

S. M. PETERSON & CO.,
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St., Boston, are authorized to take Advertisements in these cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

It is stated on authority that many of our soldiers are suffering for the want of mittens and stockings. Cannot the ladies report the good deeds of last winter and supply their wants? We believe that it only requires to be made known to set thousands of fair fingers to work.

The Mobile papers report the capture of the Yankess with 2000 pairs of shoes. The Charlestonians have great fears for the safety of Mobile, but regard themselves as perfectly secure. The steamer of a church in Petersburg has been turned into a shot tower. The mystery still continues as to the movement of the Union forces near Hilton Head.

CITIZENSHIP OF PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.—Attorney General Bates is preparing, and has nearly completed a most important and elaborate opinion affirming the citizenship of persons of African descent under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, the Dred Scott decision to the contrary notwithstanding. The question to which this opinion is to be the answer arose out of an application by a negro as master of a vessel for a clearance which was referred to the Attorney General by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is also said that the same general question was raised by the Secretary of State in referring an application for a passport by a negro to the Attorney General.

Gen. Burnside, to whom Gen. Sigel's request for a Court of Inquiry was made, writes as follows to Gen. Sigel:

"With your movements since my connection with this army I am well acquainted.—I take pleasure in hearing testimony to your real efficiency and military skill displayed by yourself and your officers in the management of your force, and the fruitful reconnoissances you have directed."

This may be received as an expression also of the general opinion of those officers best qualified to judge.

LOOK OUT FOR BOGS POSTAGE CURRENTCY. It appears that there are counterfeit fifty cent notes on the new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enable holders to detect them:

1. The paper is thicker than the genuine.
2. The five faces of Washington very considerably from each other in the counterfeit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of Washington—while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other.
3. The linked letters, "U. S.," under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S," inside of the top of the "U," while in the genuine they do.
4. This mark is easily seen.
5. The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once.

POST OFFICE REPORT.—Among the reports from the Executive departments none will give more universal satisfaction than that of Post Master General BLAIR. It tells of increased mail accommodations, of rigid economy in administration, and a reduction of over two millions of dollars in the expenses of the Department to the National Treasury. Not for twenty years has the Post Office Department promised so fairly to become self-supporting. A continuance of the policy of the present chief may yet give us that very desirable result.

The Post-office Department is one of the least showy, least ambitious branches of our Government. It abounds in hard work and in minute and endless details. Yet it is one of the most necessary agencies of government, society and civilization. If it paused for a day it would throw the country into confusion. It seems to be the sphere for a modest, practical, able man. No politician has ever made capital or tried to make capital by an administration of the Post-office Department. But Judge BLAIR has not the least earnestly worked in the interest of a perfect postal system on this account. The country owes some recognition of such services.

FEMALE ADVOCATES OF SLAVERY.—We have frequently heard female advocates declare the rightfulness of slavery, at which we could not but be surprised. To such we commend the following of the Lebanon Courier:

We know of no woman more shocking to a man of fine sensibilities than to hear a lady for whom he has respect, eulogizing the institution of slavery for American slavery embraces everything that is repugnant to virtue and humanity. It destroys the most sacred domestic relations, it violates marital vows, it scourges women, it outrages virtue, it tears children from their parents, it fosters a tyrannical spirit—in short, to use the language of the head of a great religious denomination, it is "the sum of all villainies." Yet thoughtful females, who think there is something admirably aristocratic about giving the institution their endorsement, will sometimes violate their womanhood by speaking in its praise. Such perhaps should be forgiven, for it is impossible that a virtuous and unbiased woman can be giving expression to the true instincts of her nature when she thus speaks. What would be thought of the lady who would eulogize brothels, admire opportunities for debauches, rejoice over the forcible separation of families, and declare that "free love" is the true condition of the sexes? Such a one would at once be set down as "a better than ought to be!" Yet the condemnation of slavery is a short way to commend all these things.

