, and striking the railroad at Union, which name is now pronounced Zollikoffer by the Rebels. We have before us the results of this movement. The county in which this breaking of the great line of communication between the Eastern and Western divisions of the Rebellion has at last been effected, is one of the most loyal in Tennessee, its population being twenty to one against Secession. The other column was to strike across to Rogersville, on the Holston River, to which a branch extends from the main railroad. On this branch a single train runs to the trunk road in the morning and back at night. There being as yet no depot, it stands on the road during the night. Arriving at Rogerstown after dark, a force was to be sent on this train down the road to Strawberry Plains, fifteen miles east of Knoxville, where it crosses the Houston River on a Howe's patent truss bridge fifty feet above the water, and nearly 500 yards long. The transit from Rogerstown would require about two hours, and the bridge being destroyed, Gen. Carter would find himself in possession of 115 miles of the railroad in a country intensely loyal, where he could remain a week without danger, and would receive aid from the inhabitants in effecting the complete destruction of the great artery of the Confederacy. A single piece of gallows work at Midway, 60 miles west of Union, is so extensive that it required six months to build it. This could very easily be thrown down and destroyed in case it should be impossible to go down as far as Strawberry Plains.

But whether or not this plan has been fully carried out, the destruction of the bridge at Union, which *The Lynchburg Republican* says it will take a week to replace, but which, when burnt last year, it really did take ninety days to rebuild, is a serious matter for the Rebels, especially now that Joe Johnston's shattered forces are retreating upon this very line of communication. The victory of Gen. Rosecrans, magnificent as it is in the steady and enduring valor of his army, has been rendered still more decisive by the splendid daring of Gen. Carter and his gallant Fourteen Hundred.

VICKSBURG.

The dispatch from Cairo which we print this morning makes it certain that Gen. Sherman has gained important successes at Vicksburg. The news comes direct from the fleet by the arrival of the Rattler at Memphis. Gen. Sherman has carried three of the four Rebel lines surrounding the city at considerable distances, which were no doubt earthworks of great strength. Since the failure of the last attempt on Vicksburg, the Rebels have had ample time to enlarge their fortifications, and have improved it. Some accounts of their extent, which reached us from time to time by deserters, are confirmed by the details of Gen. Sherman's success. The fourth and last line was thought also to have yielded before the Rattler left. If so, we may look to hear at any moment that Vicksburg has surrendered. A victory on the Rappahannock could hardly be a more important or more welcome announcement; for, with the fall of this obstinate Rebel stronghold, the Mississippi is opened to our unmolested navigation, and becomes instantly a barrier which the Rebellion will in vain endeavor to cross.

Gen. Sherman has achieved his victory thus far without the expected coöperation of Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut from below. If indeed he shall capture the city before their arrival, those gallant officers may find in the good fortune of their country the consolation for their own failure to share in the splendor of his success.

From the same source we have the news of the Rebel Gen. Forrest's defeat by Gen. Sullivan. It was only yesterday that Forrest's expedition, which broke up the railway communications of Gen. Grant north and east of Memphis, was pronounced in Rebel journals a complete success, and Forrest was said to have escaped with his whole force from our pursuit. Gen. Sullivan overtook and attacked him at Hunt's Cross Roads, and after a severe engagement, routed him, with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, 350 horses, 1,000 stand of arms, and 6 guns. The victory seems as complete as could be desired.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S MESSAGE.

