PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1862. VOL. 6.—NO. 117.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS. No. 405 AND 407 NORTH SECOND STREET, Would call attention to his

- LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK,

EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. LACE HOKES., COLLARS, AND EMBROIDERIES, Of every description, suited for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR del6-12t PRESENTS.

NOW OPEN.

SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS. INDIA SILK CLOAKS. VELVET PILE CLOAKS. MOHAIR PLUSH CLOAKS. WOOLEN PLUSH CLOAKS, CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS. DIAGONAL PLUSH CLOAKS. FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS.

NEW CLOAKS. OPENING EVERY MORNING J. W. PROCTOR & CO., NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

BALMORALS. Just received, per last Steamer, ELEGANT NEW STYLES KID GLOVES. JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, \$1.15. INDIA SCARFS. A FULL ASSORTMENT. HANDKERCHIEFS FOR LADIES, NEW STYLES, SUITABLE FOR

CLOAKS. IN CLOTH, SILK, AND VELVET. REDUCED IN PRICES. VEILS. LACE VEILS, IN GREAT VARIETY. DRESS GOODS. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, J. M. HAFLEIGH, (Successor to L. J. LEVY & CO.,)

723 CHESTNUT STREET. EDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET, HAVE A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF REPS OR POPLINS

FINE MERINOES, FANCY SILKS. PLAIN COLORED SILKS, BLACK CORDED SILKS. RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILKS. 4-4 CLOAK VELVETS. LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, GAY AND PLAIN STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS, LONG BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, CLOAKS READY MADE. LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS

N. B.-JUST RECRIVED, A LARGE LOT OF BALMORAL SKIRTS, FULL SIZE, AT \$3.25.

MISSES' BALMORAL SKIRTS. dell-swsm4t BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BLANKETS IN PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO. N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS. del-mwf-tf CHRISTMAS GIFTS. JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION— 1 Lot Super Paris Broche Long Shawls, for \$10. 1 Lot Super Paris Broche Long Shawls, for \$11.

1 Lot Super Paris Broche Long Shawls, for \$12. And a full line of 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 Blauket Shawls, of Choice Designs and CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, USEFUL PRESENTS.

gift the subscribers respectfully invite attention to the ollowing named articles, of which they have a large assortment at low prices: Embroidered Hdkfs., Sets, and Collars

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains. Fine White and Pink Marseilles Quilte. Afghan Sofa and Carriage Blankets. Rich Dbl, Damask Table Cloths. Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, to match, etc. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON

Stuple and House Furnishing Dry Goods HOLDAY PRESENTS.

Delaines—large assortment, at 25c.
Balmoral Skirts—large size.
Merinoes—all shades and prices.
Merinoes—all shades and prices.
Merinoes—all shades and prices.
Hoslery and Gloves in great variety.
59 doz. Linen Cambric Handkorchiefs., \$1.62½ doz.,
Silk Handkorchiefs—a nice assortment.
Suspenders, and Black Silk Neck Handkerchiefs.
Cassimeres and Vestings,
Square and Long Shawis.
Double and Single width Poplins, at
104 ARCH Stream.
N. B.—Jack Straws and Soiltaires made by and sold for an invalid, fat J. H. S.

deli-6: TABLE LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED

heavy.
6-4 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
7-4 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
5-4 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
5-4 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
6-6 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
6-7 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
6-8 Hand-Loom Table Linen.
6-9 Hand-Loom BLANKETS.—AT THE OLD LOW PRICES. Twilled Blankets for \$1.50 per pair; larger for \$1.75 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, Preextra inducement to present Blankets as Christmas Pre-sents, 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. Orib Blankets. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, del5-3t No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

LARCH, have a fine stock
Blankets, Extra Size.
Blankets, Ribbon 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. EYRR & LANDELL, de3-tf.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WILCOX & GIBBS A SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
EMTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Selfadjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
se27-if
715 CHESTNUT Street.

CUTLERY. WORMAN & ELY,

hd form Table Linen, in all the widths; unbleached places. Good all Linen Napkins, \$1.50 per dozen; 1, 10, 92, 42,50, 83, 83,00, 84, 80; and \$10 per dozen. Tels, \$4.60 per dozen. Also, fine Towels and Towels.

These Goods were imported under the old tariff, and any of them are near half the present prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL.

No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

NO. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; Also, the BEST and CHEAPEST ARMY KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON IN THE MARKET.

CAST-STEEL FORKS.

Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and liar they are! How sad that these people Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m PERSONS IN WANT OF BRITANNIA or SILVER PLATED WARE can find a superior article at WM. VAN DYKE'S,
no28-lm 633 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia. LATOUR OIL.—492 BASKETS LAtour Olive Oil, just received per ship Vandalla, from
Bordeaux, for sale by
JAURETCHE & LAVERGINE,
au234f 203-and 304-South FRONT Street.

FANCY ARTICLES. CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charms, Pearl Port Monuales,

s' Armlets, Neck Chains, different styles, Vest Chains, different styles, Sleeve Buttons, do. do. Studs, do. do. do. do.

t Monnaies, &c. VER-PLATED WARE OICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Salt Stands, &c.
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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.

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COMETHING FOR THE SOLDIERS!

AN ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT!

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DR. D. EVANS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

AND MEDICATED SAFEGUARD, WITH "MONEY

TARY DEVICE OF THE AGE! APPROVED BY THE

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 Hammond, U. S. A.; Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts: 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 wrinkling or rolling up, or getting out of

guard from wrinkling or rolling up, or getting 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. 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 Gift they can bestow.

prove the most appropriate and valuable diff they can bestow.

\*\*Persons purchasing Safeguards for Presents can have them mailed direct without extra charge.

\*\*AF\*\* None genuine unless stamped Dr.D. Evans.

Descriptive Circulars mailed free.

Liberal commissions allowed agents and persons forming clubs. A few experienced Cauvassers wanted. None others need apply to

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No. 80 WASHINGTON Street, Philadelphia.

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18 WASHINGTON BUILDING, Washington.

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PARTICULAR NOTICE—GEORGE G. EVANS continues, as heretofore, to fill all orders for Books published in the United States, on receipt of the advertised price. Send all Book orders to GEO. G. EVANS, de8-tf No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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latest importations, comprising Writing and Folio Desks,
Work, Glove, Jewel, and Dressing Boxes, Cabas, Portmonnales, Watchstands, Thermometers, Backgammon
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Work, Glove, Jewel, and Dressing Boxes, Cabas, Pormonnaies, Watchstands, Thermometers, Backgammon Boards, and Chessmen.
PARIAN, GLASS, LAVA AND CHINA ARTICLES, FANS IN SILK, CRAPE, AND LINEN.
DOLLS, Papa and Mamma, Sleeping, Model China, Wax and Patent, a new style of Bisque Doll. Dolls' Shoes, Hose, Mitts, Jewelry, Parasols, Rattles, and Hoop Skirts, Dolls' Furniture in every variety. A large assortment of Tea and Dinner Sets, and a general assortment of Toys. Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, Fruits, Flowers, etc.

Toys. Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, Fruits, Flowers, etc.

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Colored Lithographs for Scrap Books and Toy Theatres. All varieties of Paper Doils. A large and new assortment of Games, including the merry games of THE SPIRIT RAPPER.

