Complete List of the Sick of the 100th Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS, 100TH ILL. VOLS., Dec. 3, 1862

ED. EDITOR.—I have been waiting for some time for a favorable opportunity to report to the relatives and friends of the 100th Reg., Ill. Vol., as to health, death, and other facts connected therewith, in which an interest is felt. I reached the regiment the 17th of October, and have been constantly with it since. The men have marched over 200 miles, over a rough and broken country, bad roads, and have had hard fare. We have had a great deal of sickness, the following statement is as correct as circumstances will allow, I have taken all possible pains to keep myself posted, but I find persons are often sent away to hospitals before I am aware of it. Changes too, are often made by transferring from one Hospital to another. I am not allowed to visit our men after they have been taken to a Hospital, even when near enough to do so, only by obtaining a pass from the Division Headquarters. Our march has been so extended and constant that most of the sick are entirely out of my reach. Those now in Hospital are not regarded as dangerously ill with few exceptions. The Military Hospitals look neat and comfortable.—This is especially is the case in Louisville and Nashville Tenn.

COMPANY A. Capt, Bowen.

IN HOSPITAL LOUISVILLE KY.—Henry German, David Brumly, Eleazer Frank, William Gunday, John Hoy, William Jones.

IN HOSPITAL NASHVILLE TENN.—Alpheus Dyer, James Brofee, William Haynes, Francis Curran, Joseph McCorckle, Leroy Williams. Robert E Hough was sick and 3 miles west of Crab-Orchard, Ky., has not since been heard from.

William H Lurton died on the 17th of Nov. James B Baker died on the 23d of Nov. William Bridlestein on the 27th of Nov.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—William W Gray.

COMPANY B. Capt. Elwood.

IN HOSPITAL LOUISVILLE KY.—Sinclair Hill, F Kariger died in Bowling Green Ky.

IN DANVILLE KY.—Henry Davis, Glasgow, Ky.—William Harding.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Charles Hart, William Grant, Simeon Scribner, H C Marvin.

COMPANY C. Capt. Bacon.

IN HOSPITAL LOUISVILLE KY.—Jacob Martin, Henry Smith, Newell Smith.

IN HOSPITAL NASHVILLE TENN.—Walter Snead, Ralph Marshall, Marcus M Taylor.

IN HOSPITAL BOWLING GREEN KY.—Capt. Bacon, Edwin S Austin died at Nashville Tenn.. William Keine died on the 21st of Oct and was buried six miles east of Crab-Orchard, Ky.

Jeremiah Harper died at Columbus, Ky Nov. 1st. Mr. Parker left in charge of Jeffer, has not yet reached our camp.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Thomas Wilkes, W R Boree, Alford Farovid. Henry Horley, Benjamin L Abott.

COMPANY D, Capt. Amsden.

IN HOSPITAL, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Edwin Woods.

IN HOSPITAL, BOWLING GREEN.—Capt. Davis so far recovered as to be expected in camp soon.

IN HOSPITAL, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Hiram Rathburn, Jacob Fellows, Frank Forest, Geo W Buffon Carter.

James Grass, died in Lebanon Ky.

Lorenzo Hill died at Lebanon, 3d Nov. Hubard A. Tyler died at Nashville, Tenn., 22d Nov.

George Flanders died at Bowling Green, Ky.

COMPANY E, Capt. Bartlett.

IN HOSPITAL, NEW ALBANY, IND.—Jacob Bowers, Royal S Perry.

IN HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.—F A Cleveland.

IN HOSPITAL, DANVILLE KY.—John Marples.

IN HOSPITAL, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Ezra L Smith, Mathew B Glenn, Richard Miller, Noah Unrich, Chemor Leasure.

Alvin Leonard died in camp at Silver Spring, Nov. 17.

Thomas Simpson, Corporal Gibsone, returned for the 8th Ind. Battery.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—B Kennedy, Jas W. Kennedy, Hollis A Smith, Aaron Shaffer, Fred Otto.

COMPANY F, Capt. Laughrey.

IN HOSPITAL, NEW ALBANY, IND.—Henry Bauchman, William Lester.

IN HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE KY.—Joseph Fletcher.

