The Press

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can ha none but patriots and traitors.

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE.

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MARKET, &C. Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press.

year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8. THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The intelligence of the victory of Parson Brownlow over a large body of rebels, at Morristown, Tennessee, will be read with intense delight in all portions of our country. The previous advices reabout three thousand men under his command, but he was in the vicinity of so large an army of the rebels, and he had so little reason to expect efficient aid or support from the main body of the Union troops, that there was apparently little reason to could have been reasonably hoped was, that he would be enabled to find a safe refuge among the mountain fastnesses of Eastern Tennessee. But he has bravely turned upon his persecutors and the enemies of the Union, and made them blanch county, and is a station on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, about forty miles east of Knoxville. This bold blow will doubtless be proplace, at least temporarily, a portion of the main artery of the rebels under the control of Union men, and enable them to seriously damage it. It will arouse the enthusiasm of the hardy and patri-

otic mountaineers of Eastern Tennessee to the ing into Parson Brownlow's camp. On the other of frenzy, and will make such desperate exertions to fice to the borders of Kentucky. But, however this may be, such sterling and undaunted patriotism cannot and will not long be left unsupported. Brownlow and his noble compatriets shines out like a beacon star amid the black night of Southern treason. When millions, who were bound by every sentiment of honor and patriotism to stand by the noble Government that had protected them and insured their prosperity, proved faithless, and turned their parricidal hands against their country, these mountain heroes stood firm. And now their leader proves that he can not only teach freemen their duty, but that be can wield the sword of the soldier can history as one of the most devoted, courageous, and determined of American patriots.

self-destruction, and the logic of events day after day makes this fact more perceptible. Not only are all signs of present prosperity destroyed in the seceding States, but they are now seeking to make their future hopeless. A New Orleans paper contains this paragraph :

tains this paragraph:

"There has been some talk of entirely pretermitting the planting of cotton-seed the next season; that it will be the wisest policy for cotton fields to be turned into corn, wheat, and potatoes. Then we shall have a large over-production, and a complete surfeit of products perishable in their nature, while cotton will maintain its own without deterioration. A division of planting or raising can be successfully carried out—that is, much less then usual can be planted, and cereals and essentials. than usual can be planted, and cereals and escu-lents in general be largely increased, also beans and peas. Among the most unreasonable and unwise suggestions recently broached is that before the Lecongressions recording promotion is that before the Legislature of Mississippi, to prohibit, by statute, any cotton-seed from being planted until the present crop is sold. This reminds us of fudge and fiddlesticks."

Joseph H. Sears, of South Carolina, has been appointed postmuster at Port Royal. The details of the office have been arranged, and mail matter will be despatched by sea from New York. Letters for Tybee Island will be despatched to Port Royal, and thence to the former place.

The following letter has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy to Captain Wilkes: NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1861.

Captain Charles Wilkes, Commanding United States steamer "San Jacinto," Boston: SIR: I congratulate you on your safe arrival. and especially do I congratulate you on the great public service you have rendered in the capture of the rebel embergies. Messrs Mason and Slidell have been conspicuous in the conspiracy to dissolve the Union, and it is well known that when seized by you they were on a mission hostile to the Go-

Your conduct n -civing these public enemies was marked by intengence, ability, decision, and firmness; and has the emphatic approval of this Department. It is not necessary that I should, in this communication—which is intended to be one of congratulation to yourself, officers, and crew—express an onition on the course pursued in creit. express an opinion on the course pursued in omit-ting to capture the versel which had these public enemies on board, further than to say, that the forbearance exercised in this instance must not be permitted to constitute any precedent hereafter for in-fractions of neutral obligations. fractions of neutral obligat

I am. respectfully, Your obedient servant, GIDEON WELLES. The annual message of Governor Pierpont to the I egislature of Kanawha or Western Virginia is an interesting document. He declares that the suc-

originally by the most sanguine. He denounces the rebellion in very forcible and energetic terms, and makes an cloquent appeal to all wavering men to support the Union. He draws the following tearful picture of the position of Virginia which is

under the control of the Secessionists:

"If we turn our attention to that portion of the State which is yet under the control of the robel government, we will find its condition lamentable indeed. I have embraced all the sources of information in my power to ascertain the truth respecting it. There seems no reason to doubt that nearly all the able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty have been forced into the Confederate teen and sixty have been forced into the Confederate army, including thousands who are at heart true to the Constitution and the Union. I need not mention that our public improvements, railroads, canals, bridges, and public buildings, have roads, canals, bridges, and public buildings, have been destroyed wherever the Secession forces have had control of the country. Rapine and plunder have marked their path; and men arrogating to themselves a superior civilization, derived, as they say, from the existence of negro slavery among them, have abandoned the rules of civilized werfere, and made war, like savages, a seene of indescriminate and useless destruction.

5. A large propertion of the slaves have been sent farther South for security. All the live stock within the rebel lines have been seized for the use of their stray. Farms have been stripped of horses, wagens, fencing, and timber, and the houses of the people of blankets and even clothing—whatever, in short, that could be made useful to the soldiers. The property of men known or supposed to be true

short, that could be made useful to the soldiers. The property of men known or supposed to be true to the Union has been taken without compensation, and they regard themselves fortunate if their lives are spured. The property which is pretended to be paid for is paid for in treasury notes of the Confederate States; or in bank notes issued on the deposit of such treasury notes. This currency, even at Richmond, is already at a discount of not less than thirty per cent., and the papers there are seeking to maintain its credit by demonacing the penalties of death or confiscation against merchants and bankers who make any distinction between such notes and coin. Yet this tinction between such notes and coin. Yet this circulation is really valueless. If the robellion fails to sustain itself, the notes must go down with it. If it succeed, from the immense amount issued, and the character of the leaders, we may safely assume the repudiation of the debt to be inevitable. The President of the Confederate States, it will not

be forgotten, was for many years the leader of the repudiation party in Mississippi.

Secretary Welles' Report. The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is at once important and interesting—a contribution, in fact, to the history of the country. We shall take leave to draw attention to some of its statements and suggestions. that the gallant conduct of Captain WILKES, in removing the rebel pseudo-ambassadors, SLIDELL and MASON, from the British mail and endorsement from the Naval Department. Fairly and plainly stating the facts, Secretary Welles declares that "the prompt and desion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him, in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of in commerce or the carrying trade." This is precisely what THE PRESS has said,

on every occasion when it discussed the conduct of Captain WILKES. It is very gratifying to find Secretary Welles taking a posi- of Wood, and the election of Tod, is honestly tion of such firmness and strength, by pro- | maintained, we shall be able to rescue the Goclaiming that Captain WILES, when he cap- vernment from all the perils that surround tured MASON and SLIDELL, would have been | it; but if there is bad faith on either side, justified in also capturing the vessel which | the active sympathizers with treason in the violated international neutrality by conveying | free States will be able to recover their lost

upon another subject, the discussion of which | this is done, to force a dishonorable peace; to has somewhat occupied and excited the pub- bring back the seceded States on the basis of lie mind, of late. Mentioning the fact that some disgraceful compromise, and, in effect, "fugitives from insurrectionary places have to restore the despotism from which we are sought our ships for refuge and protection," now flattering ourselves that we have escaped. MISCELLANEOUS.—Hints to Volunteer Officers— Mr. Welles adds that his instruction as to the If you will closely watch the signs of the proper disposition to be made of those per- times, you will soon begin to realize the force sons has been, "that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public ves- throughout the country that there has been a sels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required ever his position may have been, can fail to duty, in the premises, of our naval officers." fugitives, so that we take it for granted that and the Union are incompatible, listen to the

the army and by civilians. It is intimated that the efficiency of the suppose he would hazard a battle. The most that navy may be increased by creating more grades. Thus the lieutenant-commanders, a grade used during the Revolution, may be employed as first lieutenants, and in the command of the smaller classes of naval vessels. Further, it is recommended that a grade to be with fear and consternation. Morristown, where designated Flag-officer be established (the and sincere these Democratic leaders are in number limited to seven), to command the the determination of the slavery question. squadron to which he may be assigned, the This may be called the attitude of the entire appointment (except when the officer receives | Democratic party. Our mission is not one of the thanks of Congress, on the recommendation of the President, for gallant conduct in or the Union, no one will hesitate in making

battle), to cease when he hauls down his flag. This last is a good recommendation, and will remove the annoyance long complained of by our naval officers, of the inadequate honors paid to our national flag, when an American squadron is saluted by foreign vessels. But highest pitch, and send thousands of them swarm- we regret that, instead of the title of Flagofficer, that of Admiral, borne in almost every hand, the rebels will doubtless be incited to a pitch other navy in the world, had not been suggested. It would at once denote the actual to capture his forces that they may yet be compelled rank and position of the officer—if we have Generals on land, why not Admirals on the

sea, as other countries have?

