faced each other than Goss rushed at his man, and some heavy half-arm fighting ensued; they fibbed away merrily until they got to the ropes, when, in wrestling for the fall, both were down.

ROUND 27 was a short one, for they immediately rushed to a close, in which some wild blows were exchanged right and left; but, from want of precision, no damage was done. Goss upper-cutted his man, and some more half-arm hits were exchanged, until Goss went down.

ROUNDS 28 to 32 were of the same character, Goss in each forcing the fighting by rushing at his man, and in each round some harmless body blows were exchanged, which ended by both being down.

ROUND 33.—Goss, the first to lead off, got well on the body, and Ryall countered him on the ribs; this brought them to the ropes, and both were down.

ROUNDS 34 to 36.—In each of these the same tactics were pursued, Goss rushing to close quarters and delivering on the body, Ryall returning on the side of the head, but the exchanges were so wild as to be almost harmless. The injury to Joe's shoulder precluding him from using his right with effect, each round was finished by a tussle at the ropes, in which Jack was as good as his master, and ended in both going to mother earth.

ROUND 37 AND LAST.—The same cautious game was played in this round, neither man seeming inclined to commence proceedings, both advancing and retiring until the patience of the spectators was completely exhausted. At length the referee ordered the men to the scratch, which they obeyed, but only to again commence the same performance, which was tolerated for some time, until the referee gave the men seven minutes either to fight or draw, which latter the men agreed to do, before the expiration of the time, after fighting in the three rings three hours and eighteen minutes, one hour and thirty minutes in the third, and the last round occupying fifty minutes, during which time not a blow was struck.

REMARKS.

The above fight was a complete disappointment to all those who were present, and who expected that the performance would be a fair trial of Joe Goss as a candidate for the championship with Jem Mace. The cause of the unsatisfactory manner in which the fight was conducted was no doubt caused by the injury that Goss had sustained in his right shoulder in the third round, and the right being his favorite weapon, more especially in close quarters, stopped him from dashing to in-fighting, as he has previously done in all his contests towards the conclusion; and the use he made of his right in the body-blows towards the end of the fighting rounds, no doubt materially aggravated the injury. That there could be no doubt of the correctness of the statement he had made that his shoulder was injured, Joe Goss called at the *Sporting Life* office last evening, and brought a certificate from the house surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the effect that he had fractured the right scapula (shoulder blade) seriously. Ryall no doubt from the frequent removals, as well as from being rather fleshy, fell weak, and, having a wholesome warning from the previous battle not to force the fighting, allowed Goss to get away and retreat when he chose. When they shook hands, Goss wanted to make a fresh match for £200 a side, which Ryall refused to do. Several gentlemen paid both men for their colors, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed by all who have taken them from the men. Ryall will be at W. Richardson's, Blue Anchor, Church street, Shoreditch, this (Wednesday) evening, and Joe Goss at W. Tupper's Greyhound, Webber row, Waterloo road, to see their London friends before leaving for the country.

MACE AND GOSS.

There is nothing fresh to add in reference to the new match. Mace, as announced in our last, has covered Goss's fiver, and our readers will be able to learn from our account of Joe's fight yesterday, with Ryall, what his actual pretensions are.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Andrew Johnson Appointed Brigadier General and Military Governor of Tennessee.

Arrangements for Extending the Mails and Traffic in Recovered Territory.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Gen. McClellan's Announcement of the Death of Gen. Lander.

Address of the President to the Peruvian Minister.

Debate in the Senate on the Confiscation Bill.

Proceedings of the Court Martial in the Case of Colonel Kerrigan.

THE ACCUSED DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Abram Wakeman Appointed Postmaster of New York City, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Everything in the vicinity of the army of the Potomac remains in a state of quietude.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR TENNESSEE.

The nomination of Senator Andrew Johnson as Brigadier General was confirmed by the Senate to-day. General Johnson proceeds, without delay, to organize a provisional government for Tennessee.

General Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government, in accordance with the constitution of the United States. The present government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the military government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of General Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next.

