

# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, January 9, 1863.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,  
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6  
State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald  
in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements  
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## THE HERALD.

The present number of our paper appears somewhat reduced in size, but in other respects improved and beautified. The enormous advance in the price of paper and printing materials generally, rendered some financial change in the management of our paper absolutely necessary. When this advance first occurred, it partook so much of panic and undue excitement, that we supposed we could weather it through without such loss as would prove ruinous, and accordingly continued to issue our paper at the same size and price, although this comprehended a weekly loss to us. The first of a New Year, however, has arrived, and brought with it no diminution or promise of it, of these excessive rates, and we are reluctantly compelled to yield to the stern necessity. Having been left the choice of only two expedients, that of reducing the size or enhancing the price of the Herald, we choose the former for the following reasons:

1st. The scarcity of money and general depression of business, consequent upon the war, would make an advance in the price hard to bear, and would place our paper out of the reach of many who would like to have it.

2d. By careful pruning and condensing of all extraneous and irrelevant matter. By sternly refusing all half-paid advertisements, and "dead-head" puffa, we will be able to give our readers nearly, if not quite, as much reading matter as heretofore.

Readers, these are the reasons which have impelled us to make the change, and we believe that we have no subscribers who would have us work for them at a clear loss to ourselves, we feel they will be eminently satisfactory. We shall continue our business at the present rates, until such time as we return to the old regime, with a reasonable profit on our labor. We purpose no alteration in the character or tone of the paper, but shall go on as ever, combating the evils and errors, social and political of our "day and generation."

We shall continue, as ever, the unflinching opponent of the unholy principles which had their inception in the birth of that monstrous iniquity—American Slavery—and have naturally culminated in this atrocious Slaveholders' Rebellion, and shall esteem it our especial duty to expose and defeat their machinations, whether concocted in Richmond or Pennsylvania.

To our local department we will give increased attention, believing, as we do, the principal excellence of a weekly newspaper consists in its faithful record of town and county intelligence.

With this succinct statement of our affairs and prospects, we commence the New Year full of hope and energy, and fully confident that its close will witness our country in the enjoyment of an honorable peace, founded on the immutable principles of universal justice and freedom.

The *Volunteer*, of this week says the President's proclamation will draw down upon him the condemnation and laughter of the world.

It doesn't inform us whether the whole world will laugh and condemn at the same time, or whether it will indulge in these agreeable pastimes by turns. Thus far, however, we believe neither the world of Jefferson, or the lesser planet of northern dogdom, have seen anything very funny in it, however much it excites their curses—Possibly it meant that the sable world would cavillate, while the proprietors thereof would cuss. How is it?

## The Proclamation of Freedom.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* in speaking of the Emancipation Proclamation, says:—"The President's proclamation, declaring the slaves in the Rebel States to be free from the first of January, contains no superfluous words. It is but the formal fulfillment of the intention announced in the proclamation of September 22d. That paper made it necessary to designate the States and parts of States that were to be regarded as in rebellion; after the first of January, having made the designation, the President says a few words to the freed men, enjoining upon them to abstain from violence, recommending them to labor faithfully for reasonable wages, and announcing that they will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts. Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity he invokes 'the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'"

We are glad to find that the President has confined himself to no brief statement as this, and especially glad that there was no truth in the reports from Washington gossips, that he intended to make some allusion to Jeff Davis' recent savage manifesto against General Butler and the officers of our army. This would have been a condemnation, unworthy of the head of a great nation, and it might have been construed as a sign of weakness and doubt as to the propriety or the success of the measure. Having a fixed purpose, all that was necessary was to make the formal announcement of the fact, and to designate the limits of

the territory where the proclamation is to have effect.

The great deed of the age is, therefore, done. A President of the United States has had the high courage to do an act that would have been considered impossible two years ago. The executive of a nation whose stigma it has been that it tolerated slavery, and whose wealth and power were impiously declared to depend upon slavery, has had the manliness to announce to the world that slavery shall no longer exist, except within certain restricted limits where it must speedily become extinct.

In connection with this great national document, we are able to publish to day an extract from the proclamation of General Banks, on the same subject, to the people of Louisiana. This was, of course, issued under special and recent instructions from the President, and it is so admirable in tone and sentiment that it deserves to be carefully read and pondered over. It states, what is literal truth, that the rebellion is the cause of emancipation. General Banks rightly says:

"The first gun that Sumpter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a typhoid when compared with the leaders of the Rebel Host. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand contemner of the actual manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently enveloped with labyrinthine complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end."

With such an end to the contest in full view, let us put forth our whole strength for its early accomplishment. It will be worth all the toil, the bloodshed and treasure it costs us. Let no defeats, delays or disappointments discourage us. The Reformation of the Christian Church was a scarcely less holy work than that we are engaged in, and it was not accomplished except by years of civil, ecclesiastical and military strife. But faith, energy and perseverance wrought their perfect work. So it will be with the mighty work of establishing freedom and restoring national unity in the American Republic. Let us give our whole souls to the support of the President, and we shall soon be able to say, *Finitis coronat opus.*

## The Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1863. By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any effort that may make for their active freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, in any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, and the people thereof, shall on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the U. States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof are respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomack, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation was not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States, and parts of said States, are and shall thenceforward be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

sixty-three; and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## Gen. Butler's Address to the People of New-Orleans.

The following farewell address of Gen. Butler to the people of New Orleans was, on the evening of the 28th ult., placed in the hands of Capt. John Clark, with the request that it be issued in *The Delta* after the departure of the Spaulding. We are indebted to Col E. M. Brown for an advanced copy of this last performance of the retiring Major General:

CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS:—On this occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words of parting, by one whose name is to be heretofore indissolubly connected with your city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal wrong done to the people of New Orleans. I found you exposed, but not surrendered; conquered, but not ordered; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. So far from it you had called upon a foreign legion to protect you from yourselves. I restored order, furnished arms, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this, my soldiers were subjected to obloquy, reproach and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I beg that you will not be quietly, remained about his business affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you submit to its decrees, but stand contemner of the actual manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently enveloped with labyrinthine complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end."

The enemies of my country unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with mortal severity. I hold that rebellion is to be persisted in to death, and every man who short of this death-giving punishment clear gain to him from the clemency of the Government. Upon this thesis I have administered the authority of the United States, because of which I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited in the face of my own countrymen and not to loyal friends. To be sure I might have regarded you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as the Governmenters of England and the King of Siam, or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during the French campaign; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsular war; or you might have been scolded and tomahawked as our forefathers were at the hands of the King of Great Britain in our rebellion; your property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot" like the palaces of the Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your buildings might have been sent away like the paintings of the Louvre; your soldiers might have been blown from the muzzles of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare as practiced by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city might have been blotted from the pages of the history of the United States before your coming, were a sufficient provocative and justification.

But I have not so concluded. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law has been banishment with labor to a barren island, where I have compelled my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebels and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed 40,000 of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, in doing so by the aid of the rebels.

I saw that this Rebellion was a war of the aristocrats against the middle class, and of the rich against the poor; a war of the landowner against the laborer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many and I found no conclusion to it save in the subjection of few and the disenfranchisement of the many. I therefore felt no hesitation in advancing the cause of the many, who had caused the war, to feed the indigent poor who had suffered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessing of the humble and loyal under the roof of the cottage and in the cabin of the slaves, and as a quiet content to the survivors of the valor or the courses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of servile insurrection. All danger of this I have prevented by so treating the slave that he had no cause to rebel.

I found the dungeon, the chain, and the lash used in the most cruel manner against your own servants. I have them peaceful, laborious, controlled by the laws of kindness and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence can be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to your wealth in the form of new land from the bottom of the Mississippi.

I have cleaned and improved your streets, canals, and public squares, and opened new avenues to unoccupied land.

I have given you freedom of elections greater than you have ever enjoyed.

I have caused justice to be administered impartially to your own citizens, and have unconsciously complimented the judges of my appointment.

You have seen, therefore, the benefit to the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebelled.

Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to this Government, not with lip-service, but with the heart?

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity, giving business to your streets and wharves, if you hope to see your city become again the mart of the Western World, fed by its rivers for more than three millions of people, and the commerce of a country greater than that of any other ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable constitutional Government, if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government, and that is Slavery.

The institution, cursed of God, which has taken in hand the mind of man, and which will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject.

I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of Slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philippic view as regards the slave, but simply, of the effect of Slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this and doing deadening influence, has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune; who in those words can have neither hope nor interest, save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views formed upon me by experience.

Come, then to the unconditional support of the Government. Take into your own hands your own institutions, remodel them according to the laws of God, and thus attain that prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

## WAR NEWS.

### Army of the Cumberland.

Great Victory in Tennessee—Rebel Gen. Rains Killed—General Cheatham Wounded and a Prisoner—Keating Driven from his Works—Gen. Sill and Wallace Killed—Gen. McCook Injured—Great Courage of Generals and his Generals—Generals Wolf, Kirk, and Van Cleeve Wounded—Gen. Rosseau, Palmer and Smith Killed—The Loss Heavy on both Sides—Official Report of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans—Fall Retains of the Battle—The Enemy in Full Retreat.

Headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in front of Murfreesboro, January 8, via telegraph, Nashville, January 1.

To Gen. W. H. Hittell, Commander in Chief: On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, General McCook's corps by the Nashville Pike.

Gen. Thomas, with his campment on the Franklin pike, via the Wilson pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike, the left and center met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country, rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets and farms and intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Hardee's corps a mile from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within one mile and a half of Livermore. Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th of Dec Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolinsville, and passed a re-arranging division six miles towards Shelbyville, and found Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

General Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, where he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion and driven back.

General Sherman's division repulsed the enemy four times, protected the flank of the center, which not only held its own, but retained the left wing to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

First, the rebel opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

Second, skirmishing along the front with threats of attack until three in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in a small division through across Stone river to occupy commanding ground. While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the wood and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They were met by the rebels with our sharpshooters, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and 375 wounded, but they were repulsed by General Negley's Division and the remaining troops on the left wing headed by Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and lay down their arms.

The officers rallying the troops with great difficulty, they lay down in the morning. This occupied my mind until four o'clock, and fatigued the troops. The commencement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock this morning. Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

Early we engaged in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this morning. The railroad bridge was used, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow. Our medical director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Col. Garcke, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all hearts, and a fourth had been killed in the line of battle.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General, commanding.

## FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

### Great Battle at Vicksburg, Miss.

The Enemy Driven back After a Conflict of Five Hours.

### THE REBEL POSITION CARRIED.

CAROLINA, Jan. 8.—Despatches from General Sherman, dated on the battle field of Vicksburg, were received at Helena on Saturday, the 27th General Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo river ten miles above the mouth, and, forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the range of our gunboats, our troops encountered the enemy, who awaited them in force. A terrific conflict ensued, which lasted for five hours. The enemy was driven back by our shell beyond the bayou that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works which were stationed on the north side of the river.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, two bayous intervening between the hostile forces. During the night pontons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire was poured upon our men by the enemy under the cover of an un-erger-whip. At day light on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by General Sherman's entire force. Gen. Smith commanding the left wing, Gen. Morgan commanding the center, and Gen. A. L. and M. L. Blair the right.

General Steele succeeded in turning the enemy's right, so as to communicate with Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamps running at angles to the main front.

By sunset the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe. The rebel army, in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions, were entrenched on high rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm. Our gunboats did not on opening day, but the land forces, but the gunboat Benton engaged the fortifications on Haines' Bluff, during the action. Several of the crew of the Benton were killed, and Captain Gwinn, her commander, was mortally wounded.

## GLORIOUS NEWS!

### Capture of Vicksburg!

### NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4. Gen. Hittell, Commander in Chief: Despatches from General Sherman and the Naval commander were received on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries, and General Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg, and holy engaged.

From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appal* of the 31, says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

U. S. GRANT Major-General.

REBELS CAPTURED 1,200 REGT. PENNSA. VOL. 85 BATTALION REGT. FALMOUTH VA., 20 JAN. 1862.

DEAR HERALD:—Frequent and rapid marches together with the want of facilities, have hitherto prevented me from chronicling the movements of this regiment, since the march from Harper's Ferry, to Warrenton. From that point, the army moved as you are aware to Palmetto, where our Brigade was detached for fatigue duty, and guarding stores at Belle Plain a landing on an inlet of the Potomac 5 miles below Aquia creek. Here we remained until the 6th of December, when we were ordered to join the Division at Palmetto. The day before, there had been a heavy storm of rain and snow, the roads were in a wretched condition and the men marched with difficulty through the mud and slush. The country through which we passed had a most wintry aspect, and at nightfall, when we reached our campment, the men had to scrape away the snow and leaves to get places to sleep; as we had no tents we were obliged to bivouac in the frozen ground, without blankets or shelter. On the 11th we were under arms at an early hour, and took up the line of march for Fredericksburg, leaving the sick and invalids to the number of about one hundred, in the dense mist, as we marched over the crisp frozen ground, but the booming of artillery on the hills to our right, and the busy note of preparation among the troops we passed, let us but little leisure to contemplate the beauties of Nature.

On arriving within about a mile of Fredericksburg, we were halted and remained all over evening. As we lay in the woods awaiting the order to move, our ears were pained by the cannonade from our batteries on the heights opposite Fredericksburg, and the reverberations among the hills which the Rappahannock kept up a continuous sound of heavy thunder. Here we learned that our Engineer corps were engaged in laying a pontoon bridge across the river, that the rebel sharpshooters concealed in the houses on the bank, were picking off the workmen and that our batteries were shelling the houses for the purpose of driving them out. Early in the afternoon, thick columns of smoke rising from the city, the spikes of the city, which had been seen over the hills, told us in unmistakable language that no child's play was being enacted. Toward sundown we were ordered to move and that night we occupied the "Lacy House," a fine palatial residence occupying a high bluff just opposite Fredericksburg, and owned by a Major in the rebel army; it is a very imposing structure, having extensive view with a traced garden sloping to the river. The view from this point was grand, some twenty buildings were on fire throwing a lurid glare on the river, while the shouts of excited men, and the rattle of musketry, showed that the rebels were contesting the possession of the city, with a big advantage, our troops had crossed in boats. That night our regiment was detailed on fatigue duty, to assist in the erection of a second pontoon bridge, close by the first. Next morning, the entire army corps moved over and lay all day in the streets. The scenes in the town began to appear. The whole appearance was one of utter desolation. Houses closed and deserted by the citizens, some still burning, and others nearly shattered to pieces by the bombarding. The soldiers roamed through the streets broke into houses and appropriated to their own use whatever they fancied, some of our men staggering under barrels of tobacco, others with bacon, stacks of flour and other description of articles, to be found in the kitchen and pantries. Besides demijohns of liquors were brought from their hiding places, and choice wines and brandies were drunk that day from full canteens. Had they continued their operations to the confiscation of the rebel stores, there could have been no objection, but from pillage to outrage the transition was easy. Bacon was broken and ran sacked of their contents, bayonets driven through pianos, while costly books, pictures, mangle ornaments and looking glasses were destroyed or carried off only to be given or thrown away, when the holders got tired of them. In an antiquated house, once the property and residence of the mother of Washington, the furniture was nearly all broken or defaced; in another, owned by a Mr. Little, our boys recognized a portrait of the Rev. T. V. Moore, formerly of our 2nd Pres. Church, and that third, known as the Episcopal Church, and a fourth had robbed himself in a desecrated grave, and buried himself in a desecrated grave, and buried himself in a desecrated grave.

On Sunday, the 27th, the rebels were driven back after a conflict of five hours. The enemy was driven back by our shell beyond the bayou that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works which were stationed on the north side of the river.

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In the action on Saturday, the Fifty eighth Ohio, Eight Missouri and Second Kentucky regiments sustained considerable loss.

Gen. Banks' force with Farragut's fleet were expected to operate with Gen. Sherman in the attack, but they had not arrived.

"Rules for the government of the most essential of which were noted, as we left the next morning settling our bills."

On the morning of the 13th we ordered under arms at daylight, but hours everything remained quiet until thick fog which enveloped the fog o'clock the fog lifted, the batteries play on each other, and the troops idly moved to the front. About 10 o'clock the rebel batteries opened fire, and rapidly gained our position and the rebel batteries through a terrific shot and shell under which men like lead, as column after column went. It is unnecessary to attend to any details of the fight, as they are familiar to your readers. Our regiment, when we reached the front, numbered over 300 men, out of these were killed, 71 wounded and 5 missing. The killed were Col. Zinn, the colonel of the Reg't., Capt. Laughlin of Col. Torbert of Co. I, and Philip Forber of this company, the wounded were Thayer in both hands, Sergeant of the head, Wm. F. Fester in the shoulder, Heagy and Johnston Evans slight and Courtney Early and Wm. O. C. slightly in the forehead, the three led, again on duty, Henry has been detailed, by one of the hospitals, and Thayer, Wm. F. Fester are in the hospital, at Washington, all doing well.

That night the scattered remains of the regiment slept in the cellar of the house we had occupied the night before, the upper part having been taken up for a hospital. Sunday and Monday the regiment was stationed on the bank of the river, in the lower part of the town, where we remained until Monday night about 8 o'clock, when we were ordered to march for our old camp, which we reached about 11 o'clock that night, happy in the prospect of a sound night's rest after four days of constant marching and fighting.

So far, it may be said, that the 130th Reg't. has had a "rocky" time; but, the men are in good spirits, and guarding stores at Belle Plain a landing on an inlet of the Potomac 5 miles below Aquia creek. Here we remained until the 6th of December, when we were ordered to join the Division at Palmetto. The day before, there had been a heavy storm of rain and snow, the roads were in a wretched condition and the men marched with difficulty through the mud and slush. The country through which we passed had a most wintry aspect, and at nightfall, when we reached our campment, the men had to scrape away the snow and leaves to get places to sleep; as we had no tents we were obliged to bivouac in the frozen ground, without blankets or shelter. On the 11th we were under arms at an early hour, and took up the line of march for Fredericksburg, leaving the sick and invalids to the number of about one hundred, in the dense mist, as we marched over the crisp frozen ground, but the booming of artillery on the hills to our right, and the busy note of preparation among the troops we passed, let us but little leisure to contemplate the beauties of Nature.

On arriving within about a mile of Fredericksburg, we were halted and remained all over evening. As we lay in the woods awaiting the order to move, our ears were pained by the cannonade from our batteries on the heights opposite Fredericksburg, and the reverberations among the hills which the Rappahannock kept up a continuous sound of heavy thunder. Here we learned that our Engineer corps were engaged in laying a pontoon bridge across the river, that the rebel sharpshooters concealed in the houses on the bank, were picking off the workmen and that our batteries were shelling the houses for the purpose of driving them out. Early in the afternoon, thick columns of smoke rising from the city, the spikes of the city, which had been seen over the hills, told us in unmistakable language that no child's play was being enacted. Toward sundown we were ordered to move and that night we occupied the "Lacy House," a fine palatial residence occupying a high bluff just opposite Fredericksburg, and owned by a Major in the rebel army; it is a very imposing structure, having extensive view with a traced garden sloping to the river. The view from this point was grand, some twenty buildings were on fire throwing a lurid glare on the river, while the shouts of excited men, and the rattle of musketry, showed that the rebels were contesting the possession of the city, with a big advantage, our troops had crossed in boats. That night our regiment was detailed on fatigue duty, to assist in the erection of a second pontoon bridge, close by the first. Next morning, the entire army corps moved over and lay all day in the streets. The scenes in the town began to appear. The whole appearance was one of utter desolation. Houses closed and deserted by the citizens, some still burning, and others nearly shattered to pieces by the bombarding. The soldiers roamed through the streets broke into houses and appropriated to their own use whatever they fancied, some of our men staggering under barrels of tobacco, others with bacon, stacks of flour and other description of articles, to be found in the kitchen and pantries. Besides demijohns of liquors were brought from their hiding places, and choice wines and brandies were drunk that day from full canteens. Had they continued their operations to the confiscation of the rebel stores, there could have been no objection, but from pillage to outrage the transition was easy. Bacon was broken and ran sacked of their contents, bayonets driven through pianos, while costly books, pictures, mangle ornaments and looking glasses were destroyed or carried off only to be given or thrown away, when the holders got tired of them. In an antiquated house, once the property and residence of the mother of Washington, the furniture was nearly all broken or defaced; in another, owned by a Mr. Little, our boys recognized a portrait of the Rev. T. V. Moore, formerly of our 2nd Pres. Church, and that third, known as the Episcopal Church, and a fourth had robbed himself in a desecrated grave, and buried himself in a desecrated grave.

