VOL. 6.-NO. 116.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

PRESENTS.

E.M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

Asks the special attention of Purchasers of Presents for the

COMING HOLIDAYS,

to his extensive stock of articles suitable for that pur-

FOR PRESENTS:

Ladies' and Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefe

Do do Hemstitched do
Do do In 2, 2% and 3 inch wide hems.
Do do Printed Borders,
Do do French and clear Lawn,
Do do In all kinds of Lace.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.
Gents' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.
The Best assortment of Handkerchiefs in the city.

FOR PRESENTS:

Thread Lace Veils, \$2 and upwards. Cambric Lace Veils, 75c. and upwards. Pointe Lace Collar Sets, \$1.50, and upwards. French Work do, all prices.

PRESENTS

20 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Embroidered with uitials, just received. 20 dozen Cambric Ruffled Handkerchiefs, Embroidered

n Colors. 10 dozen Valencienne Lace Handkerchiefs; 50 dozen Gents' and Children's Printed-bordered Hand-erchiefs.

kerchiefs.

10 dozen Ladies' Ivory Initial Cuff Buttons.

20 pieces 8-4 French Muslin, 2 yards wide, for Party dresses, at old prices.

A Complete Stock of WHITE GOODS at LOW PRICES.

Any of the above will make a useful and beautiful Christmas Present, and Buyers will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before making their purchases, as, with few exceptions, it is offered at OLD PRICES, and cheaper than present wholesale rates.

E. & L.

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE MARKED SOME FINE GOODS AT LOW

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

In all other kinds of Lace Goods:
Lace Coiffures and Barbes.
Bables' Robes and Waists.
Laces by the yard.
All kinds Lace Sleeves.
Do Bands and Flouncings.
Do Embroideries.

ion Napkins at Old Prices.

EYRE & LANDELL,

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.

RICH BROCADE SILKS.

FASHIONABLE POPLINS.

RICHEST PRINTED REPS.

FINE BLUE MERINOES.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.

SCARLET BROCHE SCARFS.

NEW FANCY POCKET HDKFS,

GREAT REDUCTION

POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS.

GLOVES OF FIRST QUALITY ONLY.

IN PRICES OF

SILKS, SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

HOLIDAYS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

CHESTNUT STREET.

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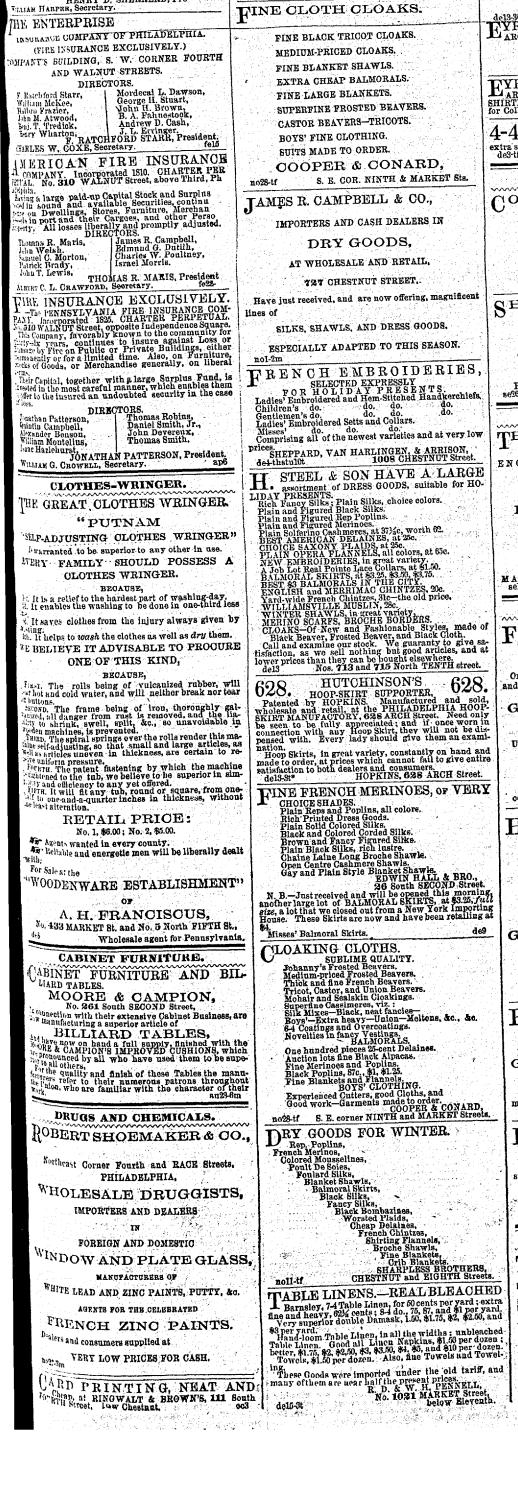
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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16. 1862. FANCY ARTICLES. RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLARK'S DICH AND RELIABLE ONE-DOLLAR STORE. FURS 602 CHESTNUT STREET. OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at AND MANUFACTURE. r places from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles. HUDSON'S BAYKSABLE, Pins,
Ear Rings,
Sleeve Buttons,
Guard Chain,
Neck do..
Gold Thimbles,
Finger Rings,
Papells ROYAL ERMINE. DARK SABLE MINK. DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, IN EVERY FASHIONABLE STYLE, FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN. Pencils, Pens with case, racelets, fedallions, FURS MADE TO ORDER. harms, earl Port Monnaies, J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. Purses, Card Cases, s' Armiets, Neck Chains, different styles, Sleeve Buttons, do. do. Studs, do. do. do. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION-Do, Sieve Button,
Do, Studs, do. do.
Do. Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Rings, do. do.
Do. Scarf Rings, do. do.
Do. Finger Rings, do. do.
Do. Pen and Case,
Do. Pen and Case,
Do. Pencil, reyolving,
Do. Watch Keys,
Do. Chain Hooks,
Do. Chain Charms,
Do. Chain Charms,
Do. Pocket Books,
Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnaies, &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Sets of Table Spoons,
Do. Dessert Spoons,
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,
Do. Napkin Rings,
Knife and Fork,
Goblets,
Curs. 1 Lot Super Paris Broche Long Shawls, for \$10. Lot Super Paris Broche Long Shawls, for \$11. 1 Lot Super Paris Broche Long Shawls, for \$12. PARIS AND VIENNESE CHAINE LAINE LONG SHAWLS. Prices varying from \$14 to \$30. The above are all sold as cheap as ever, and are the best value for the cost, as a present, that can be had.

Super Long Blanket Shawls, of Choice Designs and CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, St Above Willow. de13-3t TSEFUL PRESENTS. To persons who would make a useful and acceptable gift the subscribers respectfully invite attention to the Cream Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Butter Dishes,
Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR. following named articles, of which they have a large assortment at low prices:

Embroidered Piano and Table Covers. NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE,

noll-2mif 602 CHESTNUT Street. Fine White and Pink Marseilles Quilts. Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, to match, etc. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON. Staple and House Furnishing Dry Goods, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. GRANVILLE B. HAINES HAS NOW CRANVILLE B. HAINES HAS NOW Jone of the best assorted and cheapers stocks of MUSLINS and CANTON FLANNELS in the city, and will sell for a few days at very low prices, previous to taking account of stock. Persons in wane of any domestics will find it greatly to their advantage to examine.