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A RACE FOR A FORTUNE,

QUOTATIONS, and others.

The new and healthy game of CUP and BIRD, English Bows and Cricket Bats, Base Ball, etc.

CROQUET GAME for Ladies and Gentlemen,

A choice lot of CHENILLE EMBROIDERY. All of the above articles can be had on the most moderate terms, at MARTIN & GUAYLE'S

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ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS.

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 4-4 LINENS.

PANCY WOOLENS, LINEN C. HDKFS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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,

SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c.,

In Great Variety.

R. C. WALBORN & CO.,

Nos. 5 and 7 North SIXTH Street, Have now in store a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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Their stock of FURNISHING GOODS, also, comprise

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

J. W. SCOTT,

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
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FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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200 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

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RELT" ATTACHMENT! THE MOST USEFUL SANI

WHEN FACED BY HIS "WORST ENEMY."

PRESS, THE PUBLIC, AND THE FACULTY!

A PROTECTOR AGAINST DISEASES INCIDENT TO

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1862. Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 60 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 other places from \$2 to \$8 each:

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Full Details of the Recent Movement. R CHOICE FOR ONE DULLAR.
Sets, new and beautiful styles.
Pins,
Ear Rings,
Sleeve Buttons,
Guard Chain,
Neck do,
Gold Thimbles,
Finger Rings,
Pencils, List of Killed and Wounded. THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY LAST. HINTS AT FUTURE MOVEMENTS. Pens with case, (Special Correspondence of The Press.)

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 12, 1862. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT. Contrary to expectations, vesterday's air-carniva of the Furies has been but mildly repeated to-day, and the army has continued its passage of the river with little molestation from the enemy's shells. The banks interfere somewhat with the range of his artillery, in playing on the bridges, and recourse is had to firing upon our men as they descend the slopes leading to them. This, to-day, has been effective to a moderate degree only, and, considering the brief nature of the several attacks, the rebels are evidently saving their ammunition for a more promising onslaught. This will probably be offered them to-morrow, as the army will then have completely crossed, and will advance upon their positions. Of the Pennsylvanians wounded yesterday, and to-day, there have been but three, all belonging o the 72d Pennsylvania: William H. Crissee, abdomen; T. F. Longacre, Co. E, groin; and Crans-

ton, Co. E, hand, These were in Sumner's grand division. The whole number of wounded among Sumner's troops, thus far, has been ninety-eight; the killed are less than twenty. There are no killed or wounded yet reported in Delaware, Maryland, or New Jersey regiments. In Franklin's grand division, it is reported that five men only were wounded. These were from the 33d New York. Gen. Newton's division were thrown across the river yesterday afternoon, but with the exception of Gen. Devin's brigade were ordered back for the night. To-day the whole Grand Division, consisting of Reynolds' and Smith's army corps, passed over, as also those regiments of Couch's and Wilcox's corps, Sumner's Grand Division, which yet remained behind. It has been thought advisable to retain Hooker's Grand Division, containing the army corps of Stoneman and Butterfield, until to-morrow, fearing to crowd the city too much with troops, in case it should be shelled during the night, and also as a precaution against an attack of the enemy upon our rear, in case hisright should have crossed the river at a point lower down, and advanced this way. The army corps of Sigel and Slocum were advancing yesterday to our support, but cannot reach us in time for o-morrow's action. As matters, therefore, stand this evening, Couch lies in the right portion of the city, along the banks, and through the first three streets parallel with the river; Wilcox in the same

relative position in the left part of the city, and Franklin below the city. MATTERS IN FREDERICKSBURG. The men to-night are bivouacking in the streets, which are quite muddy. But few are allowed to sleep in the houses. They would not then range themselves rapidly in case of an attack, nor be under the eye of their officers. Sleeping in mud has its objections, therefore every imaginable description of imber, including fence rails, fence boards, firewood and lumber from both the interior and exterior of for protection. To avoid attracting the enemy's fire especial points, no fires are allowed in the city, but tolerable comfort is obtained by three men lying together in their great coats, and clubbing their blankets. Certain lucky ones enjoy the luxury of feather beds or mattresses, of which every house has been emptied. Three days' rations are now again. being issued, and a good meal is procured with the aid of certain stray turkeys and chickens, and an abundant provision of fruit preserves which nearly all the families had laid up for the winter. As I returned here this morning from Burnside's headquarters, I found the town throughly cleared of rebel sharpshooters, and every house pillaged. Men had brought rich velvet-cushioned sofas, settees, and chairs into the street, with similar furniture of less pretentious but interestingly antique description, and planted them in the mud, where they sociably chatted and smoked. Much wanto destruction did not occur; enough was accomplished by the shells; but every needed kitchen utensil, and every ornament of a size suitable for transportation. was seized, including bed-covering and clothing of shawls of ladies have also been appropriated to the nightly comfort of the soldiers. Fanciful correspondents of other papers may state that the men arrayed themselves in masquerading attire, with

bonnets and petticoats or other grotesque garb. This was not the case. All objects of plunder were taken in a quiet, matter-of-fact way, and the only unmilitary article I saw upon a soldier was a white. beaver hat. War is no longer fun to our soldiers. It is mere duty, and becoming very wearisome. An engagement is now entered upon without zest, and with an unconcern almost stolid, as the sailor climbs the giddy mast in a storm. The danger has been often met, is thus far harmless, and has lost its terrors. Among both officers and men, in the face of to-morrow's fearful battle, there is the same amount of hard swearing, the same readiness to enjoy a joke, the same interest in general subjects. and the same desire for a good supper, as could be experienced in the profoundest peace. Earnest minds there are, notwithstanding, who realize their peril, and are nobly prepared to meet it. Among these may be mentioned Gen. Howard and his little circle of staff officers, who, previous to the breakfast hour, have a chapter read by the assistant adjutant general, and subsequently kneel to pray. There are

ample instances to prove devotion not essential to animal courage, but the division of that general will be one of two that open the battle to-morrow in a forlorn hope upon the enemy's batteries. It has been often tested, and can be relied on. A CHILD KILLED DURING THE BOMBARD-MENT. A most distressing feature of yesterday's bombardment was the death of a young child. As it lay smiling in its cradle, a shell burst in the room, and tore it into pieces. The parents have departed. Their name cannot now be learned. A report may be spread that Chaplain Fuller, of the 16th Massa-

chusetts, was killed yesterday, while accompanying his regiment, as a volunteer, in an attack upon houses. It is not true. The deceased was a man resembling him. VISITING THE DWELLINGS. Curlosity led me into certain houses. The first

this morning was that of Douglas H. Gordon, said to be the richest man in Fredericksburg, and possessing the handsomest of the dwellings, General Sully, son of the celebrated artist, and himself a gifted painter, occupied it as his headquarters, and after entrance there, protected it from pillage. He was contemplating, as I entered, an engraving from a little modern picture of the Annunciation in Aspinwall's private gallery in New York. The face of the Virgin is admirably conceived, and is a leading feature of the collection. The paintings were few, and utterly unworthy of comment. This I found to be the case in every house where I met them. The books, of which there were many, were chiefly nodern copies of last century's publications. Nothing indicating a modern stage of thought, or suggestive of liberal ideas, was to be found. Slave-State citizens are creatures of the past. Throw them back sixty years into time, and they would be perfectly at home. Our forefathers would receive them as of themselves.