The small pox has become epidemic in Richmond, and is believed to have been carried there by returned prisoners from Fort Delaware. Seventy-six cases have been admitted to one hospital and eighty to another.

The present platform of the Democracy is: "The Union as it was, slavery ruled, and the Constitution as it is, as slavery interprets it."

Persons.—It is stated that 9,309 applications have been made for pensions under the act of July last—9,049 in the army and 260 in the navy.

Several Democratic newspapers of Ohio have nominated Vallandigham for Governor of the State.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. King presented petitions protesting against the action of the Navy Advising Board, and in favor of the General Bankrupt act. Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill concerning judgments in suits brought by the United States, with a recommendation that the action of the House be disregarded. The recommendation was agreed to. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, was excused from further service on the Finance Committee, on account of ill health. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely to the bill abolishing the grade of military officers in the service of the United States. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. Mr. Lane introduced a bill pending for the extinction of Indian titles in Kansas, and for the removal of her tribes from that State. A resolution was adopted asking the President to transmit the report of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Commissioner of the United States at New Orleans, during the last summer. The credentials of Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont, were presented and placed on file. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions, which were laid over, concerning James Buchanan for his sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion, previous to its culmination and while he was President of the United States. The Committee of Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire whether a method could not be devised to manifest the sympathy of Congress with the suffering Lancashire operatives. A long debate ensued on the resolution relative to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware. Mr. Davis spoke at length in favor of the resolution after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Blake introduced a bill to establish a postal money order system, which was referred to the Post-office Committee. A bill to reduce the duties on paper, from 35 to 10 per cent, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Nall, of Missouri, introduced a bill to procure the abolition of slavery in Missouri, and to compensate loyal slaveholders. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Washburne to the effect that in the judgment of the House there should be no legislation changing the existing laws for the payment of the public debt by a vote of 81 yeas to 21 nays. On motion Mr. Low of the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the tariff, and of increasing the duties on articles not of prime necessity. Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution by which the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the dismissal of all unfit commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the service of the government. The House declared, by a vote of 68 to 61, that the President's proclamation of the 22d of September was warranted by the Constitution, and was well calculated to hasten the restoration of peace. Mr. Hulman of Indiana, made an effective attempt to table the resolution. The Army Appropriation bill was made the special order of the day for Thursday. Mr. Conway, of Kansas, elected a Republican, then offered a series of resolutions of the Vallandigham stripe, which were tabled, by a vote of 135 to 1—Mr. Conway alone voting in the negative. The Senate joint resolution increasing the bonds of the superintendent of public printing to \$40,000, was agreed to. The bill for the construction of the Illinois ship canal was postponed till January. The resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send one or more armed vessels with breadstuffs for the starving people of England was rejected. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in coin any portion of the bonded public debt falling due previous to January 1st, 1864, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Pennington, of Ohio, offered a resolution asking the President to furnish information as to whether any persons lately in custody had been released on taking the parole that they would not bring suit against the authorities for damages, and that they would not oppose any of the measures of the Administration. The resolution was tabled. Another resolution offered by the same gentleman met a like fate. The Committee on Territories were directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a territorial government in that portion of the country in which are situated the Salmon river gold mines. The Committee on Ways and Means were directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing the bonds of coal companies.

Mr. Cox made a long speech, denouncing the Administration and the war in his usual style.

Who have gone to the War?
The following table gives the official vote in the States named (comprising all that are yet received) for the year 1862, compared with the vote of 1860, showing the decrease in the votes of the respective parties:

	1862	1860
Adm.	3,782	3,571
Opp.	25,614	42,792
Contra.	8,215	12,294
Illinois	121,449	138,292
Indiana	118,594	127,717
Missouri	82,475	124,317
N. Hamp.	32,231	29,118
N. Jersey	47,415	39,941
N. York	296,461	307,034
Ohio	178,753	184,322
Penn'a	219,299	270,470
Oregon	68,781	34,430
Vermont	29,403	24,778

The total of 1860 was 2,618,209, that of 1862, 2,291,248, showing a total decrease of 326,961. After deducting the increase to both parties in four States, as shown by the above table, this decrease is seen to be divided as follows: Administration 281,612, Opposition 74,740; an excess in the Administration decrease of 206,763 votes! And yet the vote this year has been an exceedingly full one as compared with last year, and also with 1860, when we consider the large number of voters gone to the war.

