oner of war in its possession in return for Col. Corcoran.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Goodrich, Special Messenger of the State Department, brings advices from Europe somewhat later than the mail. The news of the seizure of Mason and Slidell had not arrived, but the republished statements of *The Edinburg Scotesman* touching the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on a hypothetical case similar to theirs are confirmed unofficially. Our Minister reports them as mattor of common rumor, which he credited.

BISHOP HUGHES'S MISSION.

THE TRIBUNE'S assertion that Archbishop Hughes's secret mission is to Spain is believed here. Our relations with Spain have not been over friendly since the rebellion broke out. Without being so impertinent as England, she has shown little more sympathy with us than John Bull.

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln were present last night at the wedding of Capt. Griffin and Miss Carroll, at the house of her father, who is Clerk of the Supreme Court. Gens. Sumner, Martindale, Porter, and Morrell, were among the guests. To-day the bridal party visited the camp of the battery near Hall's Hill, where an agreeable surprise awaited them. The camp was in holiday costume, and they entered it under arches of evergreens. After enjoying its welcome they were entertained by Gen. Butterfield, with an excellent drill by trumpet of his brigade.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

In the adjourned Republican House caucus, to-night, the attendance was large, and the debate was upon Mr. Bingham's Confiscation resolution.

Mr. Edgerton of Ohio urged its passage, and expressed his disgust at the want of action. We have been here two weeks, and we debate a resolution that should be a law.

Senator Chandler said the act, when passed into a law, would be idle if we could not enforce it by arms.

Mr. Sherman of New-York took the ground that we never could put down this rebellion with the bullet; that we must employ the slaves to do it. He was for making allies of the four millions of laborers who raise food for the rebels. Speaking of the fidelity of the slaves to our army, he said he never knew or heard of a slave who was unfaithful to us anywhere in the lines.

Mr. Pomeroy, from Mr. Seward's county, deprecated strife. He wanted the Republican party maintained, and said we ought not to find fault with the Administration; that we should blame ourselves: that we had abandoned our own party; that there was no longer a Republican party in New-York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio. He was in favor of standing by the Administration.

Mr. Beaman of Michigan followed, strongly supporting the resolution.

Messrs. Julian and Dunn of Indiana in the same strain closed the debate, which showed unmistakably that the House will strike straight and sure, right at the heart of the rebellion.

THE CASE OF WARD H. LAMON.

Mr. Van Wyck's Investigating Committee will report within a few days. Among the interesting cases reported upon will be that of Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, of whose "Virginia Brigade" much has been said. According to the report of the Committee, *Gen.* Lamon (as he registered himself) traveled many miles ostensibly in the service of the United States, really without commission or authority, either as Colonel or General, engaged in procuring soldiers to make up his "brigade," not from Virginia, but from regiments already formed in Pennsylvania and Illinois. One transaction referred to in the report is this: At the instance of Lamon, E. H. Castle, Fremont's master of transportation, sent the Yates Phalanx (39th Illinois Regiment) all the way from Chicago to Williamsport, where it came under Lamon's command, at the expense of $30,000. The Committee, unable to make Lamon refund this sum, since Castle alone is responsible, recommends that he be required to refund his traveling and other expenses, retaining them, if need be, from his salary as Marshal. Lamon also tried to get a regiment which had been recruited in Western Pennsylvania.

A MOTHER IN DISTRESS.

Mrs. E. Oaksmith has written a touching letter to the Secretary of State, begging permission to visit her two sons, Appleton Oaksmith and brother, imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for being engaged in the slave-trade.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions have been granted:

Joseph Floyde, private Co. B, 19th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, anchylosis of left ankle on account of crusted foot, $4 per month.

George Clifton, private Co. H, 3d Regiment U. S. Artillery, gun-shot wound in right thigh and knee, $8 per month.

John D. Pierce, private Co. E, 18th Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, gun-shot wound in the left foot, necessitating amputation, $6 per month.

John Quin, private Co. E, 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery, blown up, burned and otherwise injured at Fort Sumter by the bursting of a gun on the bombardment by the rebels, $8 per month.

Bethuel Washburn, private Co. E, 2d Regiment Maine Volunteers, injured at Bull Run, producing scrotal hernia, $8 per month.

Washington Ellis, corporal Co. E, 5th Regiment Maine Volunteers, scrotal hernia, at Bull Run, $4 per month.

