DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[Jackson.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6.

Supremacy of the President.

The telegraph operators probably committed an error in transmitting the resolution of Senator CLARK, approving the emancipation policy of the President, which they make read that the Senate and House "recommend to him the employment of that and every other means known to civilized warfare to terminate the present rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the *President* of the United States over its entire territory and people." Some other word may have been used in the original resolution than *President*, but if so, it is an error which is significant of the policy of the party in power. A dictator has been frequently suggested by the radicals—a ruler in whom all power should center for the government of the country. They do not propose to assert the supremacy of the Constitution over all the territory heretofore known as the United States, but that of a President who will be willing to trample it under foot if necessary to accomplish their designs. The leading radical Congressmen have declared that those who assert the supremacy of the Constitution at the present time, are in sympathy with the rebellion, hence it may be inferred that Mr. CLARK intended that all the means of warfare should be used to assert the supremacy of the President of the United States over its entire territory and people," or, in other words, one man power.

Pay of Soldiers.

It appears that Mr. HOLMAN, the Representative from the 4th District in this State, anticipated Governor MORTON's message to Congress in reference to an advance of the pay of soldiers. On his motion last Tuesday a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into and report on the propriety of increasing the pay of privates to $15 per month. Coupled with this proposition was another, directing the same committee to report upon the expediency of making such reductions in the salaries of the officers not actively engaged as may not impair the efficiency of the public service. If Mr. HOLMAN should go one step further, and propose that the pay of officers should be the same as privates', with the exception of necessary additional expenses, it would not only test the patriotism of many in the service, but it would go a great way to increase its efficiency and hasten the end of the rebellion. Fortunes have been made in this war by impositions upon the Government by those who have heretofore not been able to earn more than a decent living, if that.

Lincoln's Maxims.

Mr. LINCOLN in his message suggests many profound maxims in personal and political economy. We copy a few for their great novelty and deep erudition:

It is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*.

It is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger*.

It is easier to pay any sum when we are *able* than it is to pay it before we are able.

People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from.

We presume Mr. LINCOLN designed these wise saws as apples of gold, to be set in frames of silver, or just now in shinplaster currency.

One Truism.

The President made one hit in his message which will be generally indorsed. He says: "Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves." True words. Its dissolution on the 3d of March next will be unwept, unhonored and unsung. Its light will go out with the almost universal acclaim of the nation.

The Public Debt.

Secretary CHASE estimates that the public debt will amount to one thousand and fifty millions of dollars by the 1st of July next.

The President's Plan.

The New York *Herald*, in commenting upon the President's plan of closing out the rebellion, remarks that "promising the abolition of slavery to the radicals after their death, is like offering to free all slaves if the Abolitionists will allow them selves to be hung," and then adds:

But are we, then, in favor of the President's plan? Certainly we are. We are in favor of any plan for the good of mankind, including the plan for planting the Central Park with those trees which bear roast pigs for fruit, and the plan for building a railroad across the Atlantic, with a branch road to the moon. Let Congress pass the requisite acts immediately, and make the President's projects effective. It is a long time from 1862 to 1900. There will be a great many changes before these thirty seven years and one month are over. We expect to carry every State by a conservative majority before that period. We expect to elect several conservative Presidents and Congresses before the emancipation millenium dawns. If anything is badly legislated now a days, we rely upon these future rulers to repeal it and straighten matters out. In 1900 the war will be almost forgotten, and little boys and girls, yet unborn, will be studying its history in their school books. In 1900 Greeley will have graduated at the almshouse or the lunatic asylum, and his very name will be lost in oblivion, or remembered only with those of Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold and Jeff Davis. In 1900 Beecher and Cheever will be testing the truth of some of their sermons. In 1900 Phillips, Garrison and Gerrit Smith will be atoning for the misery they have caused. In 1900 the nation will be greater, purer and more powerful than its present condition would indicate. If any one wishes to add that in 1900 all the slaves will be free, we have not the slightest objection. Half of them would have been freed thirty years ago if the fanatical Abolitionists had not chosen the negro as a back upon which to ride into high political places.