Blenched Muslin 14 cents; better do. at 16; extra good Shirting at 20; full yard-wide do. at 22; of several different kinds; very fine do at 25; three cases Williamsvilles and Wumsuttas; unbleached Muslin at 15, 17, and 20; full yard-wide and very good at 22; extra loavy % wide 22 and 25 cents; 2½-wide Sheeting at 50 cents; one case bleached Sheeting, good quality, 2½ yards wide, 50, worth 62%; bleached Canton Flannel, 22 and 25; uncleached Canton Flannel, 23 and 25; uncleached Canton Flannel, 25 and 25; uncleached Canton Flannel, 25 and 25 an MEDICATED SAFEGUARD. SOMETHING FOR THE SOLDIERS AN ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT! A PROTECTOR AGAINST DISEASES INCIDENT TO CAMP LIFE! THE SOLDIER'S "BEST FRIEND" WHEN FACED BY HIS "WORST ENEMY." DR. D. EVANS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER AND MEDICATED SAFEGUARD, WITH "MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT! THE MOST USEFUL SANI-TARY DEVICE OF THE AGE! APPROVED BY THE Heavy, at 25.

For Christmas Presents I have an excellent assortment of Merrimac Calicoes, among which are some beautiful PRESS, THE PUBLIC, AND THE FACULTY! PRESS, THE PUBLIC, AND THE FACULTY!

It is at once light, simple, cheap, comfortable, durable, and reliable, acting not only as a remedy for disease, but also as a preventive! It is endorsed by the highest authority in the land! Among the eminent practitioners who have examined and approved its medicinal properties are Surgeon General Hammend, U.S. A.; Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusettis; Dr. Hall, of "Hall's Journal of Health;" Dr. John Ware, of Boston; Drs. Bellows and Mott, of New York; and all the prominent members of the faculty of Philadelphia.

The Safeguard is composed of Red Flannel, medicated cotton being placed between two thicknesses of flannel and quilted in small diamonds. The elastic fastenings, and whalebone are arranged so as to prevent the Safeguard from wrinking or rolling up, or getting out of place when the wearer is in motion. It does not take up patterns.
One lot of heavy Comfortables, \$2.50.
All the above Goods are very cheap, and worthy the attention of buyers.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
No. 10.13 MARKET Street, above Tenth.
WANTED—OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR WRAPPERS. TABLE LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED a nice lot of Hand-Loom Table Linen that are extra 64 Hand-Loom Table Linen. 74 Hand-Loom Table Linen. 84 Hand-Loom Table Linen. how-Drop and Damask Table Cloths, mea guard from wrinking or rotting up, or genting out or place when the wearer is in motion. It does not take up room in the knapsack, as it is worn on the march, and gives strength to the soldier.

The "MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT is made of fine water-proof rubber cloth, stamped with a patriotic device, and affords a safe and convenient receptacle for the soldiers' bills and private papers.

Price according to size and finish; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.

LADIES' FURS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

HAS NOW OPEN

No. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH,

A splendid stock of Russian and Hudsen Bay and Mink

de15

Sable, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, and

GEORGE F. WOMRATH,

NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

LADIES' FURS,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children

is now complete, and embracing every variety that will

be fashionable during the present season. All sold at

the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please give

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY.

FINE MIXED SUGAR PLUMS,

PRESERVED FRUITS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

BON-BONS, SUGAR TOYS, NICK-NACKS, &c., &c.,

, MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY

ED. G. WHITMAN & CO.,

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW FOURTH,

de6-stuth9t Next door to Adams & Co.'s Express.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
THEIR NEWEST IMPORTATIONS

FINE ENGRAVINGS,

FOR CHRISTMAS SALES

OIL PAINTINGS, PICTURE, AND PHOTOGRAPH

LOOKING GLASSES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

EARLE'S GALLERIES,

de4tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

STAMPS,

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

J. T. DELACROIX

Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings in

which will be found

250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine,

medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and

Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. nos-2m

DERSONS IN WANT OF BRITAN-

At less than present cost of importation.

No. 57 South THIRD Street.

No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut

wards.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

CHRISTMAS.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS

Ladies' fancy furs.

LADIES' FURS

suring 2½ yards long, at \$2.50 each; they are very cheap. 3 bales Russia Crash, at 12½, 14, and 16. GRANVILLE B. HAINES; del5-6t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. BLANKETS.—AT THE OLD LOW larger for \$1.75 per pair; good size and good quality of Twilled Blanket, for \$4.50 per pair; good size and good quality of Twilled Blanket, for \$4.50 per pair. Wishing to offer an extra inducement to present Blankets as Christmas Presents, we will sell an all-wool good Blanket for \$5 per pair. Also, Blankets at \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, and \$15 per pair. All at old prices. Crib Blankets.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, del5-3t. No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. 2.\$1. Sent free of postage. on receipt of the price.
The friends of our brave men in the field, wishing to tender them an acceptable holiday present, and at the same time do them and their country a real service, need only send the Medicated Safeguard; it will assuredly prove the most appropriate and valuable Gitt they can bestow. prove the most appropriate and valuable Gift they can bestow Persons purchasing Safegnards for Presents can have them mailed direct without extra charge.

23 None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Evans. Descriptive Circulars mailed free.
Liberal commissions allowed agents and persons forming clubs. A few experienced Canvassers wanted. None others need apply to G. G. EVANS & Co.,

No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
No. 212 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 50 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.

18 WASHINGTON BUILDING, Washington.
Also for sale at OAKFORD'S under the Continental Hotel: F. BROWN'S, corner Pifth and Chestnut streets; WARBURTON'S 430. Chestnut street: WILSON'& CO.'S, 415 Chestnut street, and by Dealers in Military Furnishing Goods, and Druggists generally.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—GEORGE G. EVANS continues, as heretofore, to fill all 1977 in an avertised Price.

LADIES' FURS. CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Northeast Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 45, 50, 62, 75, and 87c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 65c. Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 20 to 45c. Floor Oil Cloths, 37 to 62c. Gilt Bordered Window Shades, 62c to \$1.50. Buff and Green Window Holland, Mous, de Laines, 18 to 25c. Plaid Dress Goods, 25 to 45c. Christmas Chintzes, 16 to 20c. Frosted aBeaver Cloths, \$2 to \$3. Water-proof Cloakings, \$1.25. Faucy Shirting Flannels, 37 to 62c. Canton Flannels, 25 to 31c. Shirting and Sheeting. DESIRABLE STYLES DRESS GOODS, 25, 28, 31, 33, 371/2, and 44 cents New Styles Printed Mousseline de Laines, and Saxony

Embroidered Hdkfs., Sets, and Collars.

Premium Bed Blankets. Afghan Sofa and Carriage Blankets.

Rich Dbl. Damask Table Cloths.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, CARCH, have a fine stock
Blankets, Extra Size.
Blankets, Wilbon Bound.
Blankets, Wholesale.
Blankets, Dark Grays. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND SHIRTING MUSLINS by the piece; also, good LINENS for Collars and Fronts.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS FOR extra stout for Winter Skirts. EYRE & LANDELL, de3-tf FOURTH and ARCH Streets. COMMISSION HOUSES.

COTTON YARN. STPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10.

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA.MADE GOODS. DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

THOMAS MELLOR & CO., ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 4-4 LINENS.

FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN C. HDKFS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut, and warranted to fit.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, The largest and best assortment in the city. UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES. &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. A. HOFFMANN, No. 606 ARCH Street. ocl-tuths3m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)

Has now in store an elegant assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, ALSO SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c., In Great Variety.

del3-lf FOR THE HOLIDAYS. R. C. WALBORN & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 North SIXTH Street Have now in store a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, In every style of material, and
AT ALL PRICES.
Their stock of FURNISHING GOODS, also, comprises many neat and suitable articles for PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. dell-12t HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPENING a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

suitable Presents for Gentlemen. J. W. SCOTT, No. 814 CHESTNUT Street, dell-tf Four doors below the Continenta SEWING MACHINES. THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
se27-tf
715 CHESTNUT Street.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA 2025-im TO BILLYER PLATED WARE can find a superior article at WM. VAN DYKE'S.

CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA 2025-im Characteristics at Philadelphia.

se15-3m

TESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862.

MERICAN IRON-CLAD NAVY. ist ad Description of all Mailed-Mailed Vess's Ready for Service or Approaching Comletion-Their Armaments and General Isigu.

TE LEHIGH AND THE SANGAMON. The high and the Sangamon are two iron-clads being bilt by Reancy, Son, & Archbold, at Chester, Pa. Asscription of one of these will answer precisely a description of the other. The Lehigh "norted", last Saturday—that is, she is notified as aparing to launch, being as yet on the stocks at Chesr. Pa. Her keel was laid in the middle of July; swill be launched on or about the 25th of Decembe and ready for sea about the 14th of Febrnary. Immander Guest has been ordered to command he If he is the Commander Guest, of Missouri, was services since the war have been of such sigh worth, the choice will be fortunate. Cant. Gat has been fifteen years at sea, and twentyfive yearn the service, having been appointed from Arkansan the year 1837. The kl of the Sangamon was laid on the first of

Tune: le was launched very recently, and will be complet in about four weeks from the present time. S has one turret, which is twenty-one feet in diamer, nine feet high, and eleven inches thick, and cones two guns—one of fifteen inch, and the other a prot rifled. The side of the ship is armored with e thicknesses of inch-iron, and the deck with twhicknesses of half-inch iron. The turret is revol by means of two engines, placed in the hold fore purpose of driving her propeller. On Tuesdayast the gun-slides were being intro-duced to the turret. The arrangements on the ber deck are very complete, and every detail of rkmanship performed with the minutest care anthe most excellent material. The scene upon be decks was extremely animated, and the most caal glance at the machinery is enough to impresse observer with the gigantic value of so nagnifipt an invention, and its inconceivable

worth the country. On Sarday, December 6th, the Eriesson batteries Nantuct and Catskill, and the Whitney battery Keokulvere launched; the first named at Boston, and thest two at New York. At the same time, at Jers City, the speed of the Weehawken, another Esson battery, was being tried. The Wee-hawkenas launched at Hoboken some weeks ago. The majnery and much of the iron work being complet, and the guns arrived for the turret, the steam w applied to the engines. The minimum capacityf these was not tested, though they easily made fif revolutions in a minute, and the superintendentur. Birkbeck, was satisfied with the trial,

AUNCH OF THE NANTUCKET. The Ecsson battery Nantucket was launched last Saturda at Boston. This vessel was constructed at the 1st Boston Atlantic Works, and is one hundred an ninety-nine feet from stem to stern, the Catskilbeing two hundred, the Nantucket and the Nahantwhich was also launched at Boston a few weeks to, and is now nearly ready for sea, are duplicates all the other Monitors, the length, width, and ben being almost precisely the same, as well as othe peculiarities. LAUNCH OF THE CATSKILL.

The Hesson battery Catskill, the third of the same cas built by Mr. Rowland, of Greenpoint, was lauched at Greenpoint at about ten o'clock was latened at Greenfold. The Catskill is two hundred feelong, forty-five feet wide, twelve feet deep, and, who in fighting trim, will draw nine feet six inches owater. She has one turret, the armor of which i eleven inches thick. There will be two guns placed in the turret, one of which will be a fifteen-inh and the other either a fifteen or an eleveninch. Te new-gun apparatus has been fitting in, and the wo pieces can be readily worked by eight men. Te guns can each throw a four-hundred-andfifty poulder, driven off by thirty-five pounds of pow-der. On discharge of the battery (nine hundred pounds d shot), at three cents a pound, would cost twenty-even dollars; the powder, at thirty cents a pound, would be twenty-one dollars; making, in all, forty-eight dollars. Fourteen hundred and forty dollars hust, therefore, be spent in firing thirty times anhour with both pieces, and eleven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars would consequently be the cost of eight hours of such fighting. The side armor has four and a half inches of iron. The Montauk and the Passaic were built, with the Catskill, at the Continental Iron Works, the nursery of the

original Monitor. KEOKUK. Sallo, Whitney battery Keckult was launched last setting her in motion, she slid along smoothly. The peculiarities of the Keokuk are the mode of mailing the turret, the speed of the ship, and the armor of the hull and its arrangements. The turrets of the Keokuk have the four-inch iron bars inside, or outside the five eighths plates, and although the turret has six and a half inches of iron, only two inches or less of it are laid on in plates. The rest are edgeturned bars, which, as in the hull, frequently alternate with strips of pine. The exclusive iron armor of the turret is thus only two inches. It is thought by many that if all the plates had been laid on each other, the mass taken together would be no stronger than it is at present. Excepting the Galena, the small batteries already in service have in their turrets eleven one-inch iron plates, all laid over each other, and secured. In regard to the other styles of FURS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW speed of the ship, the Keokuk was designed to be a "ten-knot vessel," but in consequence of more iron having been put on her than was originally intended, it is argued that she will lose a knot thereby. Her speed, the most noticeable peculiarity of this curious ship, has been overlooked by most who have written about her. Mr. Whitney has labored to construct this vessel so that she will be able to catch the vessel she wishes to destroy, and to strike her with as much velocity as possible. Her eigines are five hundred horse power. The bulwalk or outside armor consists of iron plates laid one over the other. Bars of iron four inches thick, alternating with strips of yellow-pine of equal thickness, are laid over a groundwork of half-inch To which the attention of the public is invited. no19-2m rolled plates. Two or three five-eighths-inch plates of ironare over all these. Thus the whole armor, the irol edge, wooden lining, and plates, together

make over six inches, and the exclusively iron outside mall not quite two inches in thickness. This arrangement is deemed by many as good as six inches of plate-iron. The dimensions of the Keokuk are as fellows: length over all, including ram, 159 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of ship's-held, 13 feet 6 inches; probable draught of water, 8 or 9 feet; armament, in two turrets, two-11-inch gans. A ram five feet long obtrudes from her bow and her two propellers enable her to move forwards or backwards at the will of the skipper Her bulkheads, one fore and one aft, can be filled with water in fifteen minutes, and emptied in forty. THE FRIGATE ROANOKE. Last Nonday the last plate of the iron-clad frigate