I subsequently entered the house of Wm. S. Barton, State Attorney, William S. Ford, and several others of similar pretensions; finding the same features, and an equal amount of damage by shells. The parlors were handsomely furnished, but totally destitute of artistic or cultivated taste in the selection of ornaments. No objects of vertu were there to charm as in Northern dwellings of the rich. The game I pointed at was letters. I hoped to find some thing racy in the way of love epistles, but was disappointed. Those could not be left. There were none but of a most common-place order. MissJulia, aged seventeen, writes to her "own precious mother" that she must expect to see her things looking right shabby when she gets back, they have been worn so much and constantly." A stronger hint for a new much and constantly." A stronger hint for a new dress comes in this wise: "Helen wanted me to have a dress made by her mantua make, Madame Velle, to see my figure look its very best." In a later letter, A williams (7, 107 Pa A Williams (7, 10 one of two new dresses is to be "puffed with pink," and a demand is made for some more money, for the young lady wishes a new petticoat—"one that will stick out well." Dress, dress, weddings and dress, bonets admirer. bonnets to be altered; wants, wants, wants, but nothing to mamma about admireri, Miss Hetty, of maturer age, is very devout-perhaps has lost a lover-women mus expend devotion on something. Her piety sometimes verges on eloquence. Mr. and Mrs. Somebody have nine daughters and three sons, and all have beeine professor of religion but seed.

All have beened by a pascella statistic of professor of religion but seed.

But a lating approx a pascella statistic of professor of the statistic of professor of the statistic of the professor o A full supply of all kinds of REVENUE STAMPS that all have become professors of religion but one

been destroyed by order of General Lee, lest it | should fall into our hands. The destruction consisted in throwing it into the river, where much of it was found to-day by our men, who enjoyed it well, notwithstanding the scaking it had sustained. A mill race, running from a point up the Rappahannock, round behind the town, and emptying again below into the liver, was attempted to be apped to-day, but the etemy's shells prevented the work. The tapping will be effected to-night. I send a sketch of this stream, together with the town and heights; also, a Richmond paper, which was taken during the sacking of the post office. N.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 13, 1862. GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SATURDAY'S One of the most terrible battles of modern times has been fought to-day, with heavy loss on the Union side, but with the advantage of having somewhat gained ground, which remains in our possession, and upon which the soldiers sleep to night, guarded by numerou field batteries. Unless the enemy retire, the blody work will be renewed in the morning, with the reinforcement of Sigel's and Siocum's army corps which have arrived to within six miles of our position, after a day's march. The entire landscape, as norning broke, was enveloped in a thick fog, which did not disperse sufficiently, until near ten o'cleck, for the artillery to obtain range. The battle then began by the advance of mediately by those of Hancock and Howardthe whole three composing the army corps of Couch. The object was to take the first line of batferies in their front, Steadily

French's division on the enemy's left, supported imthe brave fellous ascended the range of hills, two ranks deep, under a furious fire of artillery, flashing death's terrors under the most fearful form, and gaily they climbed the numerous fences in their way. Men dropped, and broad gaps were made in their ranks, but the lines immediately closed, and were compact as before. The wounded silently fell. All posh about the screams of the wounded, that we read of n books. On, on they went, until a blazing line of musketry stormed upon them from rifle pits hitherto invisible, and induced a halt. Firmly they stood and returned the fire. Up went the swords of field officers, wildly cheering them on. Again they ad anced. Again they halted. Line officers ran behind the men, picking up cartridge-boxes from the dend, and replenishing those of the living. Back and forth they went in the rear of their companies, asking men if their ammunition held out, indicating localities where shots might be effective, and encouraging with hopeful words : " Steady, boys, steady ; 'em h-l." "Smith, are you hurt?", "Yes, sir; my arm's broke." "Go the rear, my boy. Another man falls. "Where are you struck, Roberts?" "In the thigh, sir; I can't move." "Lie still and keep cool. They'll take you away, soon." Dennis, what's the matter with you? Why the d-l don't you fire faster?" "The ball's banged the top me muskit together, sur, and broke the baggenet. Pitch it away; here's another. Fire faster, Jones That's right, Robinson! Give it'em! Give it'em! Splendid! boys, splendid! Down with you! there's a new battery opening!" So it goes; encouragement and reproof by turns, in quantities varied by the individual vitality of the officer, interspersed with constant orders to lie down and avoid the fire of batteries. "D-n this knapsack!" says one; "I can't stand it," and it is jerked off. "This coat's as hot as hell!" says another, and off it goes. Terrible is the work of death! The enemy in rifle-pits have: an advantage of three to one. They pop their heads up, fire, and down they go to load. "Oh, blast it! captain, we aint got no chance against them fellers. We ought to have reinforcements." . This cry extends along the lines. Colonels, in their visits to the companies, hear it from the line officers; it soon? comes to the knowledge of the generals, and, after an hour's fighting, an order to fall back is given, which is obeyed with a steady pace and but little straggling, towards, the city. Here they are joined by the 1st and 3d Divisions of Wilcox's corps, commanded by Generals Burns and Getty, and again advance. They are soon followed by the 2d Division, and the line deliberately loads and fires in

unexceptionable order, supported by our blazing batteries. Ammunition becomes exhausted, and they again retire, when, after receiving cart ridges, they are again reinforced by the divisions of Humphries and Griffin on their left, from Butterfield's corps, and Hooker's grand division. The roar of cannon, the whirr and scream of shells, the crack of musketry, is unending. Poor fellows! God help them! What will not the nation owe to men who face these horrors? The day deep ens, and a lull takes place. Burnside rushes over the river from his commanding position at the Phillips House, followed by orderlies and aids. Presently his stirring presence is betokened by a furious charge. The darkening hills flash with vivid light—the crackling of rifles is tremendous—cheer rises upon cheer-a range of rifle-pits is won, and night closes with a gain of half a mile of the field. WHAT FRANKLIN DID. Of Franklin's Grand Division, away to the left, I cannot speak distinctly, for definite details are not

yet known at headquarters. The attack was commenced by the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, under General Meade, including the 121st Pennsylvania. They are said to have retired for reinforcements, and were strengthened on their left by the other two divisions of Reynolds' army corps, commanded by Generals Doubleday and Gibbons, and on their right by Birney's division of Stoneman's army corps, and subsequently by the Second and Third divisions, under Sickles and Whipple. The army corps of Gen. Smith, under Franklin, operated on the extreme left. Franklin holds his ground.

The loss has been very heavy, probably far exceeding that of the enemy, who were in very strong positions upon heights, faced by constant ranges of rifle pits. Few battles have been fought under more disdvantageous circumstances to the attacking army, yet the chance of victory is strong. Should the ene my gain an advantage, they cannot drive us over the river. The town and our batteries are an ample protection.

