## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor CARLISLE, PA., DECEMBER 18 1862:

### Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Reading, on the 11th inst. The Chairman, F. W. Hughes, Esq., and ten or twelve other members, were present. On motion, a Resolution was adopted, fixing Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1863, as the time, and Harrisburg as the place, for holding the next eratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, whose term will expire

A gold dollar or a silver quarter has become a great curiosity. Ragged shinplasters have taken their place. Had such a condition of affairs occurred under a Demooratic administration what a howling would have been raised by the Abolitionists.

BUTCHERING .- The season for butchering the fat porkers is at hand, and those who have furnished themselves with hogs are now engaged in reaping the reward of their foresight and prudence. An abundant supply of sausages, hams and puddings is a pleasant subject to contemplate in view of the approach of winter.

AURORA BOREALIS. - There was a fine aurora borealis on Sunday evening. It appeared about twilight, and continued for several hours, though its greatest brightness did light ran up in streaks nearly to the zenith, and reflected nearly as much light as a half-

THE WAR NEWS .- The war news, to be found in another column, is highly important. The battle fought on Saturday, was bloody and desperate, but without any decided advantage to our arms. There has been no general engagement since. But the contest will be renewed shortly, and by next week we hope to be able to announce the fall of Richmond. The Union loss on Saturday, we see it stated, was 5,000.

ONLY I TO 7 .- The President, in his Message, is not sure whether the four millions of blacks that he proposes to set free will come North or remain in the South and work for wages. But, granting that they will come North, it would only be one negro to every seven white men, and he thinks that would be no great inconvenience. According to this calculation the Borough of Carlisle, with a population of 6,000, would be entitled to receive about 850 blacks. Glorious privilege.!

SWEET POTATO COFFEE. The present prodigious price of good coffee has suggested to lovers of the beverage an economical arrangement by which their tastes may be indulged and yet their purses not too heavily taxed .-Sweet pototoes cut into pieces the size of coflee grains, roasted in a slow oven for the same length of time that coffee is, and then mixed with an equal amount of coffee, will, it is as-

of our country's sons, but to the thousands of stituency are wanted to cancel the votes and bereaved and broken family circles it will influence of the representatives of New York, come fraught with heavy grief. The memories of former happy holidays will only embitter and increase their sorrow, as thoughts of the dead and absent loved ones pass that this game will never succeed. If of his wise advice. He never faltered in through their minds.

THE LADIES AND SOLDIERS .- It is stated on good authority that many of our soldiers are suffering for the want of mittens and stockings. Cannot the ladies repeat the good deeds of last winter and supply their wants? We believe that it only requires to be made of making a Christmas present. If the short time before that day arrives does not give them the time to do it, send them so that they reach fair daughter of our county has a friend in the following: the service of his country that a pair of warm diers, therefore, we ask the ladies, to go to work at once;

"Let those new knit who never knit before; And those who always knit now knit the more."

Godey's Lady's Book .- The first number of the new volume of Godey has been received and fully justifies the promises of the publishers concerning the new volume. The fashion plate is designed and executed in the best style of art, and more than sustains the previous reputation of Godey in this department, in which he is without a rival, The frontispiece is an allegorical representation of the departure of the "old year" and the Superintendent of the Negro School at Port arrival of the "new," and notwithstanding the fact that pictures of this kind have been got ten up annually for many years, yet produc The Libellers of Gen. McClellan, biting a file. fact that pictures of this kind have been gottion far excels anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is strikingly original in its conception. Besides these, there is a large variety of other engravings, and the literary and instructive articles are of the choicest character. Every one who makes any pretensions to keep up with the progress of the age should subscribe to Godey's Lady's Book. Terms-\$3,00 per annum, payable in advance.

Mr. STEVENS' bill to idemnify President Lincoln and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, passed the House on Monday last by a vote of 90 to 45. What necessity can there be for indemnifying the Administration for its arbitrary arrests, if, as the Republicans claim, they were all legal and proper?