The City Government for 1863 was organized yesterday, and the Mayor's Message is printed on another page of this paper. He congratulates the people on the partial return of our usual prosperity, but fully appreciates the disadvantages of the present state of war, hoping that we shall try to forget, or at least postpone, all party asperities and difference of opinion on minor questions, until the sacred purpose of the restoration of the Union is accomplished. He says that the whole number of volunteers from the city, from the commencement of the war to the present time, as nearly as can be ascertained, is about 80,000; and it is estimated that the people of this city have contributed to the support of the war, in taxes, gratuities and loans to the Government, not less than $300,000,000. This heavy drain on the resources of the city has produced no apparent inconvenience or diminution of the capital employed in trade and commerce. In summing up the financial condition of the city, the Mayor says that our debt is now $27,491,642, against $25,590,244 last year—an increase of about $1,900,000. But excluding temporary loans and deducting the amount of the sinking fund from the funded debt, the net amount of the Corporation debt, on the 31st day of December, 1862, was $15,305,663 55, as against $15,121,291 77 on the 31st of December, 1861. But for the extraordinary expenses of the war, there would have been a handsome falling off of the city indebtedness. During the year the city has paid $500,000 in bounties to volunteers, and $1,200,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. In recommending strict economy in financial affairs, the Mayor renews his advice for the sale of the markets, wharves, piers and ferry franchises belonging to the city, or else a thorough reformation in their management. Under their present system they yield the city a net revenue of less than 2 per cent on the market value. He also recommends that steps be taken to obtain from the General Government payment for the advances made by the city at the commencement of the war through the Union Defense Committee, for the equipment and transportation of volunteers. The amount is nearly $800,000. The Mayor deprecates the disposition at this time to increase salaries, and proposes a revision and reduction of the number of employees of the City Government. He devotes especial attention to the subject of harbor defenses, tells what he has done at Washington in the matter, and recommends that $1,000,000 be appropriated, and the money borrowed under legislative sanction, to be expended under the direction of a Commission of high character and capacity in the construction of proper auxiliary defenses. He also favors the issue, by a law of Congress, of letters of marque for the capture of the Alabama and other pirates. He finds the sanitary condition of the city excellent; recommends a revision of the quarantine laws, and opposes the Health bill of the last Legislature. The immigrants arrived here during 1862 were 75,989, an increase of 10,153 over 1861. Sewerage—a very important matter—is noticed, and improvement urged. Belgian pavement is approved; the Croton Department commended; the proposed interference with the Central Park deprecated; the extreme dirtiness of the streets noticed, and a call made for the immediate abrogation of the present contract, on the ground of notorious defalcation in the fulfillment of its stipulations. The expenses for schools reach nearly $1,500,000; average attendance of pupils about 66,000, an increase for the year of 5,225. The Mayor notes a considerable decrease in the number of paupers, vagrants and criminals—the whole number in the public institutions at the close of the year being 6,383, against 7,803 for 1861, and 8,410 for 1860. Expenses for out-door poor, too, have gone down from $107,347 in 1860 to $99,113. The Fire Department is in good condition, but more attention to expense is desirable; of steam fire-engines we have already more than can be usefully employed. The law for the inspection of buildings works well. Mayor Opdyke concludes by pointing out some defects in the charter, the principal being the dividing up the local government into so many independent departments, Boards and Commissions. He favors measures to consolidate and fix more narrowly power and responsibility.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Seymour's courage has failed him, and he has abandoned for the present his attempt to illegally remove the Police Commissioners. He has disappointed every ruffian in New-York, every sympathizer with rebellion, every enemy of law and order in the city who hopes for the overthrow of the Metropolitan Police, and who saw in this scheme of Gov. Seymour the first step toward the consummation of his wishes. He has shown his hand so early that the conservative public which supported him honestly has taken the alarm, and he has displayed a timidity which enrages the unscrupulous allies who put him in power because they meant to use him, and who suddenly find that he has not the nerve for their purpose.

Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New-York on a platform alleging special, unfaltering, exclusive devotion to Constitution and Law. His inauguration speech was a Constitutional homily and a pledge of obedience to law. He declared that "Constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct and for your protection and welfare"; that "the most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the laws are faithfully executed, and, so help me God, they shall be." Before the echoes of his voice had died away in the Capitol he had nullified these pledges, and flagrantly broken the faith which he called God to witness he meant to keep. His first official act was an effort to displace the legal guardians of the public peace in New-York, by illegal means, by denying them a fair trial, by appointing the form of a trial so early that defense would be impossible, by withdrawing them from the county where they had a right to be heard, and where only they could compel the attendance of witnesses necessary to their defense. The object of this indecent haste and disregard of legal rights and forms was to enable him to make appointments which should be valid for a time without the confirmation of the Senate, which has the constitutional right to reject his nominations; in other words, to deny the Senate the exercise of its constitutional functions. Such is the entrance on his official duties of this chosen representative and defender of the Constitution and laws.

The Police Commissioners declined to appear before the tribunal to which they were summoned. Governor Seymour, finding that they were not to be intimidated, became himself alarmed, and refused to proceed with the plan which Wood and his other bolder advisers had conceived. His letter to the Commissioners, which we print this morning, is a curiosity. They, in their protest, took ground on the statute, the provisions of which were unmistakably plain, and claimed that the charges should be sent to the District-Attorney of New-York, he to proceed in the manner prescribed by law. The Governor says this claim is not well founded, and asserts his right to call the accused before himself. Where does he find the right conferred? The statute directs a particular method, and it is a familiar rule of law that the expression of one is the exclusion of others. But the Governor says further that the object of the proposed hearing was to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and decide when and where the charges should be investigated. What, then, did his original notification mean? The charges were furnished, and a time was appointed for hearing them, and the language of the statute is copied so nearly that no person can read the two and doubt that Gov. Seymour meant that then and there, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, in the Executive Chamber in the City of Albany, the Commissioners should be put upon their defense.

Indeed, the Governor's letter answers itself. He admits that the accused should have the right to be heard, to produce testimony, "ample time" to prepare their defense, "full and fair trial" on the charges. He will therefore direct an examination into the truth of the complaints, and for the convenience of parties and witnesses will name an early day for that purpose *in the City of New-York!* There could not be a more full and complete confession of the utter impurity and injustice of the proceedings which he first attempted to institute.