The total opposition majority is but 13,370 (this year against 297,693 for Mr. Lincoln in 1860). Who can doubt the result if the voters had been at home? The whole mass of voters would need to be converted in order to insure a Democratic victory.

TESTIMONIAL TO A WORTHY MAN.—A beautiful gold medal is being manufactured in Philadelphia, for presentation to the railroad engineer, who so heroically saved the lives of a large number of passengers on the Allegheny mountains, last November. The medal is a beautiful piece of workmanship. Within a laurel wreath, on the reverse is the following inscription: "Presented to Powell Sharp, engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the passengers on the train from Pittsburg, November 14th, 1862, in testimony of their admiration of his heroic conduct in saving their lives at the risk of his own." On the reverse is a handsome engraved picture of a locomotive within a laurel wreath.

Several large fires have taken place in Cincinnati. A rectifying establishment and a lard oil factory were destroyed on Saturday.

A Shot from the Right Quarter.
It will be remembered in America and England, that eight years ago an "Address" was sent to the women of this country, signed by half a million of their British sisters, imploring them to use all their influence to abolish negro slavery in this country. This remarkable document, splendidly illuminated on vellum, with all the signatures, was bound up in twenty-six folio volumes, and sent to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, to be promulgated far and wide in America.—Among the ladies who first put their names to the "Address," were the wives of Lord Palmerston, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cowley, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Russell, Baron Parke, Lord Ruthven, Mr. Gladstone, and other well known British celebrities. The husbands of most of the signers to this address, having thrown all their influence in favor of the South against the North, and bolstered up slavery with their powerful support, Mrs. Stowe has written "A Reply" to this "Address," which will appear in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and she will lay before "the many thousands of the women of Great Britain," in her forthcoming paper, the inconsistency of their appeal. It will be a document that will stir the English heart, or we are greatly mistaken in the trenchant power of Mrs. Stowe's eloquent pen.

On the Right Track.
The Louisville *Journal* urges its readers to stand by the Government, to "do or say nothing in consequence of the wild but void and transient policy of the Administration which may cripple or relax the prosecution of their war, but to bend without abatement their whole energies to the speedy breaking up and dispersing the rebellion." In this way, the *Journal* thinks, "both rebels and abolitionists will be put down." And it is right. Let the war be prosecuted with all possible vigor; support the Administration in every act against the enemy, that is the only way to restore permanent peace, and to destroy slavery, which is the cause both of abolitionism and rebellion. When slavery ceases to exist, abolitionists will be no more heard of—when slavery receives its death blow, the very spirit of rebellion will be killed in this country. Let us, therefore, by all means, do all we can to exterminate that terrible evil which has so torn and divided the country. Let all true men support the Administration.

Mr. J. Verdant Greene.
When the rebel Government at Richmond is ready to send peace propositions to Washington, it will probably choose a messenger who has some character, and give him some written crede tials which will insure him a hearing. Mr. J. Wausley Greig, who has made a parade at Chicago of a pretended mission that he was sent on from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, is evidently a humbug. The President discovered this in his interviews with him, and refused to give any credit to the story he brought. Thereupon Mr. J. Verdant Greene proceeded to Chicago and published in the Breckenridge organ there, a statement describing his pretended mission, and the manner in which it was received by President Lincoln. It is an object, now, with the Breckenridge organs to make the people believe that the President has refused to consider overtures from the rebels for the restoration of the Union, and we may expect them to raise a cry against him, which may be echoed by the hostile European journals. It is largely possible that Jeff. Davis may have made Mr. Greene believe he was an authorized ambassador of peace. But, if he did so, it was simply to attempt to humbug our Government and induce it to suspend hostilities while negotiations were going on. In the meantime, the rebels could prepare for more energetic hostilities. It is very fortunate for the country that the President does not belong to the Verdant Greene family.