SECOND ARRIVAL .- I. Livingston has just received his second invoice of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of a heavy stock of piece goods, which will be made up to order in a fashionable and substantial manner, or sold by the yard. In ready made clothing he defies competition, in price or

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

The bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union, as a separate State, which passed the Senate at the last session, passed the House on Wednesday of last week, by a John Van Buren: vote of 96 year to 55 nays. Two nominal Democrats—Mr. Haight, of New-York, and Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania—voted for the bill; and, on the other side, 13 Republicans and 15 Southern Union members, voted Democrats-Mr. HAIGHT, of New-York, and against it.

The passage of this bill, we need scarcely say, is in direct violation of Article IV., Sect. 3, of the Constitution, which declares that-"No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of Congress."

The disregard of this plain provision of the Constitution can only be excused upon the assumption that the State of Virginia is out or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it of the Union-which would be an admission of the right of secession, and a virtual acknowledgment of the existence of the Southern Confederacy. But the people have had repeated evidence that constitutional prohibitions are no impediment in the way of the radical purposes of the present Abolition Administration, and therefore this new instance of usurpation of power need cause no surprise. The New-York World, in alluing to it, says with great truth:

"Congress has no more authority to create the State of 'West Virginia' that it has to create the State of Western New York .-But as all the leading measures of this adnot continue for more than an hour. The ministration are violations of the Constitution, this particular instance only makes a small addition to the list. Its confiscation acts, its emancipation proclamations, its paper legal tender, its extension of martial law over the whole country, its bastiles, its denial of habeas corpus, are fruits naturally to have been expected from a party which em-barked in politics under the banner of the higher law,' and whose most distinguished ender, among a hundred similar utterances, once said to an audience of his admirers; Correct your error that slavery has any constitutional guarantee which may not be released and ought of nto be relinguished. Say to slavery when it shows its bond and demands the pound of flesh, that if it draws one drop of blood its life shall pay the forfeit? This comparison of the Constitution to the bond of Shylock in Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice; a bond which it is meritorious to circumvent as Portia circumvented the revenge-ful and pitiless Jew, is of a piece with the whole subsequent history of the Republican party, which has never from the beginning had any respect for the Constitution."

we have already quoted: serted, preduces a beverage fully as palata-ble as the original article.

Tide and out-vote in Congress the regularly elected representatives of the people. The new State of West Virginia is wanted as a The Holydays.—The great season of festivity and joy is near at hand. Will it bring with it the cheer and hilarity of former days? We fear not. The elite of Washington may hold banquets, levees, soirces, and sing and dance expense then the Rungture debation of the Rungtur states which have elected conservative dele- the Union. With what pain and heaviness gations to Congress. We warn these trick- of heart must be have witnessed the rejection his descendent. sters that this game will never succeed. If

## [From the N. Y. Express of Oct. 9th.] Humors of the Day --- The "Nine Hundred

Thousand' Coming. It is with feelings of the supremest satisfaction that we are enabled to announce that known to set thousands of fair fingers to work, the Nine Hundred Thousand men whom the and besides that they can have the pleasure Tribune promised, would be forthcoming to swell the grand armies of the Union, as soon as the President's Abolition Proclamation was issued, will arrive in this city (over the to broad over that by a wise, concilatory them by New Year's day, and the present left) from Central New York, New England, will be none the less welcome. Almost every etc., some time in the course of next week, in

ORDER OF PROCESSION. mittens or stockings would prove very ser- Provost-Marshal, with Aids, in Lincoln Green viceable to. In behalf of our suffering sol- | Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, escorted by Chasseus d'Afrique. Provost-Marshal Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, with Knights

> Band. Contra-Bands. Managers of the Underground Railroad, two abreast.

Provest-Marshal. Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick Douglas, (black man) and Abby Kelley Foster, representing the Three Graces. Strong minded women.

Rev. Henry Ward Screecher, Sergeant Fitzgerald, of the Corcoran Legion. Band-List, O List! More Contrabands

Provost Marshal.

Aunty Slavery led by Uncle Toni. Fremont.
More Sheddy Contractors. The Ghost of Magna Charta. Goddess of Liberty, with a broken Constitution Knights of the Order of Fort Lafayette. Provost-Marshal.

Army Speculators. Field-Marshal Horace Greeley and Staff, with assistants bearing Pandora's Box. Tablaux-Representing Servile Insurrection -Young St. Domingo-Apotheosis of Toussaint l'Ouverture, etc.