All that is necessary to end this rebellion and restore the Union is to set the negro aside and settle treason by hard knocks. If the President's idea is to accomplish this by postponing Sambo until 1900, we think it an excellent scheme, and will support it loyally. We have always admired the President as a joker, but we never imagined that he could so aptly blend exquisite humor and practical common sense in an official document. He knows that the agitation about slavery hinders the war, and he is right in desiring to postpone this agitation. In fact, a truce on the negro question until 1900 is a military necessity. As such the Abolitionists will be obliged to submit to it with their customary grace. We see no reason, indeed, why the whole country should not be unanimous upon the subject. None of the present generation need object to the President's plan; for, as the message says, we shall not have to pay the taxes to carry it into operation, and shall all be in our dotage or in our graves before it is consummated. The future generation is in no condition to object now, and we are not aware that anybody—except, perhaps, one of the spiritual mediums—can claim to be their representative, and object for them. It is our business to secure a country for the future generations to dwell in; and as they must pay the emancipation taxes, certainly they ought to be allowed to arrange the darkey's status for themselves. We repeat, therefore, that Congress should immediately adopt the President's suggestions, and then, having disposed of the inevitable African until 1900, we can direct our whole attention to the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union and the Constitution.

THE PROSPECTIVE CABINET VACANCY.—The succession to Smith in the Cabinet still excites speculation. Several heads of bureaus in the Departments are said to favor Usher. Senator Wright, McKee Dunn and Defrees are also talked of. Holt is believed to stand the fairest chance yet with the President. The Indiana delegation do not insist that a successor shall be taken from their State.—[Cin. Gazette.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

From Washington.

EXPLANATIONS OF BURNSIDE'S DELAY—CONFEDERATE TROOPS CROSS THE RAPPAHANOCK AND CAPTURE FIVE HUNDRED OF OUR TROOPS—ABSURDITIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—STRENGTH OF THE CONSERVATIVES IN CONGRESS, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

I have just returned from a visit to the army at Falmouth. There is no change in the relative position of the opposing hosts, and no more prospect of anything decisive, than there was a week ago. Knowing, as I do, that the war is conducted on political and not on military principles, I cannot but think that there are influences at work here which will prevent any decisive results being accomplished by the army before the 1st of January. These influences, which emanate from the radical politicians both in and out of office, caused the faux pas which Burnside made by halting at Falmouth for two weeks, instead of crossing at once on the 18th of November, and taking possession of the admirable position which the enemy now holds. Mr. Lincoln is not a party to the plot by which this was a part. But his weakness, irresolution and love of ease have led him to give himself up entirely to the guidance of the leaders of the radicals; and what they insist on he does not and will not oppose. Thus he is, I believe, anxious that Burnside should push on toward Richmond. But the radical politicians, in order to advance their nefarious schemes, which look to the separation of the two sections of the country beyond all hope of reunion, have determined to throw such obstacles in the way of the progress of the army as shall, for the present, prolong the war indefinitely. They are at the bottom of all the machinations by which our brave soldiers have been so long kept without the shoes and clothing necessary for their comfort—articles of which many regiments are destitute even yet. And they even have the assurance to say now that the refusal of England to join France in a proposal of mediation or interference in the war between the North and South is equivalent to the assurance on the part of England that she will never interfere, and that we can take our time in finishing the war, for, no matter how long it is spun out, there will be no foreign intervention. Therefore, the radicals argue, there is no need of haste in our military operations, and Burnside's army may as well go into winter quarters.

It is said that it was for the purpose of suggesting this idea to Burnside that the President recently went to the front. Whether this be true or not, rely upon it, Burnside will be no party to any such transaction. He is for a vigorous winter campaign. Nor can the President, without violating his word, fail to furnish him with all that is necessary to enable him to move at once, and successfully. So that the event of Burnside's moving on, or going into winter quarters, will decide which is to rule this winter—the President or the radicals.