James Beaur, private Co. of Capt. Bleahmon, 1st Regiment Tennessee Militia, war of 1812, disabled by crushed breast and hernia, $8 per month.

ORDER FOR TREASURY AGENTS IN THE SOUTH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1861.

SIR: With the approbation of the President of the United States, and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of July 13, 1861, I do hereby appoint you agent of this Department, to receive, on account of the United States, and take charge of all consignments of cotton or other articles shipped to you by direction of this Department. Until otherwise directed, you will be governed in the disposition of such cotton or other articles by these general instructions. You will keep an accurate account—by names, and numbers, and such other distinctive marks as may be forwarded to you by the respective agents and shippers—of each consignment received, debiting such consignment with whatever expenses may be paid by you on its account, whether of freight, labor, storage, or commissions, and credit such consignment with the gross proceeds of sales when realized, and so keep your accounts that the net receipts arising from each shipment may be at once known, and thereby the aggregate net receipts arising from the products of each plantation and owner be distinctly set forth.

You are hereby authorized and directed to sell the cotton or other productions received by you, at public auction, after due notice of time and place being given in two newspapers in Boston, three in New-York, and two in Philadelphia, at least ten days prior to the sale, unless from the perishable nature of the article it is deemed expedient to dispose of it immediately after its receipt, in which case you will pursue such course as you deem best for the interest of all concerned.

It is suggested that large lots of cotton, if from the same plantation, bring in the foreign markets enhanced prices over small or promiscuous lots, and, therefore, the entire crop of a plantation should, in the absence of reasons to the contrary, be so offered.

You are expected to procure upon the most economical terms, and forward to the respective agents upon their requisitions, proper bags, bagging, bale-rope, twine, needles, or other articles required for the preparation of the cotton, rice, or other productions for market, and also blank bills of lading, blank books, and other stationery, in reasonable and proper quantities for their use, and you will advise them from time to time of any deficiencies in making up the bales or other packages, or in their marks and numbers, or in the invoices sent, and offer such suggestions as in your opinion will tend to increase the market value of the articles to be forwarded, and give effect to the wishes and intentions of the Government.

You will make a special deposit with the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of the gross proceeds of all sales, taking duplicate receipts therefor, which you will retain as your voucher for such payment. Your accounts must be rendered monthly, in duplicate, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

You will report weekly your general transactions under this appointment, specifying any receipts or sales of articles, and the receipt and filling of any requisitions made upon you by the agents of the Department.

A copy of the instructions to the agents is inclosed for your further information.

Before entering on the duties of your office, you will execute an official bond to the United States in the sum of $50,000, agreeably to the form accompanying these instructions, and take the oath of office and allegiance prescribed therein, following the directions as to the execution of the bond and other requisite acts noted at the foot of the form.

You will be allowed a compensation at the rate of $2,500 per annum.

Respectfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, [illegible] 1861.

THE INTERVENTION AGAINST MEXICO.

The President has declined to communicate to Congress any communications 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 that it is inexpedient at this exigency to do so.

THE WESTERN ARMED FLOTILLA.

The Quartermaster's Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 in addition to the $1,100,000 voted at the former session, to meet the expenses incurred for the armed flotilla on the Western waters.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The President occupied a seat beside Vice-President Hamlin to-day during the delivery of the eulogies consequent on the death of Senator Baker. Visits of the President to either House of Congress are of rare occurrence. This is the first instance of the kind, certainly within the past quarter of a century.

THE DEFENSE OF THE NORTHERN LAKES.

The Select Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House on that branch of the President's Message relating to the defense of the Northern Lakes and Rivers consist of Messrs. Arnold of Illinois, Ashley of Ohio, Noel of Missouri, Aldrich of Minnesota, Babbitt of Pennsylvania, Spaulding of New-York, Granger of Michigan, Wheeler of New-York, and Potter of Wisconsin.

RUSSELL HUMBUGGED.

Letters from Europe say that Mr. Russell states that the Administration is becoming disposed to accept some foreign mediation with a view to a compromise on the basis of separation. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. Russell should have been deceived into the adoption of such an idea. Neither the Administration, or any one connected with it, would ever accept mediation from any quarter, or peace on any basis but complete submission to the authority of the United States.

NO MORE TROOPS TO BE RAISED.