NEWS ITEMS.
A man was recently robbed in one of the St. Giles' rookeries, in London, and stripped naked, and then the thieves rolled a blanket around him, stretched him up in it so that he could not move a limb, and thrust him in that state into the street, with a large label containing the word "Thief" pinned over his breast.

There is wholesale slaughter of hogs going on at the West, in Tennessee. At Bedford, about 10,000 will be slaughtered; at Gosport, about 30,000; at Greeneville, about 30,000; at Crawfordsville, 40,000, and at Lafayette not less than 50,000.

The Postmaster General has removed the restriction heretofore placed upon the Fredrick Mail, and that paper now goes through the mail.

A new hotel in St. Louis, is said to be the largest in the world. It contains five hundred and fifteen rooms, and 8,000,000 bricks were used in its erection.

The Boston liquor sellers have raised the price of drinks to thirteen cents each, or two for a quarter. By drinking twice, an individual saves a cent!

Old Jordan, a free colored man, the drummer who beat the drum that waked Jackson on the morning of the battle of New Orleans—and who was with Scott during the whole Mexican war, had the alternative recently presented to him in New Orleans of taking the oath of allegiance or have his property confiscated. He chose the latter.

The *Dauphin Journal*, says that the late James Bruce, Esq., of Longside, has left the whole of his property to the poor of the Presbytery of Deer, about forty thousand pounds.

General Rosecrans has ordered that no more flags of truce shall leave Nashville for the conveyance of parties desiring to go South. The privilege has been abused by women.

Major-General Sedgwick has been appointed the command of the ninth army corps, late Burnside's, and will join the army on Monday or Tuesday.

It is probable the army bill, the West Point, and the fortification bill will be presented to the House soon by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The engravers are now furnishing \$120,000 of postal currency, and \$800,000 of 1s, 2s, 10s, and 20s, daily. On the 18th the postal currency will be increased to \$150,000 per day.

Governor Letcher publishes a letter in the Richmond papers, denying that he has any personal acquaintance with Fernando Wood, or that he has ever seen him; and that no letter or verbal communications have passed between them since Virginia seceded.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made an important decision, viz: that promissory notes payable at bank are not liable as checks.

TO YOUNG MEN.
Not that we take it upon ourselves to advise, but to state facts and fairly ascertain probabilities. The time for reflection is at the very outset of our life, when, "standing upon the threshold of our age, we open the door to manhood." Then, if ever, we need to consider the lesson of past experience.

The world has not yet learned to call things by their right names. If one's life abounds in successes, it exclaims: "Ah, lucky man!" If, on the contrary, a life seems made up of reverses, it ejaculates: "Unlucky man!" What is this but to lay the burden of individual success or failure upon the shoulders of Chance? whereas the truth is, that the results of human action are not mere happenings, but the logical sequences of such action.

We are to examine into the life of the "lucky man" we should, in every case, discover at its active beginning, a well directed plan of action; and a similar investigation of the life of the "unlucky man" would disclose its outset into a confused mass of impulses and ill-regulated ambitions.

Such are the simple conditions of success and disaster. We wear of a life of varying fortunes. In most instances these variations of fortune pertain to the worldly estimate put upon the superficial, and not to the inner and true life of the man. To the world, one may be rich to-day and poor to-morrow, yet be always rich before heaven and his own conscience. For the true measure of success is usefulness, and not wealth, nor fame, nor high position.

The young man who, at the outset, lays hold of some fixed principle, and there abides, must succeed. Though he die at thirty, his memory will be cherished, and men will say "how pitiful that he should die so young!" But he does not die. The kind friends who erect a broken column over his grave give currency to a marble lie. It is only the selfish and untruthful who perish. A thing of beauty, once seen, is felt forever. As well essay to strike out a single chord in the musical scale as to abstract a single beauty from the sum of human life.