The only events that have taken place since my last are the captures of two bodies of our troops by two bodies of Confederate troops. Both of these events, so creditable (?) to our Generals, took place on Friday last, on the Rappahanock, near Falmouth, in the virtual presence of Burnside's whole army. In the one case, Hampton's Cavalry Legion crossed the river, surprised two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, and captured over 200 of them. In the other case, a rebel force of both infantry and cavalry crossed the river, and surprised and captured over 300 of our infantry soldiers, belonging to Stockton's brigade of Griffin's division. In regard to the latter affair, it is said that Gen. Hooker indulged in some very theatrical conduct, in the course of which he broke the sword of Col. Stockton and dismissed him from the service. This was very proper treatment to be administered, by the one having authority to do so, upon the person who, after a court-martial, was found guilty of the neglect. But Gen. Hooker has no authority to break the swords of officers, or to dismiss them from the service.

The President's message, delivered to Congress yesterday, is just the document which an Abolition President might be expected to deliver to an Abolition Congress. It proves, if any proof were wanting, that the Administration always intended the war to be a war for the abolition of slavery. The burden of the message is, "how slavery can be abolished." The arguments and the reasoning (if reasoning it can be called) by which Mr. Lincoln endeavors to show that slavery can be abolished, and that he can abolish it, are childish, illogical, and superlatively weak. The idea of proposing to the Southern States to abolish that system of labor which the experience of generations and the laws of an inscrutable Providence show to be the only one by which the products of the South can be raised, is as absurd as his other idea of "compensated emancipation" is chimerical.

Mr. Lincoln certainly tells the truth when he says that "we of this Congress and this Administration cannot escape history." If ever there will be an Administration held up to the scorn, the hatred, and the contempt of posterity, it will be "this Administration." They found the country prosperous — happy — united. They launched it into civil war, for the sake of a chimera. Their dogged, sullen obstinacy caused the Southern States to secede, at a time when conciliation, and five words assuring them of their rights, would have kept them in the Union. The war being inaugurated, the Administration has made it a war for the abolition of slavery; knowing that, if they succeed in this, the restoration of the Union would be impossible. During the progress of the war the Administration has thrown away one opportunity after another for winning decisive victories, by interfering with our Generals, breaking up their plans, and dismissing them from their commands. These are some of the things for which "this Administration" will be remembered in history.

The first day's proceedings of Congress are no doubt indicative of those of the whole session. The conservative members will do all in their power to bring the Administration to a sense of its duty, and to do justice to those who have been made its victims; and the radicals will defeat these endeavors. On test questions of this kind yesterday, the radicals had a clear majority of forty. But the fact that, with a House not yet full, the conservatives can already muster forty votes, fills the radicals with dismay. It is noticed that nearly all the talent and parliamentary skill, nearly all the men of mark and intellect, are monopolized by the conservatives; and that among the radicals are several men not much noted for strong minds and fixed purposes. It is feared that as the session progresses, some of these weaker vessels may be won over by arts that will not now be used for the first time, and that the radicals may thus lose ten or twelve votes. Of course the efforts of the radicals to maintain their ascendancy will be fierce and determined.

But the power of this Congress for evil will be short lived. It will expire on the 4th of March. On that day will terminate the weakest and the wickedest Congress with which the country has ever been cursed. X.

Government Banking.

In allusion to the recommendation of the President that a system of banking be established on Federal stocks, the Sentinel remarks:

"It is the old plan of burning the candle at both ends. Interests on stocks and on the notes predicated on them—a double interest for the labor of the country to pay—is the result. It is a fine absorbing process of the values of the country for the benefit of financiers and capitalists."

More truthful words were never written. The scheme is characteristic of the party in power. It will probably be voted for by every present Representative in Congress from this State. Its defeat is a question of more moment to the people of Wisconsin than the whole negro issue. Yet the Sentinel still urges an unconditional support of the authors of this scheme, and asks us again to send a Senator and Representative to Congress to aid them. Wherefore?