Orders have been received at the Adjutant-General's Office from the Secretary of War,

First: That no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised 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 Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous 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 hereafter be 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:

Maine—Major J. W. S. Gardiner, U. S. A., Augusta.
Vermont—Lieut.-Col. Governeur Morris, Burlington.
New-Hampshire—Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman, 1st Infantry, Concord.
Massachusetts—Lieut.-Col. H. Day, 2d Inf., Cambridge.
Rhode Island—Capt. Wm. Silvey, 1st Artillery, Providence.
Connecticut—Col. Wm Gates, 3d Artillery, Fort Trumbull.
New-York—Major T. Sprague, 1st Infantry, Elmira and Albany.
New-Jersey—Col. J. L. Gardiner, U. S. A., Trenton.
Pennsylvania—Capt. R. J. Dodge, 8th Infantry, Harrisburg.
Delaware—Major H. B. Judd, U. S. A., Wilmington.
Maryland—Lieut.-Col. F. O. Wyse, 4th Artillery, Annapolis
Virginia—Major W. J. Norton, U. S. A., Wheeling.
Ohio—Major W. C. McKee, U. S. A., Camp Chase, Columbus.
Kentucky—Major W. H. Sidell, 15th Infantry, Louisville,
Indiana—Col. J. L. Simonson, U. S. A., Indianapolis.
Illinois—Col. P. Morrison, 8th Infantry, Springfield.
Michigan—Lieut.-Col. E. Backus, 24 Infantry, Detroit.
Wisconsin—Major R. S. Smith, 12th Infantry, Madison.
Minnesota—Capt. A. D. Nelson, 10th Infantry, Fort Snelling.
Iowa—Capt. H. S. Hendershote, 2d Artillery, Davenport.
Missouri—Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks.
Kansas—Commanding Officer of Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth.

The Superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned on the first day of January, 1862. They will take post at their general depots, 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 Superintendents, a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff departments and as drill-masters at the respective depots. A disbursing officer of the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing the 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 first 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 at 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.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

Mr. La Mountain, Aeronaut of the Army of the Potomac, made an ascension yesterday afternoon from Cloud's Mills, landing four miles from Washington, in the camp of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment. He reports the force at Fairfax Court-House very light, and between Fairfax Court-House and Vienna there is an increase of strength, one regiment of cavalry having been stationed there since his last reconnoissance, and that all along the line very considerable additions have been made to the scouts of cavalry and infantry.

INFORMATION FROM UNION PRISONERS.

A letter was received yesterday from Jas. Patrick, Company F, of Chester, belonging to Col. Averill's Cavalry, who was taken prisoner in a skirmish two weeks ago, beyond Vienna. He states that 27 of them are in the Richmond jail, all well, excepting Sergeant Bryson, who during the skirmish fell from his horse and was thus injured in the shoulder. The party which effected their capture was composed of 300 Georgia cavalry.

MOVEMENT BY SUTLERS.

Sutlers, and those who supply them with goods, have combined by taking action to protect their interests from the effects of the movement made by Senator Wilson, to abolish Sutlers in the volunteer forces.

FORAGE.

Col. Ingalls of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been North for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring forage for the army of the Potomac, has returned. An order has been issued by the Department to buy no more oats, while the parties holding them demand exorbitant prices.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

A stand of colors on the part of Pennsylvania is to be presented on Saturday, by Capt. George Gibson of the United States Army, to Col. Birney, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and will be received for the regiment by Representative Kelly of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Members of Congress held an adjourned caucus at the Capital to-night. Senator Clark of New-Hampshire was Chairman, and Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania Secretary. There was an interchange of views, continuing over two hours. About sixty gentlemen were present. Finally, the pending resolution of Representative Bingham was unanimously adopted. It provides for the confiscation of all property of rebels in arms, and all who aid and abet them, and the unconditional emancipation of their slaves.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Union men from Lafayette County report that 700 rebel recruits left Lexington yesterday morning to join Gen. Price's army.

A band of musicians, sixteen in number, from the rebel army, were captured near Dunksburg on Monday. A son and son-in-law of Col. Magoffin have also been taken. They were the leaders of the foray on our teams near Georgetown on Saturday.

The scouting party which left here ten days ago is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Saline County, capturing a large number of wagons and taking about fifty prisoners.

It is rumored here that General Price is advancing northward.

SEDALIA, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

It is reported that a fight took place yesterday near Waverly, Lafayette County, between a body of rebels under the notorious Joe Shelby, and a detachment of Federal cavalry. They were fighting again this morning, but no particulars are given.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

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

Gen. Zollicoffer, with a large force, is at Burkesville.