## Town and County Matters.

DEB. A despatch from Capt. ROBERT McFARLEY, dated Nashville, says that all the Carlisle members of the Anderson Cavalry are safe and at Nashville.

THE GAME LAW.—Any person shooting a partridge from the 31st of December last until the 15th of October, 1863, is liable to a fine of five dollars for every such offence. There is also a penalty for trapping partridges to kill, at any season. Sportsmen should govern themselves accordingly.

MR. AT HAVENSTON'S store can be seen a beautiful painting by a young lady residing near Carlisle. It is a fancy sketch of a basket of fruit, and in our poor judgment, is very well executed. The picture is for sale, and when we state that the proceeds are to be devoted to ameliorating the condition of our sick and wounded volunteers, we know that it will not be long until a purchaser appears.

VANDALISM EXTRAORDINARY.—We have just heard of the most remarkable case of Jewish and wanton vandalism. Mr. A. H. BLAIR is building a fine residence on South Hanover street. The building is almost completed, and when finished will be quite an ornament to that portion of our town. Within the last month, and always during the night, some wretch or wretches have been visiting this house, and with knives or axes, have been hacking and hewing at the sills of the windows and doors, splitting off pieces of casing, and in every way that malicious ingenuity could devise, have defaced it. Such conduct as this is almost beyond credence, but the evidence is too plain to be questioned. The fiend who could be guilty of such base spoliation as this, deserves to be tarred and feathered, and drummed out of the community. Nothing short of this would reach his case. We sincerely hope he may yet be detected, and would suggest that our town council offer a reward for his or their apprehension.

8TH OF JANUARY.—Yesterday, January 8th, was the 46th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, when Gen. Jackson, by a brilliant victory over the British forces under Pakenham and Gibbs, closed the war of 1812.

Years ago, when the "Old Hero" was in the zenith of his fame and power, the "8th" was always ushered in amid the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and sundry other noisy demonstrations; during the day, processions, civic and military were had, and the night closed with bonfires and illuminations. Our Democratic friends always wound up with a supper, whereat speeches were made, and to its laudatory of the "Old Hero" drunk. But now, the day is suffered to come a-d-d, go, "unhonored and unused," and many, very many, never bestow a passing thought upon the memory of Jackson and his victory. The reason probably is, Jackson is dead; old Hickory no longer can bestow executive patronage. Yesterday "not a drum was heard," nor a banner displayed. Indeed, but few, if any, of our democratic contemporaries made mention of the day. Although the celebration of the battle of New Orleans has become obsolete, nevertheless, "it was a famous victory."

Teachers' Institutes.

The Institute of Newton Township met at Locust Grove school house on Saturday, December 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The President, Mr. D. J. McKee, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The President then appointed a committee on program, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Pyles and Adams. Mr. B. P. Miller lectured on Grammar. He gave a method of teaching it, and spoke of the importance of committing well the first principles. The teacher should see that the pupil understands it, and the location of language. The members of the Institute appeared interested, and highly pleased with the lecture.