

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee met at Reading, on the 11th inst. The Chairman, F. W. Hughes, Esq., and ten or twelve other members were present. On motion, Resolution was adopted, fixing Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1863, as the time, and Harburg as the place, for holding the next Democratic 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 in 1863.

A gold dollar or a silver quarter has become a great curiosity. Ragged shillings have taken their place. Had such a condition of affairs occurred under a Democratic 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.

ACROBA BOREALIS.—There was a fine acroba borealis on Sunday evening. It appeared about twilight, and continued for several hours, though its greatest brightness did not continue for more than an hour. The light ran in streaks nearly to the zenith, and reflected nearly as much light as a half-moon.

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, 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 potatoes cut into pieces the size of coffee 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 asserted, produce a beverage fully as palatable as the original article.

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 bouquets, levees, soirees, and sing-and-dance among the mangled and dying forms of four country's sons, but to the thousands of bereaved and broken family circles it will 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 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 known to set thousands of fair fingers to work, and besides that they can have the pleasure 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 them by New Year's day, and the present will be none the less welcome. Almost every fair daughter of our country has a friend in the service of his country that pair of warm mittens or stockings would prove very serviceable to. In behalf of our suffering soldiers, therefore, we ask the ladies, to go to work at once.

Let those 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 arrival of the "new," and notwithstanding the fact that pictures of this kind have been gotten up annually for many years, yet production far exceeds 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 indemnify 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 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 quality. Cloth, Casimeres, Vestings, Suits, Army Goods, &c., in great abundance, and of every style and quality. Call and examine his immense stock before buying elsewhere.

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 last week, by a vote of 90 yeas to 55 nays. Two non-voting Democrats—Mr. Hatcher, of New-York, and Mr. Leaman, of Pennsylvania—voted for the bill; and, on the other side, 13 Republicans and 15 Southern Union members, voted 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 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 alluding to it, says with great truth:

"Congress has no more authority to create the State of West Virginia than it has to create the State of New York. But as all the leading measures of this Administration are violations of the Constitution, this arbitrary act only makes a small addition to the list. Its consolidation acts, its emancipation proclamations, its paper legal tender, its extension of martial law over the whole country, its hostilities, its denial of habeas corpus, and its fruits naturally to be expected from a party which embarked in politics under the banner of the 'higher law,' and whose most distinguished leader, among a hundred similar utterances, once said in an address of his administration: 'Correct your error that slavery has any constitutional guarantee which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished. Say to slavery when it shows its head and demands the point of bayonet, 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 circumscribe with a circumlocution, the generous 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."

The object of creating a new State out of the territory of an old one, in this palpably lawless way, is far from patriotic, whatever hypocritical pretences Republican members, who feel that an apology for their votes is necessary, may make to that effect; for, under no circumstances, can that be patriotism which sets at naught the highest law of the land, and violates the sacred oath that they have taken to support it. No—the object of this new exercise of usurped power is plainly and truthfully told by the paper from which we have already quoted:

"But what is the object of this flagrant violation of the Constitution? It is to override and out-vote in Congress the regularly elected representatives of the people. The new State of West Virginia is wanted as a precedent. The Administration is engaged in a course of such flagrant and lawless states for speedy admission into the Union—its Representatives in Congress will be its subservient tools. Such bogus states will have no more right to representation in Congress than the Bungtown debating society. Sham representatives without any legal constituency are wanted to cancel the votes and influence of the representatives of New-York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and other States which have elected conservative delegations to Congress. We warn these tricksters that this game will never succeed. If they prefer to learn this truth where alone fools learn, in the school of experience, they will find the tuition fees unprofitably high."

(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 the Nine Hundred Thousand men whom the Tribune promised, would be forthcoming to swell the grand armies of the Nation, as soon as the President's Abolition Proclamation was issued, will arrive in this city (over the left) from Central New York, New England, etc., some time in the course of next week, in the following:

ORDER OF PROCESSION. Provost-Marshal, with Aide, in Lincoln Green. Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, escorted by J. Cassius A. Briggs. Provost-Marshal. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, with Knights of the Order of the Star Spangled Banner. Contra-Bands. Managers of the Underground Railroad, two abreast. Provost-Marshal. Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick Douglass, (black man) and Abby Kelley Foster, representing the Three Graces. Strong-minded women. Rev. Henry W. Worcester. Sergeant Fitzgerald, of the Worcester Legion. Band—List, O List! More Contrabands. Superintendent of the Negro School at Port Royal. Provost-Marshal. Shoddy Contractors. The Libellers of Gen. McClellan, biting a file. Auntie Slavery led by Uncle Tom. Frenum. More Shoddy Contractors. The Ghost of Magna Charta. Guilds of Liberty, with a broken Constitution. Knights of the Order of Fort Lafayette. Provost-Marshal. Army Spectators. Field-Marshal Horace Greeley and Staff, with assistants bearing Pandora's Box. Tailors—Representing Service Insurance. Young Domingo—Apollonius of Tossaint l'Ouverture, etc. Provost-Marshal. The Genius of Disunion. Banner with the inscription "Let the Union Stand!"