Roanoke was secured being the upper one of the bow-plates on the starboard side of the vessel. There are twenty-one engines in the Roanoke of every viriety of size, from those moving her propeller to the fine auxiliary oscillating ones employed in turning the turrets, all of whice machinery is readily worked, and as compact as it is powerful. There are three of Ericsson's revolving turrets, each of which contains two fifteen-inch guns. The deck is to be protected from the weather by a wooden deck covering four inches thick, screwed down by a new machine, of peculiar construction, to the upper of the two iron plates covering the deck. The smole-stack will be peculiarly shaped, so as to hold less inside, and give the gauge a greater range round the horizon by diminishing its thwartship diameter, and her ram is placed so low down as to enable her to butt an antagonist far beneath the water line. The plating and machinery of the Roanokeare a credit to the Novelty Iron Works.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, December 14, 1862. THE WAR. We are ill excitement again, this afternoon, over the news fom Burnside, and the papers of to-morrow will sell without limit. Burnside is fighting the rebels in a thick fog, say the foggy despatches; and that is erough to encourage hilarious festivity in all the nevsboys' settlements. The admirable article in to-day's Press, concerning the probable plan of the leader of the Potomac Army, attracts much attention from the editors of our evening papers, and is reprinted with a bountiful allowance of italics. The Welley-Greene "peace" hoax is still talked about; but that edifying sheet, the Police Gazette, which is edited by ex-Chief of Police Matsell, gives the imposter a character not calculated to improve his odor impolite society. According to this authority, Greene is an impostor by profession, and has served a term in the State-prison of this State. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF The Gazette affirms that he first turned up in this UNITED STATES TAX netropolis as a Rev. Benjamin Greer, and had profited by the credulity of one or two churches before the policetook him in hand. Then he was convicted A full supply of all kinds of REVENUE STAMPS that on a charge of false pretence, and went to Sing Singhave been issued by the Government for sale in quantities It seems hoardly pssible that such an arrant knave to suit.

A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and upcould really impose upon the editors of that disloyal Western sheet which first published his absurd story; and it is more than probable that said editors knew very well the sort of character they were dealing with, and abetted him in the design of wilfully producing disaffection in the North, and overshadowing the righteous failure of the Barney mission. The Northern people, however, are not quite such fools as to be affected by shallow tricks of this kind, FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, and feel at heart, that there can be no peace, save that which Grant and Burnside are now fighting to conquer for us.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN is back again at his domestic quarters, in the Fifthavenue Hotel, and will probably be permitted to remain there all winter. The rabble still cheer for him when stump orators glorify his martyrdom; but the great body public are thinking about the generals in the field, just now; and he will soon enjoy to perfection that retired privacy which all public men delight to talk about coveting, but very seldom accept

voluntarily. VALLANDIGHAM AND PENDLETON, those two "specimen bricks" of Western "conserv tism," were serenaded at the New York Hotel, or Friday night, by a select body of their Democratic admirers. In the course of a speech responsive to the music, Vallandigham said "that in this metropo-

19 May 1

lis of the United States there were many who, after the experiment of twenty months under a Republican Administration, were ready for the blessings of peace, not by disunion, nor by violation of the Constitution, but by the means and in the spirit of the founders of the Government-by compromise; and

A TUBE,

only in this way can this fabric be maintained firm and unshaken, as our fathers founded it. If the Constitution be destroyed, the Union perishes with it. The Union as it was, as our fathers made it—as Washington, Jay, Madison, and Hamilton made itwhich has given us honor, glory, and greatness, such as no other nation on earth ever attained. A Union without freedom of the press, with illegal arrests and without any of the guarantees that a free people demand, is what Abolitionists and demagogues demand, and call it the Union as it ought to be. The man who looks for such a Union is a trai-tor. I am ready to stand by the Union as it was, aye, even to sacrifice life for it. If the Union is to be maintained—if the Constitution is to be preserved inviolate, it must be by the Democracy of the country. There is no other name under Heaven given among men by which the country can he saved, but that of that party. You have no hope in your Executive. I would not pay the President any compliments; I do not think he is deserving of any. I am not afraid of my personal safety for speaking the truth. [Hisses, and cries of "Put him out !'I The President has destroyed the Constitution, defied the laws, and does not deserve a compliment from the defenders of the Constitution. Let him obey the Constitution and respect the laws. [Cheers for McClellan.] There is no hope for the country in the Congress of the United States. They are men who never learned anything, and who forgot nothing. They have learned nothing, or else the results of the late elections would have taught them something. The late election came upon them as a thief in the night. Some of those who trusted that the country would uphold them were defeated. [A voice—'How are you, defeated candidate?'] There is a sort of free speech in the American Congress, but not such as in the days of our fathers. The judg-

and the Congress that have destroyed the Constitu tion." A very mild and agreeable patriot is in the "Oon digham. Just the man IN THE COURTS,

ment of the people will consign to oblivion the party

the only notable event of the week has been the indictment of Augustus L. Simms and "Dr." Brown by the Grand Jury, for causing the death of Clementina Anderson. The hardened wretch who. wronged the hapless girl, and the vile quack who completed the work of destruction, are likely to have equal shares in the penalty to come. It is the sentiment of the whole community that no mercy should be shown them, and they will probably get their deserts. What chiefly exasperated the public against Simms was his callous conduct while in court, and his shameless preteace of seeing nothing dishonorable or wrong in the ruin he had wrought. The judge spoke truly to this villain when he told him that he was, by his own showing, unfit to be at

large in any community. THE OLD PRESS-GANG STYLE doing things was vividly brought to mind last evening, when a squad of twenty uniformed soldiers, armed to the teeth, were seen entering all the drinking-shops and similar resorts about town, and arresting all the stray recruits they found therein. An amused crowd followed the squad, and took immense delight in the arrests. Such is human nature. A "MEETING" OF ONE MERCHANT

was held at the new Merchants' Exchange on Saturday afternoon, as per announcement, to see how much money could be immediately raised to aid the suffering operatives in France. The "meeting' called himself to order at the appointed time; but upon discovering that his only fellow-philanthropists were a few seedy reporters, he concluded to adjourn until to-day. The French sufferers must have pa-

THEATRES AND OPERAS. The production of Dr. Bird's tragedy of the "Broker of Bogota," at Niblo's Garden last night, attracted an audience of over three thousand persons, and resulted in a complete triumph for both play and players. When first offered at the old Broadway Theatre, in 1853, this tragedy made a virtual failure, as it was not acted with sufficient care to bring out the beauties of its sentiment. Last every bring have represented a dmirably throughout, and made an unmistakable hit. In point of literary march.

SERVES.

When Howard's division moved to the front, the last of the available force of Couch's corps, forming our extreme right, was employed. Of Wilcox's corps, Getty's division, which had been held in reserve during the day, was all that were at command after Sturgis' had become exhausted by the severity of its protracted struggle, Burns having been sent with the production because of the structure of the corps, Getty's division. and made an unmistakable hit. In point of literary merit, it is not at all equal to Dr. Bird's previous plays, and has the air of having been mechanically written to order; but the company at Niblo's made up for this by their admirable impersonations, and the vast audience applauded without stint. In the character of old Febro, Mr. Forrest introduces many great points from his unequalled Lear, the object of

the drama being to show Now sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankloss shild." His impersonation of the cruelly-wrongen in His impersonation of the cruelly wronged letters anoble study of the Sublime in Old Age, and the a noble study of the Sublime in Old Age, and the pleading with the subject of his voice and manner, when pleading with the subject of his voice and manner, when to thousands of eyes. Don't is useless to particularize the excellences of such an actor as Forrest. He is the great Actor of the Age; "in all the land there is none like him."

there is none like him." Barney Williams and wife are still doing well at the Winter Garden, though they have not yet of-fered any new thing. "Blondette" draws to erably at Laura Keenc's, and the old comedies still rage at On Monday evening, 15th, we shall have our last

experience of Italian opera for a while, as the academy troupe are engaged for your city after that. Manager Grau's difficulty with the directors of the Philadelphia Academy about Dinorah's goat causes the greatest merriment in musical and journalistic circles, and has been embalmed in Pasquinic verse by the comic poets. Why is it that the directors of American academies of music are forever making such intolerable zanies of themselves? There seems to be a fatality in the thing; and said "directors," whether found in New York, Philadelphia, or Brooklyn, manage to conduct themselves like a parcel of solemn old goats! Nest ce pas, mon ami? Over at Brooklyn, a day or two ago, the ladies, who are nobly getting up a performance in aid of the sick soldiers there, solicited Hooley's Minstrels to aid in the patriotic entertainment. The minstrels generously volunteered at once, when lo! the directorial goats of the Brooklyn Academy of Music discovered that burnt cork was not allowable, even for such a cause, in their establishment, and would only admit the Hooleys on condition that they should appear in their natural complexions! Upon being told of this miserable piece of snobbishness, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at once tendered his church for the entertainment!