A Government banking scheme is objectionable in nearly every phase in which it can be looked at. It is a part of the general plan of the monarchists for the centralization of power in the General Government. The Administration has the sword—it is struggling for the purse. It has the laws under its feet—it wants our trade and commerce within its control. Like Austria and France, it wants a mammoth bank.—[Milwaukee News.

☞ The Government is said to be very anxious that the Mississippi river should rise. It is suggested that the surest way to cause a rise in the Mississippi would be to tax it. Everything else that is taxed rises.

☞ The President, in his message, calls slaves "property acquired by descent or purchase, the same as any other property." How will the Abolitionists like that? "Am I not a man and a brudder?" says Coffee.

Our Army Correspondent--From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 1.

Whether it is because I have caught the itch from somebody, and scratching, though a great luxury, is entirely unsatisfactory, or because the biscuit for supper was greasy and heavy, and the steak tough and the coffee strong, and no milk to put in it, or because this Commercial Hotel is a nasty, filthy place, and I can't get a room to myself, or because last night, just after I had got to sleep, the porter would break in to see if the bed, already full, wouldn't hold one more, or because when I determined to move my traps to day, I went to a citizen to whom I had been introduced, and inquired for some private boarding house, he sent me to an old frame concern about as neat in its outside appearance as the Remington House on our Market street, opposite Bishop Wilkins's, which I scorned at first sight, or because shoulder straps have been rubbing themselves against me every time I go out, or because I can't cross the streets of this town for mule teams, or because the town itself has a mean appearance, not having been painted since, the Lord knows when, and the streets are sadly out of repair, being full of ruts—something is the matter, and I feel very much like growling at somebody, that is to say, things don't suit me, and I have a notion to say so.

Firstly, We have a big army here, and it is doing nothing in particular, except keeping things quiet on the Cumberland, that is, if killing somebody in the streets of this city, or allowing it to be done every night or two by drunken soldiers or other persons, is quietness. Even the darkies are at it—soldier darkies, I mean. And why not? If white gentlemen shoot one another in an honorable way, I am enough in favor of negro equality to insist that it is lawful sport for sable gentlemen. The other day the Colonel's cook got his back up at the Adjutant's cook, in the 37th Indiana, upon some question of etiquette or personal rights, whereupon he went to the Colonel's table, took the Colonel's pistol and shot the Adjutant's negro through the head. As there is nothing in the "regulations" against one negro shooting another negro, and as the civil authorities, such as they are, refused to take cognizance of it, negro number one cooks as usual, a bully negro to be sure.

Secondly, This morning I went to headquarters on business. I had gone Saturday about 3 o'clock, when a man dressed in blue pants, and a coat with huge brass buttons upon it, stepped right before me and said "halt!" "What's the matter?" said I. "Can't go in here this afternoon; call in the morning." So, skipping Sunday, I went this morning about 8. "Halt!" said the man in brass buttons, carrying an ugly looking gun with a bristling bayonet upon it. "What now?" said I, rather indignant at his impertinence. "Can't go in here till 10 o'clock," was the reply. I didn't care much. I didn't want a pass anyhow, but already a score or more were there who did. Now, it is my private opinion that any General, or anybody else, who don't open his office and set his machine to work before 10, after creating a necessity for every man, woman and child, citizen or stranger, to have a pass to go out of town, won't do to tie to. It is the early bird that catches the worm. And now, if General Rosecrans, or any of his staff, wants to see me, he can call at my room.

Thirdly. I don't like the looks of the men folks about here; there are no women to be seen on the streets or at church, and nobody has invited me away from this hotel. The men look as cross and crabbed as bears with sore heads. I wandered around yesterday hunting a church. I inquired of several who looked as if they were citizens, but they professed to know nothing about churches. They said the Federals had taken possession of them, and that was all they knew. The sinners, that they are, they seemed unwilling to hear Gospel truth from Federal lips. Not much loyalty here, you may be sure. Since Bragg's army fled from Kentucky, and Rosecrans is so near upon him, they have about given up all hopes of independence, and they are as sullen as oxen about it. And some of them are madder just now at you Democrats than ever. This is the only relief I have found to-day. I brought Jo. McDonald's late speech along with me that they might see the unadulterated doctrines of those from whom they hoped great things. It talks of concession, adjustment, &c. They will hear nothing of the kind. They want no adjustment—nothing but independence. They will go to Canada, Cuba, any place, rather than live in the Union. I suppose I'll let them go. I tell them, for the Union must be preserved. They hate Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow, Mr. Lincoln and the world generally. My opinion is, they need thrashing, and they will get it if they wait long enough.