Representatives Etheridge and Maynard, the former now Clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

The progress of the Union armies into the rebel States is too rapid for the consummation of the schemes of the abolitionists. While they are concocting measures to convert the war for the Union into a general abolition raid, and providing snug little governorships for each other in the recovered Southern territory, the Union men there are already organizing provisional governments for themselves, which will replace their States in the Union galaxy, and frustrate the hopes of the abolition conspirators against the policy of the administration and the peace and welfare of the republic. The mission of Mr. Johnson to Tennessee has completely overturned all the calculations of these abolition gentry.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Post Office Department is actively engaged in preparation for the restoration of postal facilities in all that part of Kentucky and Tennessee recently recovered from the possession of the rebels. An agent of the department, Mr. A. H. Markland, accompanies the army of General Buell for this purpose. As soon as it is ascertained that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is in condition to transport the mails, two route agents will be appointed, and the usual mail facilities resumed. At present the only arrangements for the transmission of mail matter in that region is such as is provided by the military authorities. A postmaster at Nashville is to be appointed this week. A number of applications are on file, some of which were made before the occupation of Nashville by the Union forces.

REOPENING OF TRADE WITH NASHVILLE.

Secretary Chase is preparing instructions to the agent of the Treasury Department (Allen A. Hall) in regard to the reopening of trade with Nashville. The details of these instructions will not be completed for several days.

We learn from Louisville, and from a source not likely to be misinformed, that the United States Collector of that city has, within the past ten days, despatched a confidential agent to canvass the State of Tennessee, especially those portions on the rivers lately opened by our gunboats and forces, to feel the pulse of the loyal business people there, and to ascertain the true extent of the alleged Union feeling. If the report of this agent shall be deemed satisfactory—and his investigations will be of the most thorough character—there is good reason to believe that trade will be immediately opened with all parts of that State, the same as before the rebellion, with the exception of articles strictly contraband of war.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF GEN. LANDER TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The following General Order, in reference to the death of General Lander, was issued from headquarters today:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 86.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

I.—The Major General Commanding, with deep regret, announces to the Army of the Potomac the loss of Brigadier General Frederick W. Lander, the commander of one of its divisions, who died at Camp Chase, on the Upper Potomac, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, from the effects of a wound received in the affair with the rebels at Edwards' Ferry, on the 22d of October, 1861. The public services of the deceased, then known as Colonel Lander, in connection with the overland route to the Pacific, had made his name familiar to the American people. At the commencement of this unhappy rebellion he was among the first who volunteered to support with his life the constitution and laws of his country. From the beginning of the military operations which have restored Western Virginia to the Union, from the original movement upon Philippi, where his qualities as a leader of troops were strikingly displayed to the complete expulsion of the rebels from his department, in which he exhausted his fading energies, his conduct has elicited the admiration of his countrymen. His invaluable services at Rich Mountain were recognized by the government in his appointment as a Brigadier General, and his last efforts were rewarded by the official approval and thanks of the President. Tall of stature, and of great strength and activity, with a countenance expressive of intelligence, courage and sensibility, General Lander's presence was commanding and attractive. As a military leader, he combined a spirit of the most daring enterprise with clearness of judgment in the adaptation of means to results. As a man, his devotion to his country, his loyalty to affection and friendship, his sympathy with suffering, and his indignation at cruelty and wrong, constituted him a representative of true chivalry. He has died in the flower of his manly prime, and in the full bloom of his heroic virtues; but history will preserve the record of his life and character, and romance will delight in portraying a figure so striking, a nature so noble, and a career so gallant. While paying this public tribute of respect, the General Commanding feels most deeply that, in the death of this brave and distinguished soldier, he has personally lost one of the truest and dearest of friends.

II.—Brigadier General Silas Casey will make the proper arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the deceased.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL LANDER.

