Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	41
12 " M.	00	46
6 " P. M.		34
Barometer,		29 9-10

Republican City Ticket.

FOR MAYOR—B. C. SAWYER, JR.
FOR CONTROLLER—JOHN McCARGO.
FOR TREASURER—WM. EICHBAUM.

The Irish Brigade.

We have already stated that a detachment of Capt. P. Kane's Company left this city, Monday afternoon, under the care of Lieut. Hugh Kelly. The men were mustered into service by Capt. Henry B. Hays, of the U. S. Dragoons, who, by authority of the War Department, furnished them with transportation to Camp Henry, at Philadelphia. The Camp is named after Mayor Henry of that city, and is under the control of that fine gentleman and admirable officer Lieut. Col. James A. Galligher. The encampment is one of the most comfortable in this country—is furnished with large "Sibley tents," each with a stove, &c. The food is of the very best quality—fresh beef, vegetables and other carefully selected provisions. Governor Curtin deserves great praise for the kind manner in which he has backed up this movement, as well as for his appreciation of the qualities and services of Col. Galligher and Capt. Kane. Of the latter (Capt. Kane) it is only necessary for us to state that he is the right man for this place. He served in the regular army during the Mexican campaign. He enlisted under Lieutenant (now General) Sherman; was in the celebrated battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and at the taking of Matamoras; served under Capt. E. B. Marcy, now General Marcy, the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan; was in the forlorn hope of the 9th of May, after the affair of Palo Alto; was Gen. Taylor's private orderly at Corpus Christi. In a word, he is no holiday soldier, but a brave, accomplished, experienced officer, who, instead of being Captain, is fitted for the command of a regiment, and should receive rapid promotion. These are the auspices under which the company is being formed, and we conclude by wishing it eminent success.

Colonel Lehman's Regiment.

As there are doubtless very many young men in this city who have not yet volunteered, but who intend doing so, we wish to call their attention to the fact that the 103d Regiment is not yet full. This regiment is now stationed at Camp Orr, Kittaning, but will doubtless ere long receive its marching orders, as we understand that all the uniforms for the regiment are now on their way from Philadelphia. Here is a first-rate chance for young men to get into a regiment that will soon be off to the war, and one which is commanded by a gentleman who is distinguished for his military proficiency. The Recruiting Sergeant of this regiment can be seen for a few days at the Washington Hotel, corner of Penn street and the Canal bridge. As soon as enrolled, pay commences, and men will be sent to Camp Orr free of expense.

Death of Lieutenant Philips.

J. W. Phillips, First Lieutenant of Company L, Capt. McFarland, Col. Rowley's Regiment, died at Washington city on Wednesday, of typhoid fever. Lieut. Philips was a young man of fine personal appearance, of excellent moral character, and highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. He was son of of J. H. Philips, Esq., ex-jailor, who will feel the stroke of most keenly. He was summoned to his bedside several days ago, and on Tuesday, finding no hope for his recovery, he telegraphed to Mrs. Philips to hasten thither. She took the first train for Washington, but he expired before she could reach her destination. The body will be brought home for interment.

Boatmen Arrested for Manslaughter.

The officers of the steamer Igo were arrested at Letart Falls, Ohio, on Saturday last, charged with manslaughter, and taken to Cincinnati, where they will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner today. The names of the party are: Wm. Price, Captain; H. B. Cunningham, Clerk; Asa B. Woodward and Levi Chapman, Pilots, and John McKeown, Engineer. The boiler of the boat bursted, injuring one man by scalding and otherwise, so that he died. The parties were arrested upon the affidavit of the Supervising Inspector of Pittsburgh, for the reason that the Igo was running without license. The accident occurred in the vicinity of Wheeling, a short time since.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY FARMER.—A painful case of suicide occurred in Unity township, Westmoreland county, on Thursday last. Mr. Conrad Kintz, a wealthy and highly respectable farmer, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Mr. K. had been in ill health for some months, which occasioned, at times, great depression of spirits. On Thursday he appeared, at intervals, more cheerful, and made an engagement with his wife to visit a neighbor, in a buggy. He started to the stable to get the horse and buggy ready, and remained so long that his wife became uneasy and went after him, when she found him suspended by the neck to a joist in the stable.