Provost-Marshal. The Genius of Disunion. Banner with the inscription "Let the Union Slide." Band. Air-John Brown's body lies a mouldering in

the grave, etc. Provost-Marshal. Rev. Dr. Cheever, with a Man and a Brother Delegates from Exter Hall. Postage Stamps. Wide Awakes. Contrabands.

More Wide Awakes. Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand Sub The route of the Procession will be along

Provost-Marshal.

## What General Scott Thought.

At the Great Democratic meeting, held in New York on the evening of the 13th of Oct., the following important letter was read by WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

great Washington, with you as the Chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally, this supplement to my printed view dated in October last, on the highly disordered condition of our so late happy and glorious Union. To

neet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined.
First—Throw off the old and assume a new

designation—the Union party, Adopt the concilatory measures proposed by Crittenden we will have no new case of secession, but on the contrary an early return of many if not all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally enign measure the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when his city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty thousand troops to protect the

Government within it. Second—Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by acts of Congress and blockade them.

Third -Conquer the second States by invading armies. No doubt this may be done in two or three years by a young and able General-a Wolfe, a Dessaix, or a Hocke-with 300,000 disciplined men, estimating a third or garrisons, and a loss of a yet greater number hy skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful. However perfect the moral and discipline of the invaders, the conquest completed at that enornous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto and cui bono fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties of taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a otector or an emperor.

Fourth-Say to the seceded States, ' Wayward sisters, depart in peace." In haste, I remain, very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT. To Hon. W. H. Seward. The reader will observe that this letter was written the day before President Lincoln was inaugurated. It shows what alterna-The object of creating a new State out of the territory of an old one, in this palpably the President, and he gives consecutively the government, I wish to say, and to be heard lawless way, is far from patriotic, whatever methods in which he thought our national Secretary's warrants are dangerous instruhypocritical pretences Republican members, troubles might be settled; and, no doubt, arments to play with, and that, among us, the who feel that an apology for their votes is ranged them in the order which seemed prefnecessary, may make to that effect; for, un- erable to him. That is to say, the plan he who would crush treason with the iron heel, der no circumstances, can that be patriotism approved most was placed first, and so on. It which sets at naught the highest law of the will be seen that he decidedly preferred the cases which have occurred in our midst. land, and violates the sacred oath that they adoption of concilatory measures and confihave taken to support it. No-the object of dently declared they would bring healings on this new exercise of usurped power is plain- their wings. If this plan was rejected, he ly,and truthfully told by the paper from which | thought the next best expedient was to collect duties outside of seceded ports, or close to have no friends. "But what is the object of this flagrant vi- them by act of Congress. Failing in this. he olation of the Constitution? It is to over- would conquer the South by invading armies,

abandon its fanaticism and adopt the Crittenden Compromise or the concilatory measures the policy indicated by General Scott, and urged by the patriots of the land. Thurlow that he regretted it. The little excitement he dreamed of and which he declared would be of short duration, has well nigh ruined

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN DECLINE .- A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate gives certain startling facts in relation to the Methodist Church. He says: Of the We know and acknowledge the rules of war, forty-eight annual conferences, all but six re- where the necessity of the case requires the port losses ranging from 5,172 to 51. An existence of martial law. But we know, equal aggregate annual loss for twenty years also, the common law of liberty, and the would exhaust the entire church." That

the country, while he has the sad reflection

and patriotic course, he might have prevent-

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—That is the word now; "honorably discharged." It should ting the cause of human liberty perish in our be printed in gold, and hung out over, the door of every man who has had the honor of sustaining. With great respect, yours, &c.,
GEORGE GOULD. let the world know that "honorably discharged" means dishonorably arrested.

sane man doubts for a moment.

The arrest of John H. Harmon, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and his being sent off to Fort Lafayette, are creating considerable excitement in Michigan. A few more such arrests, it is said, will turn the State over to the democrats.