In Hospital, Danville, Ky.—Robert Medworth, William Wyman.

R P C Brown left at Glasgow, Ky.

William W Case sent to Cave City, Ky., but is now supposed to be in Bowling Green.

Martin Herman was sick, and left in Scottville, Ky., Nov. 6.

Adam Stokes is in Bowling Green.

In Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.—John A Campbell, Mark Patterson, Patrick Damon, Wm. Bouton, died at Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 11.

Edward H Mitchel died at New Albany, Ind., (time not known.)

Riley Richard died at Cave City Hospital, Nov. 10.

L D Mason very sick at this time.

COMPANY G, Capt. Munger.

In Hospital, Louisville, Ky.—Frank Adams, Thomas Burgess.

In Hospital, Cave City.—George Davidson, William Pickeral.

In Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.—Joseph Granbee, James C Chapman, Ellery B Mitchell, Henry E Adams.

In Hospital, Scottville, Ky.—Jeptha Pearsons.

B F Gridley died in Nashville Tenn. Nov. 56.

Absent without leave.—J W Tucker, John J Pearsons, Reuben Warnick.

J W Tucker last heard from at Louisville Barracks.

Pearsons last heard from at Scottville, and Warnick at Silver Springs.

Taken Prisoners and Paroled.—Tobias Wallmore, Joseph Bossom, Joseph Therm, Harmon Herder, Edward Savage, Agustus Hawk.

COMPANY H, Capt Godard.

Amos Gauthrop died in camp Nov. 27th three miles east of Nashville.

Absent Without Leave.—T Moor, (left at Nashville, Ky.,) Amos D Walter, Geo Greenwood, (left at New Albany, Ind.)

COMPANY I, Capt Gerdner.

In Hospital, Louisville. Ky.—Levi A Carter, Martin Taylor, Thomas Robinson, Charles Wood, William Wallace, John Sackap.

In Hospital, Columbia, Ky.—John Robinson, Seneca Randell.

In Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.—John Ward, Isaac Case, Daniel Ocon, James Ward.

John Keiger died in Wilmington, Ill.

James Laird died in Nashville, Nov 28.

Absent Without Leave.—Thomas Desmond.

COMPANY K, Capt. Kelly.

IN HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thomas McClure, Benjamin L Bowen, Henry C Rudesell and B F Long.

IN HOSPITAL, BEARDSTOWN, KY.—James Randell.

IN HOSPITAL, DANVILL, KY.—Newton L Brown, James P Coplants.

IN HOSPITAL, NASHVILLE, TENN.—A D Andrews and Newton Worell.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Thomas McGuire.

Richard L Barr, died in Bowling Green, Sept.

H. CREWS,
Chap. 100th Ill. Vols.

Firemen's Election.

At the regular meeting of America No. 1 held at the Engine House on the 1st inst., the following officers were elected:

Foreman—Thomas O'Brien.
Assistant—James Rogan.
Secretary—John McCarty.
Treasurer—Michael Clabby.
Finance Committee—John McNiff, M. Lennon and Charles Cassidy.

M. J. BRAY, *Sec. pro tem.*

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, December 16, 1862.

Ruinous Prices

Whether it is owning to Secretary Chase's financial system, or to a combination of bankers and capitalists who have seized upon the occasion to swell their wealth, it is certain that the farmers and laboring classes are suffering the evils of a most fearful financial crisis. The Western States, and Illinois in particularly, are groaning under the oppressive burden, and appealing to the Government and to the Eastern money changers for relief.

The great disparity in the price of all articles produced by the farmer, excepting butter and potatoes, and articles of necessity, such as salt, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton goods, and in fact everything sold in grocery and dry good stores, bears with crushing weight upon the country.

To show more clearly this inequality in prices, we call attention to the following table, which has been suggested to us by the proceedings of a meeting at Dixon, indicating the number of bushels of corn a farmer is required to give in exchange for articles mentioned:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

K. Hart, Lyman Trumbull, Robert Smith, Daniel Wade, Elias Hibbard, Timothy Turner, F. Schweppe, B. I. Gilman, H. W. Billings, Dj. F. Long, L. Kellenberger, Henry Lee, A. Hoffman, John Atwood, M. G. Atwood.