No estimate is yet made of the loss, nor are many names of killed and wounded known. Col. Zinn, of Pennsylvania, is killed, and Gen. Bayard had his leg shot off at the thigh by the fragment of a shell, while eating lunch with Gen. Franklin. He will not recover. Gen. Gibbons is wounded in the hand; Gen. Caldwell also slightly. Lieut. Dickinson, commanding a regular battery, is killed. Of others, he telegraph will inform you to-morrow, when facts are better known. Hundreds, perhaps, thouands of men, are now in agony or pain, while the tars shine on a field of the pallid dead. CONDITION OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg was by no means exempt from the enemy's shells, which flew and burst frequently in the streets, often killing soldiers passing through. "STONEWALL" JACKSON'S CORPS. About a hundred prisoners from Jackson's grand division have arrived at headquarters to-night They report Jackson as being-fifteen miles below yesterday, as was supposed. He marched all last night, to meet us this morning, and his men, unde their fatigue, fought well.

NO STRAGGLING.
There was but little straggling by our soldiers Had any been so inclined the river would have prevented their return, and the bridges were guarded. Several additional pontoon bridges were laid today, to facilitate the passage of Sigel and Slocum, and to provide for the distant possibility of retreat.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN GEN. FRANKLIN'S

GRAND DIVISION.

Corp Davidson, E, 186 Pa Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Jos-W Hirsh; H, 136 Pa Lt-H Barker, G, 136 Pa Lieut Stewart, 1, 11 Pa David Franklin, C, 97 NY John S French, C, 19 Pa Car Powner R SPa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Corp Wolf, G, 5 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Michael Carr, D, 4 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Lieut Stewart, 1, 11 Pa Michael Carr, D, 4 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Lieut Stewart, 1, 12 Pa Michael Carr, D, 4 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Lieut Stewart, 1, 12 Pa Michael Carr, D, 4 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 121 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 121 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Lord Henry Dorn, K, 107 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa David Franklin, C, 97 NY Michael Carr, D, 4 Pa John S French, C, 19 Pa Geo Bowman; B, 88 Pa Sgt C W Barlow, A, 136 Pa Fred Hoffman, D, 11 Pa John Rancy, G, 99 Pa Henry Tetres, G, 11 Pa Rich Ellis, D, 2 Pa John Coyle, C, 88 Pa Capt N U Beck, D, 62 Pa Col Sinclair, 6 Pa J Ambrose, E, 11 Pa J H Martin, E, 146 Pa J J Hooker, E, 11 Pa Z Berlin, B, 67 Pa Ashley White, E, 57 Pa J T Early, H, 136 Pa Adam Bearber, 90 Pa Adam Bearber, 90 Pa Major-Sellis, 90 Pa BT Rockfellow, 15 N John John, C. 99 Pa J Ambrose, E. 11 Pa T W Eberts, H., 11 Pa S Culler, K., 107 Pa James Cosart, 119 Pa S Williams, 119 Pa John Shilan, 90 Pa John Shilan, 90 Pa S Walkember, 90 Pa G S Smith, 119 Pa T G Howell, 60 Ga I Hargrave, 23 N J J Ferry, 23 N J S Malsby, 23 N J H Carman, 23 N J Tos Berlin, 11 Pa S S Vanness, 15 N J S Pool, 23 N J Adi W G Hart, Taylor's biJ Coombs,

Adj.W. G. Hart, Taylor's b. J. Coombs, 23 N. J.
Thos Miller, C, 107 Pa
W. Lee, 6 Pa
M. Bodin, 23 N. J.
H. Earle, 15 N. J.
Capt. J. R. Smith, C, 136 Pa
M. Slüyter, cap, G, 15 N. J.
W. Cotrell, 23 N. J.
E. C. Quick, 15 N. J.
Striket at N. J.
Colonel Hatch E C Quick, 15 N J J Willet, 23 N J Colonel Hatch
R.Pine, 4 N. J.
H. Capron, 3 N. J.
Win Howe, 61 Penna
W.F. Foster, 4 N. J.
W. Stout, 4 N. J.
P.S. Andrews, 24 N. J.
T.D. Sawn, 4 N. J.
W. C. Chapin, 4 N. J. A Vandergrief, 23 N J D Horner, 23 N J J Reed, 23 N J

Morton Nebb, 4 N J Hugh Caprer, 22 N J Isaac S Moore, 3 Pa Res Tyler H Jay, 4 Pa Res Franklin Shinn, 23 N J George Martin, 15 N J J Capt S Carr, O, 23 N J Joshua L Joyce, 23 N J John Peterson, 23 N J Michael Dyer, 2 Pa Res Theo Wood, 2 Pa Res Richard G Bulgin, 15 I W H Ackerston, 4 N J Law Trainer, 2 Pa Res Thos D D Sawn, 4 N J Col Wm B Hatch, 4 N . Maj Danl A Sharp, 105 N Albert Gables, 8 Pa Res Thos S Andrews, 23 N J Francis McCabe, 26 Pa Philip Lansing, 4 N J Wm Stout, 4 N J Levi H Cooper, 15 N J Wm Spair, 4 N J Wm Wingate, 6th Po De Brig General Gibbon Elias Gibbs, 23d N J I N Brannan, 95th Pa m Spair, 4 N J
m Wingate, 6th PaRes
Ellis, 23d N J,
eo Pharr, 4th N J
has Morrow, 4th N J
C Thomson, 15th N J
d McCready, 4th N J Thos Durham, 95th Pa Thos Martin, 1st Pa ca

Wm T Foster, 4th N J Henry Kebhart, 4th Pa Jacob Boyce, L, 11th Pa A Peters, K, 11th Pa has Bocksmith, 2d ar Tirst Lt H Baker, 36th W J Campbell, 95th Pa
Wm H Knause, 2d N J
Wm H Knause, 2d N J
Wm Booz, E, 88th Pa
Wm Crualey, A, 136th Pa
Lt G Fulton, C, 88th Pa
J Gledhell, E, 107th Pa The whole number of killed, wounded, and missing in Franklin's grand division is five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two. ADDITIONAL NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUND-ED IN THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Major General Hancock, well's staff, slightly.

Lit Smith, 72d Pa, slightly
Licut Miller, aid to Gen Lt Dobleman, 72d Pa, se-Hancock, slightly.
Lieut Roberts, aid to Gen
Hancock, slightly.
Lieut Parker, aid to Gen
Hancock, wounded.
Lieut Alvord, Gen Caldigan, killed. FIFTH ARMY CORPS—GENERAL GRIFFIN'S DIVISION.

Killed. Capt Hoagland, 12th NY. Adj Clark, 4th Michigan. Wounded.

Col Sweitzer, commanding brigade, slightly.
Adjutant Kelly, 44 N Y
Lt Col Varney, 2 Maine
Col Marshall, 13 N Y
Major Michael, 14 N Y
Adjt G S Wilson, 17 N Y
Capt Goss, A, 17 N Y
Capt Maley, K, 17 N Y
Capt Maley, K, 17 N Y
Sgt T Orr Scott, K, 62 Pa
W L Harmon, H, 118 Pa
John Raftus, E, 84 Pa
John Raftus, E, 84 Pa
John A Wisot, I, 25 N J
Lt WH Johnsten, C, 62 Pa
Jos OF, I, 62 Pa
Jos OF, I, 62 Pa
Jos OF, I, 62 Pa
John F McCury, 62 Pa
John F McCury, 62 Pa
John F McCury, 62 Pa
St Carnaghan, A, 62 Pa
St G Palmer, G, 1 W'm
R N Ferru, D, 145 Pa
W H Skinner, D, 145 Pa
W H Skinner, D, 145 Pa
Tag I Frounn D, 62 Pa
Serrt W Hills, E 62 Pa
Serrt W Hills, E 62 Pa Wounded.