The report mentions that the public yards, in their capacity of construction and repair, were found so inadequate to the task of building the required number of vessels, that many vessels belonging to the mercantile marine had to be purchased (the readiest way of extemporizing a navy), and that though eleven thousand mechanics and laborers have been in the daily employ of the Government at the different navy yards in building and preparing vessels, and equipping and arming them for service, still the Naval Department has had to resort to private ship yards and outside labor. as ably as the pen of the undaunted editor. Hence- Contrary to our expectation, Mr. Welles has forth his name will forever be enshrined in Ameri- omitted to suggest so obvious a remedy for this as the enlargement of the Navy Yard of Philadelphia. Nature, making this city the It must have been evident from the outset of the centre of her two great products, iron rebellion, to most of the sensible men of the South, and coal, would seem to have specially that Secession was little better than a synonym for marked it out as the best place, on our whole scaboard, for a Navy Yard. At present, naval architecture, for the Nation, is crowded up here into an area of from ten to fourteen acres, while the New York navy yard (at Brooklyn) covers forty-five acres, and that of Boston is

still larger, we believe. Strikingly important is the view, given in this Report, of the present condition of our Navy, as compared with what it was, when President Lincoln commenced his Administration, last March. Our Navy then consisted of 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns and about 7,600 men. It now consists of 264 vesscls, 2,557 guns, 218,061 tons, and 22,000 men. This result of indefatigable labor, untiring energy, and exhaustless wisdom, was arrived at in nine months. It is inferior, of course, to some of the great European navies, which have literally taken centuries to mature to their present expansion, but, as the world never before saw an army swell, in a few months, from 16,000 to nearly 700,000 men, as ours has done; so, never before has a Navy been created in so short a time as ours has been. It would seem, indeed, as if the real greatness is invited to the large assortment of fashionable and the mighty resources of this great country were unappreciated, almost unknown, even

by ourselves, until a crisis of difficulty suddenly developed them. Those who may have sighed over the reported capture every now and then, of our merchantmen by privateers, may desire to know what stands on the other side of the account. Mr. Welles reports, "Since the institution of the blockade one hundred and

quality as well as to number. Three irenclad ships of different models are reported as in course of being constructed, under skilful and experienced naval officers, and, no doubt. will report themselves, by and bye. Finally, acknowledging the loyalty of the

officers and men of the navy, Mr. Welles truly says, "Courage, ability, unfaltering fidelity, and devotion to the cause of their cess 'nhigh has attended the reconstruction of the country, have been the general and noble cha- | the treason of Mason.

State Government is greater than was anticipated | racteristics of their conduct in the arduous and important service with which they have been entrusted. I state, with all confidence, that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy has been elevated and augmented."

> There can be no better argument in favor of the Administration than the simple and explicit paragraph of Mr. Secretary Cameron in his report. "The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation," says Secretary CAMERON, seven months of preparation rendered necessary by the appalling proportions this rebellion has assumed. We commenced the war at a disadvantage-traitors in control, traitors in all the departments, a weak instrument of the traitors in the Presidential chair: our arsenals stripped, our treasury depleted. a false sentiment pervading the country, and a fierce cabal in arms against its peace. This was the relative position of the Republic and the rebellion, and this has made the seven months of preparation necessary and proper. We have been summoning up our energieswe have been preparing to strike the blow. When it falls its effect will be final and

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1861. The defeat of Fernando Wood as Mayor of New York is the latest and best indication of the patriotic temper of the people. He was the boldest enemy of the Government and the war in the free States, and it is believed that if he had been elected he would have seized upon the first opportunity to give some practical evidence of his treasonable purposes. It is stated by those who claim to know that, if it had been a contest between Wood and Updyke alone, the majority of the latter would have been thousands instead of hundreds. Loyal Democrats are everywhere discarding untrustworthy leaders. The ties of the old organization are being rapidly weakened, and it only requires a few more such letters as that of Colonel Biddle, and a few more such The nation will observe with satisfaction | rebukes as that administered to Wood, to complete the good work. But for all this. the late Breckinridge conspirators are not idle. They are even now at work to sesteamer Trent, receives the fullest approval | duce all Democrats who have been elected on Union tickets to the State Legislatures of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, back into the organization. cisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occa- What an outrage such a coalition as this would be! These men were chosen by Republican votes, with the aid of citizens of their own belief, and upon the distinct platform of sustaining the Administration in the most vigorous prosecution of the war. In Ohio. the Republicans magnanimously threw their votes for that fearless Democratic patriot for Governor, David Tod, and new I hear that the Democrats in the Legislature will reciproneutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged | cate this generosity, by assisting to re-elect to the United States Senate the indomitable Benjamin Wade. No doubtful man should receive the votes of any representative in these Legislatures. If the spirit that produced the defeat ground. What these men desire is to divida Mr. Welles speaks very decidedly, also, the earnest friends of the Union, and, when

of this suggestion. We cannot be too vigilant in the face of this new peril. While the friends of the Government are rallying around the President, and endeavoring to strengthen his hands in the prosecution of the war, the enemies of the cause are laboring industriously to create the impression discrepancy between the President and the Secretary of War. The message of the President is merely a general summary of the reasons governing the action of the Executive in administering the affairs of the country; while the specific remedies proposed by the Secretary of War are, after all, to be left to the military authorities. No loyal man, whatagree with the action of the patriotic Demo-No mention is here made of the color of such | crats. Mr. Bancroft tells us that " if slavery Mr. Welles intended this instruction as to words that come to you from the tomb of their treatment to apply equally to black and | Andrew Jackson: 'The Union must and shall white. Whatever course in this matter is be preserved." General Butler, in his Roxtaken by the navy, will be taken, of course, by | bury speech, says "if our army's march amounts to subjugation, let those that sowed the wind only repent because they have reaped

the whirlwind." General Burnside, a lifelong Democrat, asks the pertinent question, "Are we to allow this slave force to remain without endeavoring to turn it to our own purposes?" while the opinions of John Cochrane, strong as they are, only show how earnest emancipation, but if the alternative is slavery his choice in favor of the Union, even it

slavery should be destroyed. Occasional. Public Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening Dona Isabel Cubas appeared at the Academy in two characterisic dances. Cubes is a Spanish lady—and married, by the way-with very dazzling eyes, and a form that might literally be designated as ravishing. She appeared twice, but was each time encored, and made the most advantageous display in the divertisement of "La Flor De Sevilla." In the latter dance her extraordinary flexibility of body was instanced, and showers of bouquets exemplified the passion that she had awakened in the house. Dressed richly, but modestly, and exemplifying in her motions all voluptuousness, elegance, and grace, the new danseuse will probably crowd the house during