Mr. Wyckliffe, of Kentucky, suggested, this afternoon, that the House should adjourn over Thursday, and tender the use of the Representatives' Hall for the funeral of General Lander, and asked that some gentleman from Massachusetts should make a motion to that effect. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, objected on the ground that, if the precedent is once established, a similar proceeding will be necessary whenever other generals die or are killed on the field, and a serious interruption of the business of Congress might result. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was attempting to obtain leave for Mr. Alley to explain the arrangements entered into by the Massachusetts delegation, in reference to the obsequies, when the House went into Committee of the Whole. It had been arranged between the friends of the deceased and the Massachusetts delegation that no demonstration should be made at the Capitol. General McClellan assigns to General Casey the duty of ordering the military honors to Gen. Lander, and it is understood that General McClellan, Generals Marcy and Williams, and Colonel Keys will act as pall bearers.

RECEPTION OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER—SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Barreda has presented his credentials to the President and been received as Minister from the republic of Peru.

The President in his reply, said:—The United States have no enmities, animosities or rivalries, and no interests which conflict with the welfare safety and rights or interests of any other nation. Their own prosperity, happiness and aggrandizement are sought most safely and advantageously through the preservation, not only of peace on their own part, but peace among all other nations. But while the United States are thus a friend to all other nations, they do not seek to conceal the fact that they cherish especial sentiments of friendship for, and sympathies with, those who, like themselves, have founded their institutions on the principle of the equal rights of men; and such nations, being more prominently neighbors of the United States, the latter are co-operating with them in establishing civilization and culture on the American continent. Such being the general principles which govern the United States in their foreign relations, you may be assured, sir, that in all things this government will deal justly, frankly, and, if it be possible, even liberally, with Peru, whose liberal sentiments towards us you have so kindly expressed.

It will be recollected that the former Minister from Peru was dismissed by Mr. Buchanan, owing to the non-compliance of that government with certain imperative demands of our own.

The address of President Lincoln contains expressions of friendship indicative of the general policy of the administration towards all nations.

CELEBRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.

A number of private residences in different parts of the city were illuminated to-night, in commemoration of the anniversary of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding the current report, there were no military nominations confirmed by the Senate yesterday. These mentioned as having been confirmed are part of a list of nominations for promotion for merit. The correct list is as follows:—Generals Buell, McDowell, Grant, McClernand, C. F. Smith, Curtis, Burnside and Sigel to be Major Generals; and Colonels John Cochrane, of New York; John A. Logan, of Illinois, McArthur, of Ohio; Lawrence, of Iowa; Wallace, of Indiana; McCook, of Ohio; Berry, of Maine; Ferry, of Connecticut; Spear, of Tennessee, and John Cook, of Springfield, Illinois, to be Brigadier Generals.

These appointments are to rank in the order of their names. They are promotions for merit. All of the Colonels mentioned, except John Cochrane, have seen service in the field, and most of them have distinguished themselves by gallant conduct in recent battles. These nominations have not yet been acted on by the Senate.

Several weeks ago the House passed a resolution asking of the War Department whether there has been a literal compliance with the act of Congress requiring the officers of the regular army appointed in the new regiments to be assigned to duty in the field, and the officers appointed from civil life to be assigned to the duty of recruiting for those regiments? In reply, through the Adjutant General, it is stated that all the Colonels of the new regiments taken from the regular army, two excepted, are general officers of volunteers in active command. These two are commanding the Departments of Florida and Pensacola, and of New Mexico. When the organization of the new regiments was commenced a few of the regular officers appointed to them were for a time employed in starting the system of recruiting, but nearly all of them were relieved on the passage of the act to which reference is made. In the nineteen old regiments of 261 officers, not recent appointments, who would otherwise be available for duty with the regiments, twenty-one are general officers and twenty-nine field officers of volunteers. This, however, does not include officers detailed from the staff corps of the regular army.

Lieutenant Colonel Veasey, Third Vermont regiment, was to-day appointed Provost Marshal of General Smith's division. The position was offered to Major Larrabee, Fifth Wisconsin regiment, late member of Congress from Wisconsin, but he declined it, alleging that on the field he would have a better chance at the enemy than was possible to one assigned to the custodianship of prisoners.