A BOLD REBEL.—Considerable excitement was created in Wheeling, on Monday night, by a drunken fellow yelling his admiration for Jeff. Davis. He was backed up by others, and a row ensued, but Capt. McChesney, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, soon restored order by marching a squad of men to the scene of the affray, and arresting the ringleaders. Considering that Wheeling is intensely Union—the headquarters of the army, and the seat of government—this was a gross outrage upon the feelings of the people. Under similar circumstances, in a rebel community, the fellow would have been hanged. Loyal men are slow to imitate the harsh measures of the rebels.

THE EXHIBITION TO-NIGHT.—The Penn Literary Society, as previously announced, give their exhibition this evening, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the volunteers' relief fund. It is needless to say that those who attend will have a very pleasant time. Young's Brass Band has been engaged, and the programme has been arranged with a view to amusement as well as instruction. The Penn boys evince a liberal and commendable spirit in this matter, and we hope to see them meet with hearty encouragement.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS.—Henson and Harvey Heaton, John McNamee and Frederick Hoover, four members of the notorious Guerilla band of John E. Hays, of Braxton county, were taken to Wheeling on Tuesday evening by Captain Shuman of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. Two of the party admit that they were at the sacking of Glenville, Gilmer county, a few weeks since. A large force is in pursuit of Hays and his ruffians, with a fair prospect of his early capture.

LECTURE ON THE GREAT DESERT.—The 2d lecture of the series of Rev. John Peato, in course of delivery at the Ross street Methodist Episcopal church, will be delivered this evening. Subject—"The Great Desert." The first lecture on last Tuesday, we are informed, was well received by the audience. Mr. Peate is well qualified to speak on the subject announced for this evening's lecture, and we hope he may be favored with a crowded house.

REBEL OFFICER CAPTURED.—Virgil Armstron, a notorious rebel, and a lieutenant under Wise, was recently arrested at Ripley, Jackson county, Va., and lodged in jail at Spencer, Roane county. He appeared in Ripley as a "Union" man, disgusted with secession, etc., but his former conduct had been so outrageous that his new professions were not credited, and he was arrested as a spy.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are actively engaged in repairing the damage done to their line by the rebels. The bridge over Little Cacapon, east of Cumberland, has been rebuilt—one hundred and thirty feet. The bridge over Great Cacapon, west of Hancock, two hundred and sixty-five feet in length, is nearly completed. The work of repairing is prosecuted with great energy.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Pennsylvania Regiments in the Field.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has prepared, from official sources, a complete list of the Pennsylvania Regiments now in service and in course of preparation, which we publish below:

In the present enumeration, as made by the State, the three months volunteers are not designated. Those regiments were numered from 1 to 25 inclusive. The list of those now in active service for the war, therefore commences with the number 26. Two of the three month's regiments have been allowed to retain their original numbers, viz: the Eleventh and Twenty-third, commanded by Cols. Coulter and Dare, (now Birney.)

The "Reserve" regiments, it will be perceived, have been numbered with others, no distinction being made between them and the organizations which have since passed into the service.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