Finally, I don't like the way the guerrillas gobble up people around here. I was all ready to take a ride a mile or two beyond our lines last Saturday, and in the direction of Louisville at that, when information came in that somebody was gobbled up by guerrillas. There are other things that don't please me, but these are enough for one time. T. A. G.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

The following passages are taken from the report of Judge EDMONDS, Commissioner of the Land Office, to the Department of the Interior:

In passing from the consideration of the preliminary questions which have arisen in connection with the Pacific route, the importance of which to the country cannot be over-estimated, it will be found that Congress has dealt with the measure with a comprehensive spirit of liberality, as the grant which awards to the work an amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said road thus concedes a belt of 6,400 acres for every mile of its length, embracing in all some fifteen and a half millions of acres. This measure, with an existing thirty thousand miles of railway now spreading from the Atlantic beyond the Mississippi, will form a great continental system, reaching from ocean to ocean, eventually intersecting every political subdivision of the United States, thereby giving impetus to domestic trade and interests, opening new fields of labor and prosperity within our limits, while our wealth will be increased by the rich Eastern trade, through our mercantile marine on the Pacific, with Japan and distant India. Among these new fields coal is found in great variety and abundance between the Mississippi and the Pacific. That important element, so essential for domestic, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, affecting our vast internal intercourse and trade and our external commerce, is of course a very prominent object of interest to our people. The extent of the twelve coal bearing States east of the Mississippi holds out a small proportion to the immense coal fields west of that region, as we have information reporting the existence of coal in Dacotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington.

Commissioner Edmonds names some reliable coal deposits in the region in question, and then proceeds to the consideration of the specially attractive gold region of the public domain. It stretches on the western portion of the continent from 49 degrees north latitude to 31 degrees 30 min., and from the 102d degree of longitude to the Pacific Ocean, embracing portions of Dacotah, Nebraska, Colorado, all of New Mexico, with Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Its breadth is about 1,100 miles from north to south, and of nearly equal longitudinal extension, making an area of more than a million of acres. This vast region is traversed from north to south on the Pacific side by the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Mountains, then by the Blue and Humboldt; on the east by the double ranges of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the Wasatch, Wind River chain and the Sierra Madre, stretching longitudinally and in lateral spurs—crossed and linked together by intervening ridges, connecting the whole system by five principal ranges, dividing the country into an equal number of basins, each being nearly surrounded by mountains and watered by mountain streams and snows, thereby interspersing this immense territory with bodies of agricultural lands equal to the support of not only miners, but of a dense population.

Those mountains are literally stocked with minerals, gold and silver being interspersed in profusion over their immense surface, and daily brought to light by new discoveries. The precious metals are found embedded in mountains of quartz, rich washings marking the pathways of rivers and floods. Besides their wealth in gold, no part of the world is so rich in silver mines as Nevada and New Mexico; yet these may be estimated only in proportion to the gold fields, which are in process of development with amazing results. The recent discoveries in the Colorado region of California, and in the region stretching thence away up to and north of Mission river, in Washington Territory, are every day stimulating the mining enterprise of our people.

Prior to the gold discoveries of 1848 in California, the gold product of the world was only an annual average of $18,000,000.

In 1853 the yield of California was $70,000,000, and that sum may be set down as the present average from that State. If our other gold fields were worked with an equal ratio of labor, there would be an annual product of between three and four hundred millions. That an inadequate amount of labor will be at hand when peace returns is not doubted; and hereby Judge Edmonds sees the easy step by which the n ase f our present soldiery may be restored to peaceful avocations. Even now, in the distant Territory of Washington, the extreme mosaic block of the Union, the present product of the Salmon river mines, &c., under every disadvantage of access, weather, &c., is estimated at $20,000,000.