Brigadier General Davidson is assigned to the command of General Brannan's brigade, in General Smith's division. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and from a Lieutenant in the Second cavalry had risen to the rank of Major when the present rebellion broke out. He has seen much active service, and shown himself an able, indefatigable and gallant officer. The regiments constituting his brigade, gave him a warm reception.

Wm. H. L. Barnes, of New York, has been appointed Volunteer Aid on General Fitz John Porter's staff. His long experience in the State militia and affable and gentlemanly bearing will make him both an efficient and popular staff officer.

Some weeks ago the officers and privates of the Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth regiment New York State Volunteers, with great unanimity, presented a petition to Colonel Van Wyck to continue Colonel of the Legion. In order to accompany his regiment to the field, he asked the House to excuse him from serving as chairman on the Committee on Government Contracts and of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The Speaker decided that the House had no power to excuse him. Mr. Van Wyck has, therefore, arranged with his colleagues for the chairmanship of these committees, they being unwilling he should relinquish entirely his position.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL IN THE CASE OF COLONEL KERRIGAN.

The following orders contain a *resume* of the proceedings and finding of the Court Martial in the Kerrigan case, and the approval of the sentence by the General Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 63.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862.

Before a General Court Martial of which Brigadier General Silas Casey, Volunteer service, is President, convened at Washington city, D. C., by virtue of Special Orders No. 178, from these headquarters of December 7, 1861, was arraigned and tried Colonel James E. Kerrigan Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, on the following charges and specifications:—

Charge First—Habitual neglect of duty.

Specification—In this that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, from June 28 to October 18, 1861, and during that period, in New York and Virginia, wherever the said regiment has been, habitually failed and neglected to give to his officers and men, or any of them, practical or theoretical instruction in the tactics of the school of the battalion and company or either of them.

Charge Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1—In this that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, did, at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, at the camp of the said regiment, on the 14th and 15th days of October, 1861, suffer and permit the privates of the said regiment and the non-commissioned officers thereof to engage in loud and unseemly disputes and brawls, to use disorderly language and to make noisy disturbances, without any attempt on the part of the said Kerrigan to repress the same.

Specification 2—In this, that the said Kerrigan, Colonel in command as aforesaid, did, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at the encampment of the said regiment, at Hall's Hill, Virginia, upon an inspection and review then and there held of the regiment, permitted many men of said regiment to appear on parade in a state of unseemly disarray and filth, their pants unbuttoned, their under clothes and persons exposed.

Specification 3—In this, that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command, as aforesaid, did restore to duty without trial on the 4th of September, 1861, at the camp of said regiment, one Patrick Goffery, a deserter from Company I, Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers.

Specification 4—In this, that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command as aforesaid, did on the 15th of October, 1861, at the camp of said regiment, at Hall's Hill, Virginia, cause private Patrick Goffery, of Company I, of said regiment, who had deserted the service of the United States on the 27th July, 1861, and had remained absent until the 4th of September, 1861, when he was restored to duty without trial, as stated in the preceding specification, to be paid for the whole intervening period between the 25th of July and the 17th of October, 1861, in the same manner as if the said private had been present and doing duty all that time.

Charge Third—Violation of the forty-fourth article of war.

Specification—In this, that he, the said Jas. E. Kerrigan, commanding as aforesaid, being commanded by Brigadier General Martindale, commanding the brigade of which said Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers was a part, to assemble the commissioned officers of said regiment at the quarters of said Kerrigan, for the purpose of examination and instructions by the said Brigadier General Martindale, did, after being so assembled there, and after being himself present at the rendezvous, absent himself therefrom without permission, and without being dismissed or relieved. This at the camp of said Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, at Hall's Hill, Va., on the 16th of October, 1861.

Charge Fourth—Disobedience of orders in violation of the ninth article of war.