S't F G Palmer, G, 1 W'm R N Ferru, D, 145 Pa W H Skinner, D, 145 Pa Jas J Brown, D, 62 Pa Jno Fleming, D, 62 Pa Jos Wettmore, E, 145 Pa Sergt Olark, B, 4 Pa Corp L A Blair, I, 118 Pa W M Ready, A, 118 Pa Jos T Couch, H, 62 Pa Pat Downley, I, 118 Pa Jno H Miller, A, 11 Pa J Smith, M, 62 Pa CASUALTIES IN SYKES' DIVISION.

Capt J Lawrence, 11 USI M McDonough, K, 2 Inf Lieut Gensil, 4 USI John Mesler, G, 11 Inf Cpt McLiandbing, 17 USI S Bowyer, G, 19 Inf W Stribling, A 2 Inf B-Peer, B, 3d Inf Lieut Gensil, 4 U S I Opt McLandbing, 17 U W Stribling, A 2 Inf J Rich, E, 17 Inf R-Peer, B, 3d Inf
John Fiere, H, 11 Inf
P Mullery, A, 11 Inf
John Hopkins, G, 11 Inf
G Bain, 14 Inf
C W Bain, 14 Inf
Corp J McNally, G, 6 Inf
Jerome Puluski, F, 17 Inf
Corp R Fiftgered B 141 T Wallace, B, 2 Inf Corp N Wolf, A, 12 Inf A Sauve, A, 11 Inf Thos Nichols, H, 4 Inf Lt And Knight, A, 11 Inf Isaac Schmit, H, 11 Inf J Maher, F, 4 Inf Sergt W Crampton, K, 7 A Brooks, 6 Inf J Maher, F, 4 Inf C H Wilson, G, 5 N Y T Keams, K, 3 Inf Jno Muller, H, 15 Inf Chas Hall, D, 146 N Y Chas Tripp, G, 17 Inf

— Drake, C, 3 Inf

Wm Nasscar, A, 12 Inf

ADDITIONAL LIST OF WOUNDED. Fred'k Harp, K, 127 Pa | Lieut J Syallow, 51 Pa Wm Humphries, D, 70 Pa Geo Kemdall, 81 Pa Harrison Keller, E.127 Pa | Set J Conklin. 106 Pa Henry Vogel, H, 24 N J C F Grosscup, A, 24 N J John Graves, G, 127 Pa John Herning, B., 127 Pa Wm Hwaggoner, B, 127 Pa Wm F Heiser, A, 48 Pa. Jacob McGregor, B, 132 Pa Sylvanus A Bird, C, 131 Pa Sylvanus A Bird, C, 131 Pa Sylvanus A Bird, C, 131 Pa Corp D Sweney, K, 72 Pa Pat Casey, N J, 4 US Art Col H B McKeen, 31 Pa Capt H F Aonuff, 106 Pa Lieut Hugh Flood, 69 Pa Clinton S Smith, D, 62 Pa Geo Wartz, B, 131 Pa R C Davis, K, 12 Res Wm E Cline, A, 129 Pa Wm E Cline, A, 129 Pa Henry Murphy, B, 91 Pa Henry Murphy, B, 91 Pa

Capt H F Aconut, 106 Pa | Martin Peniler, B, 62 Pa | Lieut Hugh Flood, 69 Pa | Christian Cole, K, 118 Pa | Glinton S Smith, D, 62 Pa | John Hughes, K, 131 Pa | R C Davia, K, 12 Res | John B Collon, K, 126 Pa | John Dempsey, S, 116 Pa | Erickson, Phild, 25 NY | James Neeson, E, 81 Pa | John B Collom, E, 106 Pa | Chas Rouse, E, 131 Pa | Arthur Burns, A, 81 Pa | Leman Wilbur, 4 Reg Bat | Richd R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Leman Wilbur, 4 Reg Bat | Richd R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Leman Wilbur, 4 Reg Bat | Inchid R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Leman Wilbur, 4 Reg Bat | Inchid R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Leman Wilbur, 4 Reg Bat | Inchid R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Leman Wilbur, 4 Reg Bat | Inchid R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Inchid R Madder, C, 12 Pa | Inchid R Madder, C, 11 Pa | Inchid R Madder, C, 12 Pa | Inchid R Madder, C

W H Blook W Hubeli, I, 72 Fe W Hubeli, I, 72 Fe ichael English, I, 72 Pa Jorp Newman, I, 72 Pa Sergt Sparks, B, 72 Pa J Detwaller, C, 51 Fe G Light, of Pa, 20 Mass G F Smith, No. 2, C, 72 Pa M McFadden, E, 53 Pa Corp H Cole, E, 72 Pa W Herr, E, 133 Pa Sergt S Harris, 24 N J M Shoffner, F, 133 Namerry, C, 116 Pa T Kinner, of Pa, 12 Reg R[Campbell, K, 133 Pa J B Foster, G, 133 Pa J Hartman, G, 133 Pa COMPLETY

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT, COMPLETE. NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 14, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of the 51st, with its record written in blood on the battlefields of Roanoke, Newbern, Camden, Bull Run,

Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and elsewhere. It was the 51st that stormed the bridge at Antietam, losing there and at South Mountain a hundred and fifty men, and now it has to record another decimation. With great respect, DANIEL G. MALLERY, Chaplain 51st P. V.

51ST REGIMENT, P. V., COL. JOHN F. HARTBANFT
COMMANDING.
List of killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Saturday, December 13th, 1862:
COMPANY A.—Killed.—W. McDade, D. McMeekin.
Wonnded.—Lieut. John Moore. Sergit Moyer. Abra-COMPANY A.—Killed.—W. McDade, D. McMeekin.

Wounded.—Lieut. John Moore, Serg't Moyer, Abraham Custer, Wm. Hurd, E. Kleichner, A. Lare, J. Maguire, Wm. Yanhorn.

COMPANY B.—Killed.—Capt. Bell, Wm. Stratford.

Wounded.—Corp. E. W. Kinsey, Corp. G. W. Arndt, T. Unought, Chas. Sharp.

COMPANY C.—Killed.—Michael McMullen. Wounded.—Corp. Andrew Grim, Corp. O. H. Fillman, Jas. Gunn, George Stout, Peter Underkoffler, George Sweeny, Joseph Detwiler, Charles K. Fox.

COMPANY D.—Killed.—J. W. Lonsdale, — Kemmerer, John Magee, James McKenna. Wounded.—Lieut. J. Swallow, John Beale, Isaiah Fizone, Elwood Lukens, Corp. Dignan, Albert Grey, John G. Guyer, Albert List, John McNulty, John L. McCoy, Samuel Sharp, Henry Such, Thomas Smith, George W. Yarnall, Owen Rex, John Powell, Thos. Vanfossen, Henry C. Moore.

COMPANY E.—Wounded.—Serg't L. G. Titus, Jas. Kelly.