Let us pass from the individual to the aggregate of mankind, with communities, States and nations as its integral parts. Our Republic is experiencing the winter of adversity. The republics of South and Central America are red with the flames of revolution. Europe is day, as it has been for centuries, trembling at the warning menace of a political earthquake. These are the penalties for wrong-doings and wrong-suffered. Such are the processes through which the base and the false in human institutions are purged away.

At home we suffer the penalty of violated law. If we examine into the life of the nation, passing upward through the years that intervene between to-day and its outset, what do we discover? There were patriots in those days, as there are patriots in these; and that respect the truth; but their hearts were neither as strong nor as true as those of the men who are now, there were men who had private ambitions to gratify and private retributions to wreak. Then, as now, wrong disagreed with right. As for the rest, it is the old story—as old as governments—wrong and right meet upon a middle ground and sound a truce. We have seen, we see, that truce broken, and the land is full of tears and moans.

The mere politician as well as the casuist, plunges into the intermediate events of national history and drags up a multitude of causes for the catastrophe. Why rummage those musty records for a cause long anterior? This is why men are slow to admit that any disaster of life flows out of an initial error.

The pride of reason, no less than the pride of youth, forbids the admission. So they shut their eyes to the true explanation, and seek where it is not.

But the fact is the same nevertheless. "As a nation we did not lay hold of an unmixt principle the outset. We forgot that wrong, admitted to any footing with right, is aggressive. It stays not its hand until its unnatural yoke fellow is reduced to its own base level. For this forgetfulness we suffer, and must continue to suffer, until the pair shall be finally divorced."

If the young men of this day will profit by past warnings and example, and resolve in the outset to pursue a course of disinterested and virtuous action, the future unwritten history of their nation will adorn a page unstained by intestine quarrel and bloody and destructive war. We have but to forget ourselves in remembering Mas.

WAR NEWS.
Since Saturday morning the telegraph has been hard at work sending dispatches from the Army of the Potomac. At noon on that day it became evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of Fredericksburg, on which the rebels had posted their guns behind earthworks, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry. This was the assignment to the divisions of Generals French and Howard of Sumner's corps. This attack was but partially successful, but Gen. Franklin, on the left after a hard day's fight, drove the enemy about a mile. Sumner's command men of the rebel General Hill's command were captured. Our troops slept on the battle ground. We have to record the loss of two Pennsylvania Generals—Jackson and Bayard—the latter of cavalry fame.

General W. H. T. Gibbons, Kimball, and Caldwell, and Colonel Sinclair, of this State, were badly wounded. The 5th New Hampshire regiment suffered severely in this engagement. The rebel forces were disposed as follows: General Longstreet on the left, held the main works of the rebel General Hill and Jackson in front of Franklin, and General D. H. Hill's forces acting as a reserve. During Saturday night the rebels shelled the city of Fredericksburg, with the intention of driving our troops out, but were unsuccessful. This morning General Burnside was present and personally superintended the operations. Yesterday Surgeon General Hammond left Washington for Fredericksburg, with two regiments of surgeons. Yesterday, contrary to general expectation, there was no fog at Fredericksburg, and it was thought the engagement would be renewed, but each party contented themselves with feeling the position of the other by a slow fire of artillery. During the night the rebels extended their lines and strengthened their position. They practised the old game also of firing on a party of Union soldiers who went forward to search for the bodies of the dead. It is believed that not more than forty thousand Federals were engaged in the battle of Saturday, and this is confirmed that General Burnside has said he has enough men to finish the work he has in hand.

On Saturday, Col. Wynkoop, 7th Penna. Cavalry, made a dash into the town of Franklin, in Tennessee, and destroyed several rebel flouring mills and other buildings. They retired with the loss of one man and brought away 12 prisoners.

The troops at Newbern, N. C., were making preparations for a movement on the 10th inst.