Mr. Forrest's engagement. To-night Mr. Forrest appears as Damon. JOHN GILBERT'S BENEFIT .- To-night Mr. John Gilbert, one of the most versatile and talented of comedians, will take a benefit at the "Arch.' Three pieces will be enacted, in two of which Mr. Gilbert will appear. In certain descriptions of characters he has no rival, and in all he has been acceptable. The friends of a legitimate and enthusiastic comedian will rally around the Arch to-night to assist John Gilbert.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Clarke had a crowded house last evening, and will appear to-night in two leading parts. Mr. J. B. Roberts will appear on Monday evening in "Faust and Mar guerite." CONTINENTAL THEATRE -" The Cataract of the Ganges," with all its thrilling spectacles, scenes, and processions, will be performed to-night, having

had a very favorable career, and always greeted with approbative shouts. The houses have been good from the beginning, and the piece will have a APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION Guide.-We have the December number from T B. Peterson and Brothers. It includes the new railway arrangements between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Elmira

and Washington. Of all Railway Guides, Apple-

ton's is the most reliable. SALE THIS AFTERNOON .- Fine engravings, &c. at Thomas & Sons' auction rooms. Now arranged for examination. See catalogues. LARGE SALE EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, comprising the first-class sugar refinery of Messrs. Eastwick, a valuable oil factory, a ground rent of \$12,000, and large amount of valuable real estate, by order of the courts, trustees, executors, &c., to be sold peremptorily. See advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues to-morrow.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE CITY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. .- The early attention of purchasers city-made clothing, embracing 275 lots of seasonable and desirable garments, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning. at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. From New York.

New York, Dec. 5.—The boiler used in the building No. 375 Broadway, occupied by J. Lansing, dealer in cloaks, exploded this morning. The vault under the alley way was destroyed, with a considerable los, of property, but noue of life.

The Seventy fifth Regiment of New York volun-teers will be sent to Fort Pickens aboard the tenmer *Baltic*.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial requesting the President to send two or more armed vessels to the coast of Europe, for the prorimed vessels to the const of Autrope, for the pro-tection of our commerce against privateers.

Pierre L. Pearce was arrested in this city to-day, on application of the District Attorney of Boston.

Ho is charged with fitting out the slaver Brutus, from New Bedford.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. Vice-President Hamlin has appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill the vaies caused by the death of Senator Douglas and

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE STATE

DEPARTMENT. Our Generals must give Protection to all

Fugitives from the Rebels. The Disposition to be made of

Rebel Property. APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL FREMONT DISOBEYS ORDERS.

Important Official Documents Accompanyins the President's Message.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. Parson Brownlow in the Field

with Three Thousand Men. HE FIGHTS HIS FIRST BATTLE AT MORRISTOWN.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THEMSELVES TOTALLY ROUTED.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

An Important Army Order from

General Halleck. ALL REBEL PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED.

The Union Refugees to be Quartered and Fed at the Expense of the Secessionists.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

A BATTLE EXPECTED SOON

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTERS BURNING THEIR COTTON

Fright Among the Rebels at Memphis.

SECESSION REPORTS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1861.

Qur Foreign Commerce. A resolution was passed by the House, last July, inquiring if any, and what, legislation is necessary to increase and extend the trade and commerce of the United States with foreign countries. The President, in response, says he is not aware that any legislation of the character suggested could now be wisely adopted, beyond such as has been already recommended in his annual message, and that nothing further can be effected until the trentics to be submitted to the Senate shall have been

The New Granadian Claims. A question of importance was raised in the joint United States and New Granadian Commission today-namely, Whether the latter Republic is liable, under the treaty, for the payment of damages growing out of the Panama riots, or whether e business of the Commission is morely to asce tain the amount of claims for future action. Mr. CARLISLE, for New Granada, maintained the latter proposition, and Messrs. Cox and DEAN, of Ohio, for the claimants, the former. The commissioners being divided in opinion, they

have sent for the umpire, Judge UPHAM. General Fremont. It seems that General FREMONT left St. Louis in violation of orders. He was directed to remain in that city to await the further directions of the Pre-

General Robert Patterson. It is the intention of the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN to call for all the papers and correspondence relating to the movements of General Patterson, and especially to his much-talked-of withdrawal from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry. Chas. J. Faulkner to be Exchanged for

Mr. Ely. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, will be released from confinement in Fort Warren on his parole. The letter has probably already been mailed for that purpose. He will proceed immediately South, and procure a similar release of Hon. AL-FRED ELY. If not successful in that errand, he has pledged himself to return to custody in thirty

Review of Col. Birney's Regiment. Col. Birney's regiment, the 23d Philadelphia Zonaves, after their parade to-day, was reviewed by the President and Secretaries CAMERON and SE-WARD. The appearance and discipline of the regiment was the subject of high commendation. Important Order from the State Department—The United States Protects Fugitives from the Rebels.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1861.
GENERAL: I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject:

Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's forces, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This Department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption, arising from color, that they are fugitives from service or labor.

By the 4th section of the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such hostile employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claim to service or labor. Persons thus employed and escaping are re-DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

bor. Persons thus employed and escaping are re-ceived into the military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from service or labor should be immediately followed by the military arrest of the parties making the seizure. Corrier of this communication will be sent to the Mayor or the city of Washington, and to the Marshal of the District or columbia, that any cellision between the civil and military authorities may be excited.

avoided.

I am, General, your very obudient servant.

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Major General George B. McClellan, Washington.

Disposition to be Made of Rebel Property

-Appointment of Agents by the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory, now or hereafter, occupied by

the United States forces in the disloyal States: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861. In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and all other property found within the limits of States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied, or to be hereafter occu-

states, and now occupied, or to be hereafter occupied, by the troops and authorities of the Union,
the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the
Treasury, with the approbation of the President,
agents to reside at such posts or places as are or
may be occupied by the forces of the United States,
whose duty it shall be to secure and prepare for
market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines
of the army, or under the control of the Federal
authorities. authorities

To enable such agents to fulfil the duties that will devolve upon them, the military and naval au-thorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required to carry out the intentions of this Department. Persons held to service for life under the State Persons held to service for life under the State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the said agent, who will prepare lists embracing the names, sex, and condition of such persons, and, as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the names of any persons claiming their services, which lists shall be in triplicate—one for the military commandant, one for plicate—one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rica, and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Payrells will be prepared and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed, in proportion to such compensation will be fixed, in proportion to the service rendered, by the agent and approved by the military commandant and by the Secretary of the Treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules, and other stock, vehicles of transportation, and other property, wil be carefully made, and a copy transmit ted to the Secretary of the Treasury signed by

such agent. Rebel Froperty.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and these, of each plantation, kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, the packages will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished. An account of all provisions, of whatever character, found on each plantation will be taken, and such provisions will be used, as far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiencies of subsistence will be supplied by the United States Commissary upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account.

The cotton and other articles, when prepared for market, shall be shipped to New York, and so far as practicable, by the returning Government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A carefully detailed account will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government, and of all expenditures made. Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Rebel Property!

Secretary one Treasury, and render his accounts, in duplicationally for settlement.

All requipons, bills of lading, and invoices, will be countersed by the military commander, or by such offil as he may designate for the purpose.

Each aggreill so transact his business and keep his account that as little injury as possible may accrue to wate citizens, who now maintain, or may, within a some possible time, resume the character of loyal cities of the United States.

Fm the Lower Potomac The Wydlot came up this morning to the navy yard, and rorts all quiet below. The coasting. vessels wertoming freely. One of them passed the heaviest the rebel butteries yesterday in open daylight wout molestation. The Harriet Lane and Jacob ill, last night, went down on a reconnoissance ar the rebel batteries. The Anacostia goes down id lies off the rebel guns every night, on the lookit for the rebel steamer Page, which once in a wile comes out into the Potomac and pounces on me unsuspecting steamer. The Can de Lion came up from the lower Potomac las right, convoying cieven schooners, which were oaled with Government stores. The Express lie at Liverpool Point, with stores for beral bearing, co-operating with the deliberate and General Signes' brigade. She took down two balloons, of of which was despatched to Port loyal action of the American people.