Specification—In this, that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, commanding, as aforesaid, being commanded by his superior officer, Brigadier General John H. Martindale, he being in the execution of his office, to return and repair to the quarters of the said Kerrigan, where the commissioned officers of the said Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers were assembled for instruction and examination by the said Brigadier General Martindale, and whence the said Kerrigan had absented himself without permission and without being dismissed or relieved, as stated in the preceding specification, did wilfully and positively refuse to obey said command and order. This at Hall's Hill, Virginia, on the 16th of October, 1861.

Charge Fifth—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer.

Specification—In this, that the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command as aforesaid, his regiment being encamped at Hall's Hill, Va., did, on the night of October 14, 1861, absent himself from and lie out of said camp without the knowledge or permission of his commanding officer.

Charge Sixth—Drunkenness on duty.

Specification—In this, that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, was drunk on duty on the 27th of September, 1861, or thereabouts, while the said regiment was moving from the camp at Morton's Farm to Upton's Hill, Va. This on the road or march between the said two places.

Charge Seventh—Shameful abandonment of his post.

Specification—In this, that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel as aforesaid, did, on the 27th day of August, 1861, shamefully abandon his post, which he had been commanded to defend and hold, at Munson's Hill, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Charge Eighth—Withdrawing the pickets without orders.

Specification—In this, that the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, as aforesaid, did, without orders, withdraw the pickets of his regiment from their position on the outposts of the camp of the army of the United States, at Munson's Hill, Fairfax county, Virginia, when the enemy was advancing thereon, on the 27th day of August, 1861.

Charge Ninth—Communicating with the enemy.

Specification—In this that he, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel in command, as aforesaid, on the 25th day of July, 1861, and on divers other days and times between the said 25th day of July, 1861, and the 1st day of October, 1861, did leave the camp of his regiment, in Fairfax county, Virginia, and visit and communicate with the enemy in said county.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:—To the specification of first charge, not guilty; to the first charge, not guilty. To the first specification, second charge, not guilty; to the second specification, second charge, not guilty; to the third specification, second charge, not guilty; to the fourth specification, second charge, not guilty; to the second charge, not guilty. To the specification, third charge, not guilty; to the third charge, not guilty. To the specification, fourth charge, not guilty; to the fourth charge, not guilty. To the specification, fifth charge, guilty; to the fifth charge, guilty. To the specification, sixth charge, not guilty; to the sixth charge, not guilty. To specification, seventh charge, not guilty; to the seventh charge, not guilty. To the specification, eighth charge, not guilty; to the eighth charge, not guilty. To the specification, ninth charge, not guilty; to the ninth charge, not guilty.

After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the Court found the accused as follows:—Of the specification, first charge, guilty; of the first charge, guilty. Of specification first, second charge, guilty; of specification second, second charge, guilty, omitting the words "and persons;" of specification third, second charge, not guilty. Of specification fourth charge, guilty, except the words "wilfully and positively." Of the fourth charge, guilty. Of specification, charge fifth, confirmed the plea of accused, and found him guilty. Of charge fifth, confirmed the plea of accused, and found him guilty. Of specification, charge sixth, not guilty; of charge sixth, not guilty. Of specification, charge seventh, not guilty; of charge seventh, not guilty. Of specification, charge eighth, not guilty; of eighth charge, not guilty. Of specification, ninth charge, not guilty; of ninth charge, not guilty. And the Court does, therefore, sentence him, the said James E. Kerrigan, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

II.—The Major General commanding approves and confirms the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Colonel James E. Kerrigan, Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. Colonel Kerrigan therefore ceases to be an officer in the military service of the United States from this date.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.
M. T. McMAHON, Aid-de-Camp.

THE NAVY.

The following orders were made by the Navy Department to-day:—

Acting Master Opier V. Bennis, Assistant Paymaster.

Horace S. Bradford, ordered to report to Commandant Paulding for duty.

Acting Master William E. Dennison, ordered to the United States steamer Somerset.

Lieutenant Samuel R. Franklin, ordered to the Dacotah.

Lieutenant George M. Blodgett and Lieutenant Leroy Fitch, ordered to report to Flag Officer Foote.