OFFICERS

M. G. ATWOOD, President.
KELLENBERGER, Treasurer, and Special Agent.
JOHN ATWOOD, Secretary.
In Bloomington, Gen. Agt., J. E. Howard, Asst Gen. Agt
Local Agents at every county town in the State.

BISSELL & HEATH, Agents, Joliet,

Sept. 1, 1861. n12

The same proportion is required for articles throughout the catalogue of necessities, for which the farmers must exchange their products or do without them entirely.—And it is not alone in the price of corn that this inequality exists, but in every product of the farm but the two exceptions mentioned above.

Now, we would inquire, how are farmers to live at this rate? They cannot afford to raise produce at all to exchange for necessities at the present prices. This is reduced to a certainty. The evil must be remedied in some manner, or many of the farmers will be forced to choose some other calling. At all events, they must stop improving, for they cannot realize any profits, no matter how abundantly their fields may return the fruits of their labor.

If farmers would combine and demand their rights in respect to the value of their products, they might find partial relief.—It has been with truth remarked, that the depreciation of currency raises the price to the farmer, because tea, coffee, and most of his dry goods, can only be bought with gold and silver at the old prices, when gold and paper were equal. Hence, these articles must necessarily sell higher, in order to make up the 33 per cent. discount on paper. But the product of the farm, notwithstanding the immense depreciation of the currency remains at the old rates.—This must be remedied, or the agricultural interests of the Great West will be prostrated and thousands of heretofore thrifty farmers reduced to bankruptcy. The farmers must take the matter in hand themselves, during the coming winter, and, if need be, appeal to Congress and the legislature for relief from their embarrassments. Let legislation be invoked to place our currency nearer the specie basis, and the agricultural interests of the country will begin to assume its wonted prosperity.

But the evils of the present exorbitant prices do not fall wholly upon the farmers of the country. The mechanics and laborers are made to feel the blighting influences of a depreciated currency with almost equal weight. Their wages have not advanced with the same ratio as the prices of their groceries and dry goods. It is true they can buy corn, oats, wheat, beef and and pork at the old rates, but they must pay double and in most cases treble the former rates for tea, coffee, sugar, salt, and all articles of clothing, so that they come out poorer at the close of the year than they were at the commencement.

If we must have things at present prices, owing to internal and external taxes, and the depreciation of the circulating medium, there is certainly no plausible reason why there should not be more equality in prices, so that all classes and interests of the country shall fare alike. We cannot hope for fair play all round, until the country has different rulers, and, therefore, let the people contribute in every way they can to bring about the desirable change.

The Ship Canal.

As will be remembered, the President in his late message recommended the report of Col. J. D. Webster as embracing the most feasible plan for enlarging the canal and improving the Illinois river. The report of Col. Webster contains no new survey, but is made up from surveys and estimates formerly made by the State and the Canal Board, and expresses his approval of the plan and estimates made by Mr. Gooding, several years ago.

The plan of Mr. Gooding, which is deemed most feasible by Col. Webster, is, to improve the navigation of the Illinois river by dams and locks to La Salle, a distance of 120. The fall in that distance is little less than 28 feet. From La Salle to Lockport, the Illinois and Des Plains rivers to be improved in the same manner, and from Lockport to Chicago the canal to be excavated to a width of 160 feet, and to a depth of seven feet below the level of Lake Michigan, thus obtaining a supply of water from the lake without lockage. The whole cost upon this plan, is estimated at $13,345,824.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the commencement of the improvement in accordance with the above plan, which may become a law if our Abolition Congressmen can be persuaded to leave the nigger alone long enough to attend to it.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—George Flanders, a noble young soldier of Company D. of the 100th Illinois Regiment, died in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., a few days ago. His body was brought to Plainfield, in this county, where his bereaved reside, for interment. He was a young man of bright promise, and his death has spread a deep gloom over a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

☞The different magazines for January may be found at W. H. Carline.

The War for Abolitionism---Are we to have a New form of Government?

The Springfield Register truthfully remarks that, from the beginning, the Republican Administration and the Republican leaders have striven to disguise the fact that this war is prosecuted for the liberation of the slaves. It has been systematically delayed for the purpose. The traitors could have been put down within six months after the commencement of the revolt, but for the project of making it appear to the country and the world, that it could not be done except by turning loose the slaves.

