DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13.

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 50
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 Curtis 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 or ters 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.

☞ Those who are in search of the best quality of ladies' fur tipped hoods, can find them at Baker & McIver's. 10-4

☞ No writs of habeas corpus of a military character were issued yesterday from the Supreme Court.

☞ Judge Perkins will address the Democratic Club at their hall on next Tuesday evening. The room is well seated, and the ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Vanity Fair, Harper's Weekly, the New York Illustrated News and Frank Leslie's Weekly, all illustrated papers, may be found at Mrs. Thompson & Son's, No. 7 North Pennsylvania street.

☞ Complaint is made by the city officers that business men and others throw their ashes on the bowldered streets. This is all wrong, and we give our friends this caution, and it may save them a fine.

Holiday Presents—Davis, at No. 15 Pennsylvania street, has the finest assortment of furs in the city—just the thing for nice presents. Bear this in mind when making your selections. 12 3

☞ Green's statements with regard to the peace propositions may or may not be true; but there is no ground for doubt that Spencer, at No. 32 West Washington street, offers inducements to buyers of hats and caps that should be accepted by all.

Wines, Fruits, Oysters and Groceries.—O. B. Stout & Bro. have just received a fresh supply of family groceries. Fresh oysters, oranges, lemons, currants, fresh grapes and a choice lot of spiced pigs' feet and pickles, for sale cheap, at the old stand, opposite the Palmer House.

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

I. T. U.—There will be a special meeting of the Indianapolis Typographical Union this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Executive Committee.

Wm. Haynes, Secretary.

Runaway.—During the fire yesterday morning, a horse attached to a spring wagon, scared at the screaming of the engines on Pennsylvania street, and started off at a gallop. The wagon came in contact with another vehicle and the driver was thrown out by the shock of the collision, and received a severe cut on the head. The spring wagon was pretty well smashed up.

☞ There was quite a lively discussion yesterday among the lawyers, as to the origin of the fire in Johnson's Block, which caused the gratuitous washing out of their dens by the fire department. The majority were confident it was caused by a defective flue, but Sweitzer contended stoutly that it was the result of friction from the passage up and down stairs of Professor Bryant.

☞ Rev. Jos. F. Tuttle, D. D., President of Wabash College, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, he will deliver an address in the Fourth Presbyterian Church on "The Relations of the Christian College to the Institutions of a new country." The public are invited to attend.

A Somerset—One of the horses belonging to the Fire Department gave a gymnastic exhibition yesterday that caused no little amusement after it was found that nobody was hurt. The horse was drawing one of the hose reels, and in going at a lively gait, he stumbled and turned completely heels over head. He got up, had his harness adjusted, and went to work again without a word of complaint.

Democratic Club.—In our published list of the officers elected by the Democratic Club, at their meeting Tuesday night last, we made several mistakes in omissions, names, &c. We therefore publish this corrected list:

W. H. Talbott, President.
Jacob Mull, Vice President.
Israel Klingingsmith, Secretary.
Calvin Taylor, Cor. Secretary.
W. B. Beach, Treasurer.
H. H. Dodd, James B. Ryan, and Lewis Jordan, Finance Committee.
Joseph E. McDonald, Dr. J. S. Athon, and H. Clay, Committee on Procuring Speakers.

City Directory.—Hawes & Co., publishers of State Gazetteers and Business and City Directories, will issue their Indianapolis City Directory for 1863 shortly after the holidays. It will contain a thorough and reliable list of the names of our citizens, giving business and location of each; also a complete classification of the various branches of trade, with much other valuable information, and will be similar in style to the City Directory of 1861. Patrons of the above work are referred, for further information, to the publication office, rooms 12 and 13, old Sentinel Building, or at Hawes' "Around the Corner Grocery," No. 3 North Illinois street, opposite Bates House.

The Theater.—A full and highly intelligent audience greeted Miss Thompson last night, on the occasion of her benefit. Her Juliet was admirable—in our judgment much the finest conception of the character that we have seen. Miss Marion Macarthy acquitted herself well as Romeo. Mr. Riley, as Mucretio, next to the star of the evening, was the favorite, and drew forth repeated rounds of applause. Vincent, as usual, was inimitable as Peter and the Apothecary. There is always fun when Vincent is about, for he looks fun, acts fun, and when he opens his mouth the fun within him will flow out.

To-night Miss Thompson appears as Madeaine.

☞ The Council meets in regular session this evening. A motion will be made, or at least we hope it will be, to admit the members from the 8th and 9th wards to their seats. They were rejected by a party vote at the last special meeting, and it is altogether probable that they will be rejected by the same vote at a regular meeting. Let it be done. Put the men who will persevere in carrying their partisan schemes out in defiance of law and justice clearly on the record. It may be plead by them hereafter that they rejected the members at a special meeting, and were never asked at a regular meeting.

The O'Malley Case—At one o'clock yesterday the Supreme Court discharged George O'Malley, who was held on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, charged with being engaged in the late Pittsburg robbery, on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit.

He was re-arrested on leaving the Court room by Marshal Johnson, upon an affidavit by Daniel S. McElaine, charging him as accessory in the said Pittsburg robbery, and taken before Mayor Maxwell for examination.

The case was argued there by Messrs. Hendricks and Ray for the prisoner, and by Judge Roach for the State. Mayor Maxwell held the prisoner to bail until ten o'clock this morning, when he will give his decision.

Our indefatigable detective, Jacob Bisbing, Marshal of the Union Depot, has been very active in these arrests.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building on Washington street known as Johnson's block, between Harrison's Bank and Glenns' block. As it was right in the center of the heavy business part of the city, and the flames burst suddenly from the roof, it caused a dense crowd to assemble in a very few minutes after the first tap of the alarm bell was given. The fire was confined to the roof, where it originated from a defective flue, as is supposed, and was extinguished after burning a space of about twenty feet square; but considerable damage was done to the occupants of rooms below by the water. The second story has for years been a home for lawyers. How many of our eminent legal minds have from time to time luxuriated among its cobwebs, would be hard to tell. Some dozen or more of them had rooms there at the time of the fire, and had their books and papers more or less damaged. The third story was occupied by Bryan's Commercial College. John B. Dillon, Esq., Secretary to the Historical Society, had a number of books and papers stored in the attic, but it is not known how much damage is done to them, as he is at present in Washington City. The water ran through the floors of the attics and of the third story like it might through a sieve, and flooded the law rooms on the second floor. The stocks in the business rooms were not much damaged, with the exception of that of Mr. Socwell. He suffered from water to about the amount of $1,000.

The Approaching Concert—The interest felt in the approaching concert by Gottschalk and Patti naturally creates a desire for information in regard to the artists who have created such a furor in the musical world. The Eastern press has been full of praise of the great pianist, who seems to have taken the critics captive and chained them by the sweetness of his music to his triumphal car. The Washington Intelligencer thus speaks:

"The great pianist, with his pale, *spirituel* face, lighted with the creole fire which inspires his mysterious rhythmic chants, places himself at once *en rapport* with his audience, drawing them by some magnetic power to bask with him, as it were, in the sunny life and tropical influences evoked by his bewitching Southern melodies. Gottschalk's *specialite*, as is well known, is in the charm of his *singing* on the piano—that is, giving to its abrupt and ungrateful tones the expression, sentiment and sustained utterance of that most perfect of all instruments, the human voice, and its rival, the violin. In this graceful quality, rare even with the best pianists, he is said to be unsurpassed, and we certainly have never heard a piano *cantabile* to approach it. He also possesses brilliancy and exquisite bird-like distinctness of note, his runs, octaves, all the *fioriturі* characteristic of the modern school, being perfect, while his double trill shows what marvelous muscular precision may be attained by the cunning of the left as well as the right hand. The Germans of New York have been complaining that he devotes himself to such light compositions that he does not or cannot play Beethoven. We are very sure that his musical nature is quite capable of appreciating the harmonies of the Jupiter of Sonatas, and his powers of execution fully competent to interpret their inspirations to the satisfaction of the most exacting of Teutons. While Gottschalk excels equally in the bravura style of Thalberg, his own peculiarities and graces, although widely imitated, are unapproachable by other artists: his genius is individual."

The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at 9 o'clock, at the music store of Benham & Co., in the Bates House Block.

Democratic Mass Convention.

The Democracy of Morgan county will meet in Mass Convention, at the Court House, in Martinsville, on Saturday, December 20th, 1862, for the purpose of passing resolutions in condemnation of the usurpations of the present Administration, in the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and in the unwarrantable arrests and imprisonment of loyal citizens, and the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus, and the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

Hons. T. A. Hendricks, J. E. McDonald, S. H. Buskirk, T. W. Woollen, A. B. Conduitt and Frank Landers will be present and address the meeting.

Conservative citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to attend.

"Where no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

By order of the Central Committee.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Wm. T. Walker et al. vs. the Ocean Bank. Laporte C. P. Reversed.

John Disbrow vs. the State ex rel. William R. McCracken Trustee, &c. Orange C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Squire Tucker vs. Madison B. White et al. Hamilton C. C. Reversed.

Simon E. Smith et al. vs. Julius Rosenbaum et al. Floyd C. P. Reversed.

Eliza Jenkins et al. vs. John Long et al. Wayne C. C. Affirmed, 1 per cent.

Henry Brady vs. Tobias Murphy. Marion C. P. Reversed.

Indiana and Illinois Central R. R. Co. vs. J. O. B. Davis. Marion C. P. Reversed.

State ex rel. Henry T. Lippard, administrator, vs. D. D. Carrington et al. Affirmed.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Daniel Sueheart vs. Wm. Cline. Marion C. C. Reversed.

John Slaughter et al. vs. Bank of the State, Bedford Branch. Morgan C. C. Affirmed, 2 per cent.

John W. King, et al. vs. Thomas D. Brewer. Fountain C. P. Reversed.

Thomas Kirkpatrick vs. John Henkle. Carroll C. P. Reversed.

Lewis L. Gilbert et al. vs. Washington Hadley. Parke C. C. Affirmed, 2 per cent.

John Randall et al. vs. Elizabeth Ghent et al. Putnam C. C. Affirmed.

Eli Stanton vs. Alex. Woodcock. Shelby C. P. Affirmed, 8 per cent.

James C. Denny et al. vs. Charles Graeter. Knox C. P. Affirmed, 2 per cent.

Allen Robinson vs. the State. Tippecanoe C. P. Reversed.

SAFE WANTED.

A LARGE-SIZE SECOND-HAND IRON-PROOF SAFE, suitable for an Auditor's Office. Give size, description and price, and address

d12-d1m AUDITOR SULLIVAN CO. INDIANA.

MUSIC.

COMING,

A Large Stock of Fine Pianos.

WILLARD & STOWELL,
dec2 No. 4 Bates House.

Why should I buy a box of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES.

Because they cure Coughs Colds, for 25 cents.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

The Sentinel for 1863:

THE governmental and political questions of the coming year will have an absorbing interest for every citizen. We are engaged in a gigantic civil war, the result of which none can foresee. It threatens a radical change in the institutions and principles upon which the Government was founded, and the destruction of the liberty and rights of the citizen, such as the people of no other nation have enjoyed, and to which may be attributed our unequaled progress in national prosperity and greatness. The issue will soon be upon us, whether this free Government shall be preserved and maintained and the rights of the States under the Constitution perpetuated, or a powerful central authority be permitted to grow out of this war, obliterating State lines, State institutions, and all those checks upon the Federal Government, rights reserved by the States, which have constituted the excellence and superiority of our nationality—States "one as the sea" for the common objects set firth in the Constitution, but "distinct as the billows" in the management of their purely domestic affairs. These questions were involved in the recent elections, and the voice of the people was most emphatically expressed for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Never was there a time when it was so important that the people should be thoroughly advised as to the progress and condition of public affairs and of passing events. A people are not fit for self-government unless with an intelligent judgment they decide upon the questions which affect alike their own and the public welfare.

CONGRESS

Will soon assemble, and the most important questions will be brought before it for determination. One of which, the Emancipation and Colonization policy of the President, will vitally affect the future of the country. All interesting Congressional proceedings will be reported in the *Sentinel*.

THE LEGISLATURE

A new Legislature will assemble on the 8th of January next. Its action will have a deep interest for the citizens of Indiana. The *Sentinel* will contain a faithful and intelligent report of its proceedings, so that the reader can understand from day to day what their Representatives are doing.

THE WAR.

The events of the war as they are developed will be faithfully given, so that the public may be advised as to its progress; the results of battles; the condition of the contending armies, and all that affects the great struggle, at home and abroad, for the overthrow of the Rebellion.

In addition, the *Sentinel* will contain the CURRENT NEWS of the day, CHOICE MISCELLANY, STATE ITEMS, the latest reports of the NEW YORK and CINCINNATI GENERAL and CATTLE MARKETS, the condition of the MONEY and STOCK MARKETS; in a word, it will be the effort of the Proprietors of the *Sentinel* to give its columns an interest for all classes of readers and such information as will be especially adapted to the well being of the citizens of Indiana.

The *Sentinel* will continue to represent and stand by the regular organizations of the Democratic party, State and National; sustain the principles and policy they shall avow, and support the candidates they may nominate.

We have no agents. The low prices for subscription will not allow it. We therefore ask our Democratic friends—all who desire the success of sound principles—to aid in the extension of the circulation of the *Sentinel*, Daily and Weekly, until they shall at least reach every Democratic family in Indiana. The press is a most important agent in directing aright the public mind, and all that is needed to give the Democratic party permanent rule is the enlightenment of the people as to its principles and policy. It shall be our aim, with all the ability we possess, to faithfully advocate Democratic sentiments and measures, for we believe that in so doing we best promote the true interests of the country.

TERMS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY SENTINEL.

1 copy 1 year, in advance	$6 00
1 " 4 weeks, "	50

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

1 copy 1 year	$1 50
10 copies and one to the maker of the club	15 00
20 copies and two to the maker of the club	30 00

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper without extra charge.

No paper will be sent without prepayment, or continued longer than paid for. Address

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE W. F. Pinkston, of Knox county, as a candidate for President of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, subject to the decision of the Legislative Caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

nov24-d&w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the recent improvements, is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. This machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in tarletan to the making of an overcoat—anything from pilot or beaver cloth down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell, hem, bind, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other machine. The Letter A Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ Indianapolis Office—No. 3 Odd-Fellows' Hall, Washington street. ap18-d&w1ullifeb1 63

CAUTION.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and OBTAIN only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts: the sedative and soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe into the Bronchial lays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. feb11-d1y'62

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, No. 18 East Washington Street,

Have been appointed agents for the sale of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, and Diseases of the Lungs. Sold in large boxes, 25 cts., 51 cts., and $1 each. n18d&wly

TOBACCO.

$30,000

Worth of

TOBACCO

For sale by

Earl & Hatcher,

o13-d2m Lafayette, Indiana.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.]

Noon Reports.

From Fredericksburg!

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

Military Matters in Tennessee.

From North Carolina.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 8—A message of Gov. Vance to the General Assembly, dated Nov. 17, has been received. It is very lengthy, and betrays nothing like Union sentiments, but appeals to that stern, determined devotion to the cause which can alone sustain a revolution. He reflects severely upon the conscript law, and bitterly denounces the spirit of speculation and extortion pervading the State. He says flour can now be used only by the rich, and everything has a tendency upward. The plenteousness of money and the high prices of property he alleges as a reason why men should be made to pay their debts. North Carolina soldiers, he says, are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothing. The present debt of the State is $20,983,361. He says there is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; that people are beginning to forget there is such a thing as civil law, and alludes to the violent and law defying tendencies of the times, and to the frequency of murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice.

Referring to confinement in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, of citizens of North Carolina arrested for alleged political offenses, he says that what their guilt consists in he does not know; but he does know that they were not arrested by lawful process. He strongly denounces the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the power to do which, he learns from newspapers, Congress has conferred upon the President, and says that he is unwilling to see such power entrusted to any living man. He objects to the distillation of grain, and also to the diversion of school funds to war purposes, and concludes by urging upon the Legislature the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defense of our country and our cause.

The Raleigh Standard says: A gentleman of this State, who lately escaped from the Yankee lines, informs us that while North he understood that the collection of forces at Suffolk and Newbern by the enemy was for the purpose of advancing upon Weldon, Goldsboro' and Raleigh. He also says the taking of Wilmington is in the programme.

It appears that Union and free labor meetings have been held in this city and elsewhere for many weeks. There was a great free labor demonstration at Beaufort a few days ago, creating profound sensation in the Department and throughout the State. The organization of this movement is quietly progressing, and is enlisting large numbers of adherents.

Information received at headquarters discloses the fact that a powerful reaction against the war is progressing in the interior. Letters from all classes of people, intercepted by the capture of rebel mails, indicate an universal prayer for peace.

From Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 12.

Between four and five o'clock this morning the pontoon train in charge of the 17th and 50th New York Engineers, under command of Gen. Wood, proceeded to the river bank, where, with infantry supports, an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river. A dull haze so obscured the movement that for a time it was not discovered by the rebel pickets. The pontooners had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels suddenly opened a brisk and deadly fire of musketry from along the banks of the river and from the windows of houses, compelling a cessation of the work. Our men, retiring to the cover of the surrounding hills, again formed; and, about four o'clock, thoroughly aroused, and with reinforcements of sharpshooters, swarmed on the opposite river bank. Nothing daunted by the hot fire which they poured in at the reappearance of our troops, the pontooners went gallantly to work, but in a rainstorm of bullets, which enveloped them. Planks and boats were needed by everybody. Our troops were once more compelled to withdraw, and fell back to the cover of the ridge of hills running parallel with the river.

It is evident the rebels determined to use the houses of the city for a defense, contrary to an implied agreement in correspondence, which recently passed by a flag of truce.

After three ineffectual attempts of the engineers to cross, a party of 80 men of the 8th Connecticut, under Capt. Marsh, volunteered to assist in this new endeavor to finish the bridge, and once more the column, with this reinforcement, started, under the direction of Gen. Bradbury. They seized the plank and carried out some dozen to the strong boats and placed a part of them, and were then compelled to retire under a very galling fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were ensconsed securely in rifle pits below the range of our guns, and within 150 or 200 yards of the water's edge.

The Engineers suffered severely. The movement having been thus interrupted, the whole party were ordered back to their original position.

At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke.

An infilading fire has been opened on the rebel rifle pits up the river. It has been unsuccessful so far in driving the sharp-shooters from the vicinity of the Railroad Depot.

Our Engineers are now constructing a bridge across the river.

The rebels still maintain their ground opposite the upper bridges.

Cavalry are now passing Sumner's headquarters en route to make a charge across the river at one of the fords.

Orders were given to our artillerymen to open fire upon the city. Accordingly Benjamin's, Edward's, Muhlenburg's and other batteries of the 9th corps, together with the batteries of the corps to the right and left, commenced an almost simultaneous bombardment. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see but a short distance beyond the edge of the river. Houses, however, in which the rebel sharpshooters had ensconsed themselves, were plainly visible, and at them the fire was particularly directed. The effect was their partial demolition. In a short time after the fire they became untenable by the rebel riflemen, who retired to the rear of the town, where they took shelter behind as yet unharmed buildings. By seven o'clock the bombardment became general, and from that time till one o'clock artillery firing was incessant. The batteries of the 9th raked the streets with shell, shrapnel and grape, through the fog, which still continued to obscure in a measure the result of the discharges. The rebels with the greatest stubbornness still kept within the city, and at times parties of them could be seen going from one point to another at double quick time. The slaughter cannot but be fearful among them. It was somewhat singular that the rebel batteries did not return the fire of the guns; up to the present time they have not opened. About ten o'clock the engineers formed.

From Louisville.

Louisville, Dec. 12.—B. J. Adams, a prominent merchant of this city, died to day.

The Nashville train arrived slightly behind time. All quiet along the road and in the vicinity of Nashville. Forrest, Triplett and Woods, with 3,000 or 4,000 men, were at Charlotte, Tenn., yesterday, intending to cross the Cumberland at Palmyra or Martin's Shoals, between Fort Donelson and Clarksville, for the purpose, it is supposed, of cutting the railroad or getting supplies.

Col. Stanley Matthews, with the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin yesterday, and drove the rebels from that place. Loss on our side very slight.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—The Washington Star says:

Dispatches from Grant's army state that we had captured 1,200 prisoners while in pursuit of Pemberton's army, and more were coming in hourly.

Night Report.

THE FRENCH MEDIATION.

NO PEACE PROPOSITIONS RECEIVED.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

THE LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

THE WHOLE FEDERAL ARMY CROSSING THE RIVER.

REBELS THROWING SHELLS INTO THE CITY.

Destruction of Property.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Official information just communicated warrants the assertion that the French Government has no idea of prosecuting any further their propositions for an armistice or mediation.

No propositions of any kind, in any form, from any insurrectionary quarter have been received by the President or any of his Cabinet.

No discrimination in regard to the press was made at the State Department in regard to the foreign correspondence. A remedy will doubtless be applied to prevent further complaints.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Lieutenant English, dated coast of Florida, stating that the boats belonging to his vessel had captured, in Marion river, the English schooner Agnes and Ellen, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

Much has recently been said about the invention of First Assistant Engineer Whittaker for firing guns under water. A dozen persons have brought similar plans to the attention of the Navy Department. It is no invention or secret, having been successfully applied by Fulton, and no practical importance seems to be attached to the subject.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear Admiral Farragut, enclosing a report from Lieutenant Commanding McKean Buchanan, of the United States gunboat Calhoun, dated off Brazos City, Nov. 30, stating that on an expedition, started from the Calhoun on the 26th ult., up the bell river, and returned on the morning of the 28th with a launch mounting a 12 pounder Dahlgren howitzer and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board 60 tents and a few worthless shot guns.

Commander Buchanan states that he learned the rebel steamer Victoria was set fire to and blown up off Lost Island about two weeks before the date of the report. It appears she broke her piston rod and sent a boat up for assistance, when hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went back, set fire to and deserted her. Captain Buchanan learned from a rebel officer, who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Franklinoka, and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Acting Master Frederick Crocke, commanding the United States steamer Kensington, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department on the 25th of November, that, on the 12th ultimo, the British schooner Maria, from Balize, Honduras, and, on the 11th, the rebel schooner Caruse, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication.

Commander Caldwell, of the iron clad gunboat Essex, reports to the Navy Department at New Orleans, under date of the 3d, that he seized, at the depot of the Baton Rouge & Opelousas railroad, 526 barrels of molasses and delivered them on board the steamship Fear, agreeably to order of Rear Admiral Farragut. He states that the molasses are the product of the enemy's country, and were transported to Baton Rouge for shipment up the river by a steamer which was expected the day after his arrival.

From Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 12, 9 A. M.

After occupying the river in 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 practically 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 grand division. General Franklin's grand division, which crosses nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over.

At a quarter to 9 the first gun was fired. The engagement lasted about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply. It is thought 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. The men 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 on the result of to-day. All feel sanguine of success.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—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 it entirely disappeared. At quarter past two 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 lower bridges and had formed in line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river.

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 within three-quarters of a mile of the Massapaina Creek, their left resting on the Rapahanock. The army occupies the opposite side of the creek in force. The guns posted on the bank this side of the river silenced the enemy's after an artillery duell 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 on 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 all the churches. The fire seemed to be directed on the most prominent of the edifices. Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops, where they entered houses which could have been of no use to the enemy. In many houses the furniture all remained.

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

The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in a position to cross at any time. There is no indication of the enemy evacuating. If they remain a battle must immediately ensue.

From New York.

New York, December 12.—Additional forces of Bank's expedition left to-day, including the 50th Massachusetts and two companies of Rhode Island cavalry.

The Post says the movement in this country in favor of Mexico rapidly assumes a definite shape. Several officers of note have offered their services.

The press announces that Sigel's advance to Culpepper is indicative of a march to Gordonville and protection to Burnside's flank.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—The weather has been quite mild for the past three days, and navigation above, which has been suspended on account of ice, is resumed again. The harbor is clear of ice, with near five feet of water to Cairo, and falling slowly.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Dec. 12.—Nothing definitely is known as to where the rebels in Mississippi had fallen back to. One report is that they have taken shelter behind Big Black at Canton.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

New York, December 12.

Flour opend quiet, with a fair demand; sales a $5 75@6 00 for superfine State; $6 15@6 30 for extra State; $5 80@6 for superfine Western; $6 50@6 60 for common to medium extra Western; $6 95@6 85 for common to good shipping brands of extra round-hooped Ohio; and $6 95@8 25 for trade brands—market closing dull.

Whisky heavy at 38½@39c.

Wheat is dull and heavy, and fully 1c lower. Chicago spring, $1 22@1 29; Milwaukee club, $1 27@1 34; winter red Western, $1 40@1 44; amber Iowa, $1 35@1 36½.

Corn opened heavy and fully 1c lower; 76@76½c for shipping mixed Western—closing at inside prices. Oats firm and in good demand at 67@70c for use of Government.

Sugar steady; New Orleans, 8¼@11⅜c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 33½@36c.

Pork more active; $14@14 25 for mess; $11 62½@11 75 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats active and more firm. Hogs firm at $5 75 for Western and $6 00 for city.

Lard 9¼@10c; Butter 16@20 for Ohio, and 22@26c for State; Cheese 9½@13c.

Money is a little easer; 6 per cent. on call. Sterling Exchange dull at $1 44@1 44½; $1 44@1 45 for merchants', and $1 44½@1 45 for bankers' bills. Gold lower, opening at 31½@31⅜—closing at 31⅝.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market

Cincinnati, December 12.

Flour is dull and prices nominal; sales of superfine at $5 10@5 15. Wheat dull, but the prices are unchanged; red, $1 03@1 05; white, $1 10@1 18. Corn is in good demand at 45c. Oats, 49@52c, and in good demand.

Whisky 35c, with but a limited demand.

Hogs dull and 10c lower at $3 90@4 40; receipts, 10,000. There is an active demand for mess pork; prices up 25c.

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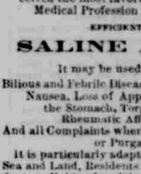

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