Lieutenant W. McGunnegle, ordered to the gunboat Sebago, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Midshipman Thomas C. Bowen, ordered to receiving ship North Carolina as instructor in gunnery.

Acting Masters E. W. Watson and Henry Eaton, ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

THANKS OF CONGRESS TO COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH AND GENERAL BURNSIDE.

The President, in a message to Congress, states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, Captain Goldsborough was nominated as Flag Officer in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence as an example, the President cordially recommends that Captain Goldsborough receive a vote of the thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brigadier General Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th and 10th of February.

APPOINTMENTS OF CADETS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is the list of the representatives whose districts being vacant at the Naval Academy, have the right to nominate candidates for appointment as acting midshipmen. The Navy Department has no power to make an appointment excepting on the nomination of a representative. There are no appointments at large. Candidates must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and actual residents of the district from which nominated. The Navy Department desires to make these appointments in time for the appointed to reach Newport, R. I., where the academy is at present located, between the 10th and 20th of April next. Persons desiring the appointment will apply to their representatives in Congress, and not to the Navy Department:—

Dist.

CONNECTICUT.
4—Hon. G. C. Woodruff.

CALIFORNIA.
Hon. A. A. Sargeant and T. G. Phelps.

DACOTAH TERRITORY.
Hon. J. B. S. Todd.

ILLINOIS.
3—Hon. Owen Lovejoy.
5—Hon. W. A. Richardson. (Two vacancies.)
7—Hon. J. C. Robinson.
9—Hon. John A. Logan.

INDIANA.
6—Hon. A. G. Porter.

KANSAS.
Hon. Martin F. Conway. (Two vacancies.)

KENTUCKY.
1—(No representative.)
3—Hon. Henry Grider.
4—Hon. Aaron Harding.
7—Hon. Robert Mallory. (Two vacancies.)

MARYLAND.
2—Hon. Edwin H. Webster.

MICHIGAN.
4—Hon. Rowland E. Trowbridge.

MISSOURI.
1—Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.
7—Hon. John W. Noell.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
Hon. Samuel G. Dailey. (Two vacancies.)

NEW JERSEY.
3—Hon. William G. Steele.

NEW YORK.
10—Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck. (Two vacancies.)
23—Hon. Ambrose W. Clark.
29—Hon. Alfred Ely. (Two vacancies.)
33—Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.
5—Hon. James M. Ashley.
6—Hon. Chilton A. White.
10—Hon. John Hutchinson.

OREGON.
Hon. John K. Shiel.

PENNSYLVANIA.
9—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
14—Hon. Galusha A. Grow.
18—Hon. Samuel S. Blair.
20—Hon. Jesse Lazear.

UTAH.
Hon. John M. Bernhisel.

VIRGINIA.
10—Hon. William G. Brown.
11—Hon. Jacob M. Blair.
12—Hon. Killian P. Whaley. (Two vacancies.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Hon. Wm. H. Wallace. (Two vacancies.)

THE ASSAULTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS UPON GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

In their efforts to disparage General McClellan, the radical howlers are continually committing egregious blunders and outraging history. They seem utterly reckless of the fact that the order books of the Commanding General, and the commandants of the several departments, contain a complete history of the origin of all the plans of the campaign, and point unmistakeably to their author. The efforts to confer this honor, first on General Fremont, then General Halleck, then General Grant, and lastly upon Flag Officer Foote, are all equally as vain as the effort of Mr. John Peter Cleaver Shanks, in the House to-day, to attribute to General Fremont the idea of employing gunboats on the Western waters. Unfortunately for Mr. Shanks' argument, these gunboats were ordered and advertised for before General Fremont returned from Europe, and the construction of three of them was actually begun before he took command of the Department of the West. The facts show that these preparations and plans of the Western campaign were all projected while General McClellan was commanding the whole Department of the West, which then included Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEFENCE OF GEN. FREMONT BY THE TRIBUNE.