The time has now arrived when these Republican leaders openly avow universal emancipation as their intention. They know very well that there is no warrant for taxing the people for emancipating slaves, and further they know, and have always known, that the rebel States will never ask for it, because they can never get it.

Greeley, who has professed to represent "twenty millions," says the thing was only a deception. To quote him;

"But so long as the great end is kept steadily in view, we can waive all incidentals. Gradualism, compensation, exportation—*if these tubs amuse the whale, let him have them!* When it shall have been settled that slavery is to die, it will have ceased to be a power able to corrupt priests and subsidize politicians, and all will choose to be done with it as soon as possible. And when we shall have ceased to enslave our fellow men, we shall all be amazed at *the thriftless folly* which gravely proposed the exportation of laborers by the million from a country where such rude labor as they are fitted for is urgently needed. Meantime, let us be patient and work."

Thus Mr. Greeley, whom Mr. Lincoln calls his "honest friend," says that this "thriftless folly" will do to "amuse the whale"—meaning, of course, compensation as well as exportation.

Greeley further adds:

"Essentially, the President sees and proclaims that slavery has become the implacable foe of the American Union, and that the slave power must die in order that the Republic may live. And this is so obviously true, that the historian will have difficulty in realizing that it was ever gravely disputed."

So we have it from Mr. Lincoln's "friend" that the war is for abolishment.

The New York Times, another "friend," though not by name endorsed by the President, says:

"What the President has to say of prospective emancipation, and of the colonization of the enfranchised slaves, will not command universal assent, and we deem it very doubtful whether Congress will enact the laws necessary to carry his recommendation into effect. But no one can doubt that the President has made them from the most patriotic motives, and with a sincere desire to contribute all in his power to the permanent settlement of the most important question of the age."

Here compensation is condemned as a thing the people will never sustain—a thing which will never win over the rebels, nor be voted for by the loyal masses of the North.

Mr. Lincoln's message is explicit on the subject of the object he has in his future work. He says:

"In giving freedom to the slaves we ensure freedom to the free. Honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve, 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 and just."

The above quotation follows the statement of the "means which cannot fail." This means is a departure from the American policy, a departure from existing laws—organic and legislative. Here is what he says with startling boldness:

"The dogmas of the quiet PAST are inadequate to the stormy PRESENT. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and *we must rise with the occasion.* As our case is new, so *we must think and act anew;* we must DISENTHALL ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

"Fellow-citizens: We cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the last generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while say this that we know how to save. We, even we, hold the power and bear the responsibility."

Now it may turn out after all that he does not "hold the power" to overturn the constitution and this form of government, though is is unquestionably true that he and his will bear the responsibility of the attempt.

Narrowed down to the true point, it is plain that if neccessary for the liberation of the slaves this form of government is to be overturned. We are told that this *will* accomplish the paramount end, though it is admitted that other modes might do it.

We have here but another proof of the frightful extremes to which mad fanaticism invariably carries those who think they have the "power" to enforce their proposed dogmas.

Our loyal people are wedded to that "old dogma of the past," the constitution of the United States, and they will take the "responsibility" of defending it against every hand that may be raised against it. The people have ever shown their "power," in this free country, and they will assert it as emphatically as Mr. Lincoln claims it for himself. "The world knows we do know how to save," says Mr. Lincoln, but whether it will be saved to suit the world he significantly refers to, remains to be determined by an enlightened and purely republican people.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Daniel Warren, an old resident of this city and an honest man, died at his residence on Ottawa street, on the 7th instant, after a brief illness. His death succeeded that of his worthy wife but a few days. The stricken family are thus called to mourn the loss of both parents.

Illinois State Register for the Legislative Session.

To those of our readers who desire a Springfield paper during the approaching session of the Legislature, we would direct their attention to the following:

The *State Register*, during the coming session of our Legislature, will give a full synoptical report of the debates and proceedings of that body.

The session promises to be an unusually interesting one, in view of the troubled condition of the country, and the necessity for legislation adapted thereto.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers fully posted as to the legislative doings, in addition to our usual current matter, general and political, the news of the day, etc.

