Only Dry Goods NEW MANTLES NEW SCARFS,

13 Just Received, 43 OWER THAN AUCTION PRICE

New Advertisements.

for Dry Goods—B. & G. of the "New York Tribune" for us of the "New York Ledger"

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the Post the paper of the County?

The Canadian Bost.

LINDSAY, O.W. THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1862.

are and the second second second THE AMERICAN WAR.

AFTER a long continuance of inactivity, the belligerents on the Poto mac have commenced fighting in earnest. Preparations baving been made by General Burnside for at tacking Fredericksburg, he opened fire on the evening of December the 11th. The effect of 176 pieces must have been awful. No doubt there has been much wanton destruction of private property; but the Federals allege, that as the Southerners used guarantee of friendship to be nomithe buildings as means of defence, it was necessary to destroy them. Three attempts to cross the river evident, owing to the law and honor were repulsed with great loss, and of nations, that treaties would be it was only on the fourth attempt more rigidly observed between disthat the Federal army was able to maintain a footing on the south side of the river. The anticipated but- only united in name. tle commenced on the morning of Saturday last. General Franklin succeeded in driving the forces opposed to him more than a mile; but the main Federal army was repulsed hausted that they only continued the United States as follows, to wit:fighting with artillery at long range. As the Southern army numbers nearof the Northern army being thor- paid thereon. on the orginzation of a new Cabinet, overtures of peace will be made to the Southern Confederacy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO

sated Emancipation."

rising of the slaves, thereby paralyzing the efforts of the South, and also second article is so great, that the Successors in the Produce Business to J. Douga

mpathy. Such, we believe, are foreign slave trade would be revived the consequence of these articles, in one section, and that the other and in conclusion, he addswould discard the fugitive slave law.

His reasoning on this point is neither supported by history nor sound judg
The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war nor proceedings favored by a correspondent with the following His reasoning on this point is neither ment. That the Northern States will under the proclamation of September 22nd, conversation between two "colored" gentle 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan.

to return fugitive slaves may be correct, and if they do, so much the worse for slavery; but that the South can maintain their independence, and be recognized by the Great Powers of Europe, while at the same time they import slaves from Africa, is an impossibility. Great Britain, after having for years used her power after having for years used her power

slave trade question. W By a joint union on the part of Great Britain. France and the Northern States, to destroy the slave trade, and with the fugitive slave law abolished, the doom of slavery would be sealed. From these facts, it is demonstrated that a separation of the South from the North would pave the way to

the abolition of slavery.

some definite understanding on the

He then considers the difficulties of separation in their physical and commercial aspects. The contiguity of the States, and in some places no definite line of demarkation, seem inseparable barriers in the eyes of tives, the Senate concurring, that the proclamation of the President, of the 22nd day of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Conthe absurd hypothesis, that it is easier to make commercial treaties and to settle disputes when nominally unfaithfully enforced between aliens the present rebellion proves, it is no 45. nally under one government when

ing articles to the consideration of the Senate and House of Represen-

Article -- Every state wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therewith great loss, and retreated in dis- in at any time or times before the first day of order. Both armies were so ex-

The President of the United States shall de liver to every such state bonds of the United As the Southern army numbers near-ly 200,000 men and is strongly en-trenched, the issue of the present to be delivered to such state by instalments. or series of engagements is very doubtful. It is probable, in the event of the South being defeated in a general engagement, that the remains of the army will try and make good its cscape to Richmond, where it will troducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest

oughly defeated, there will be an Article -.- All slaves who have enjoyed inglorious retreat to Washington; actual freedom, by the chances of the war at any time, before the end of the rebellion, shall and the Democratic party, being as- be forever free; but all owners of such who cendant, will demand the overthrow sated for them at the same rates as is provided of the Lincoln Administration, and, for states adopting abolishment of slaverybut in such a way that no slave will be twice

> Article —.—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent, at any place or places without the United

Lincoln's annual Message, we will dual emancipation, thereby censur- for 1863? more particularly notice his remarks ing his own proclamation that all on the possibility, versus the impos- slaves in States in rebellion on the sibility, of Disunion and " Compen- 1st of January, would then be free. As all the slave States are in rebel-He states, correctly, that Slavery lion, that proclamation would neceswas the original cause of the rebel- sarily affect the whole of them. He lion: one section of the country be- also admits that the slaves are "prolieves it right and ought to be ex- perty acquired by descent, or by purtended, the other section takes the chase, and therefore that the libopposite view. Thus he ignores the eration of the slaves is the destrucidea, which is now apparent, that tion of property," and that the loss the rebellions States are determined should be equally felt by North and on a separation, and that till within South. Instead of his proclamation a few months past there was no of the 22nd September, had he enword in the North about Slavery- nunciated this principle then, and the only cry being "The Union For- not been forced to admit it now, he ever." But the Washington Cabinet would have commanded the respec having discovered that the subjuga- of the nations of the world. It is tion of the South by sheer force was not to be overlooked, that by the a greater task than they anticipated, wording of the first article no State now employ the proclamation of is bound to abolish slavery, or to acfreedom to the slaves as a lever in cept the offer of compensation—it is overthrowing the Southern Confed- merely optional, and in reality only eracy, by instigating a general up- suggests a mode of emancipation.

ning a door of access to European President only makes the barest allusion to it, showing the difficulty of rent's turning to bondage those who, by the vocates the advantage of colonizing

after having for years used her power in suppressing the slave trade, even when the whole States of America were opposed to her, will not now permit a few of those States to carry on this nefarious trade; nor will she ever recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy without some definite understanding on the to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we reserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, Dec. Lankar

Since writing the foregoing, we find that the following resolutions to lie over for future consideration. were tabled in Congress by a vote of 94 against 45-

Resolved, - By the House of Represen

Resolved, — That the notice of emancipation, as indicated in the proclamation, is no calculated to hasten the restoration of peaceis not well chosen as a war measure—and der one government, than as aliens.

He asks: "Can treaties be more is not well chosen as a war measure—and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free government."

LITERARY NOTICES.

interests are antagonistic; and it is THE GRUNDLEN-Toronto, Sat. Dec. 6, 1862.

The first number of this spirited publicatio has made its appearance, and has been hailed with delight by all who formerly had the tinct nations, than among States who were in reality at entity and only united in name.

He then recommends the follow-He then recommends the follow- wit and freshness, commend it to all. Its motto is very appropriate to the character of

"If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it;
A chield's amang you taking notes,
And faith he'll prent it."

THE BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL for November 1862. Published by John Lovell, Montreal: \$3.00

We have always recommended this publication to our medical friends, and in bringing this number before their notice, would renew the expression of our conviction that the work should be subscribed for and supported by every medical gentleman in Canada

THE NEW YORK LEDGER - Published by Robert Bonner, New York; \$2.00 per

To praise this paper, which stands unrivalled for popularity, would be superfluous. We refor popularity, would be supermuous.

fer to its Prospectus for 1863, which will be found in another page. From it our readers will learn that though other papers have advanced in price, the Ledger continues to be published at the same price; and its list of contributors will secure a continuance of the usummate ability with which it has been

THE LITTLE PILGRIM for Dec. 1862. Edited by Grace Greenwood. Published by Leander

This number completes the ninth number of this excellent work. It is exclusively devoted to the instruction and entertainment of children. and may be read with interest by those who would not wish to be called children. Its CONGRESS.

In taking up the first article, he law the first article, he compelled to show the first article, he law the first article, he law the first article, he law the first article, he cannot some person be for \$2.00. Cannot some person be found to undertake the getting up of a club law the had by him. The banker said the head by him. The banker said the first article, he cannot some person be for a bout three quarters of an hour, but he had by him. The banker said the head by him. The banker said the head by him. The banker said the head by him the had by him. The banker said the head by him the head by him the had by him the head by him the head by him the head by him the had by him the head by him the h

MARKETS.

3	E-terr it frome	S 553
g	Spring Wheat	
	Barley	١.
ŝ	Rye	Ш
	A STATE OF THE STA	
	Peas	
ě	Potatoes per bushel	1
200	Apples per harrel	
ă	Turnips per bushel	Æ
	Butter per lb, fresh	38
S	reduced her sold strong a service and service and	
	Person new door	8E 35.
S	Chickens per pair 0.20 to 0.35	
ij	Ducks	
d	Geese, each,	16
ğ	Turkeys, cach 0.35 to 0.70	1
ã	Pork per cwt. 2.15 to 3.50	ы
۱	How now Ton 20,00 to 0,00	
	Straw per Ton 13.00 to 0.00	
ı		41
	■ 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1
l	MONTREAL, Dec. 13, 1862.	1
ġ	Flour-per brl of 196 lbs, middlings 2.65 to 2.80	١ŧ.
3		
	" Fine 3.60 3.80	46
ŀ	" Supf, No. 2	-41
i		21
š	" Fancy 4.60 4.60	5
d	" Fancy 4.85 4.90	5
ŝ	1 44 Supp avera	0
ś	Oatmost nor bri of 2001bs 4.50 0.00	
à	Wheat per 60lbs-U. C. Spring 0.92 0.9	ad EU SC
	Wheat, per 60ths-U. C. Spring 0.32	
	Oatmeal, per bri of 200lbs., 4.50 0.00 Wheat, per 60lbs U. C. Spring 0.92 0.9 Pork, per bri of 200lbs Mess 10.50 11.00 Prime Mess 8.00 to 8.50, Prime 8.00 8.50	
		1952
E	" Prime Mess 8.00 to 8.50, Prime 8.00 8.50	
	Butter, per lb. inferior and ordinary 10	
3	Butter, per lb. inferior and ordinary	2
	Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	2
3	Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	5

THE MATORALTY.-It is understood that HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MONTREAL. Mr. Keenan will be re-elected as Mayor, as he has signified his willingness to serve if such is the desire of the electors. There is no likelihood of any opposition.

We draw attention to the shi the colored people in countries out of & Gimson, in order that their establishmen ery. He states that the the United States. In allusion to may be more easily found. Note their adver-

favored by a correspondent with the followin

Brown?"

"Good morning, sar! Him's leff de town."

"Well, den, it is a precious bore My Dinah did not see him, for He kep de fun a-flyin', And de folkses round a-dyin', Wid laughter. Den his grimaces! Golly! him can make faces:

Golly! him can make faces:
You'd tink no face ob any man
Could change itself as his face can.
Den him act de Yankee Farmer,
A-talkin' ob his lubly charmer,
An' de way dey got molasses
Rubbed all ober dere two faces;
Den de way him went to court her,
An' de farin' dress him bought her;
An' de farin' dress him bought her;
An' de farin' dress him bought her;
An' de way she called him Prospy,
Aforc, poor ting, she died ob dropsy.
Den him sing ob Barnum's Show,
An' de way de babies go;
Mulin', pulin', evyin', squallin',—
All de ladies' pet-names callin';
An' wonderin' how, wid squalls like
dat;

dat.
Babies ebber could grow fat.
Den him acts ole Billy Barlow,
An' brings in folkes we all know An' gibes to each one's ribs a poke; While dey, poor men, can't see de joke, An' sit quite still dere, nebbe

aches,
Ebbery time a clebber hit takes.
Den him's wife, to close de scene,
Sings dat song about de Queen."
Now, Sambe, dat you hab got thro'
I'll say I 'preciate him, too."

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions. No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. To save disappointment, all letters should be pre-paid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-

THE REEVE OF MARIPOSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

place for, in the hope that some reader, well common report. But Captain De Montenach's up in the sayings and doings of Mr. Hodgson, been taken to submit the whole correspond-Reeve of Mariposa, will have the kindness to ence to his Excellency the Commander-in-

1st. How was Mr. Hodgson elected to the office of Reeve in the first place? Was it on the ground of personal ment, or other ways? 2nd. By what means has he retained post other until the result is known. There are side of the river to resist any attack that is ession of the office? Has it been by strict three fundamental rules of the service, which, likely to be made. adherence to principle, or by the want of it? it is said, no one dare transgress without being 3rd, and lastly. Has his votes and state. either marked or severely punished. First: ments been of a kind and nature to stand the test of a keen but fair scrutiny?

Nor more at present from your friend.

CURIOUS TOBY. Mariposa, Dec. 15, 1862.

CANADA.

FIRE AT NEWMARKET. - A destructive fire s stated to reach \$30,000.

The injurious influence of the war upon Cadian interests is strikingly shown by this, that the Grand Trunk has lost, since the com mencement of this year, the sum of \$21,954, in consequence of the high-rate of exchange and the premium on gold in New York.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BRANTFORD. The Expositor says, that as Bartholome Council was proceeding on the road between Brantford and Shipman's Corners, four men attacked him, knocking him down with a fence K. Lippincott, Philadelphia; 50 cents per rail, stabbing him in several places, and taking rough looking man, dressed like a farmer, apfrom his person the sum of fifteen dollars.

AVALANCHE. — An avalanche of snow ocrear walls of two houses were driven in by the immense pressure against them, and completely destroyed. A woman named Brown, who

from the Hamilton branch. A gentleman of and see if he could not sell his money at better this city is in possession of a \$5 of this class, rates. The banker said, as the man was going,

A NEW STATION MASTER AT PORT HOPE .-We have to announce that Mr. James McNairn, late Station Master at Whitby, who has been selected to succeed Mr. Birmingham as Grand Trunk Station Master at Port Hope, has arrived and entered upon his duties. Before leaving Whitby, Mr. McNairn was compli-mented by a supper, with a number of his friends—a compliment which, from our acquaintance with him, we are sure he deserved.

APPARENTLY A SWINDLE. - The Simcoe (Norfolk) Canadian says—"An Insurance Company, styling itself the "British Farmer's Union, of Brantford," has for the last year or two been driving a considerable business in

(From the Montreal Herald.)

Miss Marsh), who gave a comical entertain
Miss Marsh), who gave relate, he run against the lye vat, and fell headlong into it. The lye was about five feet deep at the time. At a distance of about deep at the time. At a distance of about seven or eight feet from the spot was one of the workmen, named Ricard, who, although he had a candle in his hand, could not give the unfortunate man the benefit of it, the great steam from the boiling tye preventing the light from being seen. Ricard, however, heard the splash and immediately rushed up. After a great deal of exertion he succeeded in seizing hold of Carson, and with a desperate effort he dragged him out. The task was not one very easily effected, as Carson was a very heavy man. Mr. Hood and the other men did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the young man, until the arrival of Dr. Reddy, who at nan, until the arrival of Dr. Reddy, who at tended him until death came to his relief at half-past nine the same evening. He was perfectly conscious from the time of the accident until his death, but his sufferings were frightful, in fact no words could describe the agony he must have endured. He was literally boiled to death. He was a native of Sligo, and was until the way and the was until the way and the way until the way and the way until the way until the way until the way until the way and the way until the way and the way and the way until the way and the way only twenty-eight years of age. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sisters in this city, to mourn his dreadful end.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST CAPTAIN

DE MONTENACH. Among military circles, and the higher classes of society, the slanders published in the Commercial Advertiser against Captain De following issue by the editor-and the general belief that they were based on the information of an officer or officers high in rank in the Active Force of Montreal, have caused considerable excitement. We have been at some pains to ascertain the exact state of matters. and our readers may rely upon the substantial truth of what follows: - Simultaneously with the appearance of Captain De Montenach's letter in the Commercial Advertiser and the apology of its editor, the Cantain consulted with his friends as to what further steps he should take in the premises. He was advised to apply to the editor of the paper in which the the slanders appeared for the name of the person who had imposed upon him, and after some hesitation it was given. We regret to say it was that of Colonal Dyde, the Commandant of the Active Force. Still acting under advice, Captain De Montenach, through his friend, informed Colonel Dyde of this communication, and after twenty-four hours delay, received a reply It was to the effect that he, Colonel Dyde, had ments about Captain De Mountenach based and shell went crashing through the houses, in after taking the captain and crew of the T. B. bump indicating euriosity is largely developed in my cranium. While passing a sleepless in my cranium. While passing a sleepless in my cranium. While passing a sleepless in my cranium and crew of the 1. B. Wales on board his own vessel, set the Wales on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion fire, and destroyed her. The T. B. Wales faithfully enforced between aliens

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolutions on the night lately, my mind fell into its usual train of inquisitiveness, which, in a mitted having said that Captain De Montenach confidential way, I might mention to you is sold out from the 15th regiment at the time of could not be built except by a bold dash. more prope to inquiry into other people's the Crimean war, but denied that he insinuated Volunteers were called for to cross in small business, sayings and doings, than my own.

Whether this is altogether as it should be I Whether this is altogether as it should be, I will defer giving an opinion upon at present, formed, declared he said very little, the editor They were soon on their way, while the artistic state of the said very little, the editor on their way, while the artistic state of the said very little, the editor on their way, while the artistic state of the said very little, the editor on their way, while the artistic state of the said very little, the editor of the very little very littl and will confine myself to the object which, at of the Commercial Advertiser asserts he lery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the the time mentioned, became the centre round said too much. The settlement of this is bewhich my inquisitive thoughts revolved. My for and retracted the statement it made; and cogitations naturally resolved themselves into Colonel Dyde has also expressed his regret at questions, which questions I venture to ask a baving mentioned what was natrue save from

friends have advised him, and the step has answer through the medium of your next Chief, and demand a Court of Enquiry. The Captain does this as a civilian, and we believe to the enquiry against an officer even for using ungentlemanly expressions. It is not necessary to say a word on the one side or the

> Never to communicate information of any kind touching military matters to a civilian. Secquestion the judgment of a superior officer, and Third: In all matters affecting the chartransgressed all the above rules. The feeling opposite the city, but nearer Falmouth. is very strong, especially among the French their nationalities to have been insulted by the that part of the article.

IN BUFFALO—A BANKER LOSES NEARLY \$10,000.

We hear of a financial transaction at Buffalo, which has not yet appeared in print, which exhibits an amount of coolness which we have lying at this time near the river bank in supnever known equalled. As the story goes, a port of one of our batteries. After the prepeared a few mornings since at a banking of engineers to cross, a party of 80 men of the fice in Buffalo, and stated that he had lately regiment under Capt. Marsh volunteered to been over in Canada to purchase a lot of cattle, assist in this new endeavor to finish the bridge, but found the prices so high, that he concluded and once more the column with this reinforcenot to purchase. He had a lot of Canada cur- ment started down the river under the direcrency, and he heard that there was eight or ten tion of Gen. Woodbury. which he received among other bills. They are, however, easily detected, the tint being poor, and the paper also of miserable texture.

The backersaid, as the man was going, that he might look around, but he would pay him as much as any one, and the unsophisticated farmer departed. He soon returned, and stated that he had been offered fifteen per cent. premium on his pile of \$8,000, but as he had offered it to them first, he had brought it back. "Well,' said the banker, 'I will give you in fire and smoke. sixteen per cent advance for your money.'
The bargain was soon concluded, and the bank-

er counted out \$9,280 for the \$8,000, which appeared to be a new issue on an interior Canadian bank. The pretended drover, who was a sharper in disguise, left with his 'pile,' and the unfortunate banker soon found that he had been duped, and that the whole \$8,000 were in been the victim of a huge swindle-Globe. ROWDVISM IN BRANTFORD. - A most scan-

two been driving a considerable business in dalous outrage was committed in this place through the streets, while this county. When called upon in the early part of September last, by Mr. Wm. York, of night or Thursday morning last. They amused those who were caught. this town, to make good a \$10 loss he sustained themselves with tearing down signs, breaking this town, to make good a \$10 loss he sustained when the old burn in possession of Mr. Chas. Fuller was burned, Mr. York was coolly told he had better insure in some other safe company, as the British Farmer's Union could not raise money enough to pay even a \$10 loss. Since Mr. York insured in this Company, has paid over \$3 in cash, and the Company have been arrested. Brantford Exprow holds his note for \$224. The whole affair, to us looks marvellously like a swindle."

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 12, Evening.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 12, Evening.

At 10 o'clock this morning the fog began to clock the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when it entirely disappeared. At a quarter past 2, the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first range of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which

LATEST NEWS.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE OF WALES THE THRONE OF GREECE.

New York, Dec. 10 .- The from Bremen on the 23rd, via Southampton of the 26th Nov., arrived here at 10 o'clock this

La Patrie says that Russia has virtually intimated to England and France that she will not be prepared to recognize Prince Alfred as

CAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG. GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 11, 9 a. M.

Everything last night was bustle and activty, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing the river. During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 a damaging fire from the enemy's earthworks pieces placed in position opposite the city. At five o'clock this morning the rebels fired two signal guns, and during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen to asstruction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced. When the bridges were about half completed, the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank. Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side. The engineers were driven from the bridges, and several kill-

ed and wounded. At six o'clock Gen. Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city. The cannonade, which was continued up to the present time, is terrible. The city is on fire, and its destruction is certain. The enemy, about seven o'clock this morning, opened with their November 2nd, in latitude 35 ° 30, longiheavy guns from their works, but so far have tude 66, the Levi Starbuck was captured by done no serious injury.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

Dec. 11, Evening. But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns. At a given signal, all the guns opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharp-shooters could not from Calcutta to Boston, with a full cargo of be driven from their hiding places. The shot saltpetre and gunnycloth. Captain Semmes,

shore, but not without loss. With fixed bay onets, they rushed upon the enemy, killing several, and taking 101 prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

At half-past four two bridges were finished pposite the city, when the troops immediately began to tross over. The enemy were soo driven from the city back to their line of

according to the rules of the service is entitled lin's corps were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

A sufficient force is now on the opposit

Headquarters, opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

ond: Never to dispute the orders, or call in train in charge of the 17th and 50th N. Y. En gineers, and under command of Gen. Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, where an acter of a subaltern as an officer and gentle- attempt was made to throw three bridges man, to communicate at once the facts to head across the river, one at the point where the quarters. It is alleged that Colonel Dyde has railroad bridge formerly crossed, and two more The brig went off with the Alabama.

A dull haze so obscured the movement, that Companies of the Active Force, who conceive for a time it was not discovered by the rebel Johns, a few miles above, and was there taking pickets. The outcomers had succeeded in in coal and guns. The intelligence was sent remarks of the Advertiser, though Colonel partially constructing the bridges, when the to the San Jacinto. Semmes boasted of having any connection with rebels suddenly opened a very brisk and deadly ing been at one time within 70 miles of Sandy fire of muskery from along the banks of Hook. the river and the windows of the houses, compelling a cessation of the work. Some EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION of our men were shot midway in the stream, and falling overboard from the boats,

floated down the river.

About ten o'clock the engineers were formed for a third attempt to construct the bridge. vious ineffectual attempt on the part of the

tempt, and the engineers suffered severely. At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of

the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped Acquia Creek, Midnight, Dec. 11.-Intelli-

ence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg. Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

Friday morning, Dec. 12, 10 o'cl'k.

They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and he-

was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges, and which had formed in line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river fronting the Massa-ponix. Although several of their shells ex-ploded over our troops, none were injured.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, In the field, Dec. 13, 11 o'clock, The great battle so long anticipated between the contending armies is now progressing.

The morning opened with a dense fog, which has not yet entirely disappeared.

The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12, at a brisk run, the enemy's

guns opening upon them a very rapid fire. When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the cen-tre gave way in disorder; but afterwards they were rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark. Gen. Franklin, who commenced the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about

one mile. The enemy, occupying the woods and hills, had a much more advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a

Early in the day - about noon - Gen. Gibbon was relieved by Gen. Doubleday, and Gen. Mead by Gen. Stoneman. Afterwards Gen. Newton's division moved round to the support of the left, when the firing ceased for a short time, and broke out with greater fierceness in the centre, where our troops were exposed to

on the hill. Along the whole line the battle has been fierce all day, with great loss on both sides To-night each army holds its first position, except a slight advance of our left. Cannonading is still going on, and the mus

ketry breaks out at intervals quite fiercely

PURSUIT BY THE "SAN JACINTO"-ESCAPE FROM MARTINIOUE.

The schooner Alice from Point Petro, Gand aloupe, arrived at this port this morning. She has on board the chief officer and the crew of the ship Levi Starbuck, Captain Mellen, from New Brunswick, bound to the Pacific. On November 2nd, in latitude 35 ° 30, longithe Confederate steamer Alabama, Cant. Semmes, who, after taking all the clothing and nautical instruments from the Starbuck, set her on fire.

The Starbuck was only five days out when

she was captured. On November 8th, latitude 28 ° 30, longi tude 58, the Alabama captured the ship T. B. Wales, of Boston, Captain Lincoln, bound

arriving there at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of November, and landed the captains and crews of the ships she had destroy-

New York, Dec. 11.-The Alabama, until ose upon the captured vessels, carried the American flag. The crews of the two vessels. xcept Captain Sinclair of the T. B. Wales, re kent in irons till they reached Martinique. mmes said she was the twenty-third vesselhad burned. The second mate and eight

Upon the arrival of the San Jacinto at Mar ique, she furnished the brig Hamm port, with rockets, to be sent up when the

observe her exit. The Alabama was h nished with a pilot by the French authorities and was supposed to be piloted out by a chan nel unknown to the San Jacinto. The Hammond was immediately seized by

the French authorities, and was still in custody when the schooner Alice left. The San Jacinto was three miles at sea, and only knew of the Alabama's escape when the Alice came out. The cargo of the T. B. Wales was valued

The Alabania went to Martinique to receive coals from an English brig. The latter also brought her two Armstrong 100 pounders.

It was reported at St. Thomas that the Ala-

GENERAL BUTLER.

(From the New-York World.)

There are American journals so ignorant or so base as to praise the administration of Gen. Butler at New Orleans. The fact is, he not only disgraces the Union cause-he disgraces civilization and humanity itself. He would be without apologists 'n Algiers: he ought to be without eulogists in America. Silence concerning his abuses of power and malfensances in office, his brutality, and the peculations at which he winks, if he does not share their profits, might be tolerated by the consciences of those who, hopeless of moving the mind of Mr. Lincoln, were unwilling to really obstruct ly destroyed. A woman named Brown, who resided in one of the houses, was buried in the specific to the case, he would like to dispose dozen to the end of the string of boats, placed disloyalty; but when that silence is misconstrued into approbation - when presses a found which, like most of our cont PROTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEITS.—The public is cautioned against certain photographed Bank of British North America bills, issued tality of his intercourse with secessionists, as if that were the best means of bringing them whole party were ordered back to their original to reason—when presses exist which have the number of those who have taken an enforced oath of allegiance as the number of those whose hearts have been constrained to loyalty, then silence becomes a lie. The truth concerning this basest and most unprincipled man should then be told, and his misconduct be denounced as it deserves, that the shame of the loyal millions, whose Government Mr. Lincoln has sent him to represent, may at least be un-

We do not mean to deprecate the sharpness of Gen. Butler's pen, or the cleverness of his cunning mind. Pettifoggers have found them. After occupying the river front of the city selves surpassed in their own arts; and thieves last night, we lost about 100 men in killed and wounded while driving the rebels through the did not know. He has not been outwitted: so but selves surpassed in their own arts; and thieves much, at least, may be said in his favor, but that is all — another syllable in his praise beyond that is false.

hind honses. Not much mercy was shown to He has disgaced the army, for the army is honest; he has disgraced his Government, for his Government is yet great enough to be just; Headquarters Army of the Potomac, he has disgraced his country, for his name