Herr Anschutz's German Opera progresses as flourishingly as ever, and the testimonial to the fortunate impressario on Thursday night, was such an enthusiastic ovation, that Anschutz fairly cried like a child. He was crowned with laurels, complimented in a poetical address, and presented with an elegant silver-mounted baton Kreutzer's pretty, little twoact opera of "Das Nachtlager von Grenada," is an-

This is not likely to be a winter of discontent to musical and theatrical people in Gotham. STUYVESANT.

George Dashiel Bayard.

To the Edilor of The Press: Sin: He is dead! Was it yesterday we saw him at the National Capital? lithe and graceful in figure, with an eye which lent brightness, and never yet knew shadow till he met Death on the field of battle. Alas! that laurels so green, worn so early, and won so bravely, should be wet with the tears of those who knew, and all who loved, George Dashiel Bayard, the youthful soldier, now lost to his country. from his place among her noblest, her bravest, and her best.

When we last saw General Bayard, we were struck with the entire absence of ostentation in his bearing. It was in Washington where he awaited orders. and, though rarely appearing in public, it was his custom to appear without any insignia of his rank. He was as modest as he was brave; yet he was conscious of his destiny. His face bore the impress of courage and determination. It is searcely three years since he graduated with distinction at West Point. He then served for a time upon the Indian frontier, where he received a serious wound. When this "rebellion of wicked weakness against righteous strength" startled the world, he hastened to stand in the front of battle and on the side of his country. Where danger was thickest General Bayard's sword flashed like the plume of Henry of Navarre. In the dissensions and jealousies, which weaken the service and embitter a soldier's life, he took no part; he knew and felt that for him the hour of danger

was the hour for duty. Like the Chevalier Bayard of history, he was a knight without fear and without re-In the bold, dashing, rapid raid of cavalry, General Bayard has been compared to Philip Kearny, "the one-armed devil" of infantry. With the same sweeping gallantry, he united, we are informed, more prudence, or, at least, greater evenness of temper. Had he lived another year he would have been major general of cavalry. But he is gone. The enemy will miss him. But none will mourn for him like the brave men he commanded, save the stricken hearts, so close to his own, to whom he leaves a deathless memory. As the soldiers of France answered for Latour D'auvergne, at roll-call, so will our heroic army in Virginia say of Dashiel Bayard, "He is dead on the field of honor." Let the young men who think it not "graceful" to enter this conflict on the side of a nation struggling for life bend low before the name of this youthful and heroic soldier, who has laid his life, dear to us all, upon the altar of his

Let his sacrifice (alas! that the rapacity of rehellion demanded it) teach us to stand steadfastly beside the simple and glorious principles for which he has offered up his life. George Dashiel Bayard! with tenderness and reerence we leave thee. A grateful nation shall build a shrine for her imnortal dead, and in the Westminster Abby of America we will pause before the names of Baker, and Lyon, and Kearny, and Bayard. Again, farewell!
"We give thee to God; to thy place in thy country's heart, with tears, with affection, with grati-

I am, sir, with great respect, &c., J. M. S. CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14, 1862. VACANCIES:—There are in the Italian kingdom, thirty-four vacant sees, seven of the Piedmontese prelates, six of those of the Island of Sardinia, one in Liguria, two in Lombardy, one in Parma, six in Tuscany, three in the Marches, two in Umbria, three in Naples, three in Sicily, are either dead or have been turned out of their dioceses owing to their political misconduct.

Tree Bark and Ad. To the Commence had a seen and had

inde, and with prayer."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Further Details of the Great Battle of Satur day-Repulse of the Right Division-The Left Drives the Rebels a Mile-List of the Killed and Wounded, &c. THE GRAND PLAN OF ATTACK.

THE GRAND PLAN OF ATTACK.

On Friday evening, a general council of war, attended by all the grand division, corps and division-commanders, was held at a late hour at Gen. Summer's headquarters, at which General Burnside submitted and explained his plan for the general attack he proposed to make on the following day upon the position of the enemy.

The plan comprised a simultaneous advance of our whole line upon the enemy's strong positions on the hills in front of the left and right grand divisions, which were to be earried by sudden assaults upon the stronghold of select bodies of troops.

It was in keeping with the well known boldness and dash of its author, but some doubts were expressed in the council of its practicability by a number of those in attendance. All, however, expressed their readiness to undertake anything ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and the necessary instructions were given to commence a general movement upon the enemy with daylight.

The fog that kept the valley of the river and the adjacent heights from view every day this week, again prevented the commencement of operations at the stated time. Fortunately, however, it cleared away carly in the day, and about 10 o'clock orders were directed to the generals commanding the right and left grand divisions to prepare to charge immewere directed to the generals commanding the right and left grand divisions to prepare to charge imme-liately the works respectively assigned to them.

THE ADVANCE ON THE RIGHT. Gen. Sumner and staff about 11 o'clock repaired to the Lacey House, from which a full view of the to the Lacey House, from which a full view of the scene of the impending action on the right grand division could be obtained. Gen. Sumner had selected French's division of Gen. Couch's corps for the advance of the attacking column.

The line being formed, about noon the order to advance was given. The line moved up and over a low range of elevations, and down toward the foot of the hills, on which the enemy's breastworks were situated from houses, rific-pits, barricades across the roads, and other shelter.

The rebel sharpshooters now opened from all sides with fearful effect. The vigor of the fire of the rebel artillery also steadily increased, and when the line reached the foot of the second range of hills, a perfect hail of lead fell upon it. The advance upon yards of the great of the rebel in yards of the great of the rebel in yards of the great of the rebel in front of their works, checked it.

checked it.

From the position they had gained our troops now exchanged round after round with the enemy until their ammunition became exhausted, and the line fell back some distance, leaving nearly one-half of its number on the field, to make room for General Hancock's division.

FAILURE TO REACH THE ENEMY'S WORKS. cock's division FAILURE TO REACH THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

This division advanced, likewise formed in parallel lines of brigades. It moved forward steadfastly up to the point where French's had received its check, when it was also stopped by the murderous fire of the rebel infantry and artillery.

For two hours it alternately replied to the enemy's musketry, and attempted to make its way up the second range of hills. Although unable to advance, and continually losing numbers, it fought until its ammunition gave out, when it was relieved by Howard's division, and retired nearer to town.