Twelve regiments have left Newbern, it is supposed, with the intention of attacking Weldon or Petersburg. The transports and five gunboats, have ascended the Chowan river, and a force of 10,000 men were seen in motion from Suffolk, indicating a move upon Weldon. A large Federal force is reported to have landed in Gates county.

President D. W. delivered a speech at Knoxville, on the 12th inst. The declaration that the tyrom of East Tennessee had been greatly exaggerated. He, however, takes care to give Richmond a wide berth at this perilous juncture.

Fort Henry, of Col. Wynn, 6th N. C., is \$400,000 worth of goods belonging to merchants, led by the dauntless Colonel Baxter, their commander, who stood boldly at the bow of the first boat, amid a storm of bullets, and was severely wounded in the shoulder. With him were Captain Oscar H. Williams, and Lieutenant Henderson and Frank Emory, who escaped unharm. This took place at 10 o'clock on the 12th inst. The boats were on shore, and ran up the bank amid the cheers of their comrades behind.

THE SCENE IN FREDERICKSBURG.
Passing between the dead Union soldiers as we neared the bank, a woful scene of destruction presented, which from the opposite shore could not be realized. House walls were riddled with breaches, roofs were fallen in, and the interiors were a mass of fallen timbers mingled with broken plaster. The rebel rushed into the houses, and finding many objects still unremoved, transferred those of suitable size to their pockets. The British flag, floating over the house of the British consul, was seized from his deserted dwelling, and carried across the river, with the idea, probably, that it was a secession affair, and thirty prisoners from a Mississippi regiment accompanied it. The Rebels on the banks were receiving the bodies of many of their citizens, and no eye was allowed to pass sufficiently into the city to enter those of more costly structures, owing to the known presence of the Rebels in many houses and streets of the town. A fearful looking dead rebel, with his head half shot away by the boundary beyond which no one passed.

A few families had returned yesterday, who said the attack was so long delayed, they did not expect it at all, and preferred taking a risk and enjoying their homes. This morning they were disappointed, and they were found by us, hidden in their cellars, and secured from danger. The women appeared frightened at the approach of our men, but were reassured by officers that every respect would be shown them, and soon therefore became sociable, and with their houses reduced to splinters, they were ready to laugh at sundry jokes they heard perpetrated. It is singular to observe, how, when the worst is known, is required the preliminary losses, the men and women recover their spirits, and rebound into its native realm of hope.

Presently this bridge was finished, and shortly after 4 o'clock Howard's division of 4000 men crossed, followed by the rest of the army. The Rebels were routed, and the men occupied the houses, cooked their supper, and composed themselves for sleep. They were roused in the morning for three days, and their blankets were slung over their shoulders ready for any bivouac.

FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION.
This section of the army, composed of Reynolds and Sumner's grand divisions, crossed simultaneously with the rest of the army, a short distance below the city, having before it a level plain, which our artillery could easily have swept off any field batteries or troops of the enemy.

Our artillery in position yesterday consisted of four divisions. That of Col. Hays, with eight batteries, occupied the right; Colonel Tompkins, with eleven batteries, the right center; Col. Heintzelman, with nine batteries, the extreme left. "But our division was called but little into action." Col. De Russy led the former hope at Millers Dale Bay, during the Mexican war, and it is said is soon to be a brigadier general.

OVER ONE HUNDRED GUNS WERE POINTED at the devoted city. Had the batteries been provided with a full complement the number would have been far greater.

THE PART OF GENERAL HAYES IN THE AFFAIR.
The gunboats, lying in the Rappahannock river, between Port Royal and Port Comfort, were attacked yesterday by the rebels with some very heavy guns. The rebels occupied a strong position on the banks of the river, and fired with great precision, and with compelling them to change their position. The rebels, emboldened, ran a battery down to the edge of a swamp, that laid between them and the gunboats, and from there they were reinforced this morning. It is expected they will give a good account of themselves. The position they occupied yesterday was a very difficult one for them to make their guns bear on the rebel batteries.

ants in Augusta, for the use of the rebel army, to be paid for at reasonable rates.—The event caused much excitement. The Sanitary Commission has sent a vessel loaded with stores for the sick and wounded to a Richmond creek.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 12th inst., has an account of the shelling of Port Royal, Va., by four Yankee gunboats. The barometer account is worth a comparison between President Lincoln and Gen. Sherman. The Richmond papers report that considerable movements are being made by the Federal forces in North Carolina.