An immense revenue may be readily obtained by subjecting the public mines either to lease, under quarterly payments or quarterly tax, as seignorage upon the actual product, under a well regulated and efficient system, which would stimulate the energies of miners and capitalists, by securing to such classes an undisputed interest in localities for specified purposes (and when the conditions as to such fact are complied) for unlimited periods, and which, effecting this with beneficial results to them, would relieve the necessities of the Republic.

Commissioner Edmonds states that the matured yield of the mines at eight per cent. would pay an interest of four and a half per cent. upon $800,000,000 of national debt. Going into particulars, it is stated that the usual size of a mining claim in the quartz region is one hundred feet on each side, making one thousand two hundred claims to the square mile. Allow that only a hundredth part of the mountain is occupied in paying leads or veins, there will be space for three millions six hundred thousand claims. Governor Evans, of Colorado, estimates that the already discovered gold bearing region of that Territory affords ample room for eight hundred thousand claims. Assume this gold bearing region of Colorado is but a sixth of the whole gold field of the continent, we have four million eight hundred thousand claims, which would give work to twenty millions of men. Quartz that yields $12 per ton, will pay in favorable circumstances; but there are many more that yield from $20 to $500 per ton. There are those that yield from $500 to $2,000 per ton. Some of recent discovery are estimated as high as $20,000 per ton.

In addition to the deposits of gold and silver, various sections of the whole mineral region are rich in precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, iron, copper and lead, together with mineral, medicinal, thermal and cold springs and streams. None of these mines have been worked for a great length of time, except the placers of California, and much the larger portion of them are comparatively recent discoveries; yet, the deeper the mine is worked, the richer is the ore or rock. Enormous profits are derived from operations at a depth of from 150 to 200 feet.

Time will sustain the positions that have been assumed as to the mineral wealth of the region in question and the revenues that may ultimately be derived from them. At present, the annual yield of the precious metal regions in question may be set down at $100,000,000. Under a well matured system of taxation or seniorage, ten millions of dollars would accrue to the Treasury.

As the results of experience in mining, it is recommended that claims shall be laid out in "small parcels," varying from 100 to 20,000 square feet, according to the locality and value of the deposit, &c.

Referring to the paramount claims of explorers and actual miners in advance of surveys, &c., the Land Office cannot recommend any measures for the sale of the mineral lands, but would advise the retention of the fee in the United States, and that they be held open to the free occupation of all our people, subject only to a nominal annual license, and such monthly, quarterly or annual moderate per centage upon the product as shall be prescribed by law. A limitation as to the quantity which may be held by any one person is also advised.

From the Boston Courier.

The Fort Warren Prisoners.

Below is the order for the release of the State prisoners at Fort Warren, constituting a general jail delivery at that point. The phraseology of the order will strike some persons as a little promiscuous. The names specified appear only in the certificate of release furnished by Colonel Dimmick, while the order of the Department only mentions in general terms "all the Maryland State prisoners"—and, so that none may be overlooked in this act of amnesty, "*any other* State prisoners" in the custody of the Commandant. We infer from this, that as these gentlemen were arrested without warrant and have been held in prison without law, so no record of their names even, much less any specification of their imputed offenses, has been kept at the War Department. We must say that this seems to us a very irresponsible way of doing public business; and none the less so, that among the gentlemen released are persons of not a little social distinction and public consideration—for instance, the late Mayor of Baltimore, and various members of the Maryland Legislature, who were seized and incarcerated when that body was broken up by the violent action of the Administration, more than a year ago. We have understood that the arrest in question was then made by order of one of Mr. Lincoln's Secretaries, without the knowledge of the others, or of the President; and also that at the very time reports were in preparation by committees of both branches of the Legislature, showing the unconstitutionality of secession, which would undoubtedly have been accepted by the Legislature, had no such extraordinary interference been had with that assembly.