Howard's command went into action about three o'clock. One after the other of its brigades was advanced to the front; but, like those of French and Hancock's, did not succeed in reaching the enemy's works. The last of it, under Gen. Sully, was ordered to charge up the hill with the bayonet, and moved forward in the most gallant style, but was checked, as all the other troops had been.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF STURGIS' DIVI-

GALLANT CONDUCT OF STURGIS' DIVI-Shortly after French's division had moved to the attack, Sturgis' division of Wilcox's corps advanced over a parallel road on the left of our right upon the works and batteries covering the enemy's right flank. It experienced the same difficulties in forming, in consequence of obstructions on the ground, as French's, but pushed forward with the utmost determination, halting only at times to open

ground, as French's, but pushed forward with the utmost determination, halting only at times to open its way by musketry.

It reached within eighty yards of the crest of the hill it aimed to take, but having been fearfully weakened in numbers during its advance, had to halt. It held the point gained for three hours.

Notwithstanding it was confronted by vastly superior numbers of infantry, and enfladed by batteries on each flank—even atter its ammunition had all been spent, it did not give way, but firmly held its ground until properly relieved shortly before sunset.

ADDITION.

march.

Fortunately, however, Butterfield's corps of Hooker's grand division, which was acting as a reserve to the right, as Stoneman's was to the left, came to the rescue when the energies of Wilcox's and Couch's corps had been nearly spent. It had commenced moving across the river, over the upper and middle bridges, as soon as the advance of Couch's and Wilcox's troops furnished room for it in the lower part of the town.

It had all moved across between four and five o'clock. Shortly before dark Humphrey'o and Griffin's divisions were ordered to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Gen. Couch on the right and

fin's divisions were ordered to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Gen. Couch on the right and form. Wilcox on the left. They reached the front and form wilcox on the left. They reached the front and upon the enemy's Wolfs:

Humphey's division come within a short distance of them, and Griffin's reached the point held by Sturges which repetitive positions they have since occur. gis; which repective positions they have since occupied. During their advance the firing from the rebel artillery reached the highest intensity of the whole day, but ceased shortly after nightfall.

Simultaneous with the advance of Griffin and Humphrey, Getty's division moved from its position up the valley of a little stream skirting the town and advanced to the base of the hill occupied by the rebel batteries on the extreme right, driving the rebel infantry from behind a stone wall from which they had greatly troubled our troops during the day.

the day.

Here it lay during the night. Syke's division of Butterfield's corps followed between Griffin and Humphrey to the front, but arrived too late for action. Thus ended the conflict between our right and the rebel left. POSITION OF THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

The lines of General Franklin, as formed for the attack, represented an obtuse angle, one line of which—General Reynolds' corps—extended diagonally from the river bank.

Smith's corps was in a line parallel with the river and formed on the right of Wilcox's corps. The extreme left was three miles below Fredericksburg, and the right of the left grand division was less than two miles from the town. The extent of Gen. Franklin's lines was, therefore, more than a mile from right to left.

The position of the different divisions was as follows, commencing on the right: First, Brooks' division, which lay upon the ground along the road to Fredericksburg, running parallel with the river, and half way between it and the rebel batteries.

Howe's division formed on the left; on his right joined Reynolds' corps, the first division of which, General Gibbon commanding, took position in advance beyond the road. Meade's division formed an angle with Gibbons and extended toward the river. Doubleday was next to Meade, and rested on the river. This in general was the position of the left grand division when the action commenced.

THE ADVANCE AND ATTACK. POSITION OF THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

THE ADVANCE AND ATTACK. THE ADVANGE AND ATTAOK.

The first fire was made by the skirmishers of the 13th Massachusetts, in our front. They had moved cautiously in advance of our lines, for half a mile, when, discovering the enemy's pickets, they fired upon them. Cannonading soon commenced in earnest. The hazy atmosphere of the early part of the day having cleared away, so as to give to each of the contending parties a view of the position taken by the other, Hall's Battery, the 2d Maine, discovered a battery of the enemy in close proximity, and the other, Hall's Battery, the 2d Maine, discovered a battery of the enemy in close proximity, and opened a rapid and vigorous fire upon it.

In a few moments the artillery fire extended along the entire line. The 2d United States Artillery, Captain Ranson; Cooper's Battery of Pennsylvania Reserves, and others, made and received a severe attack. The skirmishing was kept up as our lines advanced, and the position of the enemy in the woods was almost reached. A scattering musketry fire continued from the first advance, about nine o'clock, till noon, and with occasional fulls. The cannonatill noon, and with occasional fulls. The cannon

was heavy and severe. BIRNEY'S DIVISION IN THE ADVANCE. During the advance of the left grand division upon the enemy's position, Major General Stoneman's corps of the 2d Grand Division, (Hooker's), which had moved to the vicinity of the river the evening previous, moved over the bridges. Gen. Birney's division, on the advance, moved towards the left to the support of that portion of the line. Great enthusiasm was excited among the troops as the battle flag of Gen. Birney, of Stoneman's corps, was seen moving across the plain in advance of the deep column, winding onward from the river.

Gen. Birney had received orders to place himself column, winding onward from the river.

Gen: Birney had received orders to place himself in position to support the right of Gen. Reynolds' corps in an attack, which was momentarily expected to be made. Orders to advance having been received, Gen. Gibbon's and Gen. Meade's divisions were directed to advance upon the enemy in the woods and upon the hill, holding the position if support should come to them; abandoning it in case they should be too severely pressed. too severely pressed. THE ENEMY'S WORKS CARRIED AND LOST. Now came the most successful and determined effort on this part of our line. The attack was made from the point of intersection of the angle formed by our lines already referred to. This point was nearest to the woods, and the enemy's shells were falling thickly about it.

Gibbons' division and the Pennsylvania Reserves alreaved boldy towards the works of the enemy.

Gibbons' division and the Pennsylvania Reserves advanced boldly towards the works of the enemy. They pushed determinedly through the brushwood and bushes on to a grove of cedars, and through these up the hills towards the breastworks of the enemy. The works were carried, many prisoners captured, and the crest of the hill gained, not, however, without a heavy loss.

Gen. Gibbon fell wounded in the arm, while leading his command to the attack. The works of the enemy at this point were gained, but not held. The enemy, unfortunately, possessed the strength to concentrate overwhelming numbers of fresh troops upon the threatened point, and for all the valor of those who survived, and all the sacrifices of those who fell, the position had to be abandoned, and our troops were compelled to fall back to the plain.

They had penetrated beyond the railroad and the Bowling Green turnpike, through the woods and across the outer work of the enemy, to the top of the hill, and were then forced back to this side of the railroad, where they maintained their stand in advance of that they had originally occupied.

DOUBLEDAY DRIVES THE REBELS A MILE. DOUBLEDAY DRIVES THE REBELS A MILE.

In the meantime, General Doubleday had been constantly pushing the enemy upon the left. A most determined resistance was made by the enemy as skirmishers, and with reserves and artillery. The fire, which during the forenoon was kept up on the left, told of the most severe fighting. For full a mile the enemy was pressed back, contesting the ground inch by inch, receiving and inflicting heavy loss. The enemy fell back upon his defences, and the advantage gained was indeclisive.

During these successive advances and checks, along the centre and left grand division, uninterrupted shelling was kept up by the rebel batteries upon the bodies of troops at different points of the plain.

Toward the middle of the afternoon the firing along the lines of the left grand division grew weaker, and gradually settled into a comparative lull.

Shortly before sunset, however, the firing on the DOUBLEDAY DRIVES THE REBELS A MILE.