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th says that laborers are hiring for an immediate construction of a railroad from Centreville to Manassas.

R. W. Barnewll and J. L. Orr have been elected by the South Carolina Legislature to the Rebel Congress.

Southern papers say that the Union forces cannot get more than one-third of the Sea Island cotton raised at the South, the value whereof is only $750,000.

The Norfolk Day-Book says that Gen. Scott will soon be in the South after the manner of Messrs. Mason and Slidell's capture (!!)

RICHMOND, Dec. 5, via New-Orleans.—A dispatch says that the flotilla lately at Old Point Comfort has gone up the Potomac, no doubt to attack Evansport.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—A party of Confederates visited Tybee Island on Wednesday, and burned the Light-House. The Unionists shelled the island, but the Confederates were unhurt. Sixteen to eighteen vessels, apparently old whalers, were in the Roads yesterday.

The Electoral College of Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 4th voted for Davis and Stephens for President and Vice-President.

Gen. Edward Sparrow and J. T. Semmes have been chosen to the rebel Congress from Louisiana.

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Gens. Rosseau, Negley, and Johnson's Union brigades crossed, last Tuesday, to the southern bank of Green River, near Mumfordsville.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

In the Legislature to-day Mr. Clarkesdon of Hampshire introduced a resolution to prohibit any person engaged in the rebellion from ever holding office in this State.

Mr. Linden of Monongahela introduced a resolution modifying those parts of the code which prohibit writing or speaking against Slavery so as to make them conform to the spirit and genius of our institution.

SAILING OF THE STONE FLEET.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Five vessels of the "Stone Fleet" have sailed, but anchored in the Roads.

The ships Geo. Green and Bulletin of Gen. Butler's expedition sailed to-day.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Ex-Minister Faulkner, released from Fort Warren on parole, has gone to Richmond to endeavor to exchange himself for Mr. Ely.

BRIDGE BURNED IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

The report that Capt. Nevitt, with 40 men of Col. Burbridge's regiment, burned the bridge at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, is confirmed. They attacked the rebel guard, numbering 13, killing 2, and taking the remainder prisoners.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

[By Mail.]

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

There are no advices of any further hostilities at Dam No. 5. After retrieving their guns, under cover of the night, the enemy withdrew to a safer distance, and sent a few harmless iron compliments to our friends, after which they disappeared. The Union soldier who was shot at that time has since died. The battery was commanded by Capt. or Col. Pendleton.

A Quartermaster's office is to be opened at Hagerstown to-morrow, under the superintendence of Capt. G. A. Flagg. The object of this is understood to be to supply the troops at and around Williamsport, as well as to prevent the swindling operations of speculators in forage in that vicinity. Capt. Flagg is from Connecticut, and has had large experience in matters pertaining to this department. He enjoys the reputation of being an excellent executive officer.

Yesterday a man named J. T. Monroe arrived here from Winchester. From all I can gather, he was a private in the rebel army, but having come under ban of their arbitrary military code, he fled, and found refuge within the lines. The information he brings is not of high importance.

Gen. Jackson's force consisted of one brigade (four regiments of about 700 men each,) and was located five miles east of Winchester. His men were principally residents of the county, were plentifully supplied and clothed, and were generally contented.

Ashby's Cavalry were flourishing about in the neighborhood, and Pendleton's Battery was understood to be on its way from Bath to Winchester.

There were many Union men in and around Winchester, but they were afraid to openly avow their sentiments.

ESCAPE OF THE PIRATE SUMTER.

From letters received by Maitland, Phelps & Co. of this city, we learn that the Sumter made her escape from Martinique on the night of the 23d. The following extracts embrace the news:

"ST. THOMAS, Nov. 23, 1861.

"We hear this morning that the Sumter is at Martinique, and that the U. S. steamship Iroquois is lying off the port, waiting for her."

"ST. THOMAS, Nov. 25, 1861.

"The steamer Iroquois arrived here last night. The Sumter had escaped."

