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BLACK OR CARMINE INK.

various sized bottles, and at moderate prices

dec8 1m

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

$200 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, or was decoyed off by some person on the 21st October last, my negro woman Nancy; about 30 years old, copper colored, square built, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high or more, weighs 150 or 60 pounds, round smooth face, shows a good deal of the whites of her eyes, has a dark flesh mark on her right wrist about as large as a 25 cent piece. I have good reason to believe she has a forged pass, perhaps a free pass. Any person apprehending and securing, whether with a pass or without, or in hiring or under the protection of any person, male or female, or alone, and deliver her to me in Columbus, Georgia, or confine her in some jail so that I can get her, will receive the above reward. Nancy, was raised in East Tennessee, and has lived in Greeneville, Knoxville, Cleveland, Chattanooga, and Dalton. Her mother (Delia Crutchfield) a free woman, and her brother reside in Cleveland, East Tennessee, and she may make her way there. In addition to the above reward, I will pay fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her, black or white. Any information concerning her in the last four weeks will be liberally rewarded and any information asked.

Address W. Y. BARKER,
Dec. 12-3w Columbus, Ga.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM my house on Tuesday last, a Sorrel Pony four years old, white hairs from the hair of the saddle, on each side of the back, a crop under the throat, near his breast—a small white star on the end of the nose. A liberal reward will be paid for the Pony, and $75 00 for the thief, if stolen.

JAMES E. BEACHEM.
Chattanooga, dec. 12-2w

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Hogs and Cattle you can fatten, and liberal prices will be paid for pork, Hogs, Beeves and Corn.

I have been assigned to the purchase of hogs, beeves, corn, &c., in East Tennessee, and will appoint a sufficient number of agents to assist me, and define their territory, and will in due time publish their names.

I have determined to make prices "uniform" and liberal, and I hope every hog in East Tennessee suitable for pork, will be fattened.

My office, for the present, is at Dalton, Ga., but will remove to Knoxville soon. Letters addressed to me at either point will be attended to.

J. F. CUMMINGS,
Major and C. S. C. S. A.

Sep30tf

FARM FOR RENT.

I HAVE a farm to rent, containing ninety-five acres of cleared land, a dwelling house with four rooms, kitchen, negro cabin, gin house and screw, with other outbuildings. The place lies in Bartow county, Georgia, on the Etowah river, six miles from Kingston. Any person wanting to rent such a place would do well to call upon J. M. Todd, Chattanooga, Tenn., or J. Yarborough, near the place.

J. M. TODD.
dec10—w

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. S. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last ten months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises bears two prices, and the Tuition to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.—What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughter? None. Because here, in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an excellent Instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up such a school as will be of incalculable benefit to us and authority to our town—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration the Institution has not lost any of the enviable reputation it attained in the better days of the Republic.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department,	$12 00	per annum.
Preparatory "	16 00	"
Freshman Class	20 00	"
Sophomore "	24 00	"
Junior "	30 00	"
Senior "	36 00	"
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	50 00	"
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In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made at the ordinary prices.

The rule of payment is one-half in advance the rest by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept expressly for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel is not to exceed $2 50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1862.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

[From the New York Express, Nov. 19.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ETNA—MAIL DATES TO THE 5TH — INCREASING INTEREST IN THE AMERICAN WAR IN EUROPE — THE RICHMOND REBELS IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON—THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT IN THE INTEREST OF JEFF DAVIS.

The British steamer Etna arrived at this port this morning, from Liverpool. Her mail dates have drawn to the 5th inst. The journals are largely devoted to the American war—indeed, it would seem that for the moment, as the Alma, which, as Nea occupies the most prominent place in the public mind.—The extracts below have a fresh interest for the American reader:

THE "THUNDERER" OPENS UP A "REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE" WITH RICHMOND.

[From the London Times, Nov. 8.]