Shortly before sunset, however, the firing on the extreme left was again renewed with increased vigor, and kept up until after dark. RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

We gained some ground, but failed to realize the main object of the day's work—namely, the dislodgment of the enemy from their entrenched position on the heights overlooking the plain, held by the left, and the town, occupied by the right division. New efforts, new sacrifices of life, will be required to accomplish it. efforts, new sacrinees of the, complish it.

By far the severest fighting occurred on the right.

The rebels had our troops at a disadvantage. Their infantry fought principally under cover, while their artillery had it almost all their own way from its elevated position.

On the right it was found impossible to bring any of our artillery into action, for the want of proper positions in the early-part of the day, until late in the afternoon, when a single battery, Phillip's was

THREE CENTS. ues constitute a square.

emplo ved in sections from high points of the streets of the t. wn. At least sixty pieces played upon our right from the enemy's batteries during the greater portion on the day.

The right suffered most severely—probably two-thirds more, than the left.

French's division lost most. The rebel loss in much smaller than ours.

From prisone, staken on the left it was ascertained that Longstreet and Jackson's grand divisions were on the rebel left in the early part of the fight, and Hill on the right, but in the course of the day, Hill finding himself, tardly pressed by Franklin, was supported by a part of Jackson's forces.—Tribune. List of Casualties.

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The following is, so far as ascertained, a list of the casualties during the last two days' fighting on the Massaponax:

Lit. Birdsais, D, 59 Pa. Lit. Hightman, D, 59 Pa. Capt. Reynolds, 59 Pa. Maj. Pitcher, 4 Maiae. WOUNDED.

Maj. Knight, 119 Pa
Capt. Hart, A. A. G.
Capt. Musake, B. 9 N. Y.
Capt. Lovitt, E. 16 Me.
Cap. J. M. Ment, K. 88Pa.
Lt. Penten, K. 11 Pa.
Lt. Penten, K. 11 Pa.
Lt. Frink, A. 9 N. Y.
Lt. Shorter, A. 68 Pa.
Lt. Frink, A. 9 N. Y.
Lt. Layton, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Van Falkenburg.
Lt. Layton, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Johnson, A. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Johnson, A. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Skinner, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Culhian, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Culhian, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Culhian, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Parriet, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Parriet, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Parriet, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Skinner, C. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Durborn, D. 9 N. Y.
Corp. Dur Corp. Gauther, B, 88 Pa. Corp. Baker, C, 49 N. Y. Sgt. Marcus. Sgt. Page, G. J. Ayres, H, 136 Pa. Corp. Alkin, 4 VI A. Hayer, H, 11 Pa. J. Bake, K., 11 Pa. J. Barke, K. 11 Pa.
J. Berlin, K. 11 Pa.
J. Hess, K. 136 Pa.
J. Montgomery, K. 11 Pa.
J. High, B. 88 Pa.
J. Heck, K. 63 Pa.
W. H. Heck, K. 63 Pa.

McNeil, B, 88 Pa.
Arnard, B, 88 Pa.
D. Rock, Y, 48 Pa.
McLoughlin, 48 Pa.
Akerly, K, 145 Pa.
Akerly, K, 145 Pa.
J. Cushing, G, 53 Pa.
J. Cushing, G, 53 Pa.
W. H. Neiler, F, 61 Pa.
Sgt Maj. McCormick, 145
Cosgt. S. Wilson, H, 145 Pa.
W. H. New Master, H, 145 Pa.
W. H. New Master, H, 145 Pa. D. H. White, F, 25 N. J. D. B. Powell, D, 25 N. J. Eli Ward, G, 25 N. J. Pa. C. Gorkell, D, 25 N. J. J. W. J. Giles, C, 28 N. J. J. A. Wills, I, 25 N. J. J. Delk, D, N. J. Sergeant Titus, F F. Stillman, B, 27 Corp. Ludlow, Vm. Farden, I B. F. Sewell, B, 25 M. J. Sergt, Wiseman, C,165 Pa Chas. Wier, G, 2 Del. G. Yule, E, 2 Del. E. Hangeer, D. 2 Del Tacob Graves, (

Jacob Graves, C, 62 Pa.

— Coleman, D,25 N. J.

J. Conway, K, 25 N. J.

F. F. Maury, F, 25 N. J.

R. Jamieson, G, 25 N. J.

R. Jamieson, G, 25 N. J.

J. S. High, F, 25 N. J.

Dennis Pang, E, 22 N. J.

Corp. A. R. Schell, 129 Pa.

R. Possell, H, 51 Pa.

Corp. Brown. H, 51 Pa.

W. H. Gilford, E, 2 Del.

Geo. Simpson, B, 2 Del.

Geo. Simpson, B, 2 Del.

Geo. McNeil, G, 2 Del.

Geo. Simpson, B, 2 Del.

Geo. McNeil, G, 2 Del.

Geo. McNeil, G, 2 Del.

Geo. Simpson, B, 2 Del.

Geo. McNeil, G, 2 Del.

Geo. Simpson, B, 2 Del.

Geo. McNeil, G, 2 Del.

Color Sergt Wier, D, 2

Del.

F. Nourse, H, 2 Del.

R. Ritchie, H, 2 Del.

R. Ritchie, H, 2 Del.

R. Ritchie, H, 2 Del.

R. Kelley, 69 N. Y.

Corp. Delaney, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Callahan, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Callahan, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Burke, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Callahan, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Callahan, 69 N. Y.

Maj. Kavanagh, 69 N. Y.

Maj. Kavanagh, 69 N. Y.

Maj. Kavanagh, 69 N. Y.

Maj. Green, D. 2 Del.

Maj. Ricketts, 2 Del.

Maj. Ricketts, 2 Del.

Lieut. Bird, E, 2 Del.

Wm. Kingston, C, 2 Del.

F. Nourse, H, 2 Del.

R. Ritchie, H, 2 Del.

R. Possell, Hart. Simpson, D. 2 Del.

Lieut. Bird, E, 2 Del.

Maj. McMenyasy, Del.

McManes, I, 2 Del.

Color Sergt Wier, J. Del.

Lieut. Bird, E, 2 Del.

McManes, I, 2 Del.

McMenson, Campson, D. 2 Del.

Color Sergt Wier, D.

Lieut. Callahan, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Callahan, 69 N. Y.

Maj. Kavanagh, 69 N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Sayles 7 R. I. Killed.

John Fay, G, 69 N. Y.

Lt. Dickerson, Bat. E, 4th Lt. McKibbin, Gen. Fer-

Lt. Dickerson, Bat. E, 4th
U. S. artillery.
Capt. Bell, 61st Pa.
Capt. Casey, Gen. Sturgis' staff.
Or. Sgt. Donohue, (Gen. Sturgis' escort).
Maj. Babbitt, 7 R. I.
Major Willard, 35 Mass.
Capt. Stewart, 51 N. Y.
Lt. Buckley, 61 N. Y.
Lt. Schoonmaker, 51 N. Y.
Michael Carroll, 81 Pa.
Michael Carroll, 81 Pa. j. Babbitt, 7 R. I.