Three Indian regiments are now in the service of the government under Gen. Blunt. A brigade of loyal redskins will be formed. The position of the two armies at Fredericksburg remained unchanged all day on Monday, with very little artillery firing. The few shells thrown by the rebels went into the service of the government under Gen. Blunt.

On Wednesday last the rebels made an attack on our works about 27 miles below Fredericksburg. Several persons on our transports were seriously injured, and two have since died of their injuries. The rebel battery was composed of 30 heavy guns.

On Sunday evening a body of rebel cavalry, about 400 strong, crossed the Potomac and made a raid on Padlesville. They encountered thirty five men of Col. L. Scott's regiment, who were quartered in a wooden building, and who only surrendered after a sharp fight, and the building was set on fire. The loss on our side was one killed and two wounded.

Latest from the Army of the Potomac.
HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 19, 1862.
MAYOR GENERAL HILLACK: The army was withdrawn to this side of the river, because I felt the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack or to retire. A repulse would have been disastrous to us. The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy and without loss of property or men.
A. E. BURKSIDE,
Major General Commanding.

From the Democrat we extract the following names of killed and wounded in the recent bloody battle at Fredericksburg. We have heard of some additional names, but as they are not yet authenticated by official reports, we refrain from enquiring what may prove unnecessary anxiety and alarm—adding but the additional names of Lieut. Jacob Zug and Private Weise, of the 7th Reserve, whose private letter sets down as unaccompanied of the former, and the latter killed.

Col. H. J. Zinn, of Mechanicsburg, killed by a shot through the head.
Sergt. Laughlin, of Newville, had his head blown off.
Sergt. James Underwood, of Carlisle, wounded in the head.
Lieutenant General U. S. Army, retired, wounded in the arm.
Lieut. Levi M. Haversick, of Mechanicsburg, both legs and arm shot off.
Sergt. Head, Capt. Porter's company, wounded in the neck.
John Fetter, Col. Zinn's company, head blown off.
Keller Bobb, do., wounded in arm.
John Steigleman, do., in his breast.
Sergt. John Parer, do., in lip.
Joseph Forney, do., in head.
Wm. White, do., in hand.
S. D. Callender, do., in arm.
H. S. Lambert, do., in breast.
Keller, do.
John W. Stewart, do.
Sergt. Maj. Bosler, in arm.
Cornel Ludvig, of Newville, in breast.
James Miller, do., wrist broken.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL CHURCHILL.—The funeral of the late General Sybilvester Churchill, Inspector General U. S. Army, retired, who died on Sunday evening last, December 7, of congestion of the lungs, took place on Tuesday afternoon, from his residence on New York avenue. The remains were carried to their resting place in the City Cemetery by a section of the Fifteenth New York battery, Lieutenant McMahon; a detachment of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and the Twenty fifth regiment of Maine volunteers, with a band; all under the command of Col. Fessenden, of the last mentioned regiment.—Lieut. C. H. Raymond, of Gen. Sigel's staff, acted as marshal.

The pall bearers were Gen. Casey, Heintzelman, and Barnard, U. S. Army; Capt. J. M. Gillis, U. S. Army; Professor Henry, and Mr. Baldwin. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Hamilton, of Baltimore.

General Churchill was one of the oldest officers of the service, having been born Aug. 2, 1788, at Woodstock, Vermont. He entered the service as first lieutenant of artillery March 12, 1812, became a captain in August, 1813, and in the same month was appointed Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Major, which position he held during the remainder of the war with Great Britain. He was retained in the service on the reduction of the army in 1816, and became Major of the Third Artillery in April, 1835. In 1841 he was appointed Inspector General, and held the rank of colonel, and occupied that position until September, 1861, when he was placed on the retired list on account of "inecapacity, resulting from a long and faithful service" of nearly fifty years.