COMPANY E.—Wounded.—Serg't L. G. Tituls, Jas.
Kelly
COMPANY F.—Killed.—M. Renninger. Wounded.—
First Serg't Howard Bruce, Serg't Hart, Henry Adleman, W. Kulp, N. Kulp, McCormick, D. Munsick, Albert Toucy, H. White, Wm. McSparron.
COMPANY G.—Wounded.—Wm. Reades, George
Meiss, Wm. Heichel.
COMPANY H.—Killed.—Serg't Allison. Wounded.—
Clarke Fried Corn Brion Corn Haines.—Clarke. Serg't Brien, Corp. Brion, Corp. Haines, — Clarke, — Moore, — Dougherty, — Powers. — Company I. Killed.—George Kreibler. Wounded.—Lieut. Supplee, Serg't Leedon, Corp. Shanline, Geo. W. Fulton, Thomas McGorick, G. B. Slough, George Peters. Company, K .- Wounded. -- Thomas Depo, James. Furgisson, Killed, 12; wounded; 70. Total, 82.

ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER.

Junction With General Foster-Rec sance to the Blackwater—The Enemy in Force—Gallant Crossing of the River by the Indiana Boys—The Rebel Works Cap— JUNCTION WITH GENERAL FOSTER. Suffolk, V., December 15, 1862.

Several days since Gen. Wessel left this place, with his brigade, for a point on the Chowan river, in North Carolina, whence he effected a junction with Gen. Foster, with whom he is now acting. A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

Soon after Gen. Wessel-left Col. Dodge with a portion of his regiment and a section of Follet's battery; made a bold dash down to the Chowan river, near its junction with the Blackwater, finding the opposite shore picketed by the rebels. He there destroyed a quantity of salt that had been smuggled over from Currituck for rebel use, and started back via Factory Hill.

Learning that the enemy had a force across the river, at South Quay, the Colonel proceeded thither, and at about 2 o'clock in the morning startled them in their camp with a lively administration of spherical case from his howitzers and lead from the Sharpe's rifles of his dismounted gkirmishers. Several of them went to sleep forever on the spot; others fied back into the forest, and commenced talking back saucily with musketry. Lieut. Wilkinson now brought his pieces to bear, and soon if there was a live rebel in those woods he gave no sign thereof. The party then returned to Suffolk.

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE BLACKWATER.

under cover of the trees, and a galling fire was opened on both sides. The chosen twenty cavalry dashed forward for the river, and were net with a terrible fire; but the detachment would have gone on but for obstructions of brush and fallen trees, he river. Under a fearful fire they fell back a short distance, and rallied under command of Colonel Dodge, who loo bravely determined to lead a second attack in

THE ENEMY'S OBSTRUCTIONS. THE ENEMY'S OBSTRUCTIONS.

Selecting Squadron B, Captain Seibert's troop, the colonel dashed forward, but was met with the same galling fire, and the same utterly impassable obstructions. Under as hot a fire as I have ever seen, with so little damage done—only four or five men and as many horses hit—the colonel calmly led his men down the river side to try and find another place of crossing, but it was not to be found; the enemy had obstructed and defended every point. He had to return with four men wounded, several horses hit, and two killed. The howitzers of Lieut. Fairgrane, of the Rifles, were now in full play on the enemy, and soon Captain Howard, with a howitzer and two of his rifled Parrotts, began to talk to itzer and two of his rifted Parrotts, began to talk to the enemy. But they were too well entrenched to mind our artillery much as The lightly thing on the A BRILLIANT FEAT.

It was gallantly done by three companies of the 13th Indiana Infantry, who crossed in a scow, and, with regular Hoosier yells, rushed on the astonished foc. The latter deserted their works and fled, but foe. The latter deserted their works and fled, but fourteen of them were captured, and one was killed on the run. The rest got off into the nearly adjacent woods. The commander of the rebel fortifications, Captain Sykes, of Georgia, who acted with desperate gallantry, was shot through the shoulder and hand, was among the prisoners. Colonel Dodge, Major Wheelan, and a sergeant of their regiment, the New York Militia Rifies, swam their horses across the river where it was over twenty feet deep, some of, the brush having been cleared away. We now hoped to see our pontooniers advance, form a bridge and crossing for all hands. But all at once we say why the rebels had held out so long and so desperately. The opposite edge of a field, not half a mile wide, was darkened by masses of the enemy, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, rushing forward in line of battle. To form a bridge and cross under such circumstances would not have been a prudent attempt.

attempt. A SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL. It was necessary to throw our forces back from the river, under some cover, until we could see the strength of the enemy. It was done, and we fell back, losing only one man killed and several wounded by their shells, and a few horses. Captain Howard gallantly replied to their infantry for some time, with severe effect, but, under orders, with-drew when it was found that the enemy were receiving heavy reinforcements from Petersburg by railroad, and were already in superior force before us

ENGAGEMENT AT ZUNI. While all this was going on Lieutenant Beecher, with a section of Howard's Battery, and the 58th regiment Pennsylvania infantry, were hotly engaged with the enemy at Zuni, one mile above, where they had a piece of artillery and some infantry posted be hind entrenchments. The 58th had two men wounded; none killed. THE RESULTS.

We fell back about six miles that night, and yesterday leisurely returned to Suffolk. The reconnoissance was a diversion, which was well done. If it was an object to learn what force the enemy could concentrate on the Blackwater via the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, connecting also at Richmond, that object, too, was accomplished. Our loss is small—not more than five or six men killed, or more than 20 or 25 wounded. Probably a dozen or lifteen horses killed, and twice as many wounded.—Baltimore American.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Feelings of the People-Defences of the City. Description of the Rebel Rams—The Slaves—Failure of the Cotton Crop. PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862. On Saturday, the 22d ult., five negroes, four men and one woman, stealthily left Charleston in a boat, at 10% o'clock at night. Trembling with the fear o letection, they passed the pickets, and glided by the botteries under cover of the night, and, reaching our blockading fleet, stepped upon the deck of the age. One of them, Thomas Pritchard by name, is a very shrewd, intelligent fellow. FEELING OF THE INHABITANTS.

With regard to the state of feeling in Charleston. With regard to the state of feeling in Charleston, he says that the unanimity which has heretofore existed no longer prevails. Constant fears of an attack upon the city by our iron-clad gunboats have engendered a very bitter feeling, and divided the people in two parties, as to the best course to be pursued in case our gunboats should succeed in passing the forts and batteries, and reach the city. The "no surrender" party are in favor of burning the place; in event of this, while the others are violently emosed to such a sacrifice, preferring to the place, in event of this, while the others are violently opposed to such a sacrifice, preferring to surrender the city. The poorer classes are reduced to the most pitiable straits, and the bitter feeling of animosity which prevailed among them, at the beginning of the war, is completely changed, and they now pray for the coming of the Yankees to bring them food and relieve their distress. There is a greater scarcity of provisions than has existed, and prices were never known to range as high before during the war. Flour is worth \$48 a barrel, tea \$15 a pound, good meat 75 cents a pound. The poor are all kept at the expense of the city.