jor Willard, 35 Mass.
pt. Stewart, 51 N. Y.
Buckley, 61 N. Y.
Schoonmaker, 51 N. Y.
Keene, 51 N. Y.
Keene, 51 N. Y.
A. F. Walcott, Gen.
Ferrero's staff. W. S. Pa.
Coar D. Gallagher, G. S. Pa. Ferrero's staff. Charles Wirt, 81 Pa. Cor D. Gallagher, G, 31 Pa. Cor D. Gallagher, G, Sgt. Maj. Williams, 81 Pa. St. G. W. Landon, 1 Sgt. Munyon, A, 81 Pa. Saml Steinmetz, D. received four bullets. N Roberts, D, 81 P

received four bullets.
H. C. Walters, 63.Pa.
J. S. English, 134 Pa.
Lt. Smith, 53 Pa.
Lt. Col. McKeon, 81 Pa.
Capt. Connor, I, 81 Pa.
George Jackson, 81 Pa.
Corp. H. Keenan, D, 63 Pa.
Lt. George Barton, 81 Pa.
Lt. George Barton, 81 Pa.
Lt. George Barton, 81 Pa.
Capt. Caldwell.
J. S. Forrest, C, 130 Pa.
General Caldwell.
J. S. Forrest, C, 130 Pa.
Litut. Levi Haverstiok. Lt. George Barton, 81 Pa. G. Washington, R., 61 Pa. Gapt. Caldwell, adj'fgen.
on Gen. Caldwell's staff.
Col. H. J. Zinn, 130 Pa.
Capt. Laughlin, E. 130 Pa.
Jacob Laferse, C., 130 Pa.
Jacob Laferse, C., 130 Pa.
Capt. Jenkins, C., 130 Pa.
John Fetzer, F., 130 Pa.
Jacob Laferse, C., 130 Pa.
Scar, Not. Roder, 130 Pa. 13 mes Miller, E. 130 Pa.

John Fetzer, F, 130 Pa.
Capt. Jenkins, C, 130 Pa.
John Staley, D, 130 Pa.
Lundis, E, 130 Pa.
Humphrey Cole, H, 130 Pa.
J. Steigelman, F, 130 Pa.
J. Steigelman, F, 130 Pa.
J. Bridgehouse, H, 130 Pa.
John Kauffman, H, 130 Pa.
John Grander, H, 130 Pa.
Sgt. Hood, A, 130 Pa.
Geo. McCauley, I, 130 Pa.
Lamberton, F, 130 Pa.
Lamberton, F, 130 Pa.
Lamberton, F, 130 Pa.
Lieut. Davis, A, 81 Pa.
Alfred Sites, G, 130 Pa.
Southern Account of the Battles. Southern Account of the Battles. From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12]

At an early hour yesterday morning the important rumor was buzzed in the streets that the long-expected action at Fredericksburg had at last commenced, and that we were engaged with the enemy in force. The authorities were, as usual, both costive and dilatory in giving out anything to graify public curiosity, and it was intimated at the War Department, with obvious propriety, that it would be advisable for the newspapers to await the official despatches, and not plaster their bulletin boards with hasty and sensational reports.

The following is an epitome of all the intelligence received at the War Department in the shape of official despatches up to a late hour last night:

The despatches of Gen. Lee relate that the fight began at Fredericksburg at five o'clock in the morning. At that hour the enemy attempted the passage of the Rappahannock at three different points by means of pontion bridges. At two points they were repulsed. At the third it is presumed that they effected a passage, as the despatches stated that they effected a passage, as the despatches stated that they had got under cover of their guns, and could not be interrupted in their construction of a bridge. At last accounts, dated about noon, the fight was progressing on the southern side of the Rappahannock. gressing on the southern side of the Rappahannock.

FURTHER PARTICULARS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

It is understood that the point at which the enemy effected a passage of the Rappahannock was at Deep Run, about two miles below Fredericksburg. The Yankees are said to have secured a landing there on a low cape, and our guns were in a position to sweep their ranks on their reaching the table land extending towards Fredericksburg.

The passenger train which reached here last evening left its station three miles this side of Fredericksburg, about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, and brought a number of persons who profess to have had close and minute observation of the morning's part of the action.

The descriptions of the carnage which we have from these sources are frightful. At one point we are said to have cut the line of the enemy's pontoon bridges, and pouring in deadly showers of grape, to have filled the air with the legs, arms, and disjointed members of the Yankees.

When the fire was opened on our lines, several hundred women and children were remaining within he limits of Fredericksburg, and their consternation is said to have been most pitiful. We have, from different sources, the report that two women were certainly killed by the enemy's fire. We could not obtain the names of the unhappy victims.

From the best information we can obtain it appears that Lonstreet's division was the portion of our force actively engaged yesterday.

The rumor was circulated in the streets last night hat the town had been fired by the incendiary shots of the enemy. The rumor up to a late hour had obtained no confirmation in anything received at the War Department.

The general conclusions from what we learn up to the hour of writing are, that the enemy had effected a passage of the Rappahannock, probably in considerable force; that the action of yesterday was without any important fruits, or prefatory to a more important action now impending; and that to-day will witness a large and important, but, perhaps, indecisive battle FURTHER PARTICULARS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

LATER ACCOUNTS. By through passengers who arrived here last night from Fredericksburg we learn that simultaneously with his attempt to throw his pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock the enemy bombarded the town. The few inhabitants still remaining there began to leave immediately and make their way towards Hamilton station on the railroad. A number of the houses in the town were struck, and two of them, Mr. John C. King's, near the depot, and a Mr. Scott's, were burned. One of the church steeples was also struck, and some say knocked down. The number of casualties to citizens are variously stated. Some accounts say that only one man, Jacob Grotz, was killed, and another wounded. But persons who were among the last to leave the town report that there were six citizens zens are variously stated. Some accounts of the property only one man, Jacob Grotz, was killed, and another wounded. But persons who were among the last to leave the town report that there were six citizens killed, among whom were Mr. J. Grotz and his brother George, and a woman and her infant.

Heavy cannonading and the occasional fire of skirmishers was heard at the depot from 5 o'clock A. M. until 11, when a perfect silence ensued all along the lines, and continued unbroken until one o'clock P. M., the hour of the departure of the train for Richmond. Persons who came down on this train knew nothing of the movements going on except such as they obtained from the flying inhabitants of Fredericksburg, who knew nothing more than that their town was being shelled over their heads, and that their safety depended on a hasty evacuation. The account, however, brought by them does not differ in the main from that obtained from more reliable sources. They say that, at five o'clock A. M., the enemy attempted to throw across pontoon bridges at three points, the old railroad bridge about the centre of the town, and above and below Deep Run, a stream three miles lower down the Rappahannock; that at the first of these two points the bridge-builders were driven from their work by our sharpshooters, but that at the point below the creek mentioned, the ground being low and open for a considerable space on this side, his artillery, posted on the opposite heights, had dispersed our sharpshooters, and enabled his men to perfect the bridge. At last accounts, our artillery had been brought into a position covering and completely commanding the open space upon which the enemy's troops would deploy in crossing.

THE CROPSIN IOWA.—The yield of wheat is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels this year, being estimated at 20,000,000 bushels this year, being 1,750,000 bushels more than the crop of 1861. There have been 1,325,000 acres cultivated this season in corn; which will yield 75,250,000 bushels, or an excorn; which will yield 75,250,000 bushels, or an excorn; which will yield 75,250,000 bushels, hay, 1,000,000 Oats will reach 10,000,000 bushels; hay, 1,000,000 Cost will reach 10,000,000 bushels; hay, 1,000,000 Cost will reach 10,000,000 bushels; hay, 1,000,000 tons; sorghum, 3,000,000 gallons, and potatoes double tons; sorghum, 3,000,000 gallons, and potatoes double tons; sorghum, 3,000,000 cattle and 900,000 hogs.. The increase of sheep has been about one-third, during the past year, making the number in the State 250,000.