This letter was received Dec. 11, at noon.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves, those of the rebels without compensation, and those of Union men to be paid for.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what reduction may be made in the expenses of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any and what aid is rendered by the Pay Department to enable soldiers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL (Opp., Ky.) presented resolutions from 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 (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China. Referred to the Committe on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, who shall have power to retire any improper officers of the Army or Navy. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of rebels and for the satisfaction of claims of loyal men.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill establishing a new military and mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH (Oregon) announced the death of his late colleague, Edward Dickinson Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The usage of this body imposes upon me the melancholy duty of announcing the death of my late colleague, Edward Dickinson Baker, United States Senator from the State of Oregon, who fell, gloriously fighting under our national flag, at the head of his command, near Leesburg, in Virginia, on the 21st day of last October. Mr. Baker was a native of England; but, while young, his family emigrated to Philadelphia, where he resided with them for several years, and subsequently removed to the State of Illinois. He early embraced the profession of the law, and became eminent as an advocate at a bar composed of the ablest lawyers in the West, many of whom have since achieved honorable distinction in other pursuits. Mr. Baker was twice chosen a representative to Congress from the State of Illinois, and, at the commencement of the war with Mexico, was selected to command a regiment of his constituents. He served with distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and assumed the command of his brigade, after the fall of Gen. Shields. In 1852 he went to California, and by his commanding ability soon secured a fine legal practice, which he retained until he changed his residence to Oregon. As an orator Mr. Baker ranked high, and was peculiarly fascinating in his manner and diction. As a soldier he was possessed of a rare aptitude for the profession of arms, combined with that cool, unflinching courage which enabled him to perform the most arduous duties under trying circumstances, and to look upon blood with composure. We all recollect how, during the late session of Congress, he threw his influence on the side of his country; and, when responding to what he denominated the "polished treason" of a Senator on this floor, he declared himself in favor "of bold, sudden, forward, and determined war." What he said as a Senator he was willing to do as a soldier. It is but a few short months since, in the presence of this body, he took upon himself a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That covenant has been sealed with his heart's blood. Death has silenced his eloquence forever, and his manly form has been consigned to its last resting place, on the shores of the distant Pacific. In the glowing eloquence of his own words, as he stood by the grave of his friend Broderick:

"The last word must be spoken, and the imperious mandate of death must be fulfilled. Thus, O brave heart, we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the grave. As in life no other voice among us so rang its trumpet-blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echo will reverberate amid our mountains and our valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart."

Mr. President, I shall leave it to others more competent than myself to do justice to the character and many virtues of my deceased colleague, and

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;—
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God."

I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Edward D. Baker, deceased, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the Hon. Edward D. Baker, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. McDOUGAL (Cal.) followed, referring to the decease of the two distinguished Senators, Messrs. Douglas and Baker. Both were near friends of his, both distinguished men, both great political leaders, but widely different in their views. Mr. McDougal then paid a high and eloquent tribute to the chivalry and true worth of the deceased Senator.

[The eulogies of Senators Dixon and Browning will be found on page 7.]

Mr. COWAN claimed for Pennsylvania, the foster-mother of the dead, the right to weep and pay her tribute to his worth at the side of Oregon, his adopted home. He (Baker) was naturally noble and brave, and had he lived in olden times he would have been made a Vi-king, and his name would have come down with Hengist and Horsa. Mr. Cowan then paid a beautiful tribute to the eloquence, worth and true greatness of the deceased Senator.

Mr. SUMNER said: Mr. PRESIDENT—The Senator to whom to-day we say Farewell, was generous in funeral homage to others. More than once he held great companies in rapt attention while he did honor to the dead. Over the coffin of Broderick he proclaimed the dying utterance of this early victim, and gave to it the fiery wings of his own eloquence. "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration," said Broderick, and as the orator repeated these words, his own soul was knit in sympathy with the dead, and thus at once he endeared himself to distant multitudes.

"Who would not sing for Lycidas? He knew
Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme."

There are two forms of eminent talent which are kindred in their effects—each producing an instant present impression—each holding crowds in suspense, and each kindling enthusiastic admiration: I mean that of the orator, and of the soldier. Each of these when successful wins immediate honor, and rends his praise in a nation's eyes. Baker was orator and soldier. To him belongs the rare renown of this double character. Perhaps he carried into war something of the confidence inspired by the conscious sway of great multitudes—as he surely brought into speech something of the ardor of war. Call him, if you please, the Prince Rupert of battle, he was also the Prince Rupert of debate. His success in life attests not only his own remarkable genius, but the benign hospitality of our institutions. Born on a foreign soil, he was to our country only a stepson; but were he now alive I doubt not that he would gratefully declare that the country was never to him an ungentle stepmother. The child of a weaver, he was brought while yet in tender years to Philadelphia, where he soon lost his father by death. His earliest days were passed in the loom rather than at school; and yet from this beginning, he achieved the highest posts of trust, and honor, being at the same time Senator and General. It was the boast of Pericles, in his Funeral Oration at the Ceramicus over the dead who had fallen in battle—that the Athenians were ready to communicate to all the advantages which they enjoyed—that they did not exclude the stranger from their walls—and that Athens was a city open to the Human Family. The same boast may be repeated by us, with better reason, as we commemorate our dead fallen in battle. From Philadelphia, the weaver's orphan was carried to the West, where he grew with the growth of that surprising region. He was one of its children, and his own manhood was closely associated with its powerful progress. The honors of the Bar and of Congress soon were his. But his impatient temper led him from these paths into the Mexican war, where he gallantly took the place of Shields, torn with wounds and almost dead at Cerro Gordo. But the Great West, beginning to teem with population, did not satisfy his ambition, and he repaired to California. The child, whose infancy was rocked on the waves of the Atlantic—whose manhood was formed in the broad, open expanse of the prairies—now sought a home on the shores of the Pacific. There again his genius was promptly recognized. A new State, which had just taken her place in the Union, sent him as her earliest Senator, and Oregon was first known to us on this floor by his eloquent lips. In the Senate, he at once took the place of Orator. His voice was not full or sonorous, but it was sharp and clear. It was penetrating rather than commanding, and yet, when touched by his ardent nature, it became sympathetic and even musical. His countenance, body, and gesture, all shared the unconscious inspiration of his voice—and he went on, master of his audience, master also of himself. All his faculties were completely at his command. Ideas, illustrations, words, seemed to come unbidden, and to range themselves in harmonious forms, as in the walls of ancient Thebes each stone took its proper place of its own accord, moved only by the music of a lyre. His fame as a speaker was so conspicuous, even before he appeared among us, that it was sometimes supposed he might lack those solid powers without which the oratorical faculty itself can exercise only a transient influence. But his speech on this floor in reply to a slaveholding conspirator—now an open rebel—showed that his matter was as good as his manner, and that, while he was a master of fence, he was also a master of ordnance. His controversy was graceful, sharp, and flashing, like a scimetar; but his argument was powerful and sweeping like a battery. You have not forgotten that speech. Perhaps the argument against the sophism of Secession was never better arranged and combined, or more simply popularized for the general apprehension. A generation had passed since that traitorous absurdity, the fit cover of conspiracy, had been exposed. It had shrunk for a while into obscurity—driven back by the massive logic of Daniel Webster, and the honest sense of Andrew Jackson.

"——— the times have been
That when the brains were out, the man would die
And there an end; but now they rise again."

As the pretension now showed itself anew, our orator undertook again to expose it. How thoroughly he did this—now with historic and now with forensic skill—while his whole effort was elevated by a charming ever-ready eloquence, which itself was aroused to new powers by the interruptions which he encountered—all this is present to your minds. That speech passed at once into the permanent literature of the country, while it gave to its author an assured position in this body. Another speech showed him in a different character. It was his instant reply to the Kentucky Senator—not yet expelled from this body. The occasion was peculiar. A Senator, with treason in his heart if not on his lips, had just taken his seat. Our departed Senator, who had entered the chamber direct from his camp, rose at once to reply. He began simply and calmly; but as he proceeded, his fervid soul broke forth in words of surpassing power. As on the former occasion he had presented the well-ripened fruits of study, so now he spoke with the spontaneous utterance of his own natural and exuberant eloquence, meeting the polished traitor at every point with weapons keener and brighter than his own. Not content with the brilliant opportunities of this chamber, he accepted a commission in the army, and vaulted from the Senate to the saddle, as he had already vaulted from Illinois to California. With a zeal that never tired, after recruiting men, drawn by the attraction of his name, in New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, he held his brigade in camp near the Capitol, so that he passed easily from one to the other, and thus alternated between the duties of a Senator and a General. His latter career was short, though shining. At a disastrous encounter near Ball's Bluff, he fell, pierced by nine balls. That brain, which had been the seat and organ of such subtle power, swaying great assemblies, and giving to the child of obscurity place and command among his fellow men, was now rudely torn by lead, and that bosom which had throbbed bravely was rent by numerous wounds. He died with his face to the foe, and he died so instantly that he passed without pain from the service of his country to the service of his God. It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. Such a death, sudden, but not unprepared for, is the crown of the patriot soldier's life. But the question is painfully asked, Who was the author of this calamity? And there is a strong desire to hold somebody responsible for a disaster where so many perished so unprofitably. But we need not appoint Committees or study testimony in order to know precisely who took the precious life. The guns, the balls, and the men that fired them, are of little importance. It was the Power behind them all, saying, "the State—it is I"—which took this precious life; and this Power is Slavery. The nine balls which slew our departed brother came from Slavery. Every gaping wound of his lacerated bosom testifies against Slavery. Every drop of his generous blood cries out from the ground against Slavery. To hold others responsible is to hold the agent and to dismiss the principal.

Let not our grief be a hollow pageant; let it not expend itself in vain words. It must become a motive, and an impulse to patriot action. But patriotism now is only a name, unless you resolve that Slavery, the barbarous enemy of our country, the disturber of the peace, the violator of the Constitution, the vampire of our national life, sucking its best blood, and the assassin of our children, shall be overturned. Until this is done, the patriot can only say sorrowfully,

"Bleed, bleed poor country!
Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee!"

Mr. LATHAM followed with a most beautiful, eloquent, and touching eulogy on the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING presented a memorial, from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, to authorize the coining of money by the Assay Office in New-York. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a memorial, from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, for the extension of postal facilities by the reestablishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to ports of China and Japan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep., Pa.) 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 Hayti and Liberia, be referred to that Committee.

On motion, 15,000 extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the finances were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., O.) introduced a bill to forfeit the property and slaves of persons who are in the armed rebellion against the United States.

Also, a joint resolution directing the Provost Court at Alexandria to retain and safely keep the property of those engaged in or aiding rebellion until further action of Congress upon the subject.

Both were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands should report that railway companies have received donations of lands on conditions of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

A debate arising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) offered a resolution declaring it 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, Mo., and in order to commemorate the event, each regiment engaged on that occasion bear on its colors the word "Springfield" in letters of gold, and that these resolutions be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States. Mr. Blair believed the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. Lyon, and hence the propriety of the passage of the resolution he had submitted. He knew the man well. One never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep., N. H.) moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out.

Mr. EDWARDS said: We are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortune 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 embarrassment.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) trusted that the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolution 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 Gen. Lyon, and recognize the services of those under his command.

The amendment of Mr. Edwards was rejected and the resolution adopted.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill to punish treason; to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes; to remunerate loyal citizens for the loss of property, and to provide homesteads for soldiers employed in suppressing the present rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NOELL (Opp., 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 following resolution was then announced:

Whereas, Maj.-Gen. Halleck of the Western Department has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and, *whereas*, a different policy and practice prevail in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and, *whereas*, said order is cruel and inhuman, and, in the judgment of this House, based upon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. Halleck to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the Army.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) said—If the passage of the resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the West, the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. Halleck, as an excuse for his order that fugitive slaves, whom he proposes to exclude from his lines, give information to the enemy, is too bold a pretense to justify him. The return of fugitive slaves was intended by Gen. McClellan, and had been followed by Gens. Dix, Kelly and others. All these cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such return of fugitives has been made by orders of the commanding generals, they deserve to have their epaulettes stripped from their shoulders, and if it has been done by higher authority, "then God forgive them, for they know what they do."

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) expressed his honest conviction that such orders were issued by the commanding Generals of the army without authority from the President. He was satisfied of this fact. While the President does not remove and cashier them as he (Lovejoy) would, he did not believe that they (the commanding Generals) had power for any such inhuman and 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 topography of the country. The slaves are the most reliable scouts we have, and he thought it most shameful, mean and contemptible for Major-Generals of the army to slander a race already disgraced.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) said Mr. Stevens had evidently misunderstood Gen. Halleck's order. The latter (Halleck) had informed him he had no idea of doing anything contrary to the law of the last Congress and the policy of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS inquired—Did I not state the order as it was copied?

Mr. BLAIR—I think you did, but not at first as written. It was a gross injustice to Gen. Halleck to say that he has ordered the return of fugitive slaves to disloyal masters.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that he had letters to show that persons of color, under pretense of their being fugitives, are hunted and actually taken from individuals who have them under their protection.

Mr. BLAIR, while not pretending to deny the accuracy of Mr. LOVEJOY'S remarks, stated for the benefit of the House and the country that he (Blair) positively knew that Gen. Halleck gave an order to discharge some fugitives