The people expected that the city would be attacked about the 10th of last month, and a very great many have left. They are still moving away in dread of it, and a committee of aldermen was convened to render assistance to those who were unable to get away. Large frame buildings have been erected at Greenville to accommodate a portion of them. The greater-pertion of the, negroes were removed to Columbus at the commencement of the war, and with them are Ton's wife and family. war, and with them are Tom's wife and family. THEIR DEFENCES.

No means of defence is overlooked which can be adopted. There are five thousand troops in and about Charleston, and a new fort (Fort Ripley) has been constructed near the city. A row of piles has been placed across the channel, extending from behind Fort Sumpter to James Island, leaving only just sufficient room for a vessel to pass with difficulty. To these piles large rafts of timber have been fastened by means of heavy chains. been fastened by means of heavy chains. THE RAMS.

THE RAMS.

The two rams are both completed, but have proved useless for offensive operations, the engines not being strong enough to drive them through the water with the requisite velocity. They are anchored in the harbor, and will be used as an additional means of defence. The negro, Tom, assisted in building them, and was able, therefore, to give the details of their construction. The frames are built of timber eight inches thick, covered with one inch plank; over this is a heavy armor of two layers of railroad iron; each bar two inshes thick and four inches wide, and placed parallel and diagonally. Each vessel is 120 feet long, having but six inches of the hull above water, and carries three 10-inch guns, and one still larger. The ram consists of a simple piece of iron, firmly secured by iron bolts, and projecting six feet from the bow. It was made in Charleston, at Easton's foundry, but the rest of the iron-work came from

foundry, but the rest of the fron-work came from Greenville. The engines to propel them were taken from two steamers—one from the steamer Aid, but the name of the other steamer my informant could not remember. Tom, one day on the pier, overheard argentleman, who was conversing with General Beauregard about the rams, remark that among other defects, the frame-work was altogether too frail to withstand the yielent shock and concussion from the discharge of the guns. This, combined with the immense weight of their armament; would soon shatter the frame, and the vessels would fall to

The slaves in and around Charleston are ripe for revolt, and if an army of five or six thousand were to enter that city they would immediately rise against their masters. There were three steamers in the harbor when these men left, one of which had FAILURE OF THE COTTON CROP

The cotton crop here will be very small and insignificant. On the several islands, excepting Port Royal and Hilton Head Island, enough cotton may perhaps be gathered to pay the expenses incurred; this, however, is taking a very favorable view of it. The reasons assigned for this large deficit are numerous, and among them the following: The ground was not manured to any extent, and the plantations superintended by men who possessed no knowledge of the manner of cultivating the plant. Many of these superintendents, to whom are assigned plantations, are young men, wanting the ability even to manage the negroes, or properly conduct affairs on the plantation. The deferring of the payments to the plantation abovers for three or four months has also produced dissatisfaction among them. The results of the la-

dissatisfaction among them. The results of the labor, viewed in a pecuniary light, are insignificant, but, perhaps; quite as good as was anticipated here. The corn, potatoes, rice, &c.; raised by the negro labor are nearly sufficient to support those originally belonging to the islands; but many others have come in who have to be provided for. The corn and potatoes the negroes were sufficiently provided to plant in season, and most of these crops were in the ground, or the soil prepared for them, before these superintendents took charge of the plantations. The cotton was not planted until after the proper season, and this cause, with the bad working, and the cotton-worm, will account for the small results. Altogether, not over two hundred thousand pounds of gether, not over two hundred thousand pounds o

STATES IN REBELLION.

We have received Richmond papers of Wednes lay last, from which we make the following inte SOUTHERN TRIUMPHS IN TENNESSEE. The following official despatch has been received: MUNIPREESBORO', December 8, 1862.—An expedition sent under acting Brigadier General John H. Morgan, attacked an outpost of the enemy at Harts. Morgan, attacked an outpost of the enemy at Hartsvile, on the Cumberland, yesterday morning, killed; and wounded two hundred, captured eighteen hundred prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and two thousand small arm, and all, other stores at the position. On the previous day a,small foraging train was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near Nashville, with fifty prisoners; and on the 5th, Col. Reddy's Alabams, cavalry also captured a train near Corinth, with its escorts and a number of negroes. Our loss at Hartsville is, about one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded. None at either of the other places.

BRAKTON, BRAGG-G. General Commanding.

General Commanding.

THE WAR PRESS.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. St THREE CENTS. lines constitute a square. Richmond Whig. We agree with the Whig when it says:
"The zeal, the assiduity, and success with which he has devoted himself to the great struggle secure for him, and the great Commonwealth over which he presides, a place in history that Virginiar and their descendants will never blush to be re

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1862. To the Editor of the Whia: I have read your editorial in the Whig of this morning, and return you my thanks for your prompts and emphatic denial of the allegation that I was favorable to a reconstruction of the Union. My opinion upon this subject has been freely expressed on all proper occasions—in messages, in proclamations, and in conversations. I quote from my message of January 6, 1862: tions, and in conversations. I quote from my measage of January 6, 1862:

"The occurrences of the past nine months have demonstrated conclusively that we cannot live tegether as equals under the Government of the United States; and the habitual violation of the previsions of the Constitution, and the open disregard of the laws by President Lincoln and his officials, render governmental association between us impossible. Mutual respect between the citizens of the Southern Confederacy and those of the North has ceased to finitual distrust, and mutual good will by mutual aversion. No government can be enduring which does not possess the affection and respect of the government.

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Tweety Copies"

verned.

"It cannot be that the people of the Confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the Government of the United States. We have, therefore, separated from them; and now let it be understood that the separation 'is and ought to be final and irrevocable;' that Virginia 'will, unders no circumstances, entertain any proposition der no circumstances, entertain any proposition, from any quarter, which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatever." quote also from my proclamation, dated June 21. I quote also from my proclamation, dated June 24, 1862:

"The people of Virginia, by overwhelming majorities of their Convention and Legislature, have solemnly announced to the world the purpose of this Commonwealth, under no conceivable circumstances again to acknowledge allegiance to, or unite the destinics of our people with those of the United States."

The course they pursued previous to the war was more than sufficient to justify our separation from them: but their disgraceful violations of the Constitution, and of plighted faith since the war; their uter perversions of truth; their reckless disregard of justice and of the rights of property, and their departure, in numerous instances, from the usages of civilized warfare; the invasion of our homes, and the murder of our peaceful citizens, reader a connection with them in future odious to our sense of honor and abhorrent to our feelings. It has produced an and abhorrent to our feelings. It has produced an estrangement as enduring as if there was an impassable gulf between us.
From the time Virginia seceded I have always been From the time Virginia seceded I have always been opposed to reconstruction.

It only remains for me to add that I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Fernando Wood, do not know that I have ever seen him, and have had neither correspondence nor communication, directly or indirectly; with him, before or since this war commenced. I state further, that I have had no communication, verbal or written, with any Northerman, upon this subject, since Virginia seceded.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 8th.]

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE. Lincoln, in regard to the general scheme of eman-cipation, to which almost the whole of his message is appropriated, deserves, at least the praise due to perseverance. This scheme, whether as stated in the eginning in his proposition to Congress, and elabo-ated in his interview with the border State Congressrated in his interview with the border State Congress-men, or whether taken in the new dress given it is, the message, has, perhaps, as little in it as anything that ever came from an official source. It pleases Lincoln, doubtless; as he turns it over in his mind he forgets the alarms of the crisis, and feels that he is solving problems and winning fame. It is passa he forgets the alarms of the crisis, and feels that he is solving problems and winning fame. It is pass playing with a ball.