In addition to service in the war of 1812, he was actively engaged in the Creek, Florida, and Mexican wars, and received the breast of brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista."

A Noble Response.
MRS. CALIA BURNETT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE SUFFERING POOR IN ENGLAND, HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Twenty five hundred dollars were collected to-day by Marshall Milford for the Suffering Poor in England, the soldiers in the Washington Hospital. The appeal had only been issued the day previous and this noble response is a just appreciation of the wants of our suffering warriors.

THE SUFFERING POOR OF ENGLAND.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Subscriptions for the fund for the relief of the suffering operatives of England have reached the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

A CLEVER CHRISTMAS GIFT.—On Monday last the scholars of school No. 34, presented their teacher, Mr. Thomas Corman, a very substantial Christmas gift. A pair of chickens, ditto turkey, a trio of ducks, with a representative of the oakling savours of old Rome, completed the ornithological portion of the donation, while a bundle of cigars, pipe and tobacco, attested that his pupils were "up to snuff" on the after dinner comforts.

We were the recipients of the other day of a most acceptable gift from our friend Robert J. Bell, the proprietor of the restaurant under the Corman House. The gift was a dozen of the finest and fattest partridges we have seen this season. Bon is a veritable Nimrod: having killed no less than Eight Hundred and Eighty-Four of these birds since October last. This has been an extraordinary season for game, and Bon has made good use of his time. If any of our readers feel like gracing the Christmas table with a dish of partridges, they can be supplied by calling at his saloon.

Mr. Shapley's Lecture.—On Tuesday evening last, Bruce E. Shapley, Esq., delivered an address in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the subject—"Odd Fellowship." The room was filled with an audience of ladies and gentlemen; the brethren of the Order appearing in regalia. Rev. Mr. Fay opened the exercises with prayer.

The speaker's exordium was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the gallant soldiers of the Union who have fallen in defence of our nationality, referring more especially to Major John Lee, who was reported in the Philadelphia *Lequirer*, of that day, as killed. Later accounts say that Major Lee was not injured. This announcement, therefore, we are glad to say—was premature, and without foundation.

Mr. Shapley then turned his attention to his subject, giving a succinct and interesting account of its origin, progress, its objects and advantages, and the great and good influences it exerts upon society in its kindly offices of visiting the sick, burying the dead, protecting the widow and the orphan, and the ameliorating influences generally of its benign brotherhood. Closing with a fervent exhortation to the brethren of the Order to maintain the integrity of the organization, keeping always in view its three lovely motto—"Amicitia, Anus et Veritas."

Mr. Shapley possesses a good voice, clear enunciation, and pure diction—the main elements of an orator. His address was well received by the audience, who went away much pleased with the performance.—The Handel Musical Association was present, and delighted the audience with some excellent music.

A NEW DRUG STORE.—MR. DAVID RALSTON, having purchased the Drug Store formerly owned by S. B. Pannebacker, has reopened that establishment. Mr. R. has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Stationery, Friars, and everything else in his line. He offers extraordinary inducements to purchasers. A competent druggist prepares all prescriptions sent to his store.

BONES.—Young America has been seized with a visitation of bones. Youngsters of all ages, ages, patterns, colors, and descriptions, from the well dressed son of the wealthy to the youthful Ethiopian with well vented incense, are rattle away like a dilapidated Adams press, or alcohol boy's teeth when he expects a whippot. What causes this phenomenon we know not; knives, marbles, balls and hoops all have their seasons, but will any one tell us when is the season for bones? The skillful handling of these instruments may be a great art, but as to the music in them, we can't discover it. We would advise our young friends to lay aside the bones, or give them to their proper owner, the bonepicker, and amuse themselves with something less