11. Colonel Richard Coulter, Infantry. In service at Annapolis.
23. D. B. Birney, Infantry. In service at Washington.
26. William F. Small, Infantry. In service at Washington.
27. A. Bushbeck, Infantry. In service at Washington.
28. John W. Geary, Infantry. In service at Point of Rocks.
29. John K. Murphy, Infantry. In service at Washington.
30. R. Biddle Roberts, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
31. William B. Mann, (resigned,) Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
32. H. G. Sickels, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
33. A. L. Magilton, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
34. S. G. Simmons, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
35. W. W. Rickets, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
36. E. B. Harvey, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
37. George S. Hays, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
38. C. F. Jackson, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
39. John L. McCalmont, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
40. T. F. Gallagher, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
41. J. H. Taggart, Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
42. Charles J. Biddle, (resigned,) Infantry. In service in McCall's Division.
43. C. F. Campbell, First Artillery. In service in McCall's Division.
44. George D. Bayard, First Cavalry. In service in McCall's Division.
45. Thos. Welsh, Infantry. In service at Fortress Monroe.
46. Jos. F. Knipe, Infantry. In service at Poolesville, Md.
47. Thomas H. Good, Infantry. In service at Washington.
48. James Nagle, Infantry. In service at Fortress Monroe.
49. Wm. H. Irvin, Infantry. In service at Washington.
50. A. B. C. Christ, Infantry. In service at Port Royal, S. C.
51. J. F. Hartranft, Infantry. In service at Fortress Monroe.
52. John Dodge, Infantry. In service at Washington.
53. John R. Brooke, Infantry. In service at Washington.
54. J. M. Campbell, Infantry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
55. Richard White, Infantry. In service at Fortress Monroe.
56. S. A. Meridith, Infantry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
57. W. Maxwell, Infantry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
58. J. Richter Jones, Infantry. Preparing at Philadelphia.
59. R. Butler Price, Second Cavalry. Preparing at Philadelphia.
60. W. H. Averill, Third Cavalry. In service at Washington.
61. Oliver H. Rippey, Infantry. In service at Washington.
62. Samuel W. Black, Infantry. In service at Washington.
63. Alexander Hay, Infantry. In service at Washington.
64. David Campbell, Fourth Cavalry. In service at Washington.
65. Max Freidmann, Fifth Cavalry. In service at Washington.
66. A. W. Chantry, Infantry. In service at Poolesville, Md.
67. John F. Stanton, Infantry. Preparing at Philadelphia.
68. W. H. Gray, Infantry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
69. T. F. Owen, Infantry. In service at Poolesville, Md.
70. R. H. Rush, Sixth Cavalry. In service at Philadelphia.
71. J. C. Wistar, Infantry. In service at Poolesville, Md.
72. D. W. C. Baxter, Infantry. In service at Poolesville, Md.
73. J. A. Kolloe, Infantry. In service at Washington.
74. A. Shimmelpfennig, Infantry. In service at Washington.
75. H. Bohlen, Infantry. In service at Washington.
76. John M. Power, Infantry. In service at Fortress Monroe.
77. F. S. Stambaugh, Infantry. In service in Kentucky.
78. Com. Sirwell, Infantry. In service in Kentucky.
79. H. A. Hambright, Infantry. In service in Kentucky.
80. George C. Wynkoop, Seventh Cavalry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
81. James Miller, Infantry. In service at Washington.
82. D. H. Williams, Infantry. In service at Washington.
83. J. W. McLane, Infantry. In service at Washington.
84. William G. Murray, Infantry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
85. Joshua B. Howell, Infantry. In service at Washington.
86. Earnest Beteji, Infantry. In service at Washington.
87. George Hay, Infantry. In service at Cockeysville, Md.
88. George P. McLean, Infantry. In service at Washington.
89. E. G. Chormann, Eighth Cavalry. In service at Washington.—
90. Peter Lyle, Infantry. Preparing at Philadelphia.
91. E. M. Gregory, Infantry. Preparing at Philadelphia.
92. E. C. Williams, Ninth Cavalry. In service in Kentucky.
93. J. M. McCarter, Infantry. In service at Washington.
94. A. F. McReynolds, Tenth Cavalry. In service at Washington.
95. John M. Gosline, Infantry. In service at Washington.
96. H. L. Cake, Infantry. In service at Washington.
97. H. R. Guss, Infantry. In service at Fortress Monroe.
98. John F. Ballier, Infantry. In service at Washington.
99. F. W. Sweeney, Infantry. In service at Washington.
100. D. Leasure, Infantry. In service at Port Rort Royal, S. C.
101. Joseph D. Wilson, Infantry. Preparing at Harrisburg.
102. T. A. Rowley. In service at Washington.
103. T. F. Lehman. Preparing at Kittanning, Pa.
104. W. H. Davis. In service at Washington.
105. A. A. McKnight. In service at Washington.
106. T. G. Morehead. In service at Poolsville, Md.
107. Josiah Haslan. In service at Fortress Monroe, Va.
108. Col. McAllen. Preparing at Chambersburg.
109. H. J. Stainrock. Preparing at Philadelphia.
110. Wm. D. Lewis. Preparing at Harrisburg.
111. Col. Schlaudecker. Preparing at Erie, Pa.
112. C. Angeroth. Preparing at Philadelphia.
113. Wm Frishmuth. Preparing at Philadelphia.
114. C. B. Curtis. Preparing at Harrisburg.
115. R. E. Patterson. Preparing at Philadelphia.