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. Provost-Marshal. More Wide Awakes. Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand Substitutes.

The route of the Procession will be along the Underground Railroad, through the Limbo of Vanity and Paradise of Fools; when the crowd will be dismissed until next Election Day.

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 John Van Buren:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861. Dear Sir—

— Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the late 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 meet 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 submitted.

First—Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it 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 bold measure we cannot save the Union. The States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this 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 as well as of the President.

Third—Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this may be done in two or three years by a young and able General—Ulysses S. Grant, or a Hancock—with 300,000 disciplined troops, estimating 100,000 for garrisons, and a loss of 100,000 men by 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 enormous waste of human life to the North and West, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and a million five hundred thousand slaves, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, to be held for generations by the next duties of taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

Fourth—Say to the seceded States, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." In haste, I remain, very truly yours, Wm. Van Buren.

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 forty-eight annual conferences, all but six report losses ranging from 5,172 to 51. An equal aggregate annual loss for twenty years would exhaust the entire church." "That this is attributable to political preaching, no sane man doubts for a moment."

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—That is the word now; "honorably discharged." It should be printed in gold, and hung out over the door of every man who has had the honor of an incarceration in an Abolitionist's cell, to let the world know that "honorably discharged" means dishonorably arrested.

THE ARREST OF JOHN H. HARRISON, 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 Forts. It seems that Secretary Stanton has still got his sneaks at work.

U. S. Senator Arnold, of Rhode Island, having been classed as a Republican, by some of the radical journals, has written a letter repudiating all sympathy with that party and stating that he was elected as a Union man, and in opposition to the Republicans.

TIMELY ADVICE.—It behooves us, says the Louisville Journal, to bear in mind that the war we are prosecuting is a war of restoration, not of extermination. Whilst we remember that we are patriots, we must not 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 legislature by a majority of 25001.

LETTER FROM JUDGE GOULD, OF NEW YORK.

The Arrests by the War Department—The Petty and contemptible tyrannies of the President held up to the scorn of the people—They are warned to beware!

The letter following sufficiently explains itself. It was sent to the President two days after his date by a friend of his, who afforded the opportunity to remark, since we were to insure the delivery to the President in person, and it was so delivered. It was read, and a verbal 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 scores appliances a Cabinet inquirer might see fit to resort, was so asserting the right 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 ticked the Secretary's pocket, still steps were taken to prevent the case again to the President and the Secretary, through their personal and political friends (and through high position), in the hope of obtaining a pardon without publicity.

But as yet 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 probable that the people should thus at least this year, be made to witness the enormity of actual oppression exercised in this case, as a warning to them and to the Administration. Yours, &c., RO. GOULD.

Troy, N. Y., December 4, 1862. JUDGE GOULD to MR. LINCOLN. To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President 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 Lafayette, and secondly, today taken as a prisoner to Washington. The newspapers say—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 dealing with the contractors' duties on government officers for moneys; and, it is said, some frauds were committed in or by the drafts, and he is charged with complicity therein.

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Complimentary to Col. Roberts.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st REG'T, 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 Headquarters, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their regard for their late Colonel, R. Biddle Roberts, viz: Capt. Wm. Cooper Talley, Surgeon L. W. Read, Capt. Thomas B. Barton, Capt. J. R. Dobson and Lieut. P. I. O'Rourke.

In compliance with instructions, the committee forthwith drafted the following which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Col. R. Biddle Roberts having been called upon by the Governor of Pennsylvania to fill a more important position than that of the 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 Antietam, where our hopes and aspirations were blended in one common thought, "The preservation of this great nation." Therefore, Resolved, That the manifestations of regret at the parting of our brave and honored colonel, were of the purest sincerity, rendered loudly impressive by the circumstance of both officers and men calling after him, "Come back Colonel, come back."

Resolved, That the reputation won and enjoyed by our brave and gallant colonel, in which it is held by his various Brigade, Division and Corps commanders, was and is due in a great measure to the example, the impartial government and enforcement of strict discipline, and the unlimited confidence reposed in him by his officers and soldiers, under any and all circumstances.