Royal, and the the: left at Chickamoxan Creek. The Resolute also arrived last night, bringing up Commander HARRILL, flag officer of the lower Lieutenani A. D. HARREL has been transferred to the Harnet Love and has taken command of the flotilla of the lotomac, in place of Captain CRAVEN, who has ben relieved.

Washington News and Gossip. There is mthing of much interest stirring to-day. The reportsreceived at the Department this after noon from along the lines represent everything quiet. As asual, several large reconnoitering par-tics started out this morning. They found that de-tachments of rebels had appeared in several places visited by der troops on Tuesday.

The committee of the House having in charge the contestal election case of LERMAN and BUTLER, from the Fist District of Pennsylvania, it is understood, are thout bringing their labors to a close The testimpy on behalf of Mr. LEHMAN was concluded in ommittee this morning. It is presumed that the ontestant, Mr. BUTLER, will conclude to-morrow. The report of the committee may be looked for a the early part of next week. Private IcCLoup, of Company G, Third Ponnsylvania, ded in camp this morning. Captain Hoskins we in this city this evening, making arrangementate have his remains forwarded to his friends to-porrow. The deceased was from Mount

Airy, Philaelphia county.

Hipn, William D. Keller made some forcible remarks in he House this morning in favor of putting the Diaware river in a proper state of de-Capt. W/E. ENRIGHT, of Company D, Thirteenth Pennsylvatia Volunteers, who shot private Thos.

O'ROURKE of his company, in November last, for mutinous conduct, has been honorably acquitted by a courfor inquiry, which he demanded. It was clearly shown that the deceased brandished a knife, threatening the captain with his life, before the fatal shot was fired. Mr. Chase's Report. The Secretary of the Treasury will not have his

report ready before Saturday, if indeed he can submit it on that day. Mr. Chase reports directly to the House. The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury report to the President. freparations for Winter.

General McCall's division improved the fine weather yesterday in building huts for winter quarters. They go in bodies into the forests, fell arge trees, and split them into planks, with which they are building very comfortable cabins. The orests yesterday were deprived of many a fine oak tree, valued highly, no doubt, by the owners of the

The Removal of the Southern Congress. It is certain that a bill was presented to Congress to remove the seat of Government from Richmond. The opposition which was manifested against it, however, defeated the project.

General McCall's Division of the army have all returned to their quarters at Langley. They found no rebels in their recent reconnoissance towards sville. They brought home large quantities of forage

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. The following deaths of soldiers have occurred since our lest report : CHARLES SLITER, Company E, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Camp Dodge. MATTHEW CAYANAGH, Company I, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Seminary Hospital. B. W. BALLARD, Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Seminary Hospital. Corporal ALEXANDER MORGAN, Company B.

Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Pierpont. A Bill for the Confiscation of the Property of Rebels, and giving Freedom to the Persons they hold in Siavery. The following bill was brought in, agreeably to notice, by Mr. TRUMBULL, of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in the

Session of to-day:

Be it enacted, dc., That the property, real and personal, of cyrry kind whatseever, and wheresoever situated, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person or persons beyond the jurisdiction of the same, or to any person or persons in any State or district within the United States now in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in sither case the outlinery process of law cannot be served upon them, who shall during the present rebellion be found in arms against the United States, or aiding and abetting said rebellion, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States; and such forfeiture shall take immediate effect upon the commission of the act of forfeiture; and all right, title, and claim of the person to dispose of or alienate his property, of any and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

SHC. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person session of to-day:

instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

SHC. 2. And be it further enacted. That every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person in any State, under the laws thereof, who, during the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner aid or abet said rebellion, shall thereby forthwith forfeit all claim to such service or labor; and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall ipso facto, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party having claim to the service or labor as aforesaid, be discharged therefrom, and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State, or of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, cole nization, and settlement in some tropic dicountry beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their

the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as often as in his opinion the military necessities of the army, or the safety, interest, and welfare of the United States, in regard to the suppression of the robellon shall require, to order the seizure and appropriation by such officers, military or civil, as he may designate for the purpose, of any and ail of the property, real and personal, confiscated and forfeited under and by virtue of this act, situated and being in any district of the United States, beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings by reason of such rebellion, and the safe or other disposition of said property, or so much of it as he shall deem advisable.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the officers so designated to make to the President felly secret of their reached processing the context of the property. SEC. A And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the officers so designated to make to the President full reports of their proceedings under such orders, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all morays received on the sale of the cenficeated property of any person as aforesaid, after a deduction of the actual and necessary expanses attendant thereon, and the payment of the just claims of loyal creditors of such person, to be allowed by said officers, of all of which a particular account shall be rendered, and the payment of the just claims of loyal creditors of such person, to be allowed by said officers, of all of which a particular account shall be rendered, and a separate account of such moneys shall be Egot under the name of the "Rebellion Fund," and a full report thereof shall be presented to Congress at its next regular session, and at each session thereafter; and the said fund shall be held for the bonofit of such loyal citizen as may have been despoiled of their property by said rebellion, and shall be paid out to them upon proof of loss, and the amount thereof being duly established in such mannar as Congress shall hereafter provile; and the excess, if any, shall be applied to extinguishing so much of the debt incurred by the United States in the suppression of said rebellion.

the debt incurred by the United States in the suppression of said rebedion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in case any of the property so seized and appropriated, or sold as belonging to rebels, shall, in fact and in good faith, have belonged at the time of the passage of this act, and at the time of such solzure, to a loyal citizen of the United States, such loyal citizen may file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, within sixty days from the date of such seizure, such potition and proofs as he may think proper, and on due allowated in the secretary of the restitution by such authority, and in such manner as Congress may hereafter direct, such loyal owner or his lawful heirs shall be entitled to the restitution of such property, if the same shall not have been sold, or its value at the time of its seizure, if it shall have been sold, together with an allowance, in case of

loyal owner or his lawful heirs shall be entitled to the restitution of such property, if the same shall not have been sold, or its value at the time of its seizure, if it shall have been sold, or its value at the time of its seizure, if it shall have been sold, or its value at the time of its seizure, if it shall have been sold, together with an allowance, in case of the restlaution of the property, or of its value, in the discretion of the authority awarding the same, which allowance shall be made from the said "Redellion Fund," in preference to its appropriation to any other purposes.

Sec. 6. And be il further enacted. That for the purpose of enforcing the forteiture specified in the first section of this net, is property situated and being in loyal States or districts, in which case such proceedings in cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and, in all cases, the property condenned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, and an account, as provided in the fourth section of this act; and an account, as provided in the fourth section of this act; and any perion discharged from service or labor, and made frae, as spacified in the second section of this act; in any district of the United States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, may institute proceedings in said District Court, it in any other District Court of the United States where the purpose of establishing the evidence of his or her freedom on giving such notice as the court shall proceed, in the proceed in the outer of the United States are hereby invested with power to issue all proceeds are hereby invested with power to issue all proceeds are hereby invested with power to issue all proceeds to reher by invested by law, shall forfeit to the United States and his personal property of the parpose of this net.

Sec. 7. And be it further exacted, That any person duly convicted of the crime of treason, in addition to the punishment new prescribed

Important Official Documents Accompanying the President's Message. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. WAIHINGTON, December 5 .- The papers relating to foreign affairs, accompanying the President's message, cover four hundred and twenty five

SECRETARY BLACK'S LAST CIRCULAR.

. The rolume opens with the circular of President

Buchman's Secretary of State, Black, dated the 28th of February last, addressed to our ministers abroat, in which, after briefly setting forth the political condition of our country at that time, the following sentences occur : " I is not-improbable that persons claiming to represent the States which have thus attempted to throw off their Federal obligations will seek a re-

cognition of their independence. In the event of such an effort being made, you are expected by the President to use such mems as may, in your judgment, he proper and necessary to prevent its suc-cess. Your particular knowledge of our political institutions will enable you to explain satisfactorily the causes of our present domestic troubles, and the grounds of the hope still entertained that entire

harmony will soon be restored." SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR. Next follows Secretary Shwanv's circular, dated March 9th, 1861, also addressed to all the ministers of the United States. He says he is entrusted by the President to inform them that having assumed the Administration of the Government in pursuance of an unquestioned election, and of the directions of the Constitution, he renews the injunction which the previous Secretary has mentioned, and relies upon the exercise of the greatest possible diligence and fidelity on their part to counteract and prevent the designs of those who would invoke foreign intervention to embarrass or overthrow the Republic. The President entertains a full confidence in the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Government by a firm yet just and li-

The Secretary further Says:

"Any advantage that any foreign nation might derive from a connection that it might form with any dissatisfied or discontented State or section, even if not altogether illusory, would be ephemeral, and would be overhalanced by the ovils it would suffer from a disseverance of the Union, whose manifest policy must be hereafter, as it has always been heretofore, to maintain peace, a liberal commerce and cordial amity with all other nations, and to favor the establishment of a well-ordered Government over the whole American continent. "Nor do we think we exaggerate our national libjethance when we claim that any political disaster that should befall us, and introduce discord and anarchy among the States that have so long constituted one great, pacific, prosporous nation, under a form of government which has approved listell to the respect and confidence of mankind, might tend to disturb and unsettle the existing system of government in other parts of the world, and arrost that progress of improvement and civilization which marks the era in which we live.

"The President expects that the ministers will be prompt in transmitting to the State Department any information they may receive on the subject of the attempts which have suggested this communication."

RIGHT OF NEUTRALS IN MARITIME WAR—PBO-The Secretary further says :

RIGHT OF NEUTRALS IN MARITIME WAR-PRO-POSITION TO ADOPT THE PARIS TREATY.

*POSITION TO ADOPT THE PARIS TREATY.

Next follows a circular from Secretary Seward to the Ministers of the United States in Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Italy, and Denmark, in which he says:

"The advocates of benevolence and human progress, encouraged by the slow, though marked, incliorations of the barbarities of war which have been obtained in modern times, have been recently engaged with much assiduity in endeavoring to effect some modifications of the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals in maritime war." He recites the diplomatic history of our own country on that subject, and instructs them to ascertain whether those Governments are disposed to enter into negotiations for the accession of the Covernment of the United States to the declaration of the Paris Conof the United States to the declaration of the Paris Con grees, with the conditions annexed by that body to the

If the Covernments are so disposed the ministers will enter into a convention to that effect. The Secretary concludes by saying: "It is presumed that you will need no special explanation of the sentiments of the Preconcludes by saying: "It is presumed that you will need no special explanation of the sentiments of the Progident on this subject for the purpose of conducting the necessary conferences with the Government to which you are accredited. Its assent is expected on the ground that the proposition is accepted at its suggestion and in the form it has preferred. For your own information, it will be sufficient to say that the President adheres to the opinion expressed by my predecessor, Mr. Marcy; If would be eminently desirable for the good of all nations that the property and effects of private individuals not contraband, should be exempt from seizure and confiscation by national vessels in the maintenance of a war. If the time and circumstances were propitious to a prosecution of the negotiation with that object in view, he would direct that it should be assiduously pursued. But the right season seems to have massed, at least for the present. Europe seems, once more, on the verge of unite general wars. On the other hand, a portion of the American ways for the other hand, a portion of the American ways for the had resolution to invite privateers to prey upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. Prudeage and humanity combined in persuading the President, under the circumstances, that it is wise to receive the lesser good offered by the Paris Congress, without waiting indefinitely in hope to obtain the greater one offered to the maritime nations by the President of the United States.

Mr. Seward, on March 22d, 1861, addressed Minister that the ratio of the state of the Disable of the Disable of the President of the state of the president of the p

President of the United States.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Seward, on March 22d, 1861, addressed Minister Juda that, while it is the intendion of the President to maintain the sovereignty and rightful authority of the Union everywhere with firmness as well as discretion, he, at the same time, relies with great confidence on the working of the agencies which the Secretary mentions to restore the harmony and union of the States. But to this end it is of the greatest importance that the disaffected States shall not succeed in obtaining favor or recognition from foreign nations. It is understood, he says, that the so-railed Confederate States of America have sent, or are about to send, agents to solicit such resognition in Europe. Although there is no special reason for supposing Prussia to be one of the nations to which application will be made, an almost electric political connection exists between the several Capitols of Western Europe, and therefore your most efficient and unfulling efforts must be put forth directly, and even indirectly, to prevent the success of that ill-starred design.

He concludes by saying, "These instructions are given because it is our first and most earnest desire and He concludes by saying, "These instructions are given because it is our first and most earnest desire and expectation that Minister Judd will avoid all possible forms of offence and irritation, and will, on the other hand, erdeaver to establish the most friendly and cordial relations with the Government of the King of Prussia. With this view, Minister Judd will assure his Majesty that the President and the people of the United States entertain sentiments of the highest respect and sincere goodwill for his Majesty and the people of Prussia."

Ex. Minister Wright, under date of May 8, says: "I have, since my return, had a long interview with Baron Von Schleinetz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, whilst he expressed the earnest sympathy of his tovern-

tile community."

Mr. Judd, the successor of Mr. Wright, writes in relation to his presentation to the King, and of his kind reeption. Secretary Seward, under date of August 12, 1861, writes in reply to another communication from Minister Judd: "Your conduct in relation to the subject of nego-tialious for a convention with the Government of Prussia

on the subject of the rights of neutrals in mari as referred to in that paper, is approved." GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary Seward writes to Minister Adams, in the course of which instructions he says:

"The President neither looks for nor expects any actual and permanent dismemberment of the American Union, especially by a line of latitude. The improvement of our many channels of intercourse, and the perfection of our scheme of internal exchanges, and the incorporation of both of them into a great system of foreign com-merce, concurring with the gradual abatement of the force of the only existing cause of milenalion, have car-ried us already beyond the danger of disunion in that

ried us already beyond the danger of disunion in man form.

"The so-called Confederate States, therefore, in the opinion of the President, are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility. Necessarily, they build the structure of their Government upon the same principle by which they seek to destroy the Union—namely, the right of each individual member of the Confederacy to withdraw from it at pleasure and in peace."

In another part, the Secretary says:

"In short, all your arguments must belong to one of three classes, namely:

"First. Arguments drawn from the principles of public law and natural justice, which regulate the intercourse of equal States.

law and natural justice, which regulate the intercourse of equal States.

"Secondly. Arguments which concern equally the honor, welfare, and happiness of the discontented States, and the honor, welfare, and happiness of the whole Union.

"Thirdly. Arguments which are equally conservative of the rights and interests, and even sentiments of the United States, and just is their bearing upon the rights, interests, and sentiments of Great Britain, and all other nations." interests, and sentiments of Great Britain, and all other nations."

And sain, Secretary Seward says: "The President And sain, Secretary Seward says: "The President Consideration for the Government and the people of Great Britain, to allow me to dwell longer on the merely commercial sepects of the question under discussion. Indeed, he will not for a moment believe that upon the consideration of merely financial gain, that Government could be induced to lend its aid to a revolution designed to overthrow the institutions of this country, and involving ultimately the destruction of the liberties of the American people. The President will not dwell on the pleasing recollection that Great Britain, not a year ago, manifested by a marked attention to the United States pleasing recollection that Great Britain, not a year ago, manifested by a marked attention to the United States her desire for a cordial reunion, which, all ancient prejudices and passions beling burled, shall be a pickige of mutual interest and sympathy forever thereafter. The United States are not imdifferent to the circumstances of a common descent, language, customs, sentiments, and religion, which recommend a closer sympathy between themerives and Great Britain, than either misthe expect in its intercourse with any other nation. The United States are not of passy pations which have sorous from Interives and Great Britain, then either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation. The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. Other such nations are using up various parts of the globe. It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly that the success of the nations this dariving their descent from Great Britain, might, through many ages, reflect back upon that kingdom the proper glories of its own great sareer. The Government and people of Great Britain may mistake their commercial histories, but they cannot become either unantural armidifferent to the impulses of an unatural mandifferent to the indifferent to the impulses of an unitying ambition to be distinguished as the leaders of the nations in the ways of

[We are compelled to omit the conclusion of Secretary Seward's circular until to-morrow.] INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Fright of the Rebels at Memphis.

civilization and humanity.

from the Memphis papers of the 2d:

Gen. Trevassant publishes a long communication in the Memphis Appeal, showing the insufficiency of the rebel defences at and above Memphis. He says: "Columbus once lost, and the Federals would have no trouble in marching directly to Memphis. Memphis is entirely defenceless and indefensible."

He calls upon every male citizen of the State to enroll, and threaters all who do not with death. CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The following items are

enroll, and threaters all who do not with death. The rebels are sending their cotton to North Alabama for safety. Coffee is quoted at \$1 per pound in Memphis, and there is none to be had. Bacon is quoted at 60 cents, and other provisions in proportion. Stuff.

CAIRO, (Ill.,) Dec. 5 .- The Memphis papers,

which contain the news of the great victory of Parson Brownlow, seem determined to give their readers an antidote, in the shape of imaginary Pederal reverses, among which are the following: That Gen. Rains, in Missouri, had out Montgo: mery's force to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner. That Gen. McCullech had surrounded Gen. St. gel, at Sedulia, and it was believed the latter would forced to surrender or be cut to piezes. That Gen. Price had crossed the Gaseonade river. en route for St. Louis, the people everywhere flock ing to his support, and it was believed that he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis.

Hanging of Union Men in Tennessee. CAIRO, III., Dec. 5.—The Memphis papers state that Henry Fry and Jacob M. Henslier, Unionists. were hung at Greenville, Tenn., on the 3d of No. vember, for bridge burning.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE

PARSON BROWNLOW HEARD FROM.

THE REBELS TOTALLY ROUTED BY HIM.

Battle at morristown, east tennessee. CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Memphis Avalanche, of the 2d inst., contains the following: A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate pickets at Morristown, in East Tennessee, vesterday, killed a large number of the Southern

roops, and completely routed them.

Major General Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the Confederate forces. LATER.-A special despatch to the Memphis papers of the 2d gives an account of a great battle at Morristown. East Tennessee, between the Federal forces, under Parson Brownlow, and the robels. The battle was fought on the 1st December. The Federals were victorious. The rebel despatch goes so far as to term it "the first Union victory." Brownlow had 3,000 men. The rebel force is not estimated.

The rout of the rebels was total, according to their own showing. South Carolina Planters Burning Their CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30 (via Memphis and Cairo).-Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the terch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of

Kentucky.

Many military companies at New Orleans are

volunteering for thirty days' service at Columbus,

flame and smoke.

The War in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- A Frankfort despatch to the Commercial Advertiser says Zollicoffer is on the south side of Cumberland river, seven miles from Somerset, with 7,600 men, and some good ar tillery. Gen. Schoff is on this side, and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river, which is swollen, recedes. A fight is expected soon.

From Port Royal. NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- A letter from Port Royal says that one of the quartermasters, on his own responsibility, has set forty cotton gins at work. The negroes receive 3c per pound for all the marketable cotton, and have gone into the business with enthusiasm.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1861.

SENATE. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, asked leave to record his vote on the expulsion of Breckinridge, as he was absent yesterday. Leave being granted, he voted yea. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the President's message and accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing. Committee on Printing.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of citizens of Haverbull, Massachusetts, that the slaves of rebels be liberated uncenditionally, and the slaves of Union men on

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the disasters at Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to amend, and insert Springfield, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped that the resolution may not be amended. Mr. LANE said that a man most entitled to honor perished at Wilson's Creek, and perished because he was not relieved when he could have been. The neople want to know why the gallant Lyon was sacrificed; why regi-ments were sent to Cairo instead of to the relief of Gen. thems were that to can have a to the real to the total to the level, and why the army moved at a smill's pace to reinforce Mulligan. The people wanted names, and, in his opinion, would not have to look far for the man who

pinion, would not have to look far for the first term itted the sacrifice of General Lyon.

Mr. Lanc's amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered a substitute, to appoint a committee of two members of the Senate and three members. nittee of two members of the Senate and curee his of the House to investigate the causes of all the disasters Our arms. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should to morrow introduce a bill to abolish the sutiers Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to abolish the sutiers in the volunteer regiments.

Mr. GBINEN, of Lown, moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Colonel Miles. He said that the court of inquiry proved that Colonel Miles was intoxicated to a certain extent, enough to justify Colonel Richardson in applying the spilled to him, but not enough to remove him from his command. He wanted all the tests of the loss to go to the paule. The resultation facts of the case to go to the people. The resolution was agreed to Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced his bill for

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said, in presenting this bill to the consideration of the Senate: I desire to accompany it with some remarks explanatory of its character and the principles on which it is based.

As its title imports, it is a bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. It provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever, to the United States, of every species of property, real and personals and wheresofter situated within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process in the oreinary mode of judicial proceeding in consequence of the pregent rebellion, who, during the consequence of the property o Have, since my return, had a long interview with Baron Von Schleinetz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, whilst he expressed the earnest sympathy of his toverneut with the American people in their present troubles, not only because of the effect of such disturbance the intimate relations between the two countries, owing to the presence of a large German population in the United States, gave me the most positive assurance that his Government, from the principle of unrelenting opposition to all revolutionary inevements, would be one of the last to recognize any de facelo government of the dissaffected States of the American Union."

In another despatch, Mr. Wright says: "On the receipt of your circular dated the twentieth of April. I immediately called upon the Baron de Schleinetz, Ministor of Foreign Affairs, who had received the proclamation of the President, and he at once prompily informed me that in his opinion no apprehension need be entertained as to Frussian subjects engaging under the authority of the so-called Confriderate States in the Government of the United States in the protection of property and commerce; and will do all she can, consistently with her obligations to other Governments, to sustain the rigorous action of our Government to sustain the Government of the United States in the protection of property and commerce; and will do all she can, consistently with her obligations to other Governments, to sustain the rigorous action of our Government to sustain the forement of the United States in the protection of property and commerce; and will do all she can, consistently with her obligations to other Governments, to sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain the rigorous action of our Government to the sustain th defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the chains of all rebels, and those who give them aid and comfort, to the persons they hold in slavery declares the slaves thus forfeited free, and makes it the duty of the Presisent to provide for the colonization of such of them as may be willing to go, in some tropical country, where they may have the probetyien of the Government and secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors, or those giving them comfort, who may be convicted by the judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction; the realty for life, and the personal property forever. These are the main features of the bill I have introduced, accompanied with the details necessary to accomplish the objects dictated.

It will be observed that a distinction is made in the mode of forfeiture of rebel property in districts under insurprectionary control, and that which may be found in districts within the reach of the process of law in its ordinary forms; the forfeiture in the one case to be enforced through the military, and in the other through the judicial power. This is a matter of necessity, for it would be impossible to enforce the forfeiture through the nourts in districts where the judicial power was overhorma by the rebellion; and if not impossible, it would, in my judgment, be clearly unconstitutional to enforce it in any other way in districts where the property seized was within the reach of legal process.

So, also, in the case of a conviction for treason. The property of the traitor within reach of the court can only be forfeited by the court—the personalty forever, and So, also, in the case of a conviction for figsison. The property of the trailor within reach of the court can only be forfeited by the court—the personalty forever, and the real cetate, under the Constitution, for life only. The power of Congress to pass a bill of this character is, to my mind, unquestionable. But I do not place it on the ground which has been advanced in some quarters, that, in times of war or rebellion, the military is superior to the civil power; or that, in such times, what persons may choose to cull necessity is higher and above the Constitution. Necessity is the plea of tyrants; and if our Constitution ceases to operate the moment a person charged tion. Necessity is the plea of tyrants; and if our Constilution craces to operate the moment a person charged
with its observance thinks there is a necessity to violate
it, it is of little value. So far from admitting the superiority of the military over the civil power in time of war,
or that there is any necessity that it should be so, I hold
that, under our Constitution, the military is as much
subject to the control of the civil power in war as in peace.
The powers of Government under our system are three,
of which the military is not one. It is merely incident to
the others, and subject to one of these, the legislative,
without whose permission it can have no existence; and
when called into being by the action of Congress, it is by
the Constitution expressly made subject to such rules as when called into being by the action of Congress, it is by
the Constitution expressly made subject to such raiss as
Congress shall prescribe for its government. When, therefore, our armies, to raise and support which Congress has
express authority under the Constitution, go forth to suppress insurrection, and in doing so shoot down rebels and
desolate their abodes as they constitutionally may, they
are as much subordinate to the civil power as when engaged in a holiday parade in time of peace; and contraband property seized and appropriated by the military
in insurrectionary districts in suppression of the rebellion, is as legitimately taken as if condemned to
forfeiture by the judicial authorities in districts in
which judicial process was not obstructed. I want no
other authority for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may be derived from the Constitution,
properly interpreted. lion than such as may be derived from the Constitution, properly interpreted.

It is equal even to this great emergency, and the more we study its pravisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration for the instrument, and our veseration for its authors. As unpopular as the arowal may be for the momentamong the thoughtless, I declare that I am for suppressing this monstrous religious according to law, and in no other way; and I believe that Congress has only to discharge its duty, and the army perform its with energy and activity, to bring the war to a specty and excessful issue.

the aimy perform its with energy and activity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful issue.

We are fighting to maintain the Constitution, and it especially becomes us, in appealing to the people to come to its reseme, not to violate it ourselves. How are we better than the rebels, it both alike set at naught the Constitution I Iwarn my countrymen, who stand ready to tolerate any act done in good faith for the suppression of the rebellion, not to sanction usurpations of power, which Bmy hyreafter become precedents for the destruction of constitutional liberty.

The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to declare war" and "make rules concerning captures on land and water;" "to raise and support armies;" "to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government of the land and payal forces; to provide for calling forth the milita to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." Proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

Acting under these grants of power, Congress has provided for bringing into service more than helf a million onied for oringing into service more than had a himber of nien, who are now engaged in suppressing the insurrection, and has, to some extent, made rules for the government of these forces, which, as far as they go, are obligatory upon them; but in the absence of any regulation as so how the army is to be used in suppressing the insurrection, its commander would be at like-city is utile such use of it, consistent with the rules of civilized war-

anple and complete under the constitution as the so-called completes states who commit acts a court in peaceful times, to arrest, imprison, try, and a court in manuferer.

That the indicate army in the exercise of its powers the interfere with the army in the exercise of its powers in suppressing an insurrection, either by issuing writs of habeas corpus or otherwise, is apparent from the fact that the only ground on which the military authority can be invoked at all is, that, the judicial tribunal being constituents of the test, the judicial tribunal being constituents of the test, the judicial tribunal being constituents and incompetent to the task, the judicial tribunal being constituents and decide in what tocalities the military, and in what judicial authority, should man sway. This the Constitution has left to be provided for the limitia to suppress in act authorizing the President to call forth, thought in for that purpose, whenever the laws of the United States were obstructed by combinations too powerful to, be suppressed by the ordinary course of la-Keial paccealings, and by an act passed at the first session of the present.

Congress, the President is authorized, in certain cases, to declare the important of a State, or part thereof, in the constitution, passed and the instruction, and make use of the samy to suppress it.

The Western Virginia Convention.

Western, packing the treated as prisoners of war. In some quence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been plundered and driven from their homes in destinate condition, thousands of such persons are now finding their way to this city, and the provest marshals are directed to ascertain the quadition of the present from the provest marshals are directed to ascertain the quadition of the present from the provest marshals are directed to ascertain the quadition of the present from the provest marshals are directed to ascertain the quadition of the present of the military beautiful to the present from the fact.

The Western Virgin

press it.

The responsibility, therefore, of determining when and in what districts of the United States the malitary power may be used to suppress a reballion, is devolved by Congress on the Executive; and when the military power is called into requisition, the judicial anthority can no more interfere with its action than can the military with the judicial anthority can no more interfere with its action than can the military with the judicial tribunals in himse of peace. Under certain the cumstances, either may be called to the aid of the other. The courts sometimes make use of the military in aid of the execution of their powers, and the military would, doubtiese, have like authority to make use of judicial tribunals in districts under insurrectionary control, should they be deemed a proper means by the military toper to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

In each case the power called to the aid of the other, thether it be the military in time of peace to the as-In each case the power called to the aid of the other, whether it be the military in fine of peace to the assistance of the judicial, or the judicial in times of robellion to the assistance of the military; would be subordinate to the power making the call. In accordance with these principles, it has been my object, in framing the bill under consideration, to distinguish botween the property on which the military may operate, and that subject to judicial control, and c'early to define the jurisdiction of each, confirming the seizure and forfeiture or property situated in districts of the United States under insurrectionary control to the military power, and its condemnation and forfeiture in other portions of the United States to the judicial power. Whichever first takes hold of the property within its jurisdiction would, upon principles of conity, retain possession till its final disposition, upon the same principle as that of two courts of concurrent nutsaffiction—the one which first gets possession of a case affecting either persons are property, is entitled to retain jurisdiction until its final disposition. It is upon this principle, also, that persons captured by the military pathorities in insurrectionary districts, as prisoners by the military power, without interference with the courts till their cases are finally disposed of, notwithstanding this may be for purposes of safely or other Passons of State, he brought within districts where the judicial power is in full operation.

may be for purposed of study or other reasons of Stata, he brought within districts where the judicial power is in full operation.

Having shown that the military called forth under the Constitution, to suppress an insurrection, may be vested with all he power necessary to the end consistent with the panges of civilized warfare, it follows that if hostile armics may even configents an enemy's property, the right of the United States to do it in the case of the rebels is unquestionable, for surely no war was ever more atrocious than the one now being waged by the robels for the overthrow of this Government.

They situally extinct exchaldin of treatment we would have a right to extend to foreign armies. The right of seizure and confiscation of the property of the enemy as prize of war is a settled question of international law, which has been affirmed by our own Supreme Court. In the case of Brown vs. the United States, reported in the 8 Granch, the court says it the power of Government, no doubt is entertained. That war gives to the sovereign full right to take the persons and confiscate the property of the enemy, wherever found, is conceded. The mitigations of this right rule, which humane and wise policies of modern this have introduced to practice, will more or less affect the exercise of this right cone was property in the soverign authority shall choose to bring it into operation, the judicial department must give effect to give his property is in the Legislature." Wheaton, in commenting on the case, says: "The property cannot he eigendant condemned as prize of war, without some legislative art expressly subhorizing its confiscation. The court held that the law of Congress declaring war was not such an act. That declaration did not, by its own operation, so vest the property of the enemy in the Government as to support judicial proceedings for its seizure and confiscation. It vested only a right to confiscate, the assertion of which depended on the will of the sovereign power." tion of which depended on the will of the sovereign power."

Inregard to the transfer of private rights of property, Wheaton holds this further language: "It is competent for the national authority to work a transmutation, total or partial, of the property belonging to the vanquished party; and, if actually confuscated, the fact must be taken for right. But, to work such a transfer of proprietary rights, some positive and unequivocal act of confiscation is essential." Most of the nations of Europe acquired title to territory they possess by conquests, and grivate persons have derived their titles from that of the Government thus obtained.

According to the modern usage of nations, private property of alien enemies on land has not generally been forteited, but the right of forfeiture is unquestionable, and may be exercised, if necessary, to secure the just ends of the war, or in retailation for forfeitures by the enemy.

ends of the war, or in retaliation for forteitures by the enemy.

The rebels, whenever they have the power, have seized and confiscated the property of loyal men, and this, according even to modern usages as between independent nations, would give to the United States the right to confiscate in turn. Much more would they possess that right as against rebels, who have causelessly taken up arms against that Government. The right to free the slaves of rebels would be equally clear with that to confiscate their property generally, for it is as property that they profess to hold them; but as Ada of the most efficient means for attaining the end for which the armies of the Union have been called forth, the right to restore to them the God-given liberty of which they have been unjustly deprived, is doubly clear. It only remains to inquire whether, in making use of lawful means to crush this wicked rebellion, it is policy to confiscate the property of rebels, and take from them the support of unrequited labor. Can there be a question on this point?

Who does not know that treason has not gained strength by the leniency with which it has been treated? strength by the leniency with which it has been treated." We have dallied with it quite too long already. Instead of being looked upon as the worst of crimes, as it really is, it has come to be regarded as a trivial offence, to be atoned for by a promise to do so no more. The despoil-

atoned for by a promise to do so no more. In a despon-ers of loral citizena, the comspirators against the peace of a nation, the plunderers of the public property, the assassine of liberty, when they have fallen into our hands have been suffered to escape on taking an oath of allegiance, which many have not scrupled to violate the first opportunity. hands have been suffered to escape on taking an earn of allegiance, which many have not scrupled to violate the first opportunity.

Thousends of industrious and enterprising business men have been ruined by this rebellion. More than twenty millions of people now contributing of their means and their blood to its suppression; more than half a million of men, as noble spirits as ever trod the earth in martial array, now encamped in tents and undergoing all the hardships of winter campaign; thousands of others now confired in prisons, and some indungeous, by the rebels; the blood of the disinterested, the noble-hearted, the dauntless and heroic Lyon; of the gifted, the elequent, the brave, and particin Baker; and of the hundreds of other loyal citizens and true men shed by rebel handles still uplifted for the slaughter of thousands more, and the destruction of free government—these, and a thousand other considerations, all demand that the authors of these calamities, and others yet to follow, if they have the power to inflict them, should be made to suffer, both in their persons and their property, for the enormous crimes they have been and are committing against private rights and public liberty. for the enormous crimes they have been and are committing against private rights and public liverty.

Besides, sir, not to confiscate the property of rebelais to offer a premium to disloyalty, so long as they, whenever in power, confiscate the property of loyal citizens.

Under such a policy, the robel's property is safe, let whe will triumph, while the man true to his allogiance, his country and his flag, is, if within their power, despoiled of all he possesses? Under such a policy, the path of safety for property is to place it on the road to treason. Is it any wonder that, under such a policy, teason, which at first had but a partial foothold in such States as Miscouri, Kentucky, Tennesser, North Oarolina, and Virginia, has spread till in some of them it now has complete possession. The loyal citizen, in all the States where the rebels have sway, knows that the penalty for an arowal of his allegiance to his country is the forfeiture of all he hag, while, if he freewaars his allegiance. It's property is alike protected by friend and foe.

If we would tring this war to a successful leave, it is high time it west sade as terrible to inte nemules as to the friends of the Republic. Service at the nemules as to the friends of the Republic. Service at the nemules as to the friends of the Republic. Service at the nemules as to the friends of the Republic of the preservation of the Union and maintenance of constitutional liberty. They who deny their allegiance to the Government have no right to claim its protection. Let the Government case to affect it; deal with them and their property as their crimes deserve; prosecute the war with viger, and it will soon be brought to a successful issue. mitting against private rights and public libert ful issue.

It cannot be that twenty millions of people, armed in defence of constitutional liberty, are to be overcome by less flam one-fourth their number, lighting for the overthrow of free government, the establishment of an aristocracy, and the perpetuation and spread of human slavery. But, while fighting this battle in behalf of constitutional liberty, it behaves us especially to see to it that the Constitution seedless us detriment at our hands.

EWe will have gained but little in suppressing the insurrection, if it be at the expense of the Constitution, for the chains which the bondman wears are none the lighter because they were forged by his own and not another's hands. As we expect to come out of this contest with our sing full and complete in all its proportions, and stripe crased or a star obscured, so let us preserve the Constitution perfect in all its proportion, and a stripe crased or a star obscured, so let us preserve the constitution perfect in all its proportion, and the instrument itself rendered doubly dear, from the fact that it has been sacredly maintained and proven equal to any emergency, under circumstances the most trying to which a nation was ever subjected. Then, when this struggle is over, we will have an assurance that our Government is stronger than ever before, and that constitutional liberty is established on a foundation which no human power will ever be able to subvert.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshure, gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the fugitive-slave bill.

This Senate them went into ascentive assion, and subsequently adjourned until Monday. ful issue.
It cannot be that twenty millions of people, armed in

The SPEAKER announced that the vacancies in several of the standing committees have been filled as fol-On Ways and Means-Messrs, Hooper and Maynarl,

lows:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Hooper and Maynarl.
On the Judiciary—Mr. Wilson.
On Territorics—Mr. Shiel.
On Indian Affairs—Mr. Phelps, of California.
Un Public Buildings—Mr. Risir, of Virginia.
On Military Affairs—Mr. Dunn.
Committee on the Establishment of a Western Armory—Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois.
On the Pacific Bailroad—Mr. Sargeaut.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois.
On the Pacific Bailroad—Mr. Sargeaut.

Mr. GUBLET; of Olio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire if a relegraphic censorship of the press has been established in this city, and, if so, by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled, and report if such cenerabili has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion, while its professed and landalle object has been to withhold from the enemy information in relation to the movements of the army.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, submitted a sories of resolutions, referring the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. ARNULD, a Illinois, moved that the part relating to the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and harbors be referred to a select committee of nine rembers.

The question was diobated, whether it should be thus referred; or to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It was contended on one side that the first Wast and Northwest should not be ignored, and on the other that the subject of defences concerned not a section, but the entire committe by ten majority.

The resolutions of Mr. Stevens, as thus amended, were adopted.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missourly introduced a resolution resolution resolution for the subject of the part of the subject of the part of the subject o

adopted:
Mr. BLAIR, of Missourl, introduced a resolution re-Mr. BLAIR, of Missourh, introduced a resolution referring that portion of the message is relation to the colonization of staves taken from armed rebels to a select co-unitive of seven members, which was adopted in Committee of the Whole on the Engle of the Union, but was afterwards rejected by the Horse.

Mr. HOVLOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill proposing to repeal all laws requiring passes to persons of color going northward, to take immediate effect. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for a board of commissioners to revise and codify the general staints of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 5 .- General Halleck has issued lengthy general orders in reference to affairs in this department, the principal points of which are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel B. G. Farrar has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the department. The commanding efficer of districts, posts, and corps are directed in arrest and place in con finement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid; assistance, or encouragemont to the enemy. All property belonging to such persons, which can be need by the army, will be talien possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers and sold, according to the army regulations. All persons found in disguise, as pretended loyal citiens, or under false pretences, within our lines, giving information to or communicating with the anemy, will be arrested, tried, and shot as spies. of the so-called Confederate States who commit acts of hostility will not be treated as prisoners of war.

abolished the system of voting viva voce in the Legislature, substituting that of voting by bellot.
Mr. Burley, of Masshall county, offered a resolu tion to inquire into the expediency of requiring all attorneys to take the cath of allegiance; also, of allowing no person to sue in the courts who is dis-

loyal to the Government. Death of Robert Lammon, of Haltimore BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Robort Lammon, a well-known merchant of Baltimore, died last night.