The effort directed nominally against the Commissioners was really against the Metropolitan Police itself. The two merits of that organization are that it is not partisan, and that it keeps order within its jurisdiction. Gov. Seymour proposes, in substance, to make the Commission malignantly Democratic, and to hand over the control of the city to Fernando Wood. We need not amuse ourselves with the hope that this purpose is relinquished because its accomplishment is postponed. If Gov. Seymour is weak, Fernando Wood is not, and the latter will never rest till this darling object of his corrupt ambition is achieved. When the Legislature adjourns, when there is time enough to proceed inside of legal forms and to make a record technically correct for the Courts, we may expect that the Commissioners, whose only crime is loyalty to the Government and faithful discharge of their duty to the public, will be supplanted by others against whom no such causes of complaint will ever be alleged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kentucky and the Emancipation Proclamation.

False Reports of Rebellious Sentiments.

SEC'Y CHASE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Meeting of the Ways and Means Committee

The Appropriation Bills Reported.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE AFFAIR.

THE VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO

How it was Received in Washington

THE BANK-NOTE TAX BILL.

Nomination of a Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND.

Prohibition Against Correspondence with Rebels.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

KENTUCKY AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Rumors growing out of *The Chicago Times* story about Gov. Robinson's secret circular were rife last night, to the effect that the Kentucky Congressmen had gone or were going home to cooperate with the Legislature in a scheme to take the State out of the Union, but both the Senators and all the Representatives except two were in their seats to-day, and not one of them uttered a word against the New-Year's Proclamation of Freedom. On the contrary, Garrit Davis, in one of his speeches on the pending bill to organize home-guards for Kentucky, proclaimed the unconditional loyalty of himself and his State in the most unqualified manner.

THE ISSUE OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES, ETC.

At the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, the letter of Secretary Chase of Dec. 23 was considered, in which he claims the right, under his scheme of a nine hundred million loan, to issue an additional amount of legal tender notes, and the right to borrow in any of the forms heretofore authorized by this Congress, at any rate not exceeding seven-thirty per cent. The Secretary in this note said: "It would be highly gratifying to me, if the Committee not only determine in what modes the whole amount shall be obtained, but what proportion of the aggregate shall be obtained in each mode." Seven out of nine of the Committee were present. It is said that Mr. Horton has, in the interval of the two sessions, become favorable to the legal-tender policy, and that Mr. Corning is decidedly so. Both are understood to be opposed to the Secretary's banking and loaning scheme. The great question of the finances was to-day only incidentally touched by the Committee.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

They considered and reported the Consular and Diplomatic bill, whose items amount to $1,257,000. All other bills are now reported, except the Indian, Miscellaneous, Naval, and Post-Office. The Naval bill will ask for about $70,000,000. The Post-Office bill will not exceed $20,000,000. All the appropriation bills this session will amount to about $1,000,000,000.

COMMANDER BANKHEAD.

Commander Bankhead, whose official report of the loss of the Monitor has been telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, left for New-York this evening, where he is ordered to take command of the Florida. Commander Bankhead can find no terms strong enough in which to praise the heroism and self-sacrificing devotion of his crew, who clung to their ship to the very last. Such expressions as "We won't leave her until she goes down," "we'll stick by her as long as the Captain does," were common among the sailors, while ropes were being thrown to them from the boats that came to their assistance.

While Commander Bankhead was enlarging upon the noble conduct of his men, to which he regretted that he had been unable to do justice in his report, his eyes filled with tears. Commander Bankhead was the last man but two to leave the Monitor. He jumped into the water and was picked up by one of the Rhode Island boats. It was apprehended even by experts that the accident to the Monitor proceeded from a cause likely to operate in every vessel of her class when exposed to a storm, but the official report and oral explanations of Commander Bankhead have set at rest these fears by showing that his vessel was lost through a leak, and that she retained her buoyancy to the last.

THE VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO.

The name of Gen. Rosecrans is on all lips to-night. The victory at Murfreesboro is attributed to his unconquerable determination when vanquished all obstacles, and to his personal gallantry, which inspired his soldiers. The favorable dispatches of the afternoon were received with the greater enthusiasm because of a depressing rumor current at the Capitol and in the Departments, as well as the hotels, to the effect that Rosecrans, with 30,000 men, had surrendered. The President, relieved of a load of anxiety, was uncommonly cheerful this evening while telling of the dispatch that the Rebels were in full retreat from before Rosecrans.

THE BANK NOTE TAX BILL.

The Bank Note Tax bill, introduced by Senator Sherman to-day, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. That on the first of next July, and annually thereafter, there shall be levied and collected from each corporation, association, company, firm or individual issuing notes or bills on one dollar and upward for circulation as money, commonly called bank bills, a duty of ten per centum on the largest amount of such bills outstanding at any time during the year preceding such assessment.

Section 2 imposes a duty of 10 per cent to be similarly assessed on notes, checks, tickets or other obligations intended to be used as money, of a denomination less than a dollar, and repeals section 2 of the act of last session prohibiting the circulation of such notes.

DIRECT TAXES IN REBELDOM.

The bill introduced by Senator Doolittle to-day, authorizes and requires the Commissioners under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, to reserve from the sale land designated or required for military purposes by order of the Secretary of War or the General commanding the department.

RETIRING ARTILLERY OFFICERS, ETC.

Senator Latham introduced a bill to-day retiring from active service all officers of artillery whose names shall have been on the Army Register for forty years; organizing the batteries of horse artil-