DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9.

The Weekly Sentinel.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

In consequence of the great advance in the price of white paper, we are compelled to raise the price of the Weekly Sentinel. From and after December 8, 1862, the price of the Weekly Sentinel will be as follows:

One copy, three months	$0 50
One copy, one year	1 60
Eleven copies, one year	15 00
Twenty-two copies, one year	30 00

All letters containing subscriptions, mailed before December 8, will be received at the old rates—all subscriptions received after this date will be credited at the new rates.

A Valuable Document.

We propose to publish, in pamphlet form, the able reatise of Judge Cervin on EXECUTIVE POWER, the most comprehensive and forcible which has yet been written on that subject, with the address of the State Central Committee on the causes which produced the recent political revolution in Indiana. Both will make one pamphlet of 16 pages, which we will furnish at $1 per hundred. This document should be read by every citizen of Indiana. Address orders to

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
November 21, 1862. Indianapolis, Ind.

Job Printing.

We are now ready to do all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, in the best style, on short notice, and *as cheap as any other office*. We have competent hands, good presses, a fine assortment of paper and cards, and we can do good and cheap work. All kinds of books, briefs, catalogues, &c., printed in the best style and on short notice. We ask the patronage of Democrats, and all others that want printing done. tf.

TO LOCAL ADVERTISERS.—Rates of advertising in the local column will hereafter be as follows: For ten lines or less, $1 00. Over ten lines, ten cents a line. No notice will be inserted until paid for.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ The principal hangman, the main editor and the late Senator of Dearborn county, were all in the city yesterday. What's the matter?

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening a lady at the Pyle House was very severely burned by her clothes taking fire while standing before a grate. Two gentlemen hastened to her assistance and succeeded in saving her life, but not before she was badly injured.

☞ Our friend Henry Nelson, the accommodating and efficient Sheriff of the Supreme Court, appeared yesterday in a new suit from foundation to turret—from foot to head, and head included. May he live to wear out many such, and may we be often present to hear his genial laugh, as he cracks his jokes after "adjournment."

REVIEW OF CAVALRY.—The Governor and staff, and Brigadier General Van Rensalaer, Inspector General of the armies, will review twelve companies of cavalry this afternoon at 3 o'clock, near Camp Sullivan. Col. Carrington, who is drilling the troops, will be in command.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning a small frame house at the north end of Tennessee street, inhabited by a family of "free Americans of African descent," was burned. The fire department was out in full force, but the house was pretty much consumed before they arrived on the ground. Loss not large.

SINKING FUND SALE.—As this sale is set for to-day, there will probably be a considerable attendance. Some of our readers may not have had their attention called to the liability of this fund, and may find their farms sold from under them, and sixty days for redemption is all that is allowed after the sales take place.

☞ The 68th regiment, Col. King, marched through the city yesterday. The regiment is not very full, but what there is of it makes a most creditable appearance. Their marching was fine, and we are told they are just as perfect in batallion drill as it is possible to make a body of men in the time they have been in service. Some body deserves great credit for drilling the 68th.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES!—The holidays are now near at hand, and not to be outdone, Bamberger, in the old Sentinel building, opened out yesterday some splendid furs, which will be sold at old prices. Also, some splendid fur-trimmed ladies' hoods, which are indispensable for comfort. Give him a call. 4-2w

THE THEATER.—The new star, Miss Thompson, sent home a large audience last night in great good humor with her and themselves. The play—The Working Girl's Dream—will bear repeating, and would certainly draw again a full house.

To-night Miss Thompson appears as Evadne, in the beautiful five-act play of that name.

☞ We give this morning the Cincinnati Commercial's dispatch relative to the capture of a portion of Gen. Dumont's force in Tennessee. We heard the rumor late on Saturday night by way of Louisville, but did not allude to it, thinking it might be another grapevine yarn. The Associated Press dispatches did not allude to it, and the Commercial is the only paper that we have seen that mentioned it.