COMPANIES, &c.

Major H. Sogebarth, Fort Mahn Battery. Preparing at Philadelphia.
Capt. C. H. F. Collis' Danks' Body Guard. In service at Poolesville, Md.
Capt. W. J. Palmer, Anderson Troop. In service in Kentucky.
Capt. A. J. Greenfield, Cavalry Co. In service at Grafton, Va.
Capt. John Keyes, Cavalry Co. In service at New Creek, Va.
Capt. Frank Shaeffer, Artillery Co. In service at Fort Delaware.
Capt. John P. Glass, Infantry Co. In service in Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. J. E. Ullman, Artillery Co. Preparing at Harisburg.
Capt. Robt. H. Patterson, Cavalry Co. In service in Western Virginia.
Capt. Leopold Sahl, Jr., Cavalry Co. In service in Western Virginia.
Capt. Robert B. Hampton, Light Artillery Co. In service at Williamsport, Md.
Capt. J. L. Van Cleve, Cavalry Co. In service in Kentucky.
Capt. Gallagher, Second Cavalry Co. Preparing at Philadelphia.
Capt. Paul Jones, Artillery Co. With J. B. Jones.
Capt. Geo. H. Durrell, Light Artillery. In service with W. W. H. Davis.
Capt. West, Infantry Co. In service with Second Virginia Regiment.
Capt. Ewing, Infantry Co. In service with Second Virginia Regiment.
Capt. Scott, Infantry Co. In service with Second Virginia Regiment.
Capt. Braun, Infantry Co. In service with Sickle's Brigade.
Capt. C. Mueller, Artillery, two Co.'s. In service with Negley's Brigade.

Arrest of a Shoplifter.

Mrs. Bridget Joyce, residing with her husband at the Point, was arrested and committed to jail to-day, by Alderman Humbert, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Mrs. Joyce, while attempting to dispose of various articles of new goods, was suspected of having got them dishonestly, and upon searching her dwelling, these suspicions were confirmed. She had dress goods, trimmings, etc., far above her ability to purchase, which were secured and taken to the Alderman's office for identification. One of the articles still retains the store keeper's mark, while others were identified by Mr. Joseph Horne, of Market street. The woman, in default of bail, was committed to answer at the next term of Court. The goods not yet identified, can be seen at Alderman Humbert's office, on Third street, near Market.

The War and the Public Schools.

It is gratifying to learn from the County Superintendent, Mr. Douthett, that notwithstanding the war, and the consequent derangement of business, the average attendance at the public schools throughout the county has actually increased. Soon after the breaking out of hostilities, when young men and old forsook their homes and rushed to the battle field, and when depression of business, increased taxation, and the various privations of war began to loom up before the mind, it was feared that the cause of popular education would be among the first to suffer. This idea may have been stimulated from the fact, that in one or two districts of the county the school boards had actually proposed a diminution of several months in the school year, as a means of lessening the burthen of taxation. This proposition was strenuously opposed by the public and the press, and it was argued that if retrenchment was necessary, the common school system should be the very *last* rather than the *first* to feel its effects. The idea was soon abandoned; and with the exception of a few districts in the county, where it has been difficult to obtain male teachers, and where a singular prejudice exists against females, the schools have been remarkably prosperous throughout the year.

The County Superintendent is now engaged in visiting the schools, and thus far he has met with the most encouraging indications. The average attendance in some of the city districts exhibits an increase of about twenty per cent. over last year, and from the data already obtained it is believed that the increased attendance throughout the county will average at least fifteen per cent. While it is true that it costs very little to send children to the public schools, nevertheless the increased attendance is a pretty clear indication that no unusual financial distress is felt among the masses. The abundant harvests have contributed more towards this end than anything else; but, whatever may have been the operating cause, it is exceedingly gratifying to know that in the midst of a terrible civil war the cause of education has not suffered.

A Soldier Shot for Insubordination.

A Washington letter writer says:

"Quite a painful affair occurred at the camp of the First District Regiment, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that a private named Paul Powell, of Captain Rodier's company, was placed under arrest for alleged misconduct. While confined in the guard-house, he was very violent, and Captain Rodier went to the prison and endeavored to quiet him, but as soon as he entered the place, Powell attacked him, and threw him down, and commenced beating him very roughly, when Lieut. Towers, of the same company, hearing the noise, went in to the help of the Captain. As soon as he saw the situation of the parties, he drew his pistol and fired at Powell, the ball entering his left lung. In the act of preparing to fire again, the pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in Captain Rodier's leg, inflicting a very painful wound. Powell died yesterday. He was believed to be from Pennsylvania. Capt. Rodier is now at his residence, on Bridge street, Georgetown, and was suffering very much yesterday from his wound. Lieut. Towers is exonerated from all blame in the affair.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Field & Lane.

Reported Rates.		Pittsburgh.	
New England States...	½	South Carolina	par
New-York State.....	½	Virginia (Wheeling banks)	⅝@
New Jersey.....	½	Virginia, east.....	no sale
Penna. (Phila.).....	par	North Carolina.....	no sale
Penna. (Pittsburgh)..	par	Georgia	no sale
Penna. (Inter., sm'dlat)	½	Alabama	no sale
Delaware.....	½	Louisiana	no sale
Dist. of Columbia.....	½	Kentucky	1
Maryland, Baltimore	½	Tennessee	no sale
Maryland, Interior....	½	Ohio	½
Iowa	3	Indiana, free.....	3
Michigan	2	Indiana, b'k state.	½
Missouri	5@10	Illinois	½
Canada	2	Wisconsin	10@70

EXCHANGE—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ⅜ ⅜ cent. over par funds.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Secretary Cameron visited Harrisburg on Saturday last and gave orders for the consolidation of all the skeleton regiments in Camp Curtin. The *Patriot and Union* accounts for this by saying that a rumor is afloat that the Governor will soon call for ten thousand more volunteers, of whom it was thought 5,000 would go into camp there, 1,000 here, 1,000 at Easton, 1,000 at Chambersburg and 1,000 at Lebanon. Camp Cameron will be broken up on the departure of the Seventh Cavalry.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Aaron K. Peckham, of Wyoming county, has been appointed President Judge in the 26th Judicial District, in place of Hon. George W. Woodward, who was elected Judge of the Berks County District. Judge Peckham's commission will extend over the period of one year, and his appointment was unanimously urged by the bars of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—The following, among other soldiers, have died at the camps and hospitals in and around Washington since last report: Milton Brant, company A, 53d Pennsylvania; Joseph Schaeffer, 104th Pennsylvania; Alex. Munsel, 1st United States Chasseurs; G. W. Gist, 1st Penneylvania Cavalry; J. B. Kitchen, 52d Pennsylvania; David Keagler, 30th Pennsylvania, and Wm. Dunlap and John T. Taylor, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

WAGON INSPECTORS APPOINTED.—Major Alex. Motgomery, Quartermaster of the regular army, has appointed John L. Fishell and C. H. Clark, of Greensburg, Inspectors of Government Wagons at Pittsburgh. Both these gentlemen are practical workmen, and it is said they are amply fitted to discharge the duties of their appointment.

IN TOWN.—Capt. Calhoon, of the Marshall Guards, Col. Rippey, in service near Alexandria, Va., is now in Allegheny, on recruiting service. He will take ten or fifteen good men with him on his return, and assign them to duty under Col. Rippey. Here is an excellent chance for young men who are anxious to go right into the enemy's country.

BUTLER COUNTY.—Capt. Jacob Zeigler and James M. Bredin have been appointed delegates to represent the Democrats of Butler county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held on the 4th of March next.

JAMES GUTHRIE, a local preacher, and four other secessionists, arrested in Wetzel county, Va., have been taken to Wheeling and imprisoned. The rebels now in limbo there, can choose Mr. Guthrie chaplain.

"OCTOROON" AND THE "HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."—Do not fail to visit the Theater tonight. Both of the above pieces will be performed, which make a very interesting programme for one evening.

CURIOSITIES AND USEFUL ARTICLES for presents to your friends at home or your friends in the army, can be had at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Variety Store, of every description; consisting in part of buck gloves, gauntlet gloves, fur gloves, country knit socks, camp knives, with spoon and fork, motto cups, vases, china dolls, porte monies, purses, dominoes, pen-knives, drums, writing-desks, tin toys, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention, which, if you don't see what you want, ask for it, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

WHERE TO GET THEM.—In these war times it becomes a matter of some importance to many to know where cheap goods of reliable quality can be purchased. To such of our readers as desire to know, we will say that Wm. H. McGee & Co., clothiers, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny, have on hand a full stock of fall and winter goods, ready made or furnished to order, made in the latest and most fashionable styles, at prices that defy competition. One visit will be sufficient to verify this assertion. †

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to wholesale and retail buyers at Barker & Co.'s, 59, Market street. Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, together with every article in their line, comprising one of the largest stocks and cheapest goods to be found anywhere. All are invited to call and examine for themselves.

WM. FORSYTH, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. †

"VISITOR" has not seen fit to give us his name. His communication of course cannot appear.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 11.

HOUSE—Mr McKnight, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that all memorials, resolutions, and documents which may be presented for the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti be referred to that committee.

On motion, 1,500 extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to confiscate the property and slaves of persons who are in armed rebellion against the United States. Also, a joint resolution directing the present Court at Alexandria to retain and keep safely the property of those engaged in, or aiding rebellion, until further action by Congress is had upon the subject. Both measures were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Ind., it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report what railroad companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, remarked that we want no negro ambassador. A debate arising, the resolution lies over for future consideration.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., offered a resolution declaring it but just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late Gen. Lyon, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the brave officers and soldiers under his command who sustained the honor of the flag and achieved a victory at Springfield; and in order to commemorate the event each regiment engaged shall bear on its colors the word Springfield in letters of gold, and this resolution shall be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States.

Mr. Blair said he believed that the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. Lyon, and hence the propriety of the passage of the resolution which he had submitted. He knew the man well. One never lived who earned more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. Edwards, of N. H., moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out. He said we are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortunes and death incurred. We should not, therefore, be too lavish at the outset in establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in serious embarrassments.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., trusted that the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolutions, as proposed, would have the effect of stimulating our gallant soldiers to deeds of patriotism. It could do no harm. It was due that we should pay this tribute of respect to Lyon, and to recognize the services of those under his command.

Mr. Edwards' motion was rejected, and the resolutions of Mr. Blair adopted.

Mr. Bliss, of Mo., introduced a bill to punish rebels, and provide effectually for the speedy and complete remuneration of loyal citizens for the loss of property, and to provide homesteads for soldiers employed in suppressing rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Noell, of Mo., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard and depot at Cape Girardeau, and report by bill or otherwise.

The consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Lansing, of N. Y., on Monday, was announced. It condemns the order of General Halleck, relative to fugitives slaves.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., said if the passage of this resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the west, the sooner it was passed the better. The allegation of Gen. Halleck, as an excuse for his order, that the fugitive slaves whom he proposes to exclude from his lines give information to the enemy, is too bald a pretence to justify him. The return of fugitives was initiated by Gen. McClellan, and followed by Gens. Kelley, Dix and others. All the cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such returns of fugitives have been made by orders of the Commanding Generals, they deserve to have the epaulotts stripped from their shoulders. If by higher authority, then God forgive them; they know not what they do.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed the honest conviction that such orders were issued by the commanding generals without any authority from the President. He was satisfied of this fact: while the President does not remove and cashier them, as he, (Mr. Lovejoy), would advise, did he not believe they had the power for any such shameful measures. As far as can be ascertained, the testimony of every general in the field is, that the slaves are true, loyal and faithful; while with Gen. McDowell, previous to the battle of Bull Run, that general carefully inquired of every black fugitive with regard to the movements and positions of the enemy, and the typography of the country. They are the most reliable scouts we have, and he thought it most shameful, mean and contemptible for the major-generals of the army to slander a race already sufficiently disgraced.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., said that Mr. Stevens had evidently misunderstood Gen. Halleck's order. The latter had informed him that he had no idea of doing anything contrary to the law of the last Congress, and the policy of the Government. Mr. Blair said, for the benefit of the House and the country, that he positively knew that Gen. Halleck gave an order to discharge fugitives from the prison in St. Louis, on his (Mr. Blair's) application.

Mr. Lovejoy repeated that slaves had been actually delivered up under Gen. Halleck's order.

Mr. Blair stated that he called on General Halleck the day after the order was issued, and informed him that it was liable to be misunderstood. Gen. Halleck said he had no idea of contravening the law of Congress and the policy of the administration; his simple object was to exclude from his camp such persons as could convey information to the enemy. The General added that at Cairo slaves came into his camp to sell fruit, but, returning to Kentucky and the southern part of Missouri, they fell into the hands of the enemy and obtained information from them.

Mr. Pendleton said that the officers regarded Gen. Halleck's orders as most wise and salutary. The allusion by his colleague, Mr. Lovejoy, to the fidelity of these slaves, was untrue. The army was misled on the 7th of November by slaves. His own regiment was thus led into an ambuscade. Let the resolution pass, and recruiting in Illinois will cease. The army will stand by the order of General Halleck. If his colleague would pay less attention to the negro, and more to the interests of the country, he would get along much better. (This last remark was received with applause, which the Speaker promptly checked.)

Mr. Blair, resuming, said that Gen. Halleck informed him that he intended to use the slaves, if he could, to the advantage of the government, and if it would weaken the enemy he would take their slaves from them; but he did not intend that such persons should come into the lines of his camp.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, moved to lay the pending resolution on the table. Agreed to: Yeas 78, nays 64.

The resolution heretofore introduced looking to a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, coming up, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered as an amendment, that the committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of doing so, instead of direct instructions to report a bill for that purpose. He said, instead of bringing up so frequently the pestiferous negro, the country expects Congress to give a little time to more important subjects.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Vallandigham called attention to the fact that a select committee was appointed at the former Congress to consider the subject of the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. The bill reported by that committee was first on the calendar, and it was his desire that members should examine it before it regularly comes up for consideration.

Mr. Colfax remarked that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had framed a bill to abolish the franking privilege, with other provisions swelling the revenue and satisfying the public desire. They propose to report the bill next week.

A message was read from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Baker.

Messrs. Shiel, of Oregon, Phelps and Sargeant, of California, Dunlap, of Kentucky, Colfax, of Indiana, Richardson, of Illinois, Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Biddle, of Ohio, severally delivered eulogies abounding with eloquent and interesting allusions to the public and private character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels without compensation.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report to the Senate what reduction may be made in the expenses of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. King, of N. Y., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any and what aid had been rendered by the pay department of the army to enable volunteers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded them for that purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., presented the series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, asking that Congress afford some relief to the distressed people of Ireland. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, relating to the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of appointing a joint committee of the two houses of Congress, who shall have the power to retire any improper officers either in the army or navy. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and for the satisfaction of the claims of loyal men.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to establish a new military and mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, announced the death of his late colleague, Edward Dickinson Baker, United States Senator from Oregon, and paid a brief tribute to his bravery and worth, offering the usual resolutions.

Mr. McDougal, of California, followed, referring to the decease of two distinguished Senators, Douglas and Baker.

Mr. Cowan, of Pa., claimed for Pennsylvania, the foster mother of the dead, the right to weep and pay her tribute to his memory. Gen. Baker was of Oregon, his adopted home. He paid a beautiful tribute to the eloquence, worth and true gentleness of General Baker.

Mr. Dixon, of Conn., spoke of the true devotion of the late Senator to the cause of his country, of his brilliant life and glorious death.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., said that General Baker united both the characters of orator and soldier, and in both was he worthy of admiration. He referred to various instances of his almost unexampled eloquence. After achieving a brilliant success in the Senate, he vaulted from the Senate to the saddle and a glorious battle field; with his face to the foe he passed from the service of his country to the service of his God. He said that the true cause of Gen. Baker's death was Slavery, and the only way to avenge his death is to say to this violator of the Constitution, this murderer of our dead Senator, be thou overturned.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., closed with a beautiful and eloquent eulogy on the deceased, and the Senate adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Letters from Europe say that Mr. Russell, of the London Times, states that the administration is being pressured to accept some foreign mediation. Neither the administration nor Congress is concerned with it would ever accept such a mediation from any quarter, or on a basis on any basis but the complete submission of the States in revolt to the authority of the United States.

Orders have been received at the Adjutant General's office, from the Secretary of War, that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be received by the Governors of States except upon the special requisition of the War Department. Those now forming in the various States will be completed under the direction of the respective Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageout to the service to assign the men already raised to regiments, batteries or independent companies now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

Second. The recruiting service in the various States for the volunteer forces already in service, and for those that may be hereafter received, is placed under the charge of general superintendents for those States, respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits, as follows, viz: Pennsylvania, Capt. R. J. Dodge, 8th infantry, Harrisburg; Virginia, Maj. W. J. Newton, U. S. A., at Wheeling; Ohio, Maj. N. C. Macrae, U. S. A., Camp Chase, Columbus; Indiana, Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A., Indianapolis. The superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned on the 1st of January, 1862. They will take post at their general depot, which will be under their immediate command. The superintendent for the State of New York will take post at Albany. Upon the requisition of the superintendent, a suitable number of volunteers, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff department, and as drill masters at the respective depots.

A disbursing officer of the fund for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, will be assigned to each depot, and will be under the direction of the superintendent. Volunteer officers now on recruiting service, will be relieved on the 1st of January next and sent to join their regiments, unless directed to report to the Superintendents of their respective States. After that time, volunteers will be mustered for pay upon the same form of rolls as those used for the regular army. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments numbering less than the maximum organization fixed by law, will immediately report to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, the present state of their commands, in order that the Governors of the several States may be called upon to fill up their respective regiments to the standard prescribed."

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 11.—The President has declined to communicate to Congress any communication addressed to him by the governments of England, France and Spain, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico. He deems it inexpedient at this exigency to do so.

The Quartermaster's Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 in addition to the million and one hundred thousand voted at the extra session to meet the expenses incurred for the armed flotillas on the Western waters.

The President occupied a seat beside Vice President Hamlin, to-day, during the delivery of the eulogies consequent on the death of Senator Baker. The visits of the President to either House of Congress are of rare occurrence, excepting on business during the hours of the session, and this is the first instance of the kind, certainly, within the last quarter of a century.

The select Committee appointed by the Speaker on that branch of the President's Message relative to the defense of the Northern lakes and rivers, consists of Messrs. Arnold, of Illinois, Ashley, of Ohio, Noell, of Missouri, Aldrich, of Maine, Babbitt, of Pa., Spaulding, of N. Y., Granger, of Michigan, Wheeler, of N. Y., and Potter, of Wisconsin.

Engagement at Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A private letter has been received from a party on board the steamer Richmond, which took part in the last fight at Fort Pickens, dated Nov. 23d. He states that the Richmond commenced bombarding Fort McRae at ten o'clock on the morning of the 22d. The writer had been complimenting the Captain of one of the guns on the accuracy of his aim, when, he says, a shell bounded through our bulwarks, took the captain's head off, and wounded six men. This shell, on exploding, raised the ship out of the water and made her stagger like a drunken man. Another shell burst six feet below the water line, causing a bad leak, but the steam pumps kept the vessel free. The firing was continued all day and was resumed by the enemy on the next morning, when we moved out of his range. The frigate Niagara still kept at them, but being outside of the enemy's guns, she cannot be much injured. Fort Pickens had, up to that date, lost but one man killed and seven wounded. Fort McRae is much damaged, but we can destroy it with our smooth-bore guns, as they are no match for the enemy's rifled cannon. The bombardment was to be renewed the next day, the 23d, with a determination to whip or to be whipped.

Southern Items.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Generals Rosseau, Negley and Johnson's brigades crossed, last Tuesday evening, to the southern bank of Green river, near Mumfordsville.

The Kentucky Provisional Legislature has passed an act taxing brokers $25 per week who charge a discount on Tennessee and Southern money.

Zollicoffer, with a large force, is at Burkville.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th, says that labor