Daily for the session	$1 00
Weekly for the session	25

Tyranny of Republicanism.

We clip the following from the Congressional proceedings on the first day of the session, and invite our readers to give it their candid attention for a moment:

Mr. RICHARDSON (Ill.), offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Fort Warren, in Fort Lafayette, in the Forts of Delaware, in the Old Capitol Prison, and in any forts or places of confinement; upon what charges such citizens were arrested; and that the President also inform the House of Representatives the names of the persons arrested in the state of Illinois and confined in prisons outside of the limits of said State; what the charges are against them; by whom the charges are made; and by whose order all such arrests were made.

Mr. Owen Lovejoy (Ill.), moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was adopted by yeas, 74; nays, 40.

Here it is declared by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting against laying the resolution on the table and the Republicans in favor, that citizens of Illinois may be arrested an incarcerated in loathsome dungeons at the will of the President or any Government officer.

Hundreds of citizens of Illinois have, within the last year, been arrested without cause, and detained in prisons without authority, yet our Congressman, the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, is opposed to investigating the matter, and hence moves that the resolution of inquiry be laid on the table, and is backed up by the Republican majority.

We cannot see what harm could result from the adoption of Mr. Richardson's resolution. It does not propose to screen the guilty. If, perchance, there have been spies or traitors arrested, the resolution does not propose to let them go, but it simply wishes to relieve the innocent, if there be any, from an imprisonment humiliating and barbarous. This is all that is desired by Mr. Richardson and the Democracy of Illinois. They want the guilty to be punished and the innocent to go free. They are not only in favor of hanging all the spies and conspirators that may be caught amongst us, but think that if some of the Republican officials who have robbed the Government out of millions of dollars were treated to hempen cords about their necks likewise, the rebellion would be put down the sooner.

Such is the tyranny of Republicanism under the lead of Owen Lovejoy. Constitutional rights are nothing. Loyalty, patriotism and past services to the country are of no avail. Position and sacrifices for the cause of the Union afford no protection. In these Republicans times no one is safe. The iron hand of despotism stops not to inquire into the truthfulness of any charge that may be preferred against a citizen, but seizes and drags him from his home and friends, without giving him an opportunity to prove his innocence. And when that noble champion of the people and constitutional liberty, Hon. W. A. Richardson, wishes the President to give the facts in regard to the arbitrary arrests of citizens, he is choked down by the Lovejoys and other leaders of the Republican party.

Well, let the Republicans carry out their tyrannical policy. The day is coming when they will have to render a fearful account to the people for trampling upon the constitution. The people of this country are hardly yet prepared to quietly submit to a despotism that would shame the darker ages.

☞Brackett's celebrated molasses candy and maple-wax received fresh every day at Zarley & Coll's news room and confectionery.

AN INVENTION FOR STOVES WHICH SAVES OVER ONE-HALF THE WOOD.—We have for some days past been testing in our stove in the editorial room a new invention, called English's Heat-Controlling Valve, of the entire success of which we are fully satisfied. It is an invention of Mr. J. W. English, of Ripon, Wis. and is in the form of a damper, which is placed in the stove-pipe, and controls the draft and the heat on a new principle. It has, since we have tried it, saved more than one-half the amount of coal we used previous to its application, and we can honestly pronounce it a most timely as as well as most successful invention. The valve can be inserted into any stove-pipe; and it is adapted to stoves burning either wood or coal. At the present high price of fuel, we deem the invention one of the most economizing arrangements that could have been given to the public. The expense of placing the valve in an ordinary stove-pipe is only $1 25. Our charitable people could do nothing better than to buy and present these fuel-savers to the poor families in the city.—*Chicago Journal.*

☞Godey, Peterson and Ballou for January, received at the Post Office news room.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

Washington, Dec. 12

So far as can be learned, there has been no engagement in the vicinity of Fredricsburg to day. The indications are that the rebel army has retreated to the south bank of the North Anna River, where it will evidently make a decided stand.

The bombardment yesterday is described as being of the most terrific character. The only severe contest of infantry was over the erection of a bridge on the right, which was not accomplished until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, though it was commenced at 3 in the morning. The 7th Michigan performed a most gallant part at that bridge, crossing the river on pontoons amid a vigorous fire of the enemy, and, leaping on the banks, attacked the rebel infantry in a ferocious manner, killing and driving them off, thus permitting the few remaining planks to be laid, amid the deafening cheers of our infantry on the other side.

General Howard's division, composed principally of western men, was the first to enter Fredricksburg.

Several large holds are burned in the city, but it is not laid in ashes as reported. When one of our shells struck a building, it set it on fire as a general thing. The fire was put out in most places where our troops entered the place. Much greater damage would have resulted had not the dust and smoke which hung over the river prevented the range of cannon.

General McClellan left for Philadelphia to-day.

Representative Cox yesterday gave a dinner at Willard's to Gen. McClellan and a delegation of gentlemen who are now here from Kentucky.

During the sitting the memory of the late Gen. Jackson, of Ky., was toasted, which was responded to by his successor in Congress, Mr. Yeatman, who, in turn, toasted Gen. McClellan. In response, Gen. McClellan made a few remarks, ending with a sentiment highly complimentary and wishing all success to Gen. Burnside and the Army of the Potomac.

To-day another delegation of Northern ministers called on the President to urge him to stand by the emancipation proclamation. He did not say he would or would not, but thanked them for their advice. Representative Bingham, of Ohio, introduced the crowd.

The War in Virginia.

New York, Dec. 11.

At six o'clock this morning 143 of our guns opened fire on Fredericksburg. Up to the latest the fire continued uninterruptedly. The destruction of the town appears certain. The enemy opened fire at 7 o'clock. Thus far no serious damage has been done.

Franklin's division is crossing the Rappahanock, three miles below the city, on constructed bridges, with slight opposition.

The gunboats are shelling the enemy fifteen miles down the river.

New York, Dec. 11.

A special dispatch from the *Times'* correspondent with Gen. Hooker says that the rebels continue active work on their fortifications, and it is regarded as a ruse to conceal their movements toward Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11—9 A. M.

Everything last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing the river.

During the night, the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery—143 pieces—placed in position opposite the city.

At 5 this morning the rebels fired two signal guns. During the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen to ascend within their lines.

At 5 o'clock the construction 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 killed and wounded.

At 6, Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city. The cannonade, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible. the city is on fire, and its destruction appears certain.

About 7 the enemy opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious damage.

Franklin constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with but slight opposition. His troops are now crossing.

Gunboats are shelling the enemy fifteen miles down the river, where they have been concentrating forces for the past few days.

The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and work on the bridges has again been commenced.

The troops are all under arms near the river, prepared to rush over as soon as the bridges are completed.

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 11—noon.

An attempt being made to finish the bridges in front of the city, the rebel infantry again opened fire. The artillery in position again opened on it, the result being that it was fired in several new places.

The enemy have used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men who are holding the river front.

Burnside has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under cover of the fire of which, it is believed, the bridges can be finished.

The killed and wounded do not as yet amount to more than fifty.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11—evening.

But little firing took place between between 1 and 3, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They numbered 176 guns. At a signal all opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding places. The shot and shell went through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view.

It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built but by a bold dash.—Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds stepped forward, and, as all could not go, chosen men were selected. They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank. They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking 101 prisoners, were safely landed on this side.

At half-past 4 two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works.

Two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin 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 opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made.

The rebels fired but few guns in the morning, and none in the afternoon, although their works were in easy range during the forenoon.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridges outside of the city. Between thirty and forty houses were burned, mostly in the business part of the city.

During the day between 8,000 and 9,000 rounds of amunition were fired by our artillery.

Everything is quiet to-night.

The indications are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

Friday morning, Dec. 12—10 o'clock.

After occupying the river front of the city, last night, we lost about 100 men in killed and wounded, while driving the rebels through the city. They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but now it is partially cleared away.

The troops commenced moving at an early hour, Maj. Gen. Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Maj. Gen. Hooker's division. Gen. Franklin's division, which crosses nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over.

At a quarter past 9 the first gun was fired, the engagement lasting about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

It is thought that the troops will all be over at noon.

Information received during the night and this morning, from deserters and prisoners shows that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first one being one mile back, and the second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion and well concentrated, and the troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to be led on the enemy's works. The enemy has concentrated his forces, and, it is believed, will give battle. Much will depend upon the result of to-day. All feel sanguine of success.

Evening, Dec. 12.

At 10 o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before 11 o'clock the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when the fog entirely disappeared.

At a quarter past 2 the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which 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 had formed in line of battle, and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massaponix. Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured.

Gen. Bayard's cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being threequarters of a mile of the Massaponix Creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock. The enemy occupies the opposite side of the creek in force.

The guns posted on the bank this side of the river silenced the enemy's artillery after a duel of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its destruction.

Twenty five of our men were killed last night in the streets while driving the rebels out.

Nearly every house in the city has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past few days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled, as also the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominet of the edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops when they entered, property which could be of no use to the enemy. In many houses the furniture was all ruined.

Some of our troops mistook the British flag for a secesh, and tore it from the residence of the British Consul. This morning the owner came over to recover it, and it was returned to him.

The main body of our army is now over the river, the balance being in position to cross at any time.

There is indications of the enemy evacuating. If they remain, a battle must immediately ensue.

From the South.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 13.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th has the following:

Heavy firing is going on at Fredericksburg. Longstreet's troops are engaged.—The cannonading is severe. On Thursday last our batteries above and below the town opened fire on the gunboats at anchor in the stream, consisting of the Freeborn, Anacosta, Live Yankee, and Resolute. The firing lasted an hour and a half, and was very heavy and rapid.—Eleven houses were struck, and four completely riddled—the best in the village.—Notice was given of an intention to shell the town. The gunboats dropped down the river some miles. The people of the town, like those of Fredericksburg, are now scattered in the farm houses and cabins of the adjacent country.

Surely the Yankees are waging a war of extermination. Abraham Lincoln is a fit compeer of Nena Sahib.

Col. Lucien M. Lamar will visit Europe, accompanied by Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss., who goes with instructions to Slidell and Mason.

Important movements are on foot in Eastern North Carolina. Twelve regiments left Newburn on Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington.

The more general belief is that they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburg.

On Sunday two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan River, and a land force of 10,000 men was seen in motion for Suffolk, indicating a movement on Weldon.

The Raleigh *Progress* announces the landing of a large force in Gates county. If this be true an immediate attack on Weldon must be expected.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 10.

President Davis made a speech here this morning. He thinks the toryism of East Tennessee exaggerated.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Dec. 12.

Intelligence from below is up to the 10th.

Gen Steele had surrendered the command of Helena to Gen. Gorman. It is understood that Steele will take the field at an early day.

Memphis papers credit the report of Price's and Pemberton's retreat as far south as Canton.

Unfortunately for us the rainy season has set in, so that moving stores is exceedingly difficult.

Our forces under Capt. Owen had destroyed all the rebel transports on the Tallahatchie.

The trade below Helena, referred to yesterday, was stopped by gunboats on Monday. Steamers carried provisions to exchange for cotton. The Pike Blue Wing, Gladiator, R Williams, Catahoula, Iake City, Alhambra, and Polar Star were arrested and brought to Helena. They had traded for large quantities of cotton, but were not allowed to bring it up. The boats are to be sent to Cairo. The Pike and Blue Wing are on their way up.

Government intends raising the Eclipse wharfboat immediately, at the levee of Memphis.

General Morgan, from Cumberland Gap, and General Asboth are at the Gayoso House.

Gen. Tuttle has ordered Maj. Merrill, Provost Marshal, to put every one who has no lawful business in this city at government work. This excellent order, it is hoped, will clear Cairo of the thieves who infest it.

The Alabama.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

A vessel has arrived here having the officers and crew of the ship Levi Starbuck, captured by the pirate Alabama and burned the ship T. B. Walls, of Boston, Nov. 8th, in lat. 28 30, long. 58.

The Alabama went to Martinique, arriving on the 17th of November. The San Jacinto arrived on the same afternoon, and, fleeing the Alabama there, went outside to wait for her. On the 18th, at 10 o'clock at night, the Alabama escaped. The San Jacinto was still off the harbor on the 22d.

New York, Dec. 11.

The Alabama, untill close upon the captured vessels, carried the American flag, crews of the two vessels, except Capt. Sinclair, of the T. B Wales, were kept in irons till they reached Martinique. Semmes said she was the twenty-third vessel he had burned. The second mate and eight of her crew joined the Alabama's crew, which now numbers 150.

Upon the arrival of the San Jacinto at Martinique, she furnished the brig Hammond, in port, with rockets, to be sent up when the Alabama was leaving port. The San Jacinto also kept two armed boats plying about the harbor at night, but they did not observe her exit. The Alabama was furnished with a pilot by the French authorities, and was, it is supposed, piloted out by a channel 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 at $200,000.

The Alabama went to Martinique to receive coal from an English brig. The latter also brought her two Armstrong 100-pounders. The brig went off with the Alabama.

It was reported at St Thomas that the Alabama had been piloted into the harbor of St Johns, a few miles above, and was there taking in coal and guns. The intelligence was sent to San Jacinto.

Semmes boasted of having been at one time within seventy miles of Sandy Hook.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.—Simultaneously with the introduction of Hickman's bill in Congress for the organization of 100 negro regiments, it is announced that Attorney General Bates is occupying his leisure hours in preparing an elaborate opinion, affirming the citizenship of negroes, or, to use the new euphonism of the President's 'free Americans of African descent.' Mr. Bates must put a pretty high estimate on his "opinion" if he imagines it can nullify the Dred Scott decision, and the uniform action of this government 80 years.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

A BATTLE ON THE RAPPAHANOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 13.—11. A. M.

The battle so long anticipated is now progressing. Reynolds' corps, on the left, advanced and engaged the enemy's infantry at 9.15 o'clock this morning. Seven minutes afterwards the rebels opened a heavy fire with artillery, and has continued uninterruptedly. Our heavy guns are answering, but the firing on both sides is at random, on account of a dense fog. No results are yet known, and but little infantry has yet become engaged.

A portion of the enemy's cavalry have crossed the ford above here, and yesterday were on our right and rear. A force has been sent to meet them.

MONSCO RIVER, Dec. 12.

At about daybreak this morning between 1,000 and 1,500 of Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries and captured 10 sutlers and 25 pickets, so it is represented. and Wm. McIntosh, a telegraph repairer. They also cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, destroyed several government and sutlers' wagons, and then hastily retreated. The wires were subsequently repaired. Brig. Gen. Steinwehr has since occupied Dumfries.

Gen. Wilcox, of Mich., telegraphed last night to a near relative that he was safe and well.

Dec 13—11. P M.

The fog began to disappear early in the forenoon, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted behind works, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, Gen Sumner assigned this duty to Gen French's division which was supported by Gen. Howard's. The troops advanced to the works 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 the rebel infantry, which were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of men came to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks by the first line of the rebel defences, they double-quicked, and, with fixed bayonets, endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their biding-places. The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the centre 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.

General Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed, with terrible slaughter, and loss of between 400 and 500 prisoners belonging to Gen A. P. Hill's Division. Gen. Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponix Creek.

Our troops sleep to-night where they fought to-day.

The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

Dec 14—10:30 A. M.

There is no fog to-day. The sun is shining brightly, with a strong breeze. At day-light this morning there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, where Generals Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday.

Those killed yesterday while charging the enemy's works remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night, the rebels opened fire with infantry, but the wounded have been all removed from field, and all the dead obtained are now being buried.

The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to day unless the rebels bring on the engagement, which they will not probably do.

The *Herald's* special, Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, A M., says:

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the rebel force is nearly 200,000 men. Stonewall Jackson commands the rebel right, extending from Gionis Station to Port Royal. Longstreet has the centre, extending from Gionis Station to the telegraph road. Lee and Steward are on the left.

From Cincinnatti.

Cincinnati, Dec. 12

We have all sorts of rumors on the streets to-day.

It is a settled conviction that the rebels are moving again into Kentucky, and will push for the Ohio River. The citizens of Lexington and Frankfort are greatly excited, and predict that the rebel army will be in those cities within ten days.

From Nashville we have statements that Forrest, in the west, is endeavoring to form a junction with him. You must not be surprised to hear of the Louisville and Nashville