We to day lay before our readers a letter from the Confederate capital, which we have reason to hope will be the opening of a regular correspondence. The extraordinary interest taken by all classes of Englishmen in the American war, has long created a desire to have authentic information, and to be independent of the ignorant and partial statements of the Northern press. Everything that has been published as coming from the South has been read with avidity. The one or two English travellers who, since the out-break of the war, have visited the Confederate States have found their narratives the most popular reading of the day. Every one feels that this struggle is the most remarkable event in our time. Since the first French Revolution, no longer be compared with it in tragic interest has been before the world. Even the wars of the great Napoleon, though they more nearly affected ourselves, hardly equaled the American conflict in the qualities that excite surprise and admiration.

The great number of troops engaged, the mortality preserving that these bear to the population that furnishes them, the vindictive perseverance of the one side, the heroism and devotion of the other, the sudden turns of fortune, the brilliant of the invaders evinced by a tyranny over individuals and a destruction of private property unknown in modern times, the interest amounting to frenzy which is felt toward the enemy by the whole population of the South—these things give the American war a character which will make it remarkable in history, and which now causes a sensation to follow its course with unabating vigor. But while the wars of Europe have generally characterized by both sides, the American conflict is described entirely by one party. We really know far less of the South than we know of Russia during the Crimean struggle. Their news leaked out through Russian or German channels and the newspapers of the government gave us far if not adequate notions of what was passing behind the long frontiers of our enemy. But though the South has its press, and though the newspapers of its cities come to the North and to Europe, we cannot be said to have any real knowledge of what is passing in the blockaded territory. Every battle, every expedition, and every act of the Federal Generals and Governors is described by Northern pens and revised by Northern censorship. All through the war we have been told of the misery of the Southern people, their discontent with their leaders, the strong Union party that was to be found in every State, only waiting the approach of the Union forces to rise and depose Jefferson Davis and his fellow conspirators, and it required no little observation and reflection to avoid being misled by these fictions. That the Federals have been wholly dishonest in their statements we do not assert. There can be no doubt that they fully believed, and to some extent still believe, in the weakness of the Confederates and their own chances of victory. If they had not these ideas they would hardly persevere in the war against the advice of every statesman in Europe, and even of a veteran soldier of the highest distinction among themselves. For whether the North is deceived or only wishes to deceive us, the effect is the same: we can not trust the accounts that reach us through the Northern press, and an independent source of information is most desirable.

We trust that our correspondent will be found to satisfy this want. That he should write with a Southern bias is only what may be expected from one who is living among a people strung to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and with whom "to conquer or die" is no unmeaning bravado. But, whatever his sympathies, his narrative is perfectly fair and open. He does not conceal the deficiencies of the Confederates, their want of money, their want of military stores, and the difficulty of obtaining or carrying proper supplies of clothing. He speaks of the ravaged homes of Virginia, the ruin that has fallen upon the farmers, the poverty which presses upon great numbers of families, whose sole possession now is a right to the wasted land which has been passed by the Federals in their insolent advance or their ignominious flight. The calamities which have fallen on the South no one can fail to see, or should desire to extenuate. Whatever may be the result of this war, there cannot be a doubt that for years to come the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee must suffer under the devastations caused by it, and that the most flourishing districts of the former State especially must be recolonized, as if the first settlers had just come into the wilderness. But we can well imagine that in spite of this gloomy future there is no depression at Richmond or anywhere else except where the Federal armies actually have possession. The Confederates now know the worst. For a year and a half they have had to make war against an enemy three times as numerous as themselves, and with a complete command of the sea and an inexhaustible supply of every provision and munition of war. The South has had to grow its own grain, breed its own hogs and sheep, manufacture out of cotton its own clothing, produce gunpowders as best it could, cast cannon, make rifles, and with its small population not only fight the North, but manufacture against Europe. The Confederates now know that they can do all this and maintain their independence against the invader. With all the chances in favor of their enemies they have won a series of victories unexampled in brilliancy and completeness, and repelled two invasions of their territory. The consequence is that, in spite of suffering and privation, there is a spirit of joyfulness abroad. Richmond is probably more lively now than ever it was as a city of the United States.