Resolved, That time cannot efface from the hearts of his comrades in arms, the recollection of his gallant and his gallant leadership at "Mechanicsville," "Gaines Mills," "White Oak Swamp," "Ball Run," together with the crowning act of his military career during his connection with the 1st, leading 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, actuated by no other motive than a genuine love of country—have so endeared him to the regiment that "The love of regret will intensify itself" when the stern fact stares us in the face, that he is no longer with us, and of us.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the newspapers of the following cities and towns of Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Lancaster, West Chester, Phoenixville, Gettysburg, Media and Chester.

W. G. TALLEY, Capt. com'd'g 1st Reg't. P. R. V. C., Surg. and Med. Dir. T. B. BAYNE, Capt. Co. B. J. R. DONSON, Captain Co. G. W. W. STEWART, Captain Co. K. C. W. NIELDS, Lieut. com'd'g Co. A. J. R. CLIFF, Lieut. com'd'g Co. G. W. G. WASSON, Lieut. com'd'g Co. P. I. O'Rourke, Lieut. com'd'g Co. E. I. H. GRAHAM, Lieut. com'd'g Co. F. W. D. H. HALBERT, 2d Lieut. Co. F. H. N. MINNIN, 2d Lieut. Co. K.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. 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 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 for the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the lamented dead—no mention 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 BATTLE NEAR FREDERICKSBURG. The Rebel Cavalry Raid in our Rear—Federal Infantry Charge on the Enemy's Works—The Union Troops Twice repulsed—The Enemy Driven Back with Great Slaughter—Capture of Five Hundred Prisoners—The Position of the Enemy—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Saturday, 11, A. M. The battle so long anticipated is now progressing. 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 has continued so far without interruption. Their artillery fire must be at random as the fog obstructs the view.

Our heavy guns are answering them rapidly. As the sun gets high it is hoped that the fog will lift. At this writing no results are known. Not much ammunition has yet become engaged.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE RAPPANNOCK BEGUN.

Bombardment and Patriotic Destruction of Fredericksburg—Capture and Occupation of the City by General Burnside's Forces.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11, A. M. Everything last night was hushed and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing of the river.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of one hundred 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 sent to ascend within their lines.

At six o'clock General Burnside ordered all his guns to be opened on the city. The cannonade, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible. The city is on fire, and its destruction appears to be certain.

The enemy about 7 o'clock this morning, opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury.

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

His troops are now crossing. The gunboats are now about three miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces for the past two days.

The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has been the best of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work of the bridges has again been commenced.

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 base of the ridge they were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line.

At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, and the fire of the rebel artillery. When they arrived at the first line they advanced on double bayonets, endeavoring to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places.

From that time the firing was spiritedly continued, and no cessation until sometime after darkness set in this evening.

General Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are engaged to-night not far from Massaponock 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, killed.

Gen. Bayard was struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterwards died.

General Franklin was wounded in the hands, and Kimball received a wound in the thigh.

Gen. Caldwell was wounded in two places but not seriously.

Gen. Sigel, of Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded.

Capt. Hendricks, who was commanding the 9th New York militia, was wounded severely.

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, killed.

The firing of musketry ceased at about 6 o'clock, but the rebels continued throwing shells into the city until 8 o'clock this evening.

The position of the rebel forces was as follows: General Longstreet was on the left, and held the main works of the enemy. Gen. P. Hill and General Jackson were in front of General Franklin, with Jackson's first 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, preparations were made for 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 war demand, have been dispatched from Washington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. It is proper to caution the public against hastily crediting the many unsupported rumors 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. Gentlemen in high public position repeat the assertions as coming from Burnside, that he has met enough, therefore deserve no further reinforcements.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY. NO GENERAL RENEVAL 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 the day between the advanced troops of the two armies. At one time the enemy showed a disposition to move upon General Franklin's command.

Most of the wounded were today removed from the city to this side of the river, as 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 RAREY.—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 mortality among them.

Among the Indians taken prisoners in Minnesota, was a negro, who, it is alleged, killed 33 whites with his own hands. He was born at Mandata. Principally upon his testimony most of the Indians were convicted. By the betrayal of his savage allies, he has endeavored to save himself.

Markets. CARLISLE MARKET.—Dec. 17, 1862. Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Superfine, per bbl., 6.00; do. Extra, 5.25; do. No. 1, 4.75; White Wheat, per bushel, 1.45; do. No. 2, 1.35; Rye, new, 40; do. old, 38; Oats, new, 40; do. old, 38; Spiced Barley, 1.15; Fall do., 1.00; Cloverseed, 6.00; Timothy, 1.62.

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