☞ For a good and cheap clock, call at H. Daumont's clock store, where he keeps all kinds of clocks. The largest and best assortment in the city, of office and mantle clocks, from one dollar and a half to sixty dollars. All kinds of clock trimmings on hand, at

H. DAUMONT'S,
No. 15 N. Pennsylvania Street, near the new Post Office, Indianapolis, Ind. dec4 7t

A NEW BATTERY.—Captain S. F. Fry, formerly of the 15th regiment, has been authorized to raise a battery. It will be one of the best in the service, without doubt. Those who remember the splendid body of men Captain Fry brought here for the artillery arm, from Lafayette, at the breaking out of the war, and the deep regret that was felt when they were disbanded, will be pleased to hear that he is again to raise a battery. He will make it one of which the State will be proud. The Captain is a military man by natural taste and education, and to these he has added a large experience in active service. He has been with the 15th regiment since its organization, and has let no opportunity pass to perfect his military knowledge. He wants picked men and he will get them. It will be recommendation enough, for any young lady who thinks of marrying at all in this community, for a young man to tell her he belonged to Fry's battery. Captain James Thompson, late of the 17th regiment, we learn, will receive applications here for admission into the battery in the absence of Captain Fry.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Elizabeth E. Murry et al. vs. Wm. Mounts et al. Bartholomew C. P. Affirmed.

John Stephens et al. vs. Silas Burson. Pulaski C. C. Reversed.

Wm. Crawford et al. vs. Wm. H. Martin. Rush C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Samuel H. Eaton vs. Clement J. Acton et al. Daviess C. C. Affirmed 5 per cent.

Samuel Haugh et al. vs. John W. Holland et al. Marion C. C. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Josiah Brown vs. Martha B. Ewing et al. Kosciusko C. C. Affirmed.

Nathan Johnson vs Obediah C. Haughton. DeKalb C. C. Affirmed.

Evansville and I. and C. Railroad vs. Andrew Wamples. Monroe C. C. Reversed.

Michael C. Kerr vs John P. Jones. Ordered that Jones furnish Kerr with the records and opinions of the May term, 1862, of this Court.

Wantlen ex parte. Appeal to the full bench.

The point in this decision is, that a minor (under eighteen years of age,) cannot be held in the military service although an implied consent of the parent or guardian be shown at the time of enlistment. Minors do not form any portion of the military force of the State or of the United States, and the proclamation of the President calling for troops, does not reach them. Over eighteen and under twenty one, the consent of the parent is conclusive.

☞ The members of the Teachers' Association residing here, will be prepared to accommodate the female teachers who may visit the city during the session of the Association, free of charge.

MULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—We call especiel attention to the advertisement from Captain Ekin, Quartermaster U. S. A., in this day's paper. Proposals for the delivery of 1,000 mules will be received, by him, up to ten o'clock on Friday morning. Read the advertisement—it clearly sets forth what is wanted.

☞ The Supreme Court yesterday decided the case in regard to the reports of its decisions, and ordered that the papers for the May term, 1862, be delivered to M. C. Kerr, Esq. Colonel Harrison, when he accepted the command of the 70th regiment, appointed John Cavin, Esq., his Deputy, and a portion of the cases of the May term were given to him by the Clerk of the Court. When Mr. Kerr was elected, he demanded the decisions, but a portion having been given to Mr. Cavin, the Clerk, Mr. Jones could not comply. The object of Harrison's Deputy was to commence a volume and claim enough decisions to complete it. That game is stopped by the Court, and the legally elected Reporter does the work.

AN OUTRAGE.—On last Wednesday, Mr. James Wallace, of Warren township, sent to the Post office in this city by a young man living neighbor to him, for his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer. The young man—who e name we dis remember—called at the office in the evening and inquired for the paper. Seven or eight men in military dress—it would be an abuse of the word to call them soldiers—were lounging around, and one of them remarked that any man who would take the Cincinnati Enquirer must be a secessionist, and struck the young man a severe blow. He wheeled round and gave his assailant a Roland for an Oliver, which sent him to the opposite wall, when the other Thugs in uniform pitched in. Some citizens who were present interfered and prevented any further disturbance of the peace. Uncle Sam has got seven men wearing his livery who disgrace it. A bully never yet made a good soldier, and never will. The first flash of the enemy's guns in a fair, stand up fight would scatter such men like a flock of sheep. That's what's the matter!

THE DISFRANCHISED WARDS.—It will be seen, from the Council proceedings, that that highly intellectual body threw itself back on its dignity last night and refused again to admit the members from the 8th and 9th wards to their seats, although the highest legal tribunal in the State has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court, and ordered its mandate enforced. They raise a technical point, that sixty days are allowed for a motion for a new trial, and they express their determination to override the people and the courts just as long as they can scare up a quibble to ride on. Mr. Colley, the great Gy-*ass*-ti cute-*ass* of the concern, in his speech on the question, did not exypress a doubt about the legality of the election or the right of the members to their seats; but he contended that, as they had appealed to the law, it was only the extreme end of the law that would make him submit.

Mr. Andy Wallace, the little Gy-*ass*-ti cute-*ass* of the machine, took about the same view of the case, and the other members of the Abolition Higher Law majority hung their heads and voted with the big and little driving wheels of the concern.

Mr. Thompson thought there was a mistake in the published opinion of the Court. He was represented as present and not voting. He thought he was absent at the time the vote was taken in July. If he was, the mistake was in the record kept by the partisan Clerk of the Council, and by nobody else. He must blame that person if anybody. He voted with the majority last night, and we will endeavor to keep his record as he made it, if the Clerk don't.

The Council are determined to keep the representatives of the 8th and 9th wards out of their seats as long as possible, and to pile up as big a bill of costs as can be made. Will they put their hands in their pockets and pay this cost, or will the tax payers, who are outraged by them, be forced to pay it? We will see.

It is a very common thing in the Council Chamber for a member to rise in his seat and say—heavy tax-payers are willing for this or that tax, and all the little singing-birds open their mouths and swallow just what the rich men desire! They do not seem to think that the small property owners should be consulted at all. If the representative of half a million can pay, it follows as a matter of course, with them, that the owner of a small lot, who makes his bread by the sweat of his daily labor, can do likewise. If he can't, there is a way to make him. These gentry take a notion to vent their party spleen and pile up a bill of costs. Mr. F., and Mr. H., and Mr. B., who don't hardly know how much of this world's goods they own, will say, let the city foot the bill, and the hundreds of poor men will be obliged to pay their proportion, because the millionaires happen to feel in a good humor over the clever trick of these smart Councilmen. That's the way the thing works. We will see how long the people will stand it.

Council Proceedings.

A called meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening.

On motion by Mr. H. A. Fletcher, Dr. Thompson was called to the chair.

Mr. Brown, at the request of the members of the 8th and 9th wards, now moved that those members take their seats.

Mr. Wallace moved that the matter be referred to the City Attorney, which prevailed.

Mr. Sweetzer said he hardly knew what was submitted to him. The Supreme Court had decided that the gentlemen were entitled to their seats. A motion might be made for a rehearing, within sixty days, and the case would be sent back to the Circuit Court, when the Judge there would enforce his mandate.

Mr. Richmann moved that the report of the City Attorney be received, and that the members take their seats.

Mr. Colley called for a division of the question, which prevailed. The report was received and a debate sprung up on the last proposition. The ayes and nays were called for with the following result:

For admitting—Messrs. Brown, E. H. L. Kuhlman, Stephen McNabb, Charles Richmann—4.

Against—Sims A. Colley, John Blake, R. B. Emerson, S. A. Fletcher, jr., H. A. Fletcher, Alex. Metzger, W. C. Thompson, Andrew Wallace—8.

Mr. Haughey was present and delined to vote.

Mayor Maxwell appeared and took his seat. He said the special meeting of the Council was called at the request of a large number of the business men of the city, to consider the back ordinance and remove restrictions on express wagons and drays.

Mr. McNabb handed in something less than a cart load of petitions on the subject of the hardships of the ordinance.

Mr. McNabb introduced an ordinance repealing so much of section 1st of the back ordinance as refers to express wagons and drays.

Mr. Colley moved to amend by striking out Delaware and Tennessee streets, wherever they occur, and inserting Pennsylvania street, south of Washington, and Illinois street, north of Washington.

Mr. S. A. Fletcher offered an amendment that no person under twenty-one years of age be allowed to drive any hack carrying passengers without a permit from the Mayor, who is authorized to grant and revoke such permits.

On motion by Mr. Colley, the ordinance, with pending amendments, was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to report a new ordinance on next Saturday evening.

On motion adjourned.

Marion County Teachers' Association.

The next meeting of the Marion County Teachers' Association will be held in the First Ward school building, on Saturday, December 13. The exercises will commence promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

MORNING EXERCISES.

Orthography—By E. G. Martin, from 10:15 to 10:45.

English Grammar—By W. M. Craig, from 10.45 to 11:15.

Theory and Practice of Teaching—By G. W. Bronson, from 11:15 to 11:45.

Criticisms till 12.

AFTERNOON.

Discussion of the subject: "Can the rod be dispensed with in the government of schools?" from 2 to 3.

Addreas—By J. T. Dye, Esq., from 3 to 3:45.

Election of officers for the ensuing year and miscellaneous business, from 3:45 to 430.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of teachers, as this is the only meeting before the State Association.

A. C. SHORTRIDGE, Sup't.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.]

Noon Reports.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

DESTITUTION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

BLOODLESS VICTORY AT WINCHESTER.

Federal Success at Charlestown.

Stevens' and Vallandigham's Resolutions.

Western Virginia Legislature.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN IN NORFOLK DISTRICT.

Capture of Vessels Running the Blockade.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The special to the Tribune says:

Although we have no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac by telegraph, it can do no harm to repeat the announcement made in a Washington paper on Saturday, and doubtless already in Richmond, that a portion of the army had crossed the Rappahanock at Port Royal.

The following dispatches, dated Army of the Potomac, Dec. 7th, are published to-day:

A lady who came over the river yesterday under a flag of truce represents the condition of the rebel army as destitute beyond description, and that they cannot possibly retain their position during the winter.

Quite one-third of the army are without shoes and hundreds are almost wholly without clothing. Hard work upon the entrenchments, insufficient food and scarcity of clothing are sending regiment after regiment to the hospitals.

Many citizens of Fredericksburg, men, women and children, are encamped in the woods back of the city, and dare not return for fear of being shelled from their homes.

The rebel camp fires have almost entirely disappeared in front of Falmouth. No troops can be seen behind many entrenchments. Notwithstanding these indications, fords and all naturally weak parts of the line are strongly guarded opposite Fredericksburg.

The weather is intensely cold, with three inches of snow, and the ground is frozen hard.

There is no news that can be telegraphed.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The Herald says: The Navy Department has received reliable information of the whereabouts of the pirate Alabama. The Vanderbilt sails to-day or to-morrow to look after her.

The Herald has a Harper's Ferry dispatch stating that Gen. Geary, with 3,300 infantry, twelve pieces of artillery and 500 cavalry, marched upon Winchester on the 3d and demanded its surrender, which was complied with, the people exhibiting many signs of joy at his arrival. He reports Gen. Slocum as having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st. He met the enemy's cavalry under White, Henderson and Baylor at Charlestown, routing them, and marched into Berryville. The same evening he again met the enemy, drew him into a trap, killed five and wounded eighteen. The same evening he bivouacked three miles beyond Berryville.

The next day Gen. Geary advanced beyond the Occoquan, skirmishing with rebel cavalry, and bivouacked in Ark Hollow, between Berryville and Winchester.

Our troops captured one hundred horses and mules and several wagon loads of flour belonging to the rebel army.

At Winchester our troops captured twenty-five rebels who were unable to escape. They were paroled.

Seventy-five conscripts claimed protection, which was granted.

Five of our own prisoners were released by the rebels.

Gen. Geary, in pursuance to orders, then returned to Harper's Ferry, though large deputations of citizens begged him to remain. Our only loss was one man slightly wounded.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Times of the 6th says:

Certificates of $50,000 each, to the amount of two and a half million dollars, have been stolen from Treasurer Spinner's desk. Fortunately they were unsigned. Measures were taken to prevent the engraving of any more of the same kind.

The steam transports Empire State, Eastern Queen, Union, Carrie White and Star of the South sailed last night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Herald special says:

Information has been received here that Stonewall Jackson's corps forms the left wing of the rebel army.

Stuart's cavalry is on this side of the Rappahanock, and operating between the positions of Sigel's corps and Burnside's army.

Mr. Stevens' resolution, denouncing as guilty of high crime any person in the Executive or Legislative branch of the Government, who shall propose to make peace, or accept, or advise acceptance, of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and Territories at the time of the rebellion, the consideration of which was postponed till Tuesday week, will probably be fully discussed, as several are already preparing to speak on the subject.

This resolution is not supposed to be aimed at the Administration, as its position is known to be that no peace is admissable at the cost of a single acre of the Union.

The resolution of Vallandigham, proposing a convention of the States, which is pending from last session, will soon come up for consideration in the House.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 7, 1862.

Last night was intensely cold and some of the troops suffered for want of blankets. Ice formed in the Potomac, at Aquia Creek, from one to two inches thick. To-day the sun came out bright and cheeringly, but the air continued cold. The roads are hard and rough.

Officers state that Jackson has arrived at Fredericksburg and joined his force with those already there.

It is stated that the enemy has extended his lines several miles farther down the Rappahanock.

The report that Major Paulding is under arrest for unnecessary delay in the transportation of the pontoon train from Washington, is unfounded. That officer has been commended, by his superiors, for overcoming weighty obstacles and executing his orders.

There has been no field movements.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4.—A schooner this morning attempted to run the blockade at New Inlet, but was chased ashore by the United States steamers Mount Vernon and Cambridge and soon destroyed.

About 8 A. M. the Cambridge returned with the schooner Emma Tuttle, of Nassau, also attempting to run the blockade.

At noon the schooner Brilliant, of Nassau, was chased by the United States steamers Daylight and Mount Vernon, thus making three vessels lost to the rebels in one day.

This is eight vessels either captured or destroyed by the Cambridge, Mount Vernon and Daylight within thirty days.

NEWBERNE, Dec. 4.—From information received through reliable source, we learn that the rebels of late have become suddenly and unusually active in and about Wilmington on three mining roads leading to the city on the Topsail Inlet side.

In Wilmington the rebels were actively engaged in moving heavy guns. Whether these guns are being moved out of town with a view of the evacuation of Eastern North Carolina or to new positions or fortifications, we do not know.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The Old Point boat arrived this afternoon. She did not leave till Saturday afternoon on account of high gales, which had prevailed all day. Disasters are feared.

There is no news.

From Wheeling.

WHEELING, VA., December 6.—The State Senate to-day passed a preamble and resolution setting forth that Mr. Carlisle had violated the instructions of the body that elected him in order to sustain the legitimate efforts of the Government to suppress rebellion, in opposing, by his votes and speeches in and out of the United States Senate, measures absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, and in opposing the admission of the new State of Western Virginia into the Union, and requesting him to resign his seat.

The resolution will come up in the House on Monday, and will probably pass by a large majority.

In the House to-day a resolution was offered requesting the United States House of Representatives to pass the United States Senate bill now pending before it without alteration or amendment. It will come up on Monday, and pass by a early unanimous vote.

Governor Pierpont indorses the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 5.—To-morrow Gen. Viele, as Military Governor, will issue a proclamation and writ of election for members of Congress from the Norfolk District. A large vote will be polled, as the residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effects of the President's proclamation by conforming to its requirements.

It is known that Hon. Joseph Lazear has succeeded in having his District exempted by the President.

A heavy storm has been raging here all day.

Night Report.

EXTRACTS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Skirmishing at Fredericksburg.

Excitement in St. Paul, Minnesota.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Important from Tennessee.

Capture of a Federal Division Confirmed.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 7.—The following is taken from the Richmond papers of Saturday:

The Dispatch says reports from Fredericksburg yesterday were that pretty severe skirmishing took place in that neighborhood, with what success could not be learned. The general aspect of affairs is represented to be such as to indicate a battle. Columns o the enemy have been moved to the front and much activity is observed along their lines.

Gen. Walker telegraphs from Pactologa that a fleet of twenty Federal vessels sailed from Hilton Head on Friday last. Georgetown and Wilmington, North Carolina, are the points aimed at.

Our troops everywhere are put under marching orders, to be ready for a move on the shortest notice.

Several large vessels passed Charleston on Sunday, going southward. It is thought they have gone to the Gulf Squadron, to assist in the attack on Mobile.

Additional vessels were off Charleston bar on Sunday, and four blockaders off Stone Point.

The Dispatch also says:

The Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one full brigade and one battery of field artillery. The Yankee forces at Suffolk and in its vicinity are estimated at 30,000 by their own men, who state that this force is to march against Petersburg, while the force at Newberne, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon.

The Examiner says:

The Navy Department has issued peremptory orders for the mounting a formidable piece of ordnance on Drury's Bluff, where Fort Darling stands, which has excited the attention of the military for some time past.

An interesting correspondence has recently passed between Henry O. Wise and Gen. Keys, relative to the treatment of lunatics in the asylum of Virginia. Wise assumes to believe that these unfortunates were cruelly treated by the Union officers, and makes a very pathetic complaint of the same. Keys replies that no harm was done or intended to be done to the inmates of the Asylum, but on the contrary every comfort was extended to them by our Surgeons and other officers.

From North Carolina.

MOREHEAD, NOV. 30.—On the 3d inst. General Banks was nominated for the next Presidency by the Eastern North Carolina Free Labor Association, at a large and enthusiastic meeting. The native North Carolina troops who belong to the organization strenuously insist on a vigorous and prompt enforcement of the confiscation and emancipation acts passed by the last Congress.

Banks' Texas expedition is the theme of considerable comment in Southern papers recently received here.

From New York.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The fire at Lock House, on Saturday, originated in a carpenter shop. Before the flames were checked the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, including the Lock House Bank, the Custom House, and a large number of other valuable buildings. Loss estimated at $400,000.

Washington specials state that Senator Wilson will introduce a bill providing aid to Missouri toward emancipation. It will offer $10,000,000 as a first installment.

Sigel prefers charges against Pope of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and total incompetency as a military commander.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated the 6th, says:

There was a division, commanded by General Emory, sailed south from here last night. Its destination is to reinforce General Foster, in North Carolina.

The rebels threaten to prevent him from advancing by way of Weldon and Suffolk.

A special Washington dispatch to the Post says:

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed with Mr. Chase that no more Treasury notes shall be issued.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, Dec. 1.—It is discovered that it is the intention of the rebels to abandon to "inimy" that portion of North Carolina lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad.

The health of our officers and men continues good.

The yellow fever at Wilmington is slowly abating.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following items:

It is reported from Fredericksburg that Burnside has been superseded in command of the Yankee forces, and that fighting Joe Hooker has taken his place.

Gen. Burnside will have no cause to regret this change if the radicals insist upon an early advance.

A dispatch received yesterday says:

Col. Imbarden's rangers had a skirmish near New Creek, Hampshire county, a few days ago, in which Brig. Gen. M. L. Rose, of the Federal force, wa killed. No other particulars.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 8.—A body of one hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, forced their way through the guard and avowed their intention of murdering the Indian prisoners confined in Camp Lincoln. They were surrounded, captured and paroled.

The Governor has issued a proclamation warning the people of Minnesota not to throw away her good name by acts of lawlessness; that the people have just cause of complaint of the tardiness of Executive action, but that they ought to exercise forbearance and observe the laws.

Federal Division Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Nashville, just received, confirms the capture of the 104th Illinois, the 106th and 108th Ohio, Nicklin's battery and a detachment of the 24 Indiana Cavalry, under Col. Moore, on Sunday morning, after an hour's hard fighting, at Hartsville, Tennessee, by Morgan's forces. Number not stated. No further particulars.

☞ The State debt of Illinois is nearly $12,500,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. McPherson to fill the vacancy on the Military Committee in place of Blair, of Missouri; and Leaman, of the same committee, in place of Jackson, deceased.

Messrs. Fessenden and Walker were appointed to fill vacancies on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Other standing committees remain as heretofore.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as a special committee to investigate the charges derogatory to the standing of Mr. Ashley, as published in the Toledo Blade and other papers named: Blake of Ind., Noell of Mo., Casey of Ky., Haight of N. Y.

Mr. Wickliffe introduced a bill for the protection and relief of loyal citizens whose property and slaves have been seized by officers of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Other business of minor importance was transacted.

Mr. Stevens offered a series of resolutions referring the various parts of the President's message to appropriate committees.

Mr. Richardson severely criticised the message, urging that most of it was about the negro and nothing about the bravery of our soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Edmonds, it was resolved that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to Indian funds held by Government, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Roscoe Conkling, the President was requested, if in his opinion it was not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House the last official report of Gen. Buell.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to provide for the immediate payment of clothing lost in service by soldiers of the United States army. Also a bill increasing the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers and musicians.

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to indemnify President Lincoln and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof.

[The bill is the same as that offered last week.]

Mr. Vallandigham objected to the reading of the bill.

Under the rules the question occurred, shall the bill be rejected?

The House refused to reject—34 against 99.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till next Thursday, and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. Vallandigham objected.

Mr. Cox desired to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stevens then asked that the bill be put on its passage.

The main question was ordered—83 to 47.

Mr. Olin expressed surprise that any objection should be made to postponement when an opportunity for its discussion could be afforded. If postponed until Thursday, it could be examined with the care and wisdom which the House should bring to bear upon the subject. What he objected especially to was that a measure of such great importance, and upon which there was such diversity of opinion, should be hurriedly thrust through the House. The President had authority by law to exercise all the power he had exercised with regard to the writ of habeas corpus. He concurred with the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Stevens) that a bill of this character was proper; but while he thus concurred, he should regret to see the bill hurried through without members knowing its legal provisions. It was discreditable to the House and country. He should be ashamed to return to his constituents and say that Congress had passed an act without permitting a word, yea or nay, to be said on the subject. He hoped, for the credit of the House and the country, that the matter would be postponed.

Mr. Vallandigham said he had objected only to the bill being made the special order.

Mr. Colfax differed from the gentleman from Ohio; he did not think the immediate passage of the bill would be discreditable to the House. Instead of this, it would be creditable. This question has been discussed all over the land, whether the President has power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the rebellion. He stood ready to vote for the bill to indemnify him. He hoped the bill would pass at once.

Mr. Stevens was about addressing the House on the subject, when—

Mr. Vallandigham raised a question that Mr. Stevens had no right, under the rules, to do so.

Mr. Stevens asked for three minutes to explain.

Mr. Vallandigham objected unless others have a similar privilege.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—45 to 56.

Mr. Stevens explained. It was not his intention to put the bill on its passage, but a postponement was prevented. Massachusetts desired an amendment that those who had been illegally imprisoned might have their remedy.

Mr. Stevens, in further explanation, said he doubted the authority of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus except from absolute necessity during the recess of Congress. He held that Congress was the sovereign power, and not the President.

The bill passed—90 against 45.

SENATE.—Messrs. Foster, Sumner, Dixon, Latham, Fessenden, Grimes and King, severally presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from Governor Morton, of Indiana, praying for an increase of pay to common soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Nesmith offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number and ranks of Aid de Camps appointed under the act of August, 1861; also, the number and rank of those appointed, drawing pay and not in active service. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals now in the service of the United States, and where and how they are employed.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the call upon the Secretary of War for correspondence and matter relating to the Army of the Potomac, be extended so as to embody all operations since the first movement of that army, which was adopted.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to provide for developing the mineral resources of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Saulsbury called up the resolution relating to the arrest of certain citizens.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. Bayard urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Doolittle said that in all the cases of arrest offers of liberty had been made if the prisoners arrested would take the oath of allegiance. He would like to have the resolution lie over.

Mr. Saulsbury said that he had referred to these two persons because he had never heard any charges against them; they had been arrest-rested in a loyal State, and for no offense whatever. He thought they had at least the right to examine into the matter. There was no disposition to oppose the Government at all.

After further discussion, the Chair announced the special order to be the bankrupt act, which was informally laid aside.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the Unitee States, which was amended and passed.

The bankrupt bill was then taken up and postponed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday, the 18th inst.

Mr. Davis offered a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice President; that the President and Vice President be elected in the following manner: Each State may, within 30 days next before the time appointed for election of President, in any mode adopted by the State, nominate to Congress one candidate, and on the first Monday of February next before the expiration of each Presidential term, the two Houses of Congress shall meet together as a convention of the House of Representatives, and all the candidates nominated by the States within the preceeding 30 days, not exceeding one from each State, whose nomination shall have been authenticated to Congress, shall be before said convention as candidates for the Presidency; and thereupon said convention shall proceed, under the supervision of the presiding officers of the two Houses, to vote, by open ballot, from among said candidates for President; and, when any one shall have received a number of votes equal to all the members elected and appointed by both Houses of Congress, he shall be declared by the President of the Senate to be elected President of the United States. In all cases where balloting shall have continued in this mode five days without election, and none being effected on the sixth, it shall be resumed, and after each ballot the officers presiding shall drop the candidate who has received the smallest number of votes, or two or more candidates who have received an equal number of votes and less than all the others; and the balloting shall be so continued among the remaining candidates until one shall receive the majority aforesaid, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall announce him to be elected President of the United States; the Convention shall then proceed in the same manner, from among the remaining candidates, to elect a Vice-President of the United States. Whenever it may occur in the balloting for President or Vice President, that all the candidates but two have been dropped, balloting between them may, if necessary to make an election, continue two days longer, and if then no candidate shall have received the required number of votes, the officers presiding over the Convention shall report the state of facts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it shall thereupon pronounce which of the two candidates shall fill the office.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

After executive session, adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.

Flour is a shade firmer and more active; sales of superfine State at $6@6 15; extra State, at $6 75@6 85.

Whisky dull at 39c.

Wheat is quiet and firm, with a fair export demand; Chicago spring, $1 20@128; Mil. club, $1 35; winter red Wisconsin, $1 41@1 44.

Corn in good demand and 1c better; 75@75½c for mixed Western.

Oats dull and heavy, but closing firm at 66@68c.

Coffee is in fair demand.

Sugar dull.

Molasses somewhat steadier.

Pork firmer; sales at $1 30; the closing rates are $1 50½.

Lard—Prices are without material change.

New York Money Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Money easy, at 5@6c.

Exchange dull, at 43½@45 for merchants and 45@45½ for bankers bills.

Gold opened dull at 31¼@31½, but closed firm at 31⅞.

Government stocks easy.

MUSIC.

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