His proclamation will go into effect on the 1st of January, so far as he can give it effect. Of course his grand specific for the present maladies will then fall through. "Compensated emancipation" will have been superseded by the proclamation of universal and undonotional emancipation. So that Lincoln's plan for "saving the Union" rests upon the adoption of his proposed constitutional amendmental by two-thirds of both houses of his Congress, and then upon their ratification by every State in his dominions, and by seven of the States of our Confederacy; all to be done between the present time and the 1st of January next, just three weeks and two days by the calendar. y the calendar. Neither House will probably adopt the proposed a two-thirds vote, and without debate. There is ne-probability in the world that a majority of Lincoln's States would ratify them; much less, if possible. that all of them would. It is the extreme of about

that all of them would. It is the extreme of absurdity to suppose that a single Confederate State would listen to the proposition at all; much more, if possible, that seven of them would adopt it.

To imagine that all these impossible things can be done between this and January next, is another eincumstance of folly that saids to stamp the whole scheme with ineffable stupidity. It looks, indeed, more like "a little joke" than a serious proposition.

The above remarks refer to the practical difficulties which beset the adoption of the plan. But the plan itself is no less absuind. It proposes to restore the Union upon the condition that the institutions of the Confederate States shall be made to agree with those of the present United States. It puts the yoke of despotism upon us in the very beginning, It with those of the present United States. It puts the yoke of despotism upon us in the very beginning. It does not leave us to regulate our domestic matters in our own way, but requires us to conform them to the will of the Yankees. This is simple subjugation. Lincoln proposes to reduce us to it by offers of purchase, after failing by attempts at force. He will find Confederate honor equal to Confederate valor. He may figure it out to his satisfaction—and he does not be purchased of conquering us. The argument of the buying instead of conquering us. The argument of may be a forcible one with his own people; but be should know, and he shall know, that Confederate are not to be bought. Our liberties and independence that are not on sale.

But what a condition it is to which Lincoln would reduce us by his plan! It would turn losse mong us a population which, without subordination, would be our ruin. The African and the Caucassian cannot live together on terms of equality without

cannot live together on terms of equality without mutual ruin. It could not and would not be endured here. Our very enemies concur in the sentence. In the State where President Lincoln has his home; the ingress of a negro is not allowed. The laws permit him to find no shelter and no home there. The same sentiment obtains everywhere in our enemy's country. A few are tolerated, but chiefly on condition that they be runaways from their homes and duty.

In the event contemplated by Lincoln, the freed negroes would not be allowed to go North. Lincoln expressly tells his people they can always determined that question for themselves. They have determined it. Even now something like a panic, with symptoms of riot, is visible, because of the stolen negroes who have been carried there from necessity. Lincoln, indeed, in his "plan" says something about deporting the blacks to some other country; but, alarmed at the opposition which Yankeedom would make to the proposition, he carefully explains that it means nothing. The consent of Congress, that is of the Yankee States, would have to be obtained. The consent of the negro would have to be obtained. The consent of the foreign country to which it would be proposed to send him would have to be obtained. These three conditions, all of which would have to concur, would all fail. The North never would consent. The negro never would consent. And, of foreign Governments, Lincoln tells us in his message that he has not as yet found one that will allow him to transport thither the negroes he has stolen from us. If they reject these comparatively few, of course they would reject the multitude. Liberia and Hayti are the only places open to the negroes; and to Liberia and Hayti Lincoln says they are not willing to go.

It follows that the freed race would, according to Lincoln's "plan," inevitably remain here under circumstances ruinous to them and intolerable to us. From such a condition of society every feeling of our nature revolts. To such a condition Lincoln's "plan" their homes and duty.

In the event contemplated by Lincoln, the freed. From such a condition of society every feeling of our nature revolts. To such a condition Lincoln's 'plan's proposes to reduce us. The man who could propose such a scheme might well speak, as Lincoln brutally and the could propose the scheme might well speak, as Lincoln brutally and the scheme might well speak. such a scheme might well speak, as Lincoln brutally does, of the comparative unimportance of a people who inhabit a country. If he destroyed us he would congratulate himself that "the land" remained. But it would note "one generation" and one race alone that would feel the curse. His ruin would come as an abiding blight upon a land now one of the brightest spots on the earth, and the temporary interruption of whose industry throws a cloud over the happiness of the world.

A plan thus impossible of adoption and diabolical terruption of whose industry intowes a troud over the happiness of the world.

A plan thus impossible of adoption and diabolical in its results is Lincoln's bid for immortality. Truly, he "will not escape history."

The fact is, when the Creator established the different races of men, He established their position and adapted them to their places. That which harmonizes with the Creative will is happiness. That which opposes it is discord and unhappiness. That which opposes it is discord and unhappiness. The negro, from the time of Cainan, has occupied the position of a servant. He has been fitted for it by disposition and instinct, and is, therefore, happy in it, and is not happy out of it. In his place he is useful. Out of it he is a mere savage; and if out, of it and in the bosom of a community of the superior race he is a pest. It is the effort of the Yankee States to dictate our institutions, and in so doing to ruin us by attempting to amend a decree of the

ruin us by attempting to amend a degree of the Creator so as to make it suit their ideas, that has caused the present troubles. Lincoln is as blind as AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER, VA.

Our forces again occupy Winchester. Its lateevacuation was due, we understand, to the statements brought in by the scouts, that the enemy were
advancing in large force, and that in concurrence
with them Milroy was moving from the Westers,
counties in a direction to seize our line of retreat.
Our troops, accordingly, fell back to a position of
safety. Both statements, however, proved erroneous. Milroy found his pleasures somewhere else,
and the farce threatening Winchester numbered but;
2,349, by actual count. It was Geary's old brigade,
and consisted of two regiments of cavalry, a battalian of infantry and artillery.

The enemy entered Winchester on Thursday moraing, and remained only about two hours. During
the whole time they were in great trepidation, as
indeed they had a right to be, for but for the misinformation above referred to they would never have
entered Winchester. They pancled shout ninety
sick soldiers, and departed in the direction of Martingburg, camping on Thursday, night about four
miles from Winchester. Our troops re-entered Windigster, we are informed, on Saturday.

TRIAL OF RUCKER.

TRIAL OF RUCKER. The trial of Dr. Rusker, the notorious Abolition outlaw, commenced on Monday, at Fincastle, Virouture, commenced on Monday, at Fincastle, Virginia. A special term of the circuit court had been convened by Judge E. M. Hulson for the purpose. Rucker has employed Thomas J. Michie, of Stanton, and Nathaniel Harrison, of Monroe, to defend him.

VIOLATED THE AMNESTY, John Mulligar, was arrested as a deserter, who had violated the ampesty recently granted deserters, allowing them an opportunity to retrieve themselves from trial and disgrace. His reckless disnegard of mercy will, 20 doubt, he the winding up of his career. reer. FROM FRANCE.

Three Franch gerstemen arrived in the city on Monday evening from Washington, via Winohester and Saunton, who it is understood, were bearers of despatches from the French to the Confederate Government.