In consequence of that action, however, these gentlemen have now been imprisoned during this long period; and at last their prison doors are thrown open, and they are permitted to go at large without any condition, it being well known that they steadily declined placing themselves in the awkward and not very honorable position of thus acknowledging themselves guilty of charges which have never been exhibited against them. They have had the personal inconvenience of this confinement; but it is plain, that instead of victims, they thus come war triumphant; and that only the natural indignation with which they and their friends will look back upon this useless persecution, remains. Let us trust that we have had the last example of such unwarrantable and unjustifiable exercise of brief authority.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Nov. 27, 1862.

GEORGE P. KANE
GEORGE WM. BROWN.
CHARLES HOWARD,
FRANK K. HOWARD
HENRY M. WARFIELD.
WM. G. HARRISON.
ROBERT HULL.
S. TEACKLE WALLIS.
CHARLES MACGILL.
WM. GATCHELL.
THOMAS W. HALL.
T. PARKIN SCOTT.
WM. H. WINDER.
B. L. CUTTER.

The above named prisoners are released agreeable to the following telegram:

J. DIMMICK,
Colonel 1st Artillery, Comd'g Fort.

Colonel J. Dimmick, U. S. Army, Fort Warren, Boston:

The Secretary of War directs that you release all the Maryland State prisoners; also, any other State prisoners that may be in your custody, and report to this office.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

True Copy.

J. DIMMICK,
Colonel 1st Artillery, Comd'g Fort.

Fort Warren, Nov. 27, 1862.

INDIANA TROOPS EAST.—W. T. Dennis, State Agent, in his report to Governor Morton of the condition of the troops in the Army of the Potomac, gives the following as the location of the Indiana regiments in the Department east of the mountains:

Of our regiments in the field, the 7th, 14th, 19th and 20th, are in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va.

The 27th is doing picket duty on the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, and Colonel Colgrove is Acting Brigadier General at headquarters at Sharpsburg, Md.

General Meredith has been assigned his "Old Iron" brigade, consisting of the 24, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan; and as I learn from a letter, just received from him, the 7th Indiana have made an application to be attached to that brigade.

The 3d cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Chapman, is at Falmouth, in effective order. The 16th battery is near Fort Pennsylvania, and their future movements are uncertain. The 13th Indiana are at Suffolk, Virginia, to which place I obtained passes for Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, yesterday.

☞ The Utica Telegraph says it knows that not less than three hundred and sixty five officers of the Army of the Potomac have sent in their resignations since the removal of Gen. McClellan.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, December 2

The Secretary of War details the military operations during the past year; points to the fact that the Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion; an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in support of the Union. From a survey of the whole field of operations it is apparent, whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has been made since the commencement of the war. The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, to crush the rebellion by a vigorous winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and the West stand ready to vie with each other in dealing the quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience of the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and movements that have occurred, our armies in general have displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defense of their Government. Under the calls of July and August there are already in the field 420,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers, 332,000 of whom volunteered for three years or the war. It will be remembered the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle.

A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the North and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the National existence.

The call for volenteers and a draft of the militia afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purposes by discouraging enlistments and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts.

To that end Provost Marshals were appointed in some States upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by our order.

Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged.

By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouring enlistments or for disloyal practices in the States where the quotas of volunteers are filled up, have been released.

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armaments of our forts and fortifications for the defense of harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this bureau; those details are for obvious reasons not now stated, and this legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate committee. The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron clad vessels comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

WANTED.

WOOD!—Twenty-five to fifty cords of good dry Wood are wanted, to be delivered as needed. Apply at this office. dec5-3t

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 6th, 1862.

THE Stockholders in said Company are hereby notified that an election for Directors in said Company, will be held at this office, in Indianapolis, on Thursday, the eighth day of January next, (1863.)

By order of the Board of Directors.

dec6-9t SAM. HANNAH, Sec'y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

[NO. 187.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 5th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Indiana, against the west half fractional section 17, town 1, n of r 8 w, 320 acres; also, fractional section 8, same town and range, containing 16 50-100 in 336 50-100 acres, situate in Pike county, Indiana, and against one David Merriweather, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st Monday of January next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. M.,
By I. S. BIGELOW, Deputy.

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk. dec6-d14

(NO. 182.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 17th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States of America, for the District of Indiana, against lot number four (4.) in square number forty-four (44.) in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, and especially against one Harvey Brown, for a violation of the Powers of an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes, and praying process against said property, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st Monday of January next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
Per I. S. BIGELOW, Deputy.

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk dec5-d14t

DRY GOODS.

Received by Express,
NEW MERLYOES, VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND LACES.
A FULL LINE OF HOSIERY,
AT
CALLNAN'S,
No. 18 East Washington St.
dec4

MUSIC.

COMING,
A Large Stock of Fine Pianos.
WILLARD A STOWELL,
dec2 No. 4 Bates House.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Last night of the favorite actress,
Miss Sallie St. Clair.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, 1862,
Will be presented the romantic Drama of
THE WEPT OF THH WISH-TON-WISH.

To conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50 cents.
" " Lady and Gentleman	75 "
" " Each additional lady	25 "
Gallery	25 "
Private Boxes	$4 00

☞ No single seats sold in Private Boxes. ☜

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 7½.

ATTENTION.

TO THE JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

THE JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS OF THE CITY of Indianapolis are requested to meet on Sunday, the 7th December, at two o'clock in the afternoon in Emmenegger's Union Hall, to organize an Association for their benefit.

MANY JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

dec6-d1t

MEDICAL.

DRS. CARTER & BODMAN,

OFFICE, NO. 18 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET.

(Next building to Bates House, North.)

DR. CARTER RETURNS THANKS FOR A LIBERAL patronage since his location in this city. He is now associated with Dr. Bodman, a physician of long experience in all the departments of the profession.

nov21 d3m

MUSICAL.

$150. PIANOS. $150.

NEW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for $150; with mouldings, $160; with mouldings, carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, $200, and upwards; the same, with pearl keys, $225, $250, &c. The above Pianos, though cheap, are excellent. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100. New Melodeons from $36 upwards.

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.

We publish hundreds of different pieces of Music, a large number being by the first masters in the musical world. Also Instruction Books for nearly all musical instruments, select Band Music, the Day School Bell, Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Patriotic Song Book, Harp of Freedom, &c., &c. Our CATALOGUE, which is furnished FREE AS AIR to all who send for it, contains lists of all our varieties of music, with prices attached. No lady in the country should be without it. Orders by mail or express promptly filled, and as faithfully executed as though the person ordering were present. Remit money in a registered letter or by express.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
n7-d6m No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

GROCERIES.

MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;
200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;
200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;
400 PACKAGES Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and Mackerel;
500 BARRELS Refined Sugar;
300 BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;
500 BAGS Rio Coffee;
200 BAGS Java Coffee;
200 BAGS Roasted Coffee;
200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong Teas;

ALSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;

CORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by

RUGER & CALDWELL,
68 East Washington street.

H. & H.,
No. 25 West Washington St.,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of

Sugars, Teas,
Coffees, Sugar-cured Hams,
Dried Beef, Mackerel,
Flour, Corn Meal,
Buckwheat, Baltimore Oysters
Fish, &c.,

and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles.

sept27-d3m HOGSHIRE & HUNTER.

SUGAR!

800 BRLS Sugar;
100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar;
200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

For sale by

Earl & Hatcher,
o13-d2m Lafayette, Indian.

STORE FIXTURES,

NEW AND COMPLETE, suitable for Dry Goods, Furnishing, Clothing, or Fancy Stores, for sale at a bargain, by FRANK SMITH,
dec3-d2t Real Estate Agent.

WANTED.

Shoemakers Wanted.

TWENTY GOOD SHOEMAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to make sewed and pegged Calf Boots, at the Palmer House Shoe Store, No. 39 West Washington street. Constant employment and the highest wages will be given to good workmen.

nov18-d2w4w1m

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES