## The Press

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. No Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

Mr. Seward's Diplomacy.

We print to-day elaborate and comprebensive extracts from the correspondence of the Secretary of State with our ministers abroad, but more particularly with our minister at the English Court. It is an interesting chapter in the history of this war for the Union, and it will be read with great eagerness by the people of America and Europe. We need only look at the public document containing this correspondence to see how important the American question has become in the eyes of foreign Powers. The correspondence with the English Court embraces over three hundred pages, and in this correspondence there are two hundred and sixty-one despatches from the Secretary of State to Mr. ADAMS, not to speak of voluminous letters to Mr. STUART, Lord Lyons, and others. Many of these despatches are lengthy, and prepared with great care, covering many points of international law, explaining the different movements of the army, controverting false impressions, and discussing the gravest questions of social and political economy. The chaste and elevated style of the Secretary of State was never seen to more advantage than in this correspondence; and many passages will be remembered and preserved among the finest compositions in our literature. The questions discussed are numerous and grave, for the Cabinet of England has been a captious and unreasonable neutral. The doings of Mr. Bunch, the Charleston consul; the blockade; the contraband trade at Nassau; England with her escape; the aliens and the draft; the emancipation proclamation; the case of the Emily St. Pierre; Mr. GLAD STONE's speech, and other questions of importance, are all discussed and determined. It is rarely that we see such an amount of

labor from a single public man, and the

Secretary of State need ask no greater

monument to his fame than this diplomatic

correspondence. It is of course impossible to make any but a general reference to a correspondence so voluminous and complicated. Although these letters embrace only a year of time, many of the events to which they relate have been almost forgotten. The impression we receive from a careful perusal of the whole volume is that of perfidy and dissimulation on the part of the English, and an earnest desire to satisfy just demands of that nation on the part of the Administration. We see the spirit of friendship pervading every letter of the Secretary of State; we look in vain for any reciprocation. The case of the Alabama, as detailed in this correspondence, is a flagrant illustration of the want of English faith. We see this vessel built in an English port, fitted out in English storehouses, and permitted to mount cannon and sail from the dock. Mr. Adams appeals again and again to Earl Russell to interfere. That nobleman procrastinates and asks for evidence. Evidence is furnished, and the solicitor of the Crown is taken sick! Before he recovers the Alabama is gone and an order is then issued directing her detention! We particularize the case of the Alabama, because it is thoroughly treated in these letters, and because it is the best instance of the injustice of England. Altogether, we see in these letters the existence of a nervous and unsettled feeling between the two countries. The Secretary of State keeps his temper and does not forget the respect due to his position. This, it must be said. is at times a very difficult matter, for the unceasing animosity of England is so apparent that no indignation of the Secretary would create surprise.

We have also a brief summary of Mr. SEWARD'S correspondence with the other foreign courts. We could wish that more friendship to this country existed at many of these courts, and cannot but regret the indications of growing sympathy with the rebels that we see so frequently manifested. That this sympathy has not become active and troublesome is due to the masterly statesmanship of the Secretary of State. Thus far he has sustained the honor of the Republic before the world. He has shown the rulers of Europe that while the Republic desires peace at any possible price, it is abundantly able not only to repress domestic treason but to punish foreign insolence.

## The Indian War in Minnesota.

We trust that there will be an immediate response to the resolution of Mr. Senator WILKINSON, calling for the documentary evidence in the possession of the Government against the condemned Indians of Minnesota. The Indian war was such a brief episode in the bloody tragedy now being performed, that it passed away without exciting public attention. We know very little of what really took place in those distant and nameless Indian countries of the Northwest. In the protest of the Minnesota delegation we see nothing but the just resentment of kind-hearted and charitable gentlemen. It is an outburst of indignation very natural and proper, but still unsatisfactory to those who know very little of the subject, and are anxious to be well informed. According to our own vague ideas, it seems that in a distant agricultural district, on the immediate frontier of Western civilization, two peoples were dwelling. They were the representative races of America-men of the present and men of the past, men of art and men of nature. There was a sparse population, from the Eastern States and some of the over-burdened districts of Europe, of free, hardy, and ambitious white men. They had gone into the new country with the axe and the plough, and having hewn logs enough to build a home for their little ones, had ploughed the land around it, and raised a crop of corn. They held the outposts of our advancing civilization. In their rough way of life they had done much towards benefiting themselves, and making one another happy. They had schools and churches; and county newspapers in plain, if not elegant English, were beginning to appear. A few years more, and these men would be the fathers of a great State, with populous cities and well-tilled farms, and a large delegation of Congressmen. Another race of men lived at their side and were their neighbors—a strange, mysterious, haughty people, whose barbarous and savage pride seems to have been sweetened and actional large delegation of Congressmen. Another race of men lived at their side and were their neighbors—a surpass us. We, the loyal people of this Union, are less demonstrative. We are necessarily so Time works against the insurgents and in our favor. Reason and conscience are on our side; passion alone on theirs. We have institutions to preserve and resventibilities world without contractions. a great State, with populous cities and wellbarbarous and savage pride seems to have been sweetened and softened by adversity and persecution. The lords of all this mighty continent—with a history which no student has ever been able to trace—a wild, fierce, and implacable nation—the leaders in many a well-fought war; with customs and laws, a literature that was written on hidden stones and barks of trees, with a quaint taste and a reckless prodigality of gold and jewels—nothing is left of what they once were but thing is left of what they once were but some sweet names for States and rivers, and an occasional remembrance of a midnight massacre.

We had been led to think that in no part of our Territories were the relations of these two races more amicable than in Minnesota. "The "friendly Sioux" is a familiar phrase to those who read the current literature of the day. The Government agents may not have found them as docile as many other tribes further south, but they still had shown. that they were not insensible to the kindness they had received from the Government. Farms had been arranged for them, houses had been built, and no influence was spared to make them respectable citizens. The humanizing process failed in many essential ways. The intense vanity of the Indian's character made him value a scarlet coat more than a hundred green acres, and his own passionate soul found the huntingground of his ancestors and the happy land of the Great Spirit in the inebriated dreams of adulterated rum. That which made the win equal rights, should be offered to the Canadians, and the lives and property of friends secured. Some time, and some of the gunpowder was removed. We and money should be sent into Ireland, India; The military mastered the fire.

and occasionally a tragic, turn. He laughed and danced grotesque dances, and screamed his war songs, and rubbed his face with ochre and gamboge, while shrewd white men gave him more rum and scarlet trinkets, and repaid themselves in neglected and fertile acres. The fall of such a creature from the virtues of his woodland life to the vices of the city and settlement was rapid, and, in a few years, the proud possessor of acres, where the deers were wont to dwell and die before his arrow, was a wandering vagabond about stable-yards. eating crusts of bread and craving for whisky. This is the story of the intercourse between the two races, as we have unfortunately seen it too often illustrated. But, occasionally, we have a fearful outbreak, like this war in Minnesota. The fiend in the Indian character comes to life again, and he sets out upon the wild work of devastation, desecration, dishonor, and death. Its saturnalia is but temporary. There is a rising in the settlement. a hurried ride of a cavalry company from the nearest post, a brief skirmish, the murder of half a tribe, and peace. Then comes the old life again. Rum, trinkets, madness, death—all the while retreating to the setting sun, while the white race advances into the new domains.

Indian character; and we think when the history is known it will be nothing more than a new chapter in an old story. The Sioux is an Indian with all the vices of the Indian, and, we are inclined to think, the victim of Saxon rapacity, and his last rebellion is one of the most terrible that history records. Men were murdered at their firesides, by their ploughs, in their homeswomen and maidens of tender years were dragged into captivity, and to a fate, compared with which death itself would have been a dear and welcome blessing. We could not conceive such horrors as those contained in the report of the delegation from Minnesota: "The Indians have murdered in cold blood nearly or quite one thousand of our people"-"burned the people. It the settlers and driven from their people. It is not yet lost, and I clust that events are need at hand which will restore it to its original strength the Government in its disposition to Senator and two Representatives from Minnesota. Added to these were outrages which the pen cannot detail. Refined and beautiful

We look upon this war in Minnesota as

one of these mad and brutal outbreaks of the

girls die violent deaths in shame and horror. with a licipless and dying mother as the only witness of the atrocity. The limbs of little boys are mutilated, and their persons fearfully wounded and disfigured. Over one hundred and fifty miles this work of horror and death extended, and, as it seems, without any serious effort being made to overthrow and punish the wild ruffians. Something must be done to punish these savages. We may feel restive at the threat,

that unless the President orders their execution "the people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law," but we cannot blame a people who have suf fered so much for talking with such fierce sincerity. Let the Indians who have murdered our brothers, and dishonored our sisters, die. We may even hang the three hundred, whose lives are forfeit, and it will be but a trifling expiation. With all our dislike to capital punishment, and the disinclination to deliberately hang three hundred men on any charge, in this case we withdraw any sympathy we could possibly have. Every accomplice in this fearful work should be punished even to death. But this is only a work of vengeance, and we are not called upon to inflict vengeance alone in our dealings with the Indians of Minnesota. We cannot hang the whole Sioux tribe. Every guilty one may die, but hundreds will live, with thousands of other tribes as treacherous and blood-thirsty as those condemned to death: What humane and Christian policy must we adopt towards this proud and vanishing race. We cannot massacre them nor drive them into the sea. They must not massacre us. There must be no more raids upon the border like the recent foray upon Minnesota. We must protect our own people. How to make the white man secure and the red man harmless is a problem which it will require the wisest statesmanship to solve. We shall better understand the whole question when we read the evidence asked for by the honorable Senator from Minnesota. We shall then know the real history of this war, and perhaps we shall discover the causes leading to the massacre, and the impulse that turned these savages into so many demons. More than all, we may be enabled out of these lessons to shape a policy which will hereafter control the Indian race to its own advantage. It would, indeed, be a blessed chance, and whoever gained it would justly deserve to be ranked among the wisest and most humane statesmen of the age.

Our Relations with France--Highly Interesting Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The foreign corresp dence, under the head of France, covers one hundred and thirty-four pages—the letters extending through this year.

In a letter of June last of Mr. Seward to Minister Dayton, he says: France has the right to make war against Mexi-France has the right to make war against mexico and to determine for herself the cause. We had no right and interest to insist that France shall not improve the war she makes to raise up in Mexico an anti-republican or anti-American Government, or to maintain such a Government there. France has disclaimed such designs, and we, besides reposing faith in the assurance given in a frank honorable manner, would, in any case, be bound to wait for and not anticipate a violation of them Circumstances tand to exist with the contract of the contrac Circumstances tend to excite misapprehensions and jealousies between this Government and that of France, in spite of all the prudence we can practise. On our part we studiously endeavor to avoid them. You will, therefore, be fully authorized in assuming that this Government does not aspire and has no responsibility for assumptions of a different character made by the press. When we desire explanations from France—when an occasion shall have arrived to express discontent we shall construct the statement when the statement we shall construct the statement of the stateme tions from France—when an occasion shall have arrived to express discontent, we shall communicate directly and explicitly with M. Thouvenel through

or good offices.

Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward, on October 14, in acknowledging the receipt of the proclamation of the President of September 22, says:

You may look immediately for the most mischievous efforts from portions of the foreign press to pervert and misconstrue the motives which have prompted the proclamation and the probable consequences which will follow it. You must not be surprised if another spasmodic effort for intervention is made, based upon the assumed ground of humanity, but upon the real ground that emancipation may seriously injure the cause of the South, and will interfere, for years to come at least, with the production of cotton. But whatever may be the motive which prompts emancipation, or the immediate consequence which may follow it, the act will remain, and this cannot fail, in the end, to commend itself to the enlightened conscience of the Christian woold to the enlightened conscience of the Christian

world.

Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Dayton on October 20th, says the views he is about to express should be understood as official, and may be made known to the French Government. In the course of his letter The French Government. In the course of his letter he remarks that it surprises the President that the expectations of a recognition of the insurgents are still lingering in European capitals in view of the disappointment and failure of the campaign, which, by its successes, was to prepare them for that hostile measure. The people do, indeed, desire peace and repose, as they have all along desired these objects; but the first voice has yet to be raised in demand for peace at such a cost as a loss of the Union, or even of an acre of the broad foundation that it covers. covers.

After discussing the whole subject, he concludes

understood there. In one sense, a generous one, it is true, as Earl Russell has said, that we are fighting for empire. But the empire is not only our own already, but it was lawfully acquired and is lawfully held. Extensive as it is, none the less is every part our own. We defend it, and we love it with all the affection with which patriotism in every land inspires the human heart. It has the best of institutions; institutions the excellence of which is generously, and even gratefully, conceded by all men, while they are endeared to ourselves by all mational recollections, and by all the hopes and desires we so naturally cherish for a great and glorious future. Studying to confine this unhappy struggle within our own borders, we have not only invoked no foreign aid or sympathy, but we have warned foreign nations frankly, and have besought them, not to interfere. We have practised justice towards them in every way, and conciliation in an unusual degree. But we are none the less determined for all to be sovereign and to be free. We indulge in no machaces and no deflances. We abide patiently and with composure the course of events, and the action of the nations whose forbearance we have invoked, scarcely less for their sakes than for our own. We have not been misled by any of the semblances of impartiality, or of neutrality, which unfriendly proceedings towards us in a perilous strife have been put on. When any Government shall incline to a new and more unfriendly attitude, we shall hen revise with care our existing relations towards that Power, and shall act in the emergency as becomes a people who have never yet faltered in their duty to themselves, while they were endeavoring to improve the condition of the human race.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA. The correspondence from and to Russia is not especially interesting. Minister Cassius M. Olay, in a despatch to Sceretary Seward, dated in January last, writes, among other things: "Union with us, with equal rights, should be offered to the Canadi-

and all the British dominions all over the world, to His frenzy took oftentimes a ridiculous. stir up revolt. Our cause is just, and vengeance will sooner or later overtake that perfidious aristocracy." Minister Cameron to Secretary Seward; in a de-spatch of June last, after describing his audience with the Emperor, says:

"The Emperor was exceedingly plain, frank, and unostentatious in his demeanor. The unusual length of the interview, as well as the unaffected carnestness and sincerity of his expressions, gaye evidence that he desired to make a special manifestation of his feintable for the statement of the second manifestations in fair adults. ration of his friendship for our country and Govern-ment. Both on entering and leaving his Cabinet he gave me his hand with cordial familiarity. This practical experience of the good faith of these pro-fessions of sympathy with the United States, which Russia now makes, as she has heretofore made, not only unimpaired, but strengthened by the acknowledgment of our national trial, afforded me most profound gratification."

SPAIN.

Horatio J. Perry, charge d'affaires for Spain, treats upon Mexican and other affairs. In a despatch dated March 30th, he narrates his interview. SPAIN. sparen dated march sort, he harrates his interview with Mr. Calderon Collantes, and continues:

"But the position of Spain towards us had from the beginning differed from that assumed by England. In the royal decree of June 17, 1861, he had carefully abstained from insisting on the word belligerent as equally and legitimately applicable to both parties in the contest in the United States; but it was a civil war, and a war extensive enough, and important enough, to call for some rules of conduct to be laid down by her Catholic Majesty's Government for the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects to observe. The war was a fact, and he had merely taken cognizance of the fact, and proclaimed that Spanish wished to have nothing and would have that Spain wished to have nothing, and would have that Spain wished to have nothing, and would have nothing, to do with it."

The minister from Spain, Tassara, in October last, verbally communicated to Mr. Seward the substance of a correspondence which had been made to him by the Captain-General of Cuba, to the effect that a United States cruiser had chased an English and neutral vessel into the maritime limits of Spain, driven her ashore, committing at the same time other acts of surgession and violence against not

other acts of aggression and violence against not only subjects but even the authorities of the Queen of Spain in that island.

Mr. Seward informed Minister Tassara that he was authorized to renew to him the assurance conveyed to his Government that no delay shall be made by this Government in ascertaining the merits of the complaint, and in awarding to Spain and to any other parties who may be concerned in it, if the facts presented shall not be adequately controverted, all the redress and all the satisfaction which the law nations, or the treaties of Spain and the United States, or even the comities due between friendly nations, shall require.

AUSTRIA. Minister Motley wrote to Secretary Seward, in October last, as follows:

"The Government of the Empire to which I have the honor of being accredited has never hinted at any desire of interference or made any ostentatious proclamation of 'neutrality' between the Government bound to it by treaties of amenity and commerce and an imaginary nation which has no existence saye in the vision of domestic treason and ence save in the vision of domestic treason and ITALY. Minister Marsh writes from Turin, in January

last: "In no part of the continent was the sympathy with the Government of the Union at the commencement of the rebellion so strong, or so universal, as in Italy. Although that sympathy is greatly weakened, it is not yet lost, and I trust that events are near Minister Corwin, in a despatch to Secretary Seward, dated September 28, says: "Recent events in France, and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, all tend to render the conquest and subjugation of Mexico by French power impracticable. How much of carnage will be required to restore the supposed damaged prestige of the French arms, remains to be seen, but this being accomplished, I confidently anticipate a treaty, good or bad, for the Republic, by which all French questions with Mexico will be for which all French questions with literactions the present adjusted."

The entire correspondence covers a thousand pages, including interesting letters from Brazil, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Central America, and other countries in which we have ministers.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, December 8, 1862. The Capitol.

The work on the capitol extension makes speedy progress. The iron plates have been placed on one side of the dome almost to the top, and those for the rest of the surface are lying in the area in front of the building, ready to be raised and fastened in their On the Representatives' side preparations are being made to build the arch in the grand staircase.

All the blocks of marble have been prepared, and they only have to be fitted to their places. On the Senate extension an immense derrick has been erected, and two of the large columns with heir capitals been put in mor The arch of the staircase is partly completed, and the masons are engaged in building the steps. The galleries of both Houses daily show a sprinkling of visiters, many of whom are ladies. Secession Tactics.

It seems to be the intention of Messrs. Cox, VAL-LANDICHAM, PENDLETON, & Company, to throw every possible obstacle in the way of legislation in the House of Representatives. One or the other of them is always prepared with some piece of nonsense to occupy the time of that body. Prominent Democrats have told me that they regard the conduct of these men as most childish, and unworthy of the objects which the Democratic party is supposed

Judge of Supreme Court. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, was to-day confirmed in executive session of the United States Senate, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. More Prizes.

The Navy Department has received information from Rear Admiral LEE, commanding the South Atlantic blockading squadron, at Hampton Roads, of several captures made by the blockading forces off Wilmington, North Carolina, and the neighboring coast. He says, on the 30th of November, the United States steamer Mount Vernon captured the schooner Levi, Rowe, of and from Nassau, N. P., and purporting to be bound for Beaufort, North Carolina, with a cargo of salt. She was at the time standing in for New Topsail Inlet. On the 3d of December the steamers Mount Vernon and Cambridge discovered two schooners near

New Inlet. In obedience to a signal, the former gave chase to and drove ashore one of the schooners when, after being fired, she filled with water, and the sea made a complete breach over her; while the Cambridge overhauled and captured the other schooner, which proved to be the Emma Tuttle, of Nassau, with an assorted and contraband cargo. On the same day, the United States steamer Daylight, off New Topsail, captured the schooner Brilliant, of Nassau, loaded with about 300 bags of salt. Her master made a written statement of his intention to run the blockade, under instructions from the vessel's owner, Mr. WAYMAN, of Nassau. On the night of December 3d, the steamer Cambridge captured the schr. J. C. Roker, from Nassau, loaded with salt, the master of which also made a written statement of his intention to violate the blockade, under instructions from the owners, Messrs, LAN-DERS & SONS, of Nassau. The J. C. Roker and

Brilliant were sent into Beaufort, being unseaworthy. The Levi Rowe and Emma Tuttle were sent North for adjudication. Up to the 4th of November, therefore, the list of vessels captured off Wilmington and the adjoining coast, since September 1st, includes one steamer, two barks, two brigs, and fifteen schooners, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The others, with the exception of one, which sprung alonk and filled, were chased ashore

and destroyed. The Porter Court-Martial. In the court-martial in the case of General Firz JOHN PORTER, General POPE was recalled by the ourt to-day, which put questions to him for information, explanatory of portions of his former testimony. The counsel for the accused asked permission to question him as to whether, in case General PORTER came upon the enemy's front in force and in position, instead of upon his flank or rear, he would consider him justifiable in not attacking in bedience to the order to attack his flank or rear, but the court ruled out the question. Capt. Drake De Kay was examined with reerence to the time at which General PORTER beyed the order of the 27th of March at one o'clock A. M., testifying that he moved at four o'clock A. M., and that he saw General PORTER and his staff using great exertions to get out of the way of the vagons, which impeded the march of his troops.

McDowell Court of Inquiry. In the McDowell court of inquiry, to-day, Mr. BELA CLARK, of Fredericksburg, was examined. His testimony was to show that Gen. McDowell. when in command at Fredericksburg, released a man named Little, a lawyer there, who had been passing to and fro on horseback within the Union ines, playing the part of spy for rebels.

Gen. Burnside and his Correspondence. Mr. LARNED, private secretary of General BURN-SIDE, says that the large number of letters addressed to the General upon private and individual matters. o which his personal attention is expected or rejuired, are not the least of the labors which occupy his time. Were it possible, he would gladly respond to each and all of these friendly letters; but the denands of the service render this impossible. While he offers this as his apology for any seeming neglect of his numerous correspondents, he expresses the wish that the General may be spared, as far as possible, all demands upon time and attention, except-

Death of Gen. Churchill. General Sylvester Churchill, of the U.S. army, and late Inspector General, died here last night, aged eighty years. General Churchill entered the army, from Vermont, in 1812. He was appointed inspector general, with the rank of colonel, in 1841. He was brevetted brigadier general in 1848 for gallantry at Buena Vista. He was put on the retired list, September 25, 1861. General Churchill, when in health and younger, was an able officer, and he was universally

steemed in the army. Naval Orders. The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war Sacramento: Lieut. Commanding CARPENTER, Lieut. RYAN. The following to the Monongahela: Captain Mc-KINSTRY, Acting Master HARGOUSE. DANIEL H. MURPHY, of Ripley, Ohio, has been ppointed assessor of the Sixth district under the ax law.

Generals Mott and Prince. Brigadier Generals Morr and Prince have been rdered to report for duty with the Army of the Potomac. Resigned. Capt. E. W. MITCHELL, quartermaster of voluneers, son of the late Gen. MITCHELL, has tendered

his resignation, which has been accepted by the

Consul to Martinique. HERMAN ZURLIPDE, of Pennsylvania, has been cominated to the Senate as Consul to Martinique. Destructive Fire at Harner's Ferry. HARPER'S FERRY, Dec. 7.-A fire broke out in the guard-house, where rebel prisoners were confined, last night. Two Government buildings were completely consumed, including the Government telegraph office. Loss about \$20,000. Most of the con-

tents were saved. A magazine was in danger for

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. suffering of the Troops-Effects of the Cold

Snap on the Quartermaster's Department
--Soldiers Building Huts-No Movement Reported. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Reports from the river stations note several deat rom exposure during the past forty-eight hours Large quantities of supplies are prevented fro anding at Acquia and Potomac creeks, by the lov water and ice. The latter is fully two inches thic Notwithstanding this, the army generally is provisioned for twelve days ahead. Uredit is due to the army quartermasters and commissaries for their energy in overcoming great obstacles and massing the supplies now on hand.

There has been no movement of the supplies now on hand.

Many regiments are industriously engaged in erecting huts as if preparing to spend the winter hereabouts. The impression, however, is prevalent that the present quiet will be of but short duration ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Disgraceful Surprise at Hartsville

Tenn.—Further Particulars—Morgan Cap-tures a Federal Brigade, its Stores, Teams, and Two Guns-The First Operation General Joe Johnston, &c. The following additional details of the battle of Hartsville, Tennessee, (of which we published an account, exclusively, in yesterday's Press,) have been received, and give some idea of the extentand nature of our loss, but give no reason for the surprise of our troops: NASHVILLE, Dec. 7.-The following additional particulars have been received: The 39th Brigade, Dumont's division, consisting of the 104th Illinois Regiment, Colonel Moore commanding the brigade; the 10th Ohio, Colonel Limberg, Nicklen's Battery, and a small detachment of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, were surprised at daylight on Sunday morning, at Hartsville, by General John Morgan, commanding three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. After fighting for an hour and a quarter our forces

urrendered, and the enemy burnt our camp, capiring nearly all the brigade, train, and teams, and burning what they could not carry away. Two guns of Nicklen's battery were also captured. Our loss was between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, who were left on the field. The rebel loss is not re The gallant Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the 2d Indians Cavairy, and Col. Moore were among the captives. Major Hill, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, was wound-

infantry fought well, but the other half soon broke Col. Harris' and Col. Willer's brigades were sent in pursuit, but the enemy had forded the Cumberland river, and were out of reach. A few shells sent after Hartsville was a strong position. On Thursday, a lieutenant colonel of Davis' division was captured while skirmishing. Two regimental quartermasters of Gen. Palmer's division were also captured while foraging. Thirteen wagons, with mules, on a foraging expedition, were captured on Saturday. A deserter from Murfreesboro reports that Cheatham and Breckinridge were there with 15,000 troops. Buckner was at Shelbyville; Kirby Smith was sick at Manchester. Gen. Joe Johnston was certainly at Murfreesboro on Saturday.

ed, but not dangerously. He says that half of our

INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA

The Minnesotians Attempting to Take the Law Into Their Own Hands-Proclama tion of the Governor, ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.-A body of a hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives. and other weapons, forced their way through the guard last night, with the avowed intention of murderin the Indian prisoners confined at Camp Lincoln, Markato, but they were surrounded and captured. They were subsequently released on parole. The Governor has issued a proclamation, urging the people not to throw away her good name by acts of lawlessness; that the people have just cause of complaint by the tardiness of Executive action, but they ought to find reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the Pres he should decline to punish them, then the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the civil au-

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. No Election Ordered-Reason Not Clearly Defined-A Curious Statement About a Federal Evacuation of the State-Health of the Troops Good, &c. NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 1, via Fortress Monroe,

Dec. 7, 1862.—In consequence of the strong opposition of the free-labor party in Eastern North Carolina, who, with no grounds given for nullifying the President's proclamation, no election will be ordered for Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress from this State. Petitions, however, are in circulation for an early election to the next Congress. It has been discovered that it is the intention of the United States Government to abandon immediately all that portion of North Carolina lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. The health of the officers and soldiers in this Department continues remarkably good. The yellow ever at Wilmington is slowly abating.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. an and Marmaduke Attack Genera Blunt at Cane Hill-They are Repulsed Twice, and will Probably Retreat-General Herron Marching to the Relief of Gene ral Blunt-Further Details of the Battle of

Cane Hill, &c. ST. Louis, Dec. 7.-Advices from the Southwest, eccived here to-night, say that the enemy, under Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke, 25,000 strong, at tempted to force Gen. Blunt's position at Cone Hill Ark., yesterday, but were driven back. This morning they drove in the pickets of General Blunt's command a distance of three miles; but on the arrival of reinforcements were again repulsed. General Blunt is of the opinion that this demontration of the enemy is made to cover their retreat, as they were felling timber all night, probably for the purpose of obstructing the road and preventing pursuit. General Blunt has held the enemy in check for

four day. General Herron's command will reinforce PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST BATTLE OF CANE HILL.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The following, dated at "Headquarters First Division Army of the Frontier, Cane Hill, Nov. 30th, 1862," has been received at the department headquarters:

"General Marmaduke continued his flight all night after the battle of the 28th inst., and is now in Van Buren, Arkansas. General Hindman was expected to reinforce him at this place on the evening of that day. Prisoners, of whom I captured twenty-five, state that Marmaduke's force was eleven thousand. They were compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery disabled by my batteries. A number of their officers are killed, among them a Lieut. Col. Monroe, of a Texas regiment, and a Captain Martin, of an Arkansas regiment.

"The notorious Quantril and his band were engaged in the fight, with Col. Shelby and Emmett McDonald commanding the rear guard in the retreat across the Boston Mountains. They fought, desperately. Some of Quantril's men were killed, and others taken prisoners. My loss in killed is five CANE HILL.

across the Boston Mountains. They fought desperately. Some of Quantril's men were killed, and others taken prisoners. My loss in killed is five, and four more were mortally wounded, one of whom, Licut. Col. Jewell, 6th Kansas, has since died. Licut. Campbell, Kansas 6th, was taken prisoner. "The loss of the enemy in killed was about seventy-five. They carried most of their wounded off the field, and sent them to house on the right and left of the road and battle-ground. the road and battle-ground.
"All regret the death of Lt. Col. Jewell, as he was a brave and gallant officer.
"Two contrabands arrived to-day from Van Buren, who state that Hindman, with 12,000 infantry, crossed the Arkansas river from the South on Tuesday last, the Arkansas river from the South on Tuesday last, the Arkansas river from the South on Tuesday last, the Arkansas river from the South on Tuesday last, the Arkansas river from the South of Tuesday last, the Arkansas river from the South of Tuesday last, the Arkansas river from the South of Tuesday last, the South of Tuesda the Arkansas river from the South on Tuesday last, for the purpose of moving up to reinforce Marmaduke, but they have now all returned to their hole.

"My transportation has just come up. I occupy the same position occupied by Marmaduke when I attacked him, and intend holding it. Respectfully, "JAMES G. BLUNT, Brigadier General,"

STATES IN REBELLION.

Richmond Dates to the 6th-From Fredericksburg—Battle Imminent—Expedition to Wilmington North Carolina Legislature-True to the Confederacy-Advance Upon Petersburg-Exciting Reports from outh Carolina-Attack upon Georgetown Expected, &c.

BATTLE EXPECTED ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7, via Baltimore, Dec. 3.—Richmond papers of Saturday have been received here, and contain the following interesting items of news: The Richmond Dispatch says: "The reports received from Fredericksburg yesterday indicate that some severe skirmishing occurred in the neighborhood of Port Royal yesterday morning, but with what result could not be learned. "The general aspect of affairs is represented to "The columns of the enemy have been moved to the front, and much activity is observable along."

"The second section requires that during the existence of the rebellion the President shall be and is in-

GENERAL EMORY'S EXPEDITION. The Richmond Enquirer, of December 3, says: "Two descriers, just in from Washington, North Carolina, report an Abolition feet at Newbern, and that Washington is to be attacked this week." UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The report of the skirmish at Cove Creek is un-FROM TENNESSEE. KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Cliff's Renegade Regiment is devastating Morgan county. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE ON THE UNION. The following resolutions unanimously passed the House of Commons of North Carolina, on Thursday ist:
Resolved. That the Confederate States have the Resolved, That the Confederate States have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to a reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of his Excellency, President Davis, and that his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy and the conduct of the war, set forth by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, in his inaugural address and message to the Grand Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

EXCITING NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA EXCITING NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. The Richmond papers of Saturday say:

"Official despatches from Gen. Walker, at Pocotaligo, say that a fleet of twenty vessels sailed on Friday last from Hilton Head.

"Georgetown or Wilmington is the point sarrived "Georgetown or winnington is the point arrived at.

"Our troops were everywhere put under marching orders, to be ready for a more at the shortest notice.

"Several large vessels passed Charleston harbor on Sunday, going southward. It is thought that they have gone to aid the Gulf squadron in an attack on Mobile.

Five additional vessels were off Charleston bar on Sunday, and six blockaders off Stone Point." XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, December 8, 1862. SENATE. Petitions. Messrs. FOSTER, SUMNER, DIXON, LATHAM, FESSENDEN, GRINES, and KING, severally presented petitions in favor of a general severally presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indiana, presented a me-morial from Gov. Morton, of Indiana, praying for an increase of pay for the common soldiers. Re-ferred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

ferred to the Committee of Military Akars.
Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. He also gave notice that he should intreduce a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the navy. Surplus Army Officers.

Mr. NESMITH (U.), of Oregon, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number and rank of the aids-de-camp appointed under the act of Congress, 1861, and also the number and rank of those appointed drawing pay and not in active service. He said that, according to his estimate, there were about fifty colonels, thirty-four lieutenant colonels, two hundred and twenty-one captains drawing pay and not in active service, drawing in the segregate pay of the convertion. twenty-one captains drawing pay and not in active service, drawing, in the aggregate, pay of \$13,230 per month, and \$168,760 per annum. The country is full of them. He knew one colonel who was practising law, another running a saw-mill, and another keeping a lager-beer shop, and many others campaigning about hotels and drawing money from the Treasury. The resolution was adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), 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 secretary.

origadier generals now in the service, and how they are employed. Adopted. State of Missouri. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing. by law, for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, and securing tranquility in the State of Missachus Alestad. souri. Adopted. Operations of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the call upon the Secretary of War for correspondence, &c., relating to the Army of the Potomac, be extended so as to embrace all such operations since the first movement of that army.

Middies at the Naval Academy. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any Congressional district of the United States has more than two midshipmen in the Naval Academy, and if so, by what authority, and under what law they were thus appointed. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a joint resolution to pay the widow of the late John R. Thomson the amount due him as Senator. Mineral Resources. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, introduced a bill to provide for the development of the mineral resources of the United States and its public domain. Referred.

Arrest of Delawareans.

Salary of Schator Thomson.

Mr. SAULSBURY (D), of Delaware, called up the resolution relating to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution. He said there might have been some mistakes in these arrests, but there were many more men who ought to have been arrested than Government was especially valuable from its protection Government was especially valuable from its protection to citizens, yet in no other free Government was the citizen liable to arrest at the discretion of any and every officer. He urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said he understood that in all these cases of arrest, the offer of liberty had been made, if the persons arrested would take the oath of allegiance, but it had been refused. There had been complaints made that the Government had been too lenient, and that many who had been simply imprisoned had not been hung or shot. He would like the resolution to lay over.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he had referred to these two persons because they had never heard any charge against them. They had been arrested in a loyal State, and for no offence whatever. Peaggable citizens in Delaware and Maryland had been arrested, and dragged from their homes, and he thought they had at least a right to inquire into the matter. There was no disposition to oppose the Government at all There was no disposition to oppose the Government

Bankrupt Act. After further discussion, the Chair announced the special order to be the bankrupt act, which was Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill concerning the judgments in certain suits brought by the United States, which was amended and passed. Amendments to the Constitution. Mr. DAVIS (Union), of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution to alter the mode of the election of President and Vice President of the United States, That the President and Vice President be elected in the following manner: Each State may, within thirty days next before the time appointed for the 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 expira-tion of each Presidential term, the two houses of Contion of each Presidential term, the two houses of Congress shall meet together as a convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, and all the candidates nominated by the States within the preceding thirty days, not exceeding one from each State where nominations shall have been authenticated to Congress, shall be before said convention candidates for the Presidency, and thereupon the said convention shall proceed, under the supervision of the presiding officers of the two Houses, to vote, by open ballot, from among the said candidates, for President, and when any one shall have received the number of votes equal to all the members elected and appointed by both Houses of Congress, he shall be declared by the both Houses of Congress, he shall be declared by the President of the Senate to be elected President of President of the Senate to be elected President of the United States.

In all cases where balloting shall have continued in this mode through five days, and no election shall have been effected, on the sixth day 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

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 amounce him to be elected President of the United States. The Convention shall then proceed in the senate shall the senate shall then proceed in the senate shall be so continued among the remaining candidates until one shall reshall then proceed in the same manner from the remaining candidates to elect a Vice President of the United States. United States.

Whenever it may occur in the voting for President or Vice President that all candidates but two had been dropped, the 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 officer presiding over the convention shall report the state of facts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it shall thereupon pronounce which two candidates shall fill the office.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

The amendment was ordered to be printed. Miscellaneous.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution calling for the amounts paid for prosecution and litigation of land titles in California.

Mr. ANTHONY (U.), of Rhode Island, offered a joint resolution, increasing the bonds of the superintendent of public printing to forty thousand dollars. The bankrupt bill was then taken up and read at length. Miscellaneous. ength.
On motion of Mr. FOSTER (R.), of Connecticut, it was postponed till Thursday, the 18th, and made the special order of that day.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (R.), of Massachu-Senate went into executive session, after

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The Committees.
The SPEAKER announced the appointmen Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, to fill the va-cancy in the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and Mr. Yeatman, of Ken-tucky, on the same committee, in place of Mr. Jackson, of Kentucky, deceased. T. A. D. Fessenden, and Walker, of Massachusetts, were appointed to fill vacancies on Committee of Private Land Claims. The other standing committees continue as here Ashley Investigation

Ashley Investigation.

The SPEAKER appointed the following special committee to investigate the charges derogatory to the character and standing of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, as published in the Toledo Blade and other papers, viz: Messrs. Blake, of Ohio; Shanks, of Indiana; Noel, of Missouri; Casey, of Tennessee; and Haight, of New York: Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. EDMONDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, it was resolved that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to the Instructed to the Instruction of Ins funds held by the Government, and to report by bill or otherwise. General Buell. On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (R.), of New York, the President was requested, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House the last official report of

Pay of the Army. Mr. VAN WYCK (R.), of New York, introduced a bill to provide for the immediate payment of the clothing lost in the service by soldiers of the United ciotang lost in the service by soldiers of the United States, and a bill increasing the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers, and musicians. Both of the solids were referred to the Committee on Military

Anars.

Indemnity for Losses in Suspending Writ

of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof, as follows: Whereas, on the 4th of March, 1861, some of the United States were in-insurrection, and a rebellious condition of the public safety required the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to be suspended, and several arrests and imprisonments made in consequence thereof.

And whereas, There is not entire unanimity in the prevente of this Convergence. branches of this Government as to the right of de-claring such a suspension of the writ:

Therefore be it enacted, That all such suspensions, arrests, and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused to be made, shall be confirmed and made valid, and the President, Secretaries, and heads of departments, all concerned, or advising such acts, are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereto; and all indictments, informations, suits, prosecutions, and proceedings whatever, commenced or to be menced against the President or any other person, vested with power to declare a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at such times and in regard to such persons as, in his judgment, the public safety may require.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (D)., of Ohio, objected to the second reading of the bill; therefore, under the rule, the question occurred, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

The House refused to reject it by a vote of 34 yeas The House refused to reject it by a voice? I standard against 90 nays.

The bill was then read a second time:

Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone the bill till next Thursday, and make it the special order of that day. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to making it

the special owder.
Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, desired to refer it to the udiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS then, asked that the bill be put on ts passage.
The main question was then ordered—yeas 83, nays 47. Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, expressed his sur-Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, expressed his surprise that any objection should be made to the postponement of the bill, when an opportunity for its discussion would be afforded. If it was postponed till next Thursday it could be examined with the care and wisdom which the House should bring upon so important a subject. What he objected to specially was that a measure of such great importance, and upon which there was a diversity of opinion, should be hurriedly thrust through the House. The President had authority by law to exercise all the power he had exercised in regard to the writ of habeas coppus. He concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] that a bill of this character was proper. But while he thus concurred, he should reget if the bill was hurried through the House without probably ten members knowing its legal provisions. It was discreditable to the House and the country, and he should feel ashamed to return to his constituents and say that Congress had turn to his constituents and say that Congress had turn 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. For himself, he was ready to meet the question at any time.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, said he and objected only to the bill being made a special order. Mr. OLIN replied—I did not say you had made any other objection.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, differed from Mr. Olin. He did not think the immediate passage of the bill would be discreditable to the House. Instead of this, it would be creditable. The question has been discussed all over the land as to whether the President had power to suspend the mixed suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, he said the courts will not sanction this reckless and tyrannical exercise of power. The dominant party, he charged, had violated the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Hutchins, of Onio, obtained the floor.

The committee rose at 4½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

privileges of the writ of habeas corpus during the ebellion. He stood ready to vote for the bill to ndemnify him, and hoped it would pass at once. Mr. STEVENS was about addressing the Hous on the subject, when
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raized the question that Ar. Stevens had no right, under the rule, to do so. Mr. STEVENS asked that he might be allowed hree minutes to explain. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected, unless others hould have a similar privilege. Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to lay he bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 45, nays Mr. STEVENS remarked that it had not been his intention to put the bill upon its passage at the time he introduced it. He had asked for its postponement till Thursday, and that it be made a special order. Gentlemen who knew enough of the bill seemed unanimously determined to make it a special order. He presumed that they thought that no time was necessary to examine its provisions, in order to arrive at a correct understanding of them. Still, feeling as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Olin) did, that it would look better to have a few days to examine the bill, he was willing to afford time for that purpose. But being prevented by gentlemen on the other side, he had made up his mind that the bill should not fail by any such objection as had been interposed. He would demand the previous question, and adhere to it. Mr. STEVENS remarked that it had not been his

He would not have said anything in relation to He would not have said anything in relation to the contents of the bill had he not seen it stated in some of the inewspapers that the bill assumed to indemnify everybody, who, during the time of the suspension of the write of habeas corpus, has presumed to make an arrest in the name of the Government. The bill had no such absurd provision. It provided that the President and members of his Cabinet, and those who have made arrests during the rehellion by the virtue of their authority, shall be the rebellion by the virtue of their authority, shall b indemnified. It went no further.

Nir. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was understood to say that he did not object to the bill because it would indemnify the President, but as it now stood it left those who were unjustly and illegally imprisoned without a remedy.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, remarked that it would be eminently proper for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw the demand for the previous question, and, instead of having the bill passed in idelicate haste, send it to the Committee on the Mr. STEVENS expressed his thanks to the gentleman from Ohio for his advice, but he had become so provoked with the conduct of the gentlemen on the other side that he did not receive their advice

the other side that he did not receive their advice with kindness.

Mr. COX rejoined that the provocation was upon the action of the people during the late elections.

Mr. STEVENS, resuming, said the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thomas) would find, on examination, that he had drawn his bill precisely according to English precedent, and had used precisely the language of the indemnity bills of the two last centuries, as passed by the British Parliament, with the exception of confessing the illegality of the acts of the President in the premises. He had not confessed such illegality, for the reason that the Attorney General and Administration held that the President, without such a bill as this, had full authority to exercise the power of such acts. Therefore, it was not a remedy for anybody. A remedy existed only where there was a wrong. If the President had the right to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and under such suspension arrests took place, this bill could do no harm. He, however, repeated that there was a doubt upon the subject. He doubted the authority of the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from absolute the president and contributed the provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from absolute president was a doubt upon the subject. He doubted the authority of the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from absolute provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a provilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are contributed from a pro to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, excepting from absolute necessity, when Congress was not in session; but when Congress was in session, then in Congress is the sovereign power, and sion, then in Congress is the sovereign power, and not the President and the President of Illinois, asked whether, in the event of the constant and the postponed till Thursday, a discussion would then be allowed or stifled?

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the bill had been postponed there was no intention to call the previous question. The object of the motion was to allow of a discussion. But the privilege was not permitted, and the friends of the bill were compelled to place it on its passage now. He did not choose to put it in the power of its enemies.

permitted, and the friends of the bill were compelled to place it on its passage now. He did not choose to put it in the power of its enemies, and the enemies of the Administration. He repeated that he had carefully copied the bill from the precedents of the English Parliament. He had not added a word, with the exception of what was rendered necessary by the present circumstances of the country. Whether the Attorney General and other gentlemen were right in their opinions, this bill conferred nothing additional, and could do no harm. If the President had not the power to suspend the privilege of the writ, he should now be indemnified for doing so at the time of our extreme peril, and when traitors were found in every household and township, North and South. The bill was then passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 90, nays 45—as follows:

YEAS. Fessenden S C (R) Fessenden T. A. D. (Rep.) Franchot (R.) Frank (R.) Gurley (R.) Halle (R.) Sargeant (R.) Sedgwick (R.) Segar (U.) Shanks (R.) larrison (U.) lickman (R.) Sherman (R.) Sloan (R.) Spaulding (R.) Train (R.)
Train (R.)
Trimble (R.)
Trowbridge (R
Van Horn (R.) Patton (R.) Pike (R.) NATS. Conway (R.) Cox (D.) ravens (D.) risfield (U.) denzies (U.)
Mortis (D.)
Noble (D.)
Norton (D.)
Pendleron (D.)
Price (U.)
Richardson (D.)
Voodruff (D.)
Wright (U.)
Richardson (D.)
Voodruff (D.)
Wright (U.) Crittenden (Cunlap (U.) English (D.) Fonke (D.)

Report of Mr. Chase. Mr. CLARK (R.), of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that ten thousand copies of the report of adopted, that ten thousand copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury be printed. Mr.W.IOKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Com-mittee of Ways and Means to inquire into the ex-pediency of amending the direct tax law so as to re-peal the clause requiring manufacturers of spirits, beer, and porter, to make certain returns of mate-rial etc. Internal Revenue.

Mr. STEVENS (R.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill empowering the collectors, assistant collectors, assessors, and assistant assessors, appointed under the tax law, to administer the oath, etc. The consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the suppression of rebellion, treason, and insurrection. and for other purposes. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Admission of West Virginia. Mr. BROWN (U.), of Virginia, and Mr. BLAIR (U.), of Virginia, severally presented memorials, numerously signed, asking for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

New Revenue Bill. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing revenue for the support of the Government. It was ordered to be prented and recommitted. Union Resolutions. Mr. WRIGHT (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution declaring that the rebellion in the second States, against the Government, the laws, and the Union, was deliberately waged without reasonable cause, the constitutional omapact being perpetual, and no State having the power to secede; that it is the duty of the Government to put down the re bellin, restore the Union under the Constitution etc.
Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 42,

rhe consideration of the resolution was postponed ill to-morrow week. Tax on Advertisements. On motion of Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the tax law so as to dispense with the tax on advertisements. Tax on Resolutions.

Mr. MORRIS (Dem.), of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, amid laughter, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the tax law so as to require every member of Congress offering a resolution, to affix a ten-cent stamp. lution, to affix a ten-cent stamp.

Relief and Protection of Loyal Citizens.

Mr. WICLIFFEE (U.) introduced a bill to protect and grant relief and protection to the citizens of the loyal States whose property and slaves have been wrongfully taken, seized, and abstracted by officers and soldiers of the United States. He moved that the bill be referred to a special committee. He said that it proposed to gather the evidence in such cases. Not only soldiers, but railroad employees and others, had seduced negroes from their masters, and colonels have refused, at the point of the bayonet, to return them. He spoke of negroes being brought to Louisville by Buell's army, and of being detained for jail fees. It was his desire to apply a remedy to this state of affairs.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.) expressed his surprise that, when the life of the nation is flickering in its socket, the gentleman brings in the negro! negro! He (Mr. Lovejoy) would aid in no legislation by which to return those who have escaped from the lash of despotism. The remarks of the gentleman reminded him of Patrick Henry's story of John Took running through 'the 'army 'crying 'beef! beef!' ning through the army crying "beef! beef!" [Laughter.] Now, when the death-rattle of the nation is heard, the gentleman exclaims "negro! negro!" As for himself, he expected to pay those loyal slaveholders who emancipate their slaves.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the

Judiciary. On motion of Mr. MENZIES (U.), of Kentucky, the Committee on Claims were instructed to ascertain and adjust the damages resulting from the naval and military operations in Kentucky since the 1st of February, 1861. President's Message.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Dawes in the chair) upon the President's message.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution referring the different branches of the message to the appropriate Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, proceeded Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, proceeded to review the message, observing that it was remarkable for what it says, and still more remarkable for what it omits. The one-half of the twenty-one pages is devoted to the negro. There was no page, no sentence, no line, as to the brayery and good conduct of those in the field fighting to maintain the flag and the Constitution of the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the lamented dead—no mention made of the maines and wounded—no symmetry was expressed for the visitors and the constitution and the constitution of the symmetry was expressed for the visitors and the constitution and the constitution of the symmetry was expressed for the visitors and the constitution and constitution sympathy was expressed for the widows and the suf-sympathy was expressed for the widows and the suf-fering orphans made in the progress of this war, which could have been avoided by honorable com-promise if the President and his friends had desired to avoid civil war.

The sum and substance of the message was to tax The sum and substance of the message was to tax the white man, mortgage him and his posterity forever, to free, feed, clothe, and adonize the negro. When our people, anxious for the restoration of the Union and the return of peace, book to the message to see what information they could get on that subject, they could draw only by inference that the war would end in thirty-seven years, provided all the President's plans were adopted by Congress and the people. But, then, the President gave the consolation that most of us would be dead by that time. Every proposed change of the Constitution was for the negro. No proposition was, made to change the Constitution for the benefit of the white; or to perpetuate the Union of these States by preserving the Constitution for the benefit of the white; or to perpetuate the Union of these States by preserving the Constitution of the country. The people will, in due time, compromise for the benefit of white men, and not for the negroes. He had loped that the President would's so conduct kinself that he might accord to him his support; but he had hoped against hope. The President had violated the pledges he made in his inaugural address, by his proclamation of the 22d September.

In the course of his remarks, he said that the effect of the proclamation was not to restore the Union. In the course of his remarks, he said that the effect of the proclamation was not to restore the Union, but only to free the negre. Reviewing the military events of the year, he vindicated the course of Gen. McClellan, saying that he was removed not because of his incompetency as a leader, but because he refused to endorse the emancipation proclamation. The Republicans had been running the House and the departments of Government for the negro. Speaking of the bill which was passed to day, indemnifying the President and others from the consequences of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, he said the courts will not sanction this reckless and tyrannical exercise of power. The dominant party, he charged, had violated the Oonstitution and the laws.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, obtained the floor.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE CURRENCY.—It ppears that there are counterfeit fifty-cent notes of e new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enale holders to detect them: 1. The paper is thinner than the genuine. 2. The live faces of Washington vary considerably from each other in the counterseit—so much so that two each other in the counterseit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of Washington—while on the genuise they all closely resemble each other. 3. The linked letters "U.S.," under the middle face of Washington in the counterfest, do not show the lower end of the "Sy" inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuise they do. This mark is easily seen. 4. The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfest is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfest this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine iddle line is almost invisible, while in the genuing

is so distinct as to catch the eye at once INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS. -The harness manufactured in this city for the Goernment is hereafter to be sent to the Schurlkill rsenal, and there inspected. This is a reform which vill prove beneficial to the interests of the Governnent. There are still other articles, such as army vagons, covers, &c., that might also be sent to the irsenal and there inspected and be placed under he military storekeeper. The proposals for wagons, ike those for harness, should call for their delivery and inspection at the United States Arsenal.

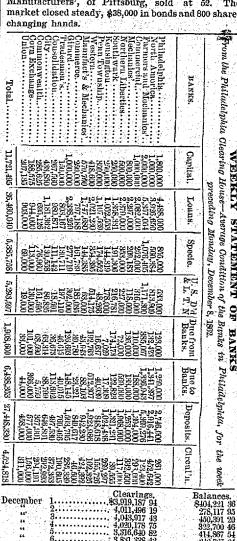
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1862. Business opened to-day very briskly on the street, and the general feeling was one of relief and satisfaction at the course Mr. Chase is pursuing. If Congress will act upon his suggestions prices of stocks and Government securities may fall somewhat, but the benefit to the country, in the shape of sound financial condition, will more than balance any depreciation of national loans. The values of the necessary commodities of life must likewise decrease, and where the better class of the people would be slight losers, the larger and poorer class yould be great gainers. We do not see that any important depreciation will follow "an act to provide markets for the sale of United States bonds? They will pay six per cent. interest in gold, which, ust now, is more than any good security on the market. The difference only will be the urgency of the case being taken advantage of by speculators to cry down the issues. If the Government bonds are worth fifty cents on the dollar they are worth one hundred cents. Wealth can only be measured by its productiveness; hence, if the United States can pay her interest when they are only marworth fifty cents on the dollar, she can pay it when worth one hundred cents; and if she cannot pay at all they are not worth even fifty cents. The danger to them will be simply the large amounts it will be necessary to keep upon the market in order to raise in part the necessary funds for carrying on the war; but even this difficulty surplus means, would come actively forward and invest it? We hope a strong effort will be made to influence the next Congress in favor of the loan measure. The subscriptions to the popular five-twenty year loan, at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., exceeded one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The interest being payable in gold, and the ease with which they may be converted at any time, make them a very desirable investment, and we look confidently forward to larger figures during the next

Gold was very active and firm to-day, ruling at 131, with a slight advance on this figure at the close, Old demands rose to 127, and continued firm. Quarermasters' vouchers were a shade lower. Certificates of indebtedness were without change. The robbery in Mr. Spinner's office, Washington, caused a flutter among dealers, but the remarkable signature of Mr. Spinner will insure the safety of future buyers. Money is active at six per cent.; a few transactions noting lower, and some higher

The stock market was moderately active, and prices without much change. Government sixes were a shade weaker, seven-thirties rising 1/2; holders were stiff. State fives sold at 93%; no change. New City sixes improved 14. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1870, sold at 103. Long Island sixes sold at par, an advance of 1/2. Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st mortgage, rose 1/4; the 2d do. were active at 105, an were steady at 68%. Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad sixes sold at 104. West Chester Railroad eight per cent. scrip sold at 50. North Pennsylvania chattel scrip at 71. Elmira chattel at 45. Elmira sevens fell off 1/4. North Pennsylvania sixes 14. Reading bonds were steady. Lehigh scrip rose 1/4: the shares 1/4.

Reading shares were dull at Saturday's figure closing at 37%; Minehill was 16 lower; Pennsylvania was active and rose 36, selling at 5634; Elmira sold at 19; Norristown was steady at 54; Little Schuylkill at 25; Beaver Meadow sold at 65%, an advance of ½ on last sales; Long Island and Catawissa were steady. In passenger railways very little was done, Arch-street selling % lower, which vas the only transaction; Tenth and Eleventh improved 1/2; Chestnut and Walnut 1/2. Manufacurers' and Mechanics' Bank brought 24%; Me chanics' 2514; Philadelphia 115; Merchants' and Manufacturers', of Pittsburg, sold at 52. The market closed steady, \$38,000 in bonds and 800 shares



\$23,142,759 55 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during present year : 1862. Loans. Specie. Circul. Deposit anuary 6... Sebruary 3... Tarch 3.... 31,046,337 5,688,728 2,145,219 21,396,01 30,385,119 5,884,011 2,144,398 20,068,8 20,393,356 5,881,108 2,343,493 18,541,16

December Drexel & Co. quote: United States 7 3-10 Notes......103% Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street. quote foreign exchange for the steamer Africa, from Boston, as follows: Antwerp, 60 days sight..... Intwerp, 50 days sight. 105½@ 106
Iamburg, 60 days sight. 48 @ 48]
Cologne, 60 days sight. 97 97 Hamburg, 60 days sight. 48 @ 48½
Cologne, 60 days sight: 97 97½
Leipsic, 60 days sight: 97 87½
Rerlin, 60 days sight. 97 97½
Amsterdam, 60 days sight. 5432@ 55½
Frankfort, 60 days sight. 55 @ 55½

Market dull The following are the trade tables of the port of New York for the week ending December 6th. 1961. 1862. 195,022 498,096 1,503,704 1,032,204 For the week. 1860. \$1,202,031 lise... 2,258,774 Total for the week.... \$3,460,805 1,698,726 1,530,300 Previously reported.... 218,179,567 117,100,821 162,008,009 Since January 1......\$216,640,372 118,799,547 163,628,359 Since January 1......\$92,537,718 124,517,273 142,283,965 EXPORTS OF SPECIE: 1891. 1892.
For the week. \$41,023 6,405,225 55,555,991 Since January 1...... \$45,118,696 6,405,225 57,325,778 As usual, this table exhibits apparent excess of exports over the imports, which is very satisfactory. to our feelings of security; but the true state of the case will reverse the figures. The export figuresare based upon United States notes, the import table upon gold, making a difference of thirty per cent. Thus, if the imports figured at \$1,600,000 and the imports at \$1,300,000, an apparent advantage of \$300,000 in favor of the exports exists, but therey per cent. on \$1,600,000 is \$480,000, leaving \$180,000 against the export side. Hence, the imports still exceed the exports.

sgainst the export side. Hence, the imports still exceed the export side. Hence, the imports still exceed the exports.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
The market opened before the board at about the closing prices of Saturday agernoon. There were sales of gold at 131% and 131%, with that bid. Eries sold at 61%, New York Central at 102%. At the board the market opened heavy on Governments, and continued throughout the list, with the single exception of Pacitic Mail.

The closing prices on the first call were for United States coupons of 1831, 104; registered, of 1831, 99%; certificates of indebtedness, 91; Tennessee, 54; Virginia, 62; North Carolinas, 89; Missouris, 59%; Canlena, 17%; Delaware and Hudson, 12; Pennsylvania Coal, 15; Cumberland Coal, 13; Pacific Mail, 121%; New Jersoy Central, 102%; Erie, 61%; preferred, 93%; Hudson, 73%; Harlem, 21%; preferred, 93%; Hudson, 73%; Harlem, 21%; preferred, 93%; Hudson, 73%; Harlem, 21%; preferred, 93%; Reading, 75; Michigan Contral, 18; Cumberland Coal, 18; Cumberland Coal, 18; Cumberland Coal, 18; preferred, 93%; Reading, 75; Michigan Contral, 18; Oleveland & Panma, 160; Illinois Central, 77%; Oleveland & Panma, 160; Galena, 80%; Toledo, 67%; Rock Island, 79%; Quincy, 85; Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien, common, 32; Wabash, common, 34; preferred, 764; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 50.

Since the adjournment of the Board the market

show, a no change, operators being dis advices from Washington.

The railway bond market continu-strong. All Government seven strong. All Government seven per c freely taken up at full quotations. I Terre Haute, and Allons, Eries, Chi westerns are favorites, Ghress, Ghress, Governments are heary. Coupon shad 104 per cent.; registered, 93@901; of indebtedness, 97@98. of indebtedness, 27698.

Gold is weak and lower this morning about 131%. The proposition of 8tr. New paying interest on Government slock; also to stop demanding gold in paying makes the operators for a rise in species. easy.

Dutiable demand notes firm at 1271 bid
Exchange on Loxdon, sixty days is u Philada. Stock Exchange Sale (Reperted by S. E. Shayamher, Phi FIRST BUAR) 40 M& M Bk Pats b3. 52 41. | 25 Elmira R. | 19 | 1600 Frema | 23 | 1600 Frema | 24 | 1600 Frema | 25 | 1600 Fre

bds '80...
bds '70...
1012
bds '70...
1012
bds '86...
9912
R...
563%
1st m 6s..111
2d m 6s...
1043;
Canal...
50
prfd 10s...
125
6s '76...
103
2d natg... Elmira R. 19 19:4
Do prid 32
Do 75 1st m 9832 994 6
Do 108 45
Do 108 55 55 55 15 1
Do 108 100 104
Phila Ger & Nor. 532 4 6
Lehigh Val Not. 104
Lehigh Val Wals. 104
Lehigh Val Wals. 104
Lehigh Val Wals. 107 27 New York Stocks-Second Boar | 5000 Alt & T H 2 in prid | 79 | 100 in document | 1307 | 250 in Gent R = 9 | 2000 document | 1307 | 250 in Gent R = 9 | 2000 document | 1307 | 250 in Gent R = 9 | 2000 document | 1307 | 250 document | 250 kg | 250 kg

Philadelphia Markets, DECEMBER 3\_ F. There is no change in Flour, and but little either for export or home use: 100 bbis North extra family at \$7; 100 bbls choice Penn extra sold at the same figure, and 200 bhis family at \$7.50. Sales to the trade are limit \$6@6.25 for super; \$6.3712@7 for extra; 5' 1.75 for extra family, and \$87,8.50 for langt according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, at 5.75 % bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged, and vania is held at \$3.50 and Brandywine \$1.5 WHEAT is scarce and in demand, at they rate: about 2,500 bus Western and Penn's at 145@148c; the latter for prime lots in store bus do on private terms; 2,500 bus Marthad affoat, and white, in small lots, at 1605% ter for Kentucky. Rye is selling on arriving 98c for Penn'a. Corn comes in slowly: and full of the properties of the which was represented at 86c which the control of the property of the which was represented at 86c which the property of the proper 95c for Fenn'a. Corn comes in slowly: a of yellow are reported at 80c, which is an a sale of fair white was made at 77c, and 29 yellow at 71c. Oats are steady, and 29,310 at 41(@42c for Fenn'a, and 42c for good! Barley.—About 1,000 bus Barley and Burley sold at 1500 # bus.

E BARK continues dull at \$36 p ton fr he way of sales. We quote midding GROCERIES are firm, with a small brain in Sugar and Coffee at full prices; small sil The state of the state of Sugar are not of the state of Sugar are not of the state 4@500 bus have bee 46500 bus have been taken at \$6.50755; a Timothy is quiet at \$1.7562; and Flaxed 33; WHISKY is firm; Penna and Ohio bits sen 40c, and drudge at 39c P gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and 6 , at this port to-day :

Philadelphia Cattle Market-Dec. 5. The receipts and sales of Beef Cattle at P. Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching 2,200 head this week. The market opened this ing with a good inquiry, and extra Cattle rather better prices: common stock, as w noticed for some time past, continues verral low, ranging at from \$3@4, gross; ordinary quality at \$6@8, and extra Cattle at for si 9.25. the latter for very choice lots. The mu closed rather dull, and the above quotations barely maintained, the receipts being large to demand. There is very little doing in Cows The receipts of Sheep are moderate and p

Calves, and prices are about the same as last qui ranging at from \$16 to \$40 P head according ouality. rather lower, ranging at from 56516 3 5 Stock Sheep are selling at \$2.50@3 Phead. The receipts of Hogs are large, and price is maintained, ranging at from \$5.75@ PO in latter price for prime corn-fed.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the interior 900 head from Chester county.

900 head from Chester county.
600 do do Ohio.
500 do do Illinois.
100 do do Maryland.
50 do Mo New Jersey.
The following are the particulars of the size.
Barclay C. Baldwin, 24 Chester county 38
selling at from \$8,09 \mathbb{R} 100 lbs for fair to exist.
52 head sheep at 50 \mathbb{R} lb.
Alexander Kennedy, 30 Chester county Stem.
Ing at from \$7.50,09 for good to extra.
Jones McClese, 36 Western Steers, selling at \$7.50,08.50 \mathbb{R} 100 lbs for fair to good quality.
J. & E.S. McFillen, 200 Western and Chestern Steers, selling at from \$8,09 \mathbb{R} 100 lbs for good; tra quality. tra quality.
Fuller & Brother, 71 Western Steers. from \$8@8.50 \$7 100 hs for fair to good quality Ullman & Shamberg, 70 Western Sters. at from \$7.50@8.50 \$7 100 hs for fair to good Cochran & McCall, 81 New Jersey and he county Steers, selling at from \$769.550 P. McFillen, 70 Chester county Steens: 510 G. Young, selling at from \$8.09 for fair westing. P. Hathaway, 70 Chester county Steers. From \$8.09 for fair to extra. J. Abrahams, 33 Chester county Steers, selling om \$6@7.50 for fair to good. Fellheimer & Kirwin, 200 Western Steers. frem \$2.50@4, gross, for common, and \$363. fair to good. W. S. Black, 89 superior Steers, from Pick COWS AND CALVES.

The receipts of Cows at Phillips: Avenue Yard reach about 100 head this week, selling \$20 to \$30 for Springers, and \$25 to \$40 ? hes Cow and Calf. Some poor Cowssold at lower say \$15@17 ? head. The market is dull, and it unchanged.

Calves.—There is very little inquiry and prince the companion of the companion o are unchanged, with sales of first quality and \$4@4.50 for second do, as to quality THE SHEEP MARKET. The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Philips nue Drove Yard are moderate this week reabout 3,500 head at \$5@5.25 for fair to god the market is dull, and prices barely rein to go the market is dull, and prices barely rein to go the market is dull. Stock Sheep are selling at \$2.50@3 Fice at \$2.50@3.50 # head, according to quality. THE HOG MARKET. The receipts and sales of Hogs are large this 4,807 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Pro-4,801 nead soid at H. G. Imhon's Union at from \$5.75@7 \$7 100 Bs net; market be prices well maintained.

John Crouse & Co., at Philips' Avenue Yard, sold \$20 Hogs at from \$6.65.5 \$100.5 the latter for good quality corn-fed.

New York Markets-Yesterla ASHES are quiet at \$8.59 for Pots, and BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and W ern Flour is rather more steady, with ern Flour is rather more steady, vinnisus deing.

The sales are 12,000 barrels, at \$5.856.590 perfine State, \$6.86.15 for extra State, \$5.856.90 perfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Aries, 10,000 performed hoop Ohio at \$6.75@6.85, and trade from \$6.95@.75.

Southern Flour is steady and unchanged is sales of 800 bbls at \$6.75@7.80 for superfine at timore, and \$7.1008.75 for extra do. timore, and \$7.10@8.75 for extra do. Canadian Flour is a little firmer, with sile obls at \$6@6.30 for common to good, and sed Corn Meal is steady, and in moderate rec quote Jersey at \$3.75. Brandywine \$1 quote Jersey at \$3.75, Brandywine \$2.00 cheons \$19.

Wheat is a shade firmer, and rather more active the sales are 100,000 bus, at \$1.2001.21 for the spiring; \$1.2501.35 for Milwaukee club: \$1.50 for amber Iowa; \$1.41@1.44 for winter red was \$1.41@1.46 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet, at \$3@85c for Western, and \$1 for \$1 for \$1.00 f For State.

Barley is steady, at \$1.35@1.55, as to qualify.

Corn is in fair request, and the market paids of a firmer tone; sales \$5,000 bus, at 55 for \$100 bits of Western mixed; \$7@73c for Eastern \$6\$@69c for heated and unsound.

Outs are selling moderately, at \$5@67.50 for mon to prime. mon to prime.

HAY is steady and unchanged, with a god-mult sales are making at 68@-00-for skinging75@85c for retail sales.

TALLOW is in fair request, with sales of identifications. Western at 101/@101/c.

Hops.—The market is without material with a moderate export and home consu-sales 150 bales at 16@23c for ordinary to pri 24@28c for choice and fancy lots. SEEDS.—Clover is in fair request for exp the market is firm, with sales of prime at mothy is steady at \$2.25@3.35. Rough quoted at \$2.50\delta.75.
Whishy is quiet and steady; \$ales 150 1828 THE BOSTON MARKET'S, December

receipts of Flour for the week ending Fri December 5, have been 31,417 bbls, agr Peccipits of Holir for the week chains against December 5, have been 31,412 bbls, against bbls for the corresponding week last year street of the week of 51,750 bbls. We quote Western superine \$5.574,66.50 common extra (shipping grades) \$6.75,66.50 have been made at an ½ advance—scarcely and have been made at an ½ advance—scarcely and selling below the former price; medium and including Ohio, Michigar, and Genesee, raging from \$7.756,33 \$1 bbl.

Grain.—The market for Corn is steady and Cananged, with a moderate demand. Sales of changed, with a moderate demand. Sales of ern mixed at 70676c; Southern yellow is now soo \$100 bbls. Oats are menty and dult; Sole \$1 bushel. Oats are menty and dult selling at \$1 \$1 bushel. Shorts are dult at \$2.50 bbls. Feed and Middlings \$27630 \$2 ton. Barley Feed and nominally \$1.2561.35 \$2 bushel.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Becombet the past two weeks our sperm and what of menty and there continue from