With a keen zest after the toils of the campaign, but, no doubt, with the rigid economy to which they have become accustomed, the Confederates are enjoying the pleasure of their capital. Whether the enemy will again advance against it, whether it will at any time fall into his hands, are questions that do not spoil the amusements of the hour. They take due precautions; they move away their cannon foundery to a place further inland, and they fortify every point from which the march of the enemy can be checked. But that being done, they do not allow the prospect of defeat to interfere with their cheerfulness. Such a feeling is, no doubt, rightly attributed to the courage and stern determination of all classes, but there is also a reason for it arising from the nature of the country. If England were threatened with invasion, and London were exposed, like Richmond, to the possibility of capture, we should hardly look forward to the event with such indifference as these Confederates. But this train is that in so vast a country the fall of a city has much less importance than to any European State. Mr. Davis said before the last campaign that if Richmond were taken the war in Virginia might be continued twenty years, and this, no doubt, expresses a true conception of the struggle. If McClellan had succeeded last spring in capturing the city, he would have come into possession of so many acres of brick and mortar, and, if a second Butler could be found, there might be a series of indignities in store for a few thousand Confederates. But the effect on the independence of the Southern States would have been small. The Southerners feel that their best protection is the great extent of their country, which makes even the gigantic armies of the North insufficient to hold the posts they have gained and at the same time keep up their communications with the Federal States. From our correspondent's letter it appears that less than a month ago the Confederates, unterrified by Mr. Lincoln's new levies or his negro proclamation, were awaiting with confidence the next campaign, and that whenever General McClellan shall be ready to advance, he will find himself opposed by a united people, whose country can only be subdued when the armies are not only beaten, but exterminated.

The letter from Richmond, to which the *Times* refers, occupies three and a half columns, leaded. It commences with the following quotation:

[From the Speech of Edmund Burke, in the House of Commons, March 22, 1775.]

"The spirit of liberty in the Southern States is more high and haughty than in the Northern. In the Carolinas and Virginia they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great poverty, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior liberality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I can not alter the nature of man. These people of the Southern Colonies are much more strongly and with a higher and more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those at the northward. Such were all ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days the Poles; such will be all masters of slaves. In such a people the imaginations are dilated, combined with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

The Special Correspondent," starting with this text, then goes on to say:

"The stranger, who wins his way this day to Richmond, will find the fullest realization of these prophetic words on a far mightier field of action than was within the purview of their inspired utterer. It is not too much to say that the most fanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. Seward himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in Victor Hugo's phrase, the somnambulist of a vanished dream," could he walk the streets of Richmond this day and gauge the spirit and feeling of its people, after nearly nineteen months of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the hotels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people secure in their own strength is incontestibly evident. Every thing necessary for life, most things necessary for a luxurious enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that commodity being tea. Does the Federal Government hope by such a trail rudder to steer the Southern Confederacy back into the harbor of Union?"

The "special" then proceeds at length to describe the spirit of resistance, which he tells us animates every man, woman and child in the Confederacy:

"So united, so homogeneous a community as the States of the Southern Confederacy, we are told finds no parallel. No war that England has waged for a hundred years has met with such certain, unanimous, undivided support. The war against the French Republic had its Charles Fox; the war against Russia its Richard Cobden. There is no such character in the Southern States. The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means not the defeat of the Southern armies—not the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth, but the extermination of every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flashes the cheek and clinches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If any thing, the exuberance of animosity is more perceptible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men require nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long since possessed themselves of several other Southern cities as well as New Orleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted on women and children if Mobile and Charleston had fallen; suffering which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, judging from the record of their deeds during the last year and a half. But every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be, in the Southern Confederacy."