We thought the government had stopped arresting democrats and shutting them up in

U. S. Senator Arnold, of Rhode Island. having been classed as a Republican, by some of the radical journals, has written a some of the radical journals, has written a He is known to be honest, enterprising, letter repudiating all sympathy with that and independent, and is well qualified to party and stating that he was elected as a promote the interests of the Commonwealth, Union man, and in opposition to the Republicans.

member that we are patriots, we must not | taxes.' forget that our enemies are men.

Dr. Edson B. Olds, of Fairfield county Ohio, who was arrested last summer by the government for expressing his opinion on public affairs, has just been elected to the legisla-

From the New York Herald. LETTER FROM JUDGE GOULD, OF NEW YORK,

The Arrests by the War Department-The Petty and contemptible Tyrants at Washington held up to the scorn of the people-The are warned to beware!

The letter following sufficiently explains It was sout to the President two days after its date by a friend of his, who afforded the first opportunity that could be relied on to insure the delivery to the President in person, and it was so delivered. It was read, and a verbul reply that the case would be investigated was given. But no pretence was made that the cause for the arrest was not

correctly stated in my letter.

Though the claim to "investigate" by means of an arbitrary arrest, personal duress and whatever scoret appliances a Cabinet inquisition might see fit to resort to, was reasserting the right so to arrest for such causes. and thus was a claim as utterly at variance with all law, as would have been the similar arrest of a man who (in New York) had picked the Secretary's pocket, still steps were taken to present the case again to the President and the Secretary, through their personal and political friends (and the high position), in the hope of obtaining the secretary and position in the hope of obtaining the secretary and position in the hope of obtaining the secretary and present the secretary and th

dress without publicity.

But as up to this time: (after nearly three weeks) nothing has resulted, except an infamously rigorous imprisonment of Mr. Tracy, forbearance has reached its limit. It is highly important that the people should thus and now have a specific statement, showing the enormity of actual oppression exercised in this case, as a warning to them and to the administration. Yours, &c.,

GEO. GOULD.

Troy, N Y., December 4, 1862.

JUDGE COULD TO MR. LINCOLN. New York, Nov. 14, 1862. To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pre-

sident of the United States :-Sir-On my arrival in this city, from my residence in Troy, N. Y., I find that a cousin of mine, G. Golden Tracy, a broker of this city, has been, first, arrested and sent to Fort Lafityette; and second'y, to-day taken as a prisoner to Washington. The newspapers sav-and so far as I can learn by all inquiries of authorities I can hear nothing different that the cause of the arrest is some dealings he has had in contractors' drafts on government officers for moneys; and, it is said, some frauds were committed in or by the drafts, and he is charged with complicity therewith

If this be so, it is a crime cognizable by the courts, and only by the courts. And I am amazed at the fatuity of public officers who can take no warning from the distinctly attered voice of a free people.

I am, and always have been, an unwaver ing enemy of this rebellion-(cursed in its rigin, most accused its progress)—and a supporter of the administration. I am a Judge of the highest court of this State. And if no true, staunch supporters of the government, but who know the law, are compelled to hang their heads in silence at the mention of

Spies are hardly cautioned when they are where they can do infinite harm; but a powerful hand and an oppressive one is laid on a person here, who is not in a position for doing mischief, if he would, and who is supposed

In this respect, I thank God, there has been a mistake. It is true that he is a young man, of not much means or influence; it is also true that he has a young wife (married not long since); and for no assigned cause, his wife an instant's interview or a chance to see him. Is this country the France of a

Urish Tracy who lived and died a Senator of the United States from Connecticut, who was of the Peace Congress, which he declared the first man buried in the Congressional would tranquilize the country and preserve | burying ground at Washington, and whose ashes are insulted by this atrocious invasion of the liberties of the people in the person of

I am not speaking merely my own opinion fools learn, in the school of experience, they will find the tuition fees unprofitably high." that he did not approve of the course of the bench. And if the President and his party. We doubt not sirous of so proceeding as to make it our duty cers are few in numbers, we must never forthat the President has repented long since, to make public our opinions, they will be and regrets sincerely that he did not adont heard, not merely in the writ of habeas cornus, but in open declaration to the world Had I been a few hours earlier made aware of this case, I should not have troubled you Weed has said that Mr. Lincoln had declared with a word; but I would have seen that the process of the Supreme Court of this State

> cused of such offences from any arrest, other. than one under the appropriate process of the courts. I beg again to assure you, in all sincerity. that this kind of proceeding has gone too far already, and that, while to the last of our men and our means we are ready and determined to sustain the law, and the government in enforcing the law over this whole land as one country, we are also determined to be judged by the law, and not by any Secretary or any one who is not commissioned for that purpose.

was so executed as to protect its citizens ac-

broad, great charter of the constitution. this is attributable to political preaching, no not bear to think of our cherished government's taking any course to injure itself; at

a time, too, when our only hope of escaping the eternal disgrace and humiliation of lethands is to sustain this government of this Union, and to have it a government worth

#### For the Volunteer. NEXT GOVERNOR.

MR. BRATTON .- Among all the persons proposed as candidates of the Democratic party for Governor, I know of no one so well qualified in every way as the Hon. George Sanderson, formerly of this county, and now the able and patriotic mayor of the city

I need not say to you that in Lancaster Forts. It seems that Secretary Stanton has still got his sneaks at work.

In need not say to you that in Lancaccup and Cumberland counties he is deservedly popular with the Democratic party, and obnoxious to no party; but I may add, that he is well and favorably known throughout the | what information they could get on that sub-State, and would make a stronger election than any candidate I have heard mentioned.

HANGMAN CLAY.—The N. Y. World refers TIMELY ADVICE.—It behooves us, says the | to Cassius M. Clay as that 'shining apostle Louisville Journal, to bear in mind that the of higher law, who draws the salary of a Mawar we are prosecuting is a war of restora | jor General and spends his time in going iton, not of extermination. Whilst we re- about the country abusing those who pay the

Owen Lovejoy is re-elected to Congress from the 5th district of Illinois; but his great majority of 9,857 two years ago, is cut down now to 675. Here is a loss to the blatent abolitionists of 9, 160 ! A loud call.

[For the American Volunteer. Complimentary to Col. Roberts. HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Rog., P. R. V. C., Camp near Rappahannock Station, Va. November 12th, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 1st Regiment, P. R. V. C., held at Regimental Head Quarters, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their egard for their late Colonel, R. Biddle Rubrts, viz: Capt. Wm. Cooper Talley, Surgeon . W. Read, Capt. Thomas B. Barton, Capt. J. R. Dobson and Lieut. P. I. O'Rourke. In compliance with instructions, the committee reported the following which were

nanimously adopted: Whereas, Col. R. Biddle Roberts having been called upon by the Governor of Penns sylvania to fill a more important position, thus rendering his resignation necessary as Colonel of the 1st Regiment; (the announcement of which fell upon us like an electric shock,) he who led us through many a bloody conflict from "Mechanicsville" to "Antic tam." where our hones and aspirations were blended in one common thought, "the preservation of this great nation." Therefore, Resolved, That the manifestations of re-Therefore

gret at the parting of our brave and honored commander, were of the purest sincority, rendered loubly impressive by the circum-stance of both officers and men calling after him, "come back Colonel, come back," Resolved, That the reputation won and enjoyed by the 1st Regiment, the estimation in which it is held by its various Brigade, Di-

vision and Corps commanders, was and is due in a great measure to the example, the impartial government and enforcement of strict discipline by him, and the unlimited confi-dence reposed in him by his officers and solliers, under any and all circumstances. Resolved. That time cannot efface from the

earts of his comrades in arms, the recellecions of the glorious past, and his gallant leadership at "Mechanicsville," "Gaines' Mills," "White Oak Swamp," "Bull Run," ogether with the crowning act of his militay career during his connection with the 1st, eading it in advance of all others to the bloody summit of "South Mountain"-his sharing without complaint with his men, the toils and privations of a long campaign, actunted by no other motive than a genuine love of country-have so endeared him to th regiment that

"The tear of regret will intrusively swell" hen the stern fact stares us in the face, that Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and city, the result being solutions be published in the newspapers eral new places.

of the following named cities and towns of Pennsylvania: Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Harisburg, Carlisle, Lancaster, West Chester, houixville, Gettysburg, Media and Chester.

W. C. Talley, Capt. com'dg 1st Reg. L. W. Read, Surg, and Med. Dir. Div. T. B. BARTON, Captain Co. B. J. R. Dorson, Captain Co. G. W. W. STEWART, Captain Co. K. C. W. Niens, Lieut. com'dg Co. A J. R. T. Coates, Lieut, com'dg Co. U. W. G. Wasson, Lieut, com'dg Co. D. P. I. O'ROURKE, Lieut, com'dg Co. E.

I. H. GRAHAM, Lieut. com'dg Co. I.

W. T. McPhail, 2d Lieut. Co. E. W. D. Halbert, 2d Lieut. Co. I. H. N. MINNIGH, 2d Lieut, Co. K. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 2, 1862.

Capt. W. Cooper Taller, commanding Is Reg. P. R. V. C.; Surgeon L. W. READ; Captains Barron, Dobson and Stewart; Lieutenants Coates, O'ROURKE, GRAHAM, WASSON, NIELDS, MCPHAIL, HALBERT and Gentlemen .- I take great pleasure in ac

knowledging the receipt of a copy of a series of resolutions a lopted at a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment Penna. Reserve Corps, held at Regimental Head Quarters in Camp, near Rappahannock Station, Va. It has at all times been my effort to secure the respect, esteem and confidence of the officers who did me the honor to serve under me during the time I commanded the First Rem

their regard while life lasts.
You have been with me, gentlemen, during the most eventful scenes of my life, and if you are satisfied with the discipline of the Regiment and my conduct with the same upon many a hard fought field, I must, indeed, feel more than satisfied. It was a noble command, one that might

gratify the ambition of the loftiest spirit in the land, and if it has now from hard service and severe losses grown small, and if its offiget that its name and fame ought to grow righter and clearer each day of its history. We cannot but feel sad when we think of and associates, but they perished gallantly in a glorious cause, and have left behind them names as imperishable as, we trust, our coun-

try's fame will be-"their monument most be the hearts of the people, their requiem the blessings of the free." For the very complimentary terms, gentle-men, in which you have been pleased to express yourselves, accept my heartfelt acknowledgements, and be assured that this evidence of your kind consideration of me when I was far away will form a bright epoch

in the history of my humble life. Accept the assurance of my warmest wishes for your future health and prosperity, and for the continued usefulness of the officers and men of the First Regiment in the service of our country.

Very truly your friend,'
R. Biddle Roberts.

#### The President's Message. From the Congressional proceedings of Monday.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, proceeded to review the message, observing that it was remarkable for what it says, and still more remarkable for what it omits. The one half of the twenty-one pages is devoted to the negro There was no page, no sentence, no line as to the bravery and good conduct of those in the field fighting to maintain the flag and the Constitution of the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the lamented dead-no menon made of the maimed and wounded-no sympathy was expressed for the widows and the suffering orphans made in the progress of this war, which could have been avoided by honorable compromise if the President and his friends had desired to avoid civil war.

The sum and substance of this message was to tax the white man, mortgage him and his posterity forever, to free, feed, clothe, and colonize the negro. When our people, anx-ious for the restoration of the Union and the return of peace, look to the message to see ject, they could draw only by inference that the war would end in thirty seven years, previded all the President's plans were by Congress and the people. But, then, the President gave the consolation that most of us would be dead by that time. Every pro posed change of the Constitution was for the negro. No proposition was made to change the Constitution for the benefit of the white or to perpetuate the Union of these States by reserving the Constitution of the country .-The people will, in due time, compromis for the benefit of white men, and not for the negroes. He had hoped that the President would so conduct himself that he might accord to him his support; but he had hoped against hope. The President had violated the pledges he made in his inaugural address,

by his proclamation of the 22d of September. What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers—how would the

#### THE WAR NEWS. THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK BEGUN. .

Sombardment and Patrial Destruction of Fredricksbury - Capture and Occupation of the City by General Burnside's Forces.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11-9 A. M. Everything last night was bustle and acivity, as to-day was the time fixed for cross-

ing of the river.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of one undred and forty-three pieces placed in position opposite the city.

At five o'clock this morning the rebels fired two signal guns, and during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently

seen to ascend within their lines. At five o'clock the construction of three bridges, in front of the city, was commenced When the bridges were about half completed, the enemy opened a murderous fire of in-fantry from the houses on the river bank.

The engineers were driven from the bridges, and several killed and wounded. At six o'clock General Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city. The cannonade, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible. The city is on fire, nd its destruction appears to be certain. The enemy about 7 o'clock this morning, pened with their heavy guns from their vorks, but so far have don ne no serious inju-

'y. General Franklin constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with but slight opposition.

His troops are now crossing. The gun-boats are now shelling the enemy about 15 miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces for the past two The concentrated fire of our batteries on

the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the oridges has again been commenced.

The troops are all under arms near the vivor, prepared to rush over as soon as the ridges are completed.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11-Noon.

oridges in front of the city, the rebel infantry again opened their fire.

The artillery position again opened on the city, the result being that it was fired in several A. P. Hill and General Jackson were in front of General Franklin, with Jackson's front of General Franklin, with Jackson's

up to this time, as it would endanger their wn men, who are holding the river front. General Burnside has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under the cover of the fire of it is believed that the bridges can be finished The killed and wounded so far do not amount to more than fifty men.

# Later.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11-Evening. But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered one hundred and seven-

ty-six guns. At a given signal all the batteries opened on the city. The fire was terrible; but the robel-sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding places. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city

from view.
It soon became evident that the bridges dould not be built except by a bold dash.—Volunteers were called for to cross in small hoats. The order was no rooner given than handreds of the bravest stepped forward; but all could not go.

About one hundred men were selected. They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank. They reached the onn site shore, but not without loss. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking one hundred and one pris oners; who were safely landed on this side. At half-past four two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works The two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully, laid early in the day; but

his troops did not cross until the two upper A sufficient force is now on the opposite those who have fallen; they were our friends, side of the river to resist any attack that is

likely to be made. . The rebels fired but few guns in the morning, and none in the afternoon, although their works were in easy range during the

forenoon. The rebels burnt the railroad bridge just ontside the city.

Between thirty and forty houses were burnt,

mostly in the business part of the city.

During the day between eight and nine thousand rounds of ammunition were fired

by our artillery.

Everything is quiet to-night. The indications are that a battle will be tought to-mor-

### THE BATTLE NEAR FRED-ERICKSBURG.

The Rebel Cavalry Raid in our Rear-Federal Infantry Charge on the Enemy's Works -The Union Troops Twice repulsed-Success of Gen. Franklin's Division-The Enemy Driven Back with Great Slaughter— Capture of Five Hundred Prisoners—The Position of the Knemy-Names of the Killed and Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,

Saturday, 11, a. m. The battle so long anticiprted is now proessing. The morning opened with a dense fog, which has not yet entirely disappeared.

Gen. Reynolds' corps on the left advanced at an early hour, and at 9.15 engaged the enemy's infantry. Seven minutes after the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which was born at Mandata. Principally upon his has continued so far without interruption .-Their artillery fire must be at random as the fog obstructs all view. Our heavy guns are answering them rap-

idly. As the sun gets high it is hoped that the fog will lift. At this writing no results are known. Not much infantry has as yet become engaged. A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed a

ford above here, and yesterday were found on our right rear. A sufficient force has been sent out to meet them.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday evening, Dec. 13. The fog began to disappear at 7 o'clock this morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the enemy's position.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills n the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns posted behind earthworks could not be carried except by a charge of in fantry, General Sumner assigned that duty to General French's division, supported by

General Howard's.

The troops advanced to the works at ten
minutes before 12 o'clock at a brisk run.— The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire upon them. When within musket range of the quality. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Army Goods, &c., in great abundance, and of every style and quality. Call and examine his immense stock before buying elsewhere.

The route of the Procession will be along the Underground Railroad, through the Industry, who were posted being a stock before buying elsewhere.

In eroute of the Procession will be along the Underground Railroad, through the news get about?

Gen. McClellan is said to be preparing when the crowd will be dismissed until next behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked their adal where the proposed is jure 1 by the explosion of an air-tight can of Command.

Outwomen and newspapers—how would the news get about?

Gen. McClellan is said to be preparing a history of military affairs while he was in Clection Day. base of the ridge they were met by a terrible

At this time another body of troops moved their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding the gaps made in their ranks by the fire of the rebel artillery. When they arrived at the first line they advanced on doub. le quick time, and with a command of fixed bayouets, endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places. The consentrated fire of artillery and infantry which they were forced to face was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder, but was afterwards

rallied and brought back. From that time the firing was spiritedly continued, and never ceased until somet

after darkness set in this evening.

General franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He ucceeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the enemy about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack, but they were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter and a loss of between four and five hundred orisoners, belonging to General A. H. Hill ommand

General Franklin's movement was directed lown the river, and his troops are encamped o-night not far from Massaponax creek. Our troops sleep to-night where they fought

to-day.

The dead and wounded are being carried, from the field of battle to-night.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded, as far as known:

Gen. Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves Gen. Bayard was struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterwards died. General Vinton was wounded in the side

but not seriously. Gen. Gibbons was wounded in the hands, Gen. Kimball received a wound in the

Gen. Caldwell was wounded in two places

but not seriously.
Col. Sinclair, of Pennsylvania, was dangerusly wounded.
Capt. Hendricks, who was commanding the 9th New York militia, was wounded se

riously.

The following is the loss of officers in the 5th New Hampshire regiment, which was actively engaged in the battle. Col. Cross, wounded in the abdomen

Major Sturdevant and Adjutant Dodd, The firing of musketry ceased at about 6 o'clock, but the rebels continued throwing On the attempt being made to finish the shell into the city until 8 o'clock this evening. The position of the rebel forces was as fol-

> right resting on the Rappahannock. General D. H. Hill's forces acted as a reserve. The troops are in good spirits, and not in the least disheartened. The losses cannot be accurately estimated

at this hour. WASHINGTON, December 14. It is thought here that about 40,000 of our troops were engaged in yesterday's battle. From information received early this morning preparatious were making all night for the conflict to day, General Burnside remaining on the field, giving orders and looking to the position and condition of his forces. Additional surgeons and everything which the necessities of the wounded require have been dispatched from Washington.

FOURTH DISPACH .- WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. It is proper to caution the public against hastily ere liting the many unsupported ru-mors concerning yesterday's battle. Some of them here prevalent have no other basis than surmise, or are mere inventions. In the absence of facts. Rebel sympathizers are responsible for not a few of these fictions. Gen-tlemen in high public position repeat the assertion as coming from Burnside, that he has men enough and therefore desires no further

reinforcements. THE LATEST NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY NO GENERAL RENEWAL OF THE BATTLE.

From the Army of the Potomac, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Monday, Dec. 15-11 A. M. There was considerable firing during yeserday between the advanced troops of two armies. At one time the enemy showed a disposition to move upon General Franklin's

command.

Occasionally the rebels would throw a few hells among our troops, just to remind us of the fact that they were still there. With these exceptions, everything was

There is some skirmishing this morning, with considerable artillery firing.

The body of General Bayard was sent to Washington to-day. He was to have been married next Wednesday.

SECOND DISPATCH. Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Monday Evening, Dec. 15. The weather to-day has been clear and

warm, with a strong southerly wind. The roads are in very good condition. The position of the two armies remain nearly the same.

There was not much artillery firing this afernoon by either of the parties. Those shots the rebels did fire were thrown into the city. The enemy, who are in plain view, are not

idle, but are busily employed in strengthening thier position.

Most of the wounded were to day removed from the city to this side of the river, as, on the renewal of the battle, the rebel guns would likely cause its destruction,
Over seven hundred prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river.

A NEW FIELD FOR RARRY .- John S. Rarey, the horse tamer, has been sent to the Army of the Potomac by General Halleck, to inquire into the sanitary condition of the horses, and to suggest some system to check the morality mong them.

Among the Indians taken prisoners in Minnesota, was a negro, who, it is alleged, was born at Mendota. Principally upon his testimony most of the Indians were convicted. By the betrayal of his savage allies, he has endeavored to save himself.

# Murkets.

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