It is seriously mooted here to-night whether the publication of General Fremont's defence by the *Tribune* is not a gross violation of the recent order of the War Department in reference to the publication of military news, as the publication was not authorized by either the War Department, the General Commanding, or by any general commanding an army in the field.

DEFENCE OF GENERAL FREMONT IN THE HOUSE.

The Fremont campaign was opened in the House this afternoon by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, who read a long speech in defence of the traffic in carbines under General Fremont's administration of the Western Department, which was denounced by the Van Wyck Investigating Committee. The speech failed to produce any marked sensation.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February from Forts Lafayette and Warren and the old Capitol Building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered of other dangerous characters.

MR. CAMERON'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Cameron, the new Minister to St. Petersburg, proposes to start upon his mission about the 1st of April.

A NEW REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC.

A new rebel battery, mounting fourteen guns, is reported near Sandy Point, on the Potomac.

DISCHARGE OF A PRISONER WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE AT DRANESVILLE.

Thomas J. Parks, one of the wounded prisoners taken at the Dranesville battle, was to-day discharged from General McCall's division hospital. He was one of four wounded rebel prisoners brought to the hospital, and is the only one who survived his wounds. His own escape is remarkable. He was shot directly over the heart by a Minie rifle ball. One of the ribs turned the ball aside, and it described a circuitous course, lodging in the back, whence it was extracted—a violation of the very prevalent theory that a Minie ball is never deflected from its course. Dr. Edward Shippen, who has charge of the division hospital, has made the case one of careful study. On arriving in this city and taking the oath prescribed for discharged rebel prisoners, the cured patient was allowed to depart, via Fortress Monroe, for his home in South Carolina. He was a private in Company H, Sixth South Carolina regiment, and belongs to one of the wealthiest and most rabid secession families in the State. The kind treatment he has received here, he says, has given him a different idea about the Northern mode of conducting the war from that he entertained when he enlisted. Southern rebel leaders, he declares, have knowingly and wickedly misrepresented Northern sentiments and feelings touching the rebellion, and that if the real truth were known three-fourths of those now under arms would fling away their muskets, and nothing save fighting for the original Stars and Stripes could induce them to take them up again.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General is urging upon Congress the passage of a law compelling all common carriers, whether upon land or water, to carry the United States' mails. This is intended to obviate difficulties in the transmission of the mails occasioned by the refusal of certain principal railroad companies to enter into contracts for this purpose. This has been a source of great annoyance to the department, and a detriment to the efficiency of the mail service. The proposed law requires all railroads and lines of steamboats, &c., to carry the mails at such rate of compensation as shall be agreed upon with the Post Office Department, or as may be awarded by the Court of Claims. It is understood that strenuous opposition will be made to this measure by Messrs. Vibbard and Corning, of New York, in behalf of the Northern Central Railroad, which is at the head of the corporations complained of by the department.

NOMINATION OF POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK.

Abram Wakeman was to-day nominated for Postmaster at New York, in place of Mr. Taylor.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized Gerhard Larsson as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chicago.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Minister to the Argentine republic.

CEMETERY FOR SOLDIERS.

The Military Committee of the House are considering plans for a cemetery for soldiers in Washington. Mr. Ellis, of New York, appeared before them to-day and gave them some valuable hints upon the subject.

BRANCH MINT AT NEW YORK.

The consideration of the subject in the matter of the proposed establishment of a branch mint at New York is rapidly approaching termination, and in a manner, as it now appears from circumstances, favorable to the proposition. Already a long report has been prepared by a member of the Committee on Commerce, and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury. That there will be a favorable report submitted none seem disposed to deny, but how soon it will get before Congress will depend much on the wording of the report that is to accompany the bill, and mainly on the time of the receipt of the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from merchants and others doing business on the Pacific coast, asking immediate action by Congress to provide for the transportation of the mails between New York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present the United States have no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILMOT, (rep.) of Pa., presented resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the payment of the volunteers from the time of their enlistment.

DROP THE NEGRO QUESTION AND ATTEND TO BUSINESS.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., presented a petition from the citizens of Boston asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. DIXON, (rep.) of Conn., offered a joint resolution that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution by the death of Professor Felton be filled by Henry Barnard, of Connecticut. Laid over.

Mr. DIXON said that Mr. Barnard was known all over the country as a man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of popular education, to the very object for which the Smithsonian Institution was formed—the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., reported from the Military Committee the House bill making an additional article of war.

SAFE KEEPING OF PRISONERS.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., the bill for the safe keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners was taken up and passed.

THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., the bill authorizing the commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet with the British and French Commissioners, to take measures for the preservation of the fisheries.

The bill was passed.

THE PRESENTS FROM SIAM.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution providing for the custody of the presents received from the King of Siam.

The bill provides that the presents be deposited among the curiosities of the Deparment of the Interior.

The bill was passed.

THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

LOUISIANA LAND CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims for certain lands sold by the United States to Louisiana was taken up, but after some discussion, it was laid aside.

DEBATE ON THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. McDOUGALL, (opp.) of Cal., resumed his speech. He quoted from Justice Story and other writers, as showing that there should be no confiscation of any private property. He (Mr. McDougall) contended that the provision in the bill relating to the freeing of the slaves was unconstitutional. He then quoted from the declarations of the President and Secretary of State to show that an entirely different policy had been declared by the government. The colonization scheme was wild and impracticable. He (Mr. McDougall) contended that magnanimity was the greatest virtue of victors, and that we should go forward with the constitution, our common constitution, in the one hand and with peace in the other.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., said that he agreed with the Senator from California (Mr. McDougall), and thought this one of the most important measures ever brought before Congress. Shall we stand by the constitution or shall we open wide the field of revolution and go back to the doctrines of feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. He contended that the passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable. And further, the bill was directly in conflict with the constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war was waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic and totally useless. The bill was unconstitutional, because the constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceeding in courts. This bill is in fact a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it. The bill makes no distinction between those forced into the rebellion and the willing traitor. Thousands of Southern people have been duped into the rebellion by being told that the North were all abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander it was the allegation made by the slaveholders of the South and their allies at the North, that the sole object of the republican party was the abolition of slavery. That slander enabled the traitors to consolidate the rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators of the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie. He protested against that section of the bill for freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in war we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before. He hoped some other and better way would be taken to punish those concerned in the rebellion. When we shall have suppressed them, and in a way which will not furnish cause for future revolt, he would punish effectually those who were to be punished, and forgive thoroughly those who were to be forgiven. He was in favor of giving the negroes all the freedom he had himself; but what had they done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seemed especially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply relied on their masters, like domestic animals, which was a sort of third instinct. He hoped the bill would not pass; but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

THE MISSOURI RAILROADS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to certain railroads of Missouri, made a report, which was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session.
Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

CLERKS FOR THE NEW YORK TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill authorizing additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New York, and the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then took up the Pennsylvania contested election case, the pending resolution being that John Kline is not, but that John P. Verree, the sitting member, is, entitled to a seat as the member from the Third Congressional district.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., explained the grounds upon which the Committee on Elections recommend the adoption of the above resolution, they being unanimously of opinion that, according to the contestant, with all the corrections claimed by him, he is, nevertheless, not entitled to the fifty-four votes claimed by him to have been by mistake omitted from his count in the third division of the Eleventh, the third division of the Sixteenth and the first division of the Nineteenth wards, and is consequently not elected.

Messrs. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Pa., and WRIGHT, (Union) of Pa., controverted the positions of the committee, insisting that the contents of the ballot boxes gave the seat to Mr. Kline. If it could be shown the boxes have been tampered with the recount should not be insisted upon as a governing principle.

Mr. KELLY, (rep.) of Pa., spoke in favor of Mr. Verree.

The resolution that Mr. Kline was not elected was adopted by a vote of 105 against 13.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (rep.) of Pa., reported from the Select Committee the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.