The writer then dwells upon the "inefficiency of the blockade," the "outrages of the Vandals in Virginia," the "invasion in Maryland," the "battle of Antietam," (which, by the way, is claimed as a Confederate victory,) and concludes as follows:

"Well may a nation be confident of winning its independence which can exhibit such specimens as every day produces whenever a Southern army is in the field. There, in poverty, hunger, and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without hats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and briar, are serving in the ranks the gentlemen of the *sangre azul* of the South. Many a man who, until the commencement of this war, had scarcely a thought beyond the Cafe Foy and the Boulevards of Paris, and to whose morning toilet every delicacy of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching under a musket without one single change of raiment, feeding often on green maize and raw pork, lying at night on the bare earth, with a single blanket between him and the canopy of heaven. Where all are fearless it were invidious to select one State in preference to another as bearing away the palm; but it seems generally conceded that General Butler has converted the sons of Louisiana, mothers, the husbands and brothers of Louisiana wives and sisters, into demons of more than earthly ferocity.

"And these men, many of them bearing some of England's most honored names, and descended from England's best families, are in the field, and have been so for nineteen months, fighting against mercenaries who repudiated England as though she were governed by a Nero, and have escaped from German penury and conscription. Whatever may have been the truth last winter, it is not pretended now that the Northern armies are not mainly composed of men of foreign birth. Where are the silver Americans of weight and influence working in the Northern ranks? Why does not Wendell Phillips take the field? Man-stealing is not serving by dozens in the Southern ranks. Where is Charles Sumner's nominee? The Senatorial seat is vacant. Senator Baker, no one was Mr. Sumner's superior in intellect, and it was a noble answer to the South, which secession duellists for want of courage to show now one of that class can comfort himself upon the perilous edge of battle. It is but too probable that with unopposed command of the sea and great rivers during their autumn floods the South will lose thousands more of her sons, in addition to that great sea of blood which has already been cheerfully poured out in her defence. But let her be left without a single city or village, with nothing but her internal business and her immense area of territory, and though every man in the North under fifty were to take the field, they would be insufficient ever to make such a nation as the South lie at the feet of her enemy.

"The two races have come into collision; on one side an aristocracy, agricultural, sparsely settled, given to field sports, living in the saddle; on the other a democracy, which has been traveling downward for eighty years, which is numerically four times as strong as its opponents, which breathes only an atmosphere of labor, and has no aspirations beyond commercial gain. Which is the more fit for the conduct of the war? It is not too much to say that for their gunboats the Yankees would, before this time, in American phrase, have been whipped out of their boots by a population of scarcely one-fourth their number. But in the South, in spite of its lawless population, a certain rough discipline is not impossible, and an incident which occured two days ago in this city has never been attempted in the Northern hosts—the execution by shooting of two deserters, and the administration of forty lashes to a third. Such executions have already not been unfrequent in the South; whereas, in the North, after the defeat of Pope, thousands of deserters crossed the Potomac every night, of whom it is not improbable that forty per cent, have again enlisted, accepting the enormous bounties proffered by the North. If any man desires to gauge the reckless and extravagant waste which has from the first characterized all the Federal operations in field, let him notice the fact that on both sides the Potomac it is hard to meet a man or boy among the unpublicous population who has not a Federal jacket, cap, or pair of trowsers. It is safe also to assert that in mere practice the Federal officers, naval and military, have thrown away more powder that has been expended in anger by the South."

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE PROPOSED INTERVENTION.—The views of the French press in regard to the interesting project of the Emperor are more conflicting than we had supposed. "La France," the organ of the Empress, contends it is an "appeal made in the name of reason and humanity," and is strongly seconded in England for its refusal to cooperate with France. The "Paris Press" (semi-official) hints at its abolition mainly by throwing upon the question, and therefore condemns the proposal. The article reads as if freely half criticises it. The "Journal des Débats" comments in a somewhat similar strain, and intimates that the proposition is "a tribute rendered to the Union to proclaim at the moment, but the end of the war." The "Siècle" expresses "regret" at the rejection of the proposition by England and Russia. The "Constitutionnel" is more outspoken in favor of the scheme. The "Patrie" (government organ) says that "we will hasten to discover in the course of what principles it would be possible to accept the proposition." The "Opinion Nationale" (organ of Prince Napoleon) and the "Pays" (organ of the "left party") approve this proposed intervention, while the "Union" and the "Monde" express their full approbation of the course proposed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys.—*Richmond Whig.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

Further Particulars

OF THE

RAPPAHANNOCK BATTLE.

DEATH OF GENERAL GREGG.

THE FIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—The loss of the enemy in the battles before Fredericksburg, is estimated at from four to six thousand killed and wounded. The Confederate casualties will not exceed fifteen hundred. On the left where the fighting was severe, the South Carolina brigade suffered heavily. Gen. Gregg was killed by a minnie ball, which struck him in the side and penetrated the spine. Before his death he said to one of his aids: "Tell Gover. nor Pickens, if I am to die this time, I yield my life cheerfully, fighting for the independence of South Carolina."

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans, repulsed several desperate charges of the enemy.

Our troops displayed great zeal and courage. There were very few stragglers.

The only General officer known to be killed on the Abolition side is Gen. Jackson.

The number of prisoners taken is said to be fifteen hundred.

One of Burnside's staff captured says that the reason the fight was not renewed Sunday was on account of serious discontent among the Yankee officers.

It is said that no more than one-tenth of Fredericksburg is seriously injured.

Governor Letcher, and a number of citizens left town yesterday to render assistance and relief to the wounded.

The news of Burnside's change of base, received this morning, is construed in official circles as evidence of demoralization of the Yankee army. Others regret the movement, as the course of the Abolitionists was confidently anticipated, in the event of an engagement.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—Gen. Cobb's command bore a conspicuous part in the battle at Fredericksburg, and fought with great bravery. He had posted his men in a field where they were embedded by a stone fence, while he stood behind a house awaiting the approach of the enemy. A shell passed through the house and struck the General, shattering his right leg, from the effect of which he died in a short time. It is stated that Cobb's brigade encountered a force of the enemy four or five times their number, and slaughtered them terribly. Waiting until the Yankees approached within a short distance, they poured in deadly volleys which broke their columns, and they retreated to rally afterwards. On this field we are told, the enemy left a thousand of their dead.

Gen. Maxey Gregg of South Carolina is reported severely wounded.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—There has been no fighting of consequence near Fredericksburg since Saturday. The enemy yesterday sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead. The evening train brings but little news. Both armies occupy their original positions. Passengers state that Gen. Maxey Gregg died this morning. Most of the wounded have been brought to Richmond, and are well cared for. Several hundred prisoners are on their way to Richmond.

There is no confirmation of the death of Gen. Hooker.

The following official dispatch was received to-day; "Yesterday was spent by the enemy in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. He retains his position under cover of his guns on the north bank of the river." (Signed) R. E. Lee.

The above is construed to signify that the guns and not the army are on the north side of the river.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—Papers containing additional details of the battle before Fredericksburg, say that the attempt of the enemy to cross the Rappahannock on Thursday morning was bravely disputed by Barksdale's Miss. Brigade. In consequence of this resistance, the Yankees shelled the town, destroying a large number of houses, including the house so long the residence of Mary, the mother of Washington.

There were many hair-breadth escapes of the inhabitants who remained, or had returned to town.

Under cover of their batteries the Yankees succeeded in crossing the river. The battle opened Saturday morning with artillery, and incessant firing was kept up on both sides. Our line of battle extended along the railroad track, and that of the enemy on the country road, running parallel with the river. About noon the infantry became engaged. A. P. Hill's division sustaining the first shock of the battle. On every side the Yankee columns advanced, and entered the woods south of the railroad. The battle then raged furiously. The Yankees fought well, but though largely outnumbering our troops, were driven from the woods across the railroad in the direction of their pontoon bridges near Deep Run. They were pursued about a mile and a half and lost heavily. As our men retired, the enemy rallied and returned to renew the contest, but were again driven back.

RALEIGH, Dec. 14.—Reliable intelligence from Goldsboro states that at noon to-day, heavy fighting was going on at Kinston. The enemy's force is twenty thousand, no particulars of the fight except that our troops were fighting like tigers. General Evans says every step of the enemy's advance shall be through blood.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—The enemy's gunboats have been again shelling James Island at intervals to-day, without effect.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 15.—The Railroad Convention met this morning and is largely attended. Business committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 16.—The Railroad convention this morning resolved to co-operate with Gen. Wadley in the the duties of his office. Forty Railroads besides branches were represented.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Particulars of the Engagement, &c. &c.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—Among the wounded who arrived in Richmond on Saturday night are Lieuts. N. H. Jenkins, of the 3d, and T. A. Doull, of the 2d South Carolina regiments; Lieuts. J. J. Acaster, E. C. Jordan, and Capt. J. McCain, of the 8th Florida; Capt. C. N. Mathews, of the 17th Georgia; Lieuts. J. D. Finley, W. Baskin, of the 18th, C. W. Price, J. B. Clayton, W. E. Smith, of the 17th, and Captain Greene, of the 21st Mississippi.

Among the arrivals of wounded yesterday evening, were the following: Lieut. J. K. Parker, of the 5th South Carolina; Lieut. J. K. Wiggins, of the 16th North Carolina; Lieut. W. H. Holt, of the 38th North Carolina, and Capt. H. C. [illegible], of the 37th North Carolina.

The loss of Capt. D'Aquin, of the Louisiana Guard Artillery, was brought down yesterday evening.

The Enquirer correspondent says that the prisoners captured by our pickets—some 250—said that Burnside commanded on the field in person. We have some seven Yankee commissioned officers. The prisoners were captured by Field's brigade, and by Lawton's Georgia brigade. The 11th Georgia is reported to have suffered severely. Archer's brigade is reported to have had a great number in the fight, and also to have fled. We lost during the day, two pieces of artillery. The brigades which suffered most are Lane's, Gregg's and Archer's. Major Buchanan, of the 1st Tennessee, was slightly wounded. The loss in A. P. Hill's division, is killed and wounded, is about 300.

The results of yesterday's engagement are favorable to us, though nothing decisive was achieved.

The extent of our loss on Saturday it is conjectured, upon a careful comparison of statements, will not exceed 500 in killed, and from 2500 to 3000 wounded. Ewell's division, commanded by Gen. Early, is said to have suffered in the action. Barksdale's brigade also suffered in the engagement, and did honor to Mississippi.

The fighting commenced this morning within three miles of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. Yesterday the enemy was engaged in burying their dead and removing their wounded, under cover of their guns.

All was quiet along the line of the Blackwater on Saturday, and up to the hour of 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

In the skirmish at Suffolk, on Friday evening, our forces repulsed the invaders, with a loss to them of 40 killed and wounded. Our loss was three wounded only.

The papers of this morning contain additional particulars of the fight near Fredericksburg on Saturday. The fighting was chiefly done by Longstreet's corps, a part of Jackson's corps being in the reserve at Hamilton's crossing. A. P. Hill's division of Jackson's corps, was in the battle.

At the time Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, was slain, his legion was holding in check 15,000 of the enemy.

Our loss in the battle is variously stated at from 600 to 1,000 in killed and wounded.

The slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our artillery was admirably served.

Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina was very seriously wounded, and it was believed, mortally. He was shot through the body.

Gen. Pinder was slightly wounded.

The special correspondent of the Examiner says the result of of the fight on our right wing may be summed up briefly, as follows: We drove the enemy back, killing three to one, and at night held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries during the morning. The enemy had 20,000 engaged on this wing, while altogether, from first to last, we had not more than 10,000 in line of fire. Longstreet's victory was even more complete. He drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing at least five to one. At dusk the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides.