PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON EMANCIPATION.

The Message of President Lincoln, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for co-operation with any State for the abolition of slavery, with pecuniary compensation, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial, signed by many prominent merchants of New York, asking that immediate action be provided for the transportation of the mails from New York to Panama.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER GOVERNOR.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., presented a memorial from the officers and seamen on board the steamship Governor, asking for compensation for losses from the wrecking of that vessel.

COTTON LANDS.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., presented a memorial from merchants of New York calling attention to the cotton lands on the Southern coast.

OCCUPATION OF COTTON LANDS.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to take up the bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of the cotton lands.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 25, nays 11.

THE CASE OF SENATOR POWELL.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., said that some time since the Legislature of Kentucky passed a resolution requesting his predecessor and colleague to resign. His colleague had not resigned, and fifteen days since the Senator from Minnesota offered a resolution for the expulsion of his colleague. The Kentucky Legislature are now in session, and they want to know when that question is to be acted upon? If he is to be expelled, the Legislature do not want to adjourn and allow a disloyal, traitorous Governor to appoint any one to take the place of his colleague.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said the committee were doing the best they could, and would make a report soon.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., said that he was a little surprised at the zeal of his colleague, but would only say that he (Mr. Powell) was anxious for an investigation to be had. The action of the Kentucky Legislature was a matter between himself and that Legislature. He (Mr. Powell) could make it plain to the Senate, and would do so, that his action in the Senate at the last session was entirely in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed by the resolutions, to wit, to preserve a strict neutrality in Kentucky. He (Mr. Powell) was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the people of Kentucky at any time. He only intended to ask the attention of the Senate to a brief statement to vindicate himself after the committee had reported and all the Senators had spoken.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON LANDS RESUMED.

Mr. CARLILE, (Union) of Va., said that he was sorry to see that Senators were determined to pass this bill. He did not believe that the government held supreme control over all the lands of the country. The bill proposes to substitute the government in place of the present masters of slaves, and to make the government one great lordly slaveholder with a great brood of petty agents. The provisions of the bill make humane treatment of the slaves impossible. There are also appeals coming here to us from thousands of the white race who have been turned out of their homes, and these appeals have more force for him (Mr. Carlile) than any that could come from the negro race. This bill will take from the Treasury immense sums of money, which could be better used in the proposed scheme of colonization.

Here the morning hour expired.

The CHAIR called up the special order.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone the special order and proceed to the further consideration of the bill.

Motion agreed to, by yeas, 23; nays, 16.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., thought the bill impracticable and a most extraordinary and political blunder. The money that it would cost the government to provide for these indigent persons would make the Treasury more indigent than themselves even.

The bill was then passed by yeas 26, nays 14. The following are the nays:—

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson of Mo., and Wright—14.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1862.

THE CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

On motion of Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, it was resolved that the Secretary of War communicate to this House the number, age and condition of the Africans who have been under the supervision of Major General John E. Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, since he has had control of that department, together with the amount of work or service performed by them, the pay, if any, which they have received, and the cost to the government for their maintenance and support.

BOUNTY AND PENSIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. GURLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels, their bounty and pensions.

THE PURCHASE OF COIN, ETC.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes.

Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Stevens whether in his (Mr. Stevens') opinion it was necessary to authorize the sale of the five hundred millions of bonds recently authorized, in order to realize sufficient coin for the payment of the interest, which could not be more by next July than forty millions on the six hundred and fifty millions of indebtedness?

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., did not think it necessary; but it was found by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds cannot be sold except at a great sacrifice, which he did not choose to make. Hence he suggested the passing of the bill, so that the specie section of the recently enacted United States Note law may not be repudiated. Mr. Stevens added, in reply, that the new five hundred million bonds have not yet been issued.

Mr. PENDLETON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and would vote for the bill. He, however, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reasserting that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

With this exception the bill was then passed as originally introduced.

THE GOVERNMENT OF REBEL STATES.

Mr. HARDING, (Union) of Ky., rising to an explanation, said that he had noticed in the newspapers that the chairman of the Committee on Territories had reported a bill providing for territorial governments in the seceding States, and for their subsequent admission into the Union. This subject had been discussed in the public prints. He (Mr. Harding) was at a loss to ascertain how this information was obtained.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, the chairman of the committee, informed his colleague thereon that the committee authorized him to report the bill, and under instructions he (Mr. Ashley) had moved its printing and recommitment to the committee.

Mr. HARDING remarked that the newspapers also said that the Senate's Committee on Territories had concurred in the provisions of this bill.

Mr ASHLEY replied that he was not aware that that committee, with the chairman of which he had been in consultation, had come to any conclusion on the subject. If the newspapers had made a misstatement the chairman of neither of these committees was responsible for it.

Mr. HARDING said that only four out of the nine members of the committee had agreed on this bill, and yet it was sent out as the report of the majority of the committee.

Mr. ASHLEY further explained that he gave printed copies to those who asked for them.

The conversation here terminated.

LAMPBLACK PATENT.

The bill to render valid and to authorize the extension of the patent granted John S. Mine for an improvement in the manufacture of lampblack was passed by a vote of 73 against 39.

THE CASE OF GENERAL FREMONT UNDER REVIEW.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill regulating the franking privilege being nominally under consideration.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., proceeded to speak of the Military Department of the West under General John C. Fremont. He said a very great pressure had been brought to bear through the newspapers by force General Fremont back into a command, and to force the administration, against its judgment, expressed after deliberation, to employ him in some one of the military departments. He (Blair) had seen it stated in despatches that General Fremont had again and again demanded a trial. This is not true.

Mr. RIDDLE, (rep.) of Ohio, asked on what authority the gentleman made the last statement?

Mr. BLAIR (resuming) said—No demand for a trial has been made unless it has been done within the last two or three days. General Fremont had not made the demand at all, for he (Mr. Blair) had taken pains to satisfy himself of the fact by inquiry at the office of the Adjutant General and at that of the Judge Advocate of the army. It was most extraordinary that an officer of the army, charged with crime, mutiny and misconduct of the war, and deposed from his command in consequence of these charges, should not ask a trial. He ventured the assertion that, if General Fremont will demand a trial, the administration will grant it. It had also been heralded that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had demanded his (General Fremont's) restoration. He (Mr. Blair) undertook to say that such was not the fact. It was simply a publication of some of Fremont's partisans, and it was also said through the press that Fremont was to be restored to a command. He (Mr. Blair) did not know whether this was so or not; but, inasmuch as this information came in somewhat the same shape as other publications, he believed it was of the same character. There were preliminary symptoms which foreshadowed and announced the simultaneous appearance of the statement made by General Fremont in his defence before the committee and the speech of his aid-de-camp (Mr. Shanks) in this House. The statement and the speech inaugurate a new campaign and a new field, and the battle is to be fought with weapons far different than the rude instruments of war—with proclamations, which, up to this time, in General Fremont's hands, have had no serious effect. He (Mr. Blair) commended General Fremont's choice of weapons. Certain it was that his proclamations did not help the enemy as much as his exposed and isolated posts at Lexington and elsewhere. His proclamations did not injure the administration as much as a single purchase of worthless arms and the erection of useless earthworks. He (Mr. Blair) did not believe that General Fremont was authorized to publish his statement, which was extraordinary in its character.

Mr. GOOCH, (rep.) of Mass., member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said that General Fremont, having presented a large number of documents, was requested by the committee to prepare a concise statement as to the administration of affairs in his department, which he (Gen. Fremont) did at a subsequent period. General Fremont again appeared before the committee and was questioned. When he was about to leave the room he was requested not to give information to anybody outside of what he had stated to the committee. He (Mr. Gooch) understood General Fremont to acquiesce in the request, as he had in all others made by the committee. He (Mr. Gooch) only wished to add that the publication was made without the knowledge and against the consent of the committee.

Mr. BLAIR—Was it all published?

Mr. GOOCH—His (Gen. Fremont's) statement and documents, and not the portion in response to the inquiries of the committee.

Mr. BLAIR said Gen. Fremont's statement was as extraordinary as the manner in which it found its way into print. It was an apology for disaster and defeat, and ingeniously the suppression of important facts and suggestions of others which never existed. In this he shows he is a better apologist for defeat than a General to achieve victories. Mr. Blair proceeded to speak of his early friendship for Fremont. He now had no private griefs. And it was only for the reason that Fremont was found to be incompetent for his position that he recommended his removal. He had acted from considerations of public duty. He then spoke at length of the disasters at Springfield and Lexington to show that these were attributable to Fremont's incompetency. Those by whom he surrounded himself had settled themselves down upon us like obscene birds of prey. No men have as bad character as those who are Fremont's familiars. Of course there are honorable exceptions. No greater slander was uttered by any man than that at the time Fremont went to St. Louis it was a rebellious city. The declaration of martial law was, therefore, superinduced by his apprehension of imaginary danger. Mr. Blair also examined Fremont's contracts and other transactions. He spoke for about two hours, the time having, by unanimous consent, been extended.

Mr. COLFAX, (rep.) of Ind.—I did not intend to reply at this time, and am, therefore, ill prepared to answer the elaborate charges made against General Fremont by the gentleman from Missouri. While I differ with him in regard to the supersedure of Fremont in the command of the Department of the Northwest, I wish to be distinctly understood to say that, no matter who is in command, I sustain that General, with all my heart and soul, and strength and mind, who acts most effectually and efficiently against the enemy. I believe it my duty to do so, for this, under God, is our only hope of putting down this gigantic and Satanic rebellion. But I must say that I deeply regret that the gentleman should have indulged in the remarks he did, in debating a grave question like this; that on such an occasion he should have mingled personalities and charges which would be better indulged in on some more fitting arena. I will not touch upon the opening of the remarks of the gentleman, with regard to his, and his family's previous relations with General Fremont, for I am here to speak in vindication of history, of the fair record of the present day, and to prove that my friend's feelings and judgment are perverted by prejudices. The gentleman opposite had been the friend of General Fremont up to the latter end of August. Up to that time he (Mr. Blair) was the warm and devoted friend, the champion and admirer, of General Fremont. Up to that time no charges had been made by him. From the time the war broke out I tried, in my humble sphere, to sustain confidence in our Generals. I endeavored to preach forbearance and unity. I implored men to cease deprecating Generals in the field. I felt that when they went forth the cause of the country rested on them; that they had the lives of our brave soldiers on their hands, and that they should be supported. Whenever the administration superseded them, well and good. Let them go. With regard to the charges to-day reiterated on this floor against General Fremont, I will first say that I do not claim for General Fremont the character of a perfect man. As all men are fallible, so he had his faults. He was an impulsive and impetuous man. But I regret that he published the statement or defence he did. But General Fremont must have concluded that he had already abided his time long enough. After six months, under the whip and spur and lash of howling enemies, he held back, and, with anabandonment of self and a reticence which has commanded the admiration of friends and the approval of the civilized world, waited patiently his vindication since the day he was deposed from his command to the present. Now, without disparaging others, I say that he is the only major general in the United States army who has gone with his troops away from headquarters in pursuit of the enemy, performing long marches, fording rivers, and never halting till he had overtaken and brought the foe to bay. Others, no doubt, were willing to do all in their power to the same end; but this is the only instance at the time of this determination and courage of General Fremont. And now I say that no man can believe the aspersion ventured upon by the gentleman from Missouri, that General Fremont is a timid man. Every schoolboy in the country knows the history of the man, and that history disposes of that aspersion. Whether, as a General, he was fitted for the command of the Western Department or not, he is a brave and fearless man, a man who has met death in various forms, and encountered perils in every shape; a man who has written his name on the page of history as a great discoverer—adventurer, if you will; one who has raised the Stars and Stripes on distant soil, through privation and toil and suffering, to the improvement of science and the glory of his country. Last of all, even while he knew the sword of Damocles was suspended over his head by a single hair, he went with his army in pursuit of the enemies of the country, leading the advance in person, not bringing up the rear, as is customary with Generals in command. No, sir; General Fremont is no coward, but a brave and fearless man. With regard to the charge about the contracts, desiring to be frank, I say that I do not approve of the contracts made by General Fremont with regard to the fortifications for Missouri; but in making these contracts, it must be supposed that he was guided by the opinion of the head engineer of the department with regard to the price. But if his outlay in this respect was improvident and extravagant, I have only to express the hope that the expenditures of the public money in other departments have been managed with scrupulous economy. We all know the charge brought against him by Adjutant General Thomas, that the horses purchased by him were ringboned and spavined, &c. Now, when I came to Washington I found that there were fourteen hundred horses, purchased for the Army of the Potomac, condemned, and not a paper in the country had a word to say about it, but because a few horses were condemned in Fremont's command, all sorts of charges are brought against him. The gentleman from Missouri had been very eulogistic of St. Louis, its patriotism, &c. Now, I wish I could believe all he said in its favor. I, indeed, believe with him, that the great bulk of the people are loyal, but I as firmly believe that the wealth and capital and social influence of St. Louis were strongly on the side of secession, ever since General Halleck took command of that department. They held an election in that city for a Chamber of Commerce, and what was called the "secession ticket" was elected by a large majority, in the face, even, of the Major General of the United States Commanding. In speaking of the sentiments which actuated a portion of the people of that city, I speak of its wealth and capital as being strongly on the side of secession; and so strongly was this feeling manifested, that General Halleck compelled the Chamber of Commerce to take the oath of allegiance. I know St. Louis is loyal, and one of the strongest proofs of that is found in the fact that, when their deposed General came back, after he came back degraded and deposed from his command, without power or place, they gathered round him in tens of thousands to welcome him. I take that as a strong proof of their loyalty. The gentleman (Mr. Blair) says that up to the time of the death of Lyon he had been a warm friend of Fremont. Now, the fact is that Lyon's death occurred on the 10th of August, and it is seen that the gentleman's friendship continued for Fremont till even after this—continued for him whom he has since arraigned as a guilty criminal, as one whose skirts are stained with the blood of that brave officer—arraigns him now of a crime, which, if guilty, he must be guilty of murder, if he (General Fremont) had the power to relieve him and did not. But though Lyon died early in August, it is not till September that the gentleman from Missouri considers Fremont guilty, because for twenty days after he did not accuse him of the crime. Mr. Colfax quoted several despatches from General Scofield Harding, and General Lyon himself, to show the impossibility of reinforcing Lyon, even before the withdrawal of the large drafts of troops from the Southwest for the protection of Washington, and continued: It was under, therefore, the most adverse circumstances that General Fremont took command at St. Louis; and it was for raising an army to protect the Union, and to put down rebellion, that he has been condemned from one end of the country to the other. The gentleman opposite declared here that Cairo did not need reinforcements, but I say it did. Fremont had at this time a few regiments, three of three of three months' men—men who had not yet received any pay, and who would not re-enlist, but were, in consequence of neglect, determined to abandon the service. Now, I submit to this House, and to the country, the consideration of the two points to be reinforced. One was at the end of a common wagon road, from whence Lyon could have retreated if he could not maintain himself; the other was at the mouth of the Ohio, which commanded the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers at Cairo, the furthest point south we then had in our possession. It was then in great danger of being wrested from us, and rebel governors and leaders had sent down troops to seize it for the secessionists. Now, Gen. Fremont could only reinforce one of these two points, and he chose the most important, and went to Cairo. Mr. Colfax read letters and despatches from Gen. Prentiss, to show the imminency which demanded the strengthening of Cairo, and continued: Cairo was at that time threatened by the enemy, thirty thousand strong. He had with him only eight regiments, and only two of these he had a right to hold. He did the best he could. He got together all the force he could muster, and went down on steamboats to Cairo. And for this, too, he was condemned all over the country, because indeed he should have travelled by steamboats, and thus make a parade. But it was actually necessary to do so in order that he might impress the rebels with the conviction that he commanded a larger force than he really did. There were also great complaints made because Gen. Fremont went in a carriage to the boat. I inquired into this matter, and the fact is that his friends brought the carriage to his house for the purpose of conveying him to the wharf. When he saw the carriage he refused to enter it, saying, "No, I will not go in this state." His friends insisted, because they feared he would be assassinated on the way if he went on foot, while at the same time it was necessary, as Major General, to show himself from an open carriage to loyal people. A good deal was also said about the six thousand dollar house he rented in St. Louis. I also inquired into this charge, and found that all his immediate officers were quartered in the same house, which was also used for the officers of the department, as there was no time for travelling from office to office. A great public saving was effected in this way, and yet for this also has General Fremont been denounced. Another of the charges brought against him was with regard to the purchase of five hundred tons of ice, with which it was sneeringly said there should be glorious times making sherry cobblers for the staff. From inquiry I ascertained that this ice was ordered on the requisition of the Surgeon General. At the time the requisition was made for the ice half of the troops were sick from using the muddy waters of the streams in the vicinity of the camps, and when the sick men were sent to the hospitals they remained sick, for even there they had none but this impure water, which first prostrated them. Of one regiment—the Twenty-second Illinois—the majority were in hospital from malaria and the use of bad water. The ice was procured, not to follow the army, but to be used in the hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers—for the use of the men who had shed their blood for the country. For this General Fremont had been denounced all over the country, and to these charges and accusations he has been silent and forebore to answer up to this time. The gentleman (Mr. Blair) said that the hundred days of Fremont were the saddest days that had ever befallen the loyal men of the Northwest. I differ with him there, also. Oh, no; there were sadder days than those. It was after General Fremont was deposed, when the gallant army, with which he had driven off the enemy, was ordered to fall back. Then it was that the loyal men, who had so long suffered from the presence of the rebels, and who hailed the glorious Stars and Stripes with acclamations as the promise of safety and security, and with clasped hands and joyful faces cheered once more for the Union—it was when these people forsook their homes to follow in sad procession the retreating army, to avoid the halter and the gibbet, hopeless and foodless, the days following that which saw General Fremont deposed. These were the saddest days for the people of the Northwest. The gentleman from Missouri characterized the proclamation issued by General Fremont as bombastic. I have this to say about that proclamation: I never quarrelled with the President because he saw fit to say that that proclamation should be modified. I regret that he did so, but I know Mr. Lincoln is as honest a man as lives on this continent, and he acted, no doubt, from convictions of duty; and while I differ with him in respect to that proclamation, I would be the last to asperse an act of his. The President said it should be modified. But Gen. Fremont said the President must then modify it himself; he would bow to the order as a subordinate should to the rebuke of his chief. The gentleman (Mr. Blair) might have refrained from his remarks with reference to what he called the "mutiny" at Springfield. Now, he had it from distinguished authority, that a spirit of insubordination was manifested all over the camps when it was known that their General was superseded in his command. It was then that he delivered his farewell to the army, and the whole country was seized with admiration when they saw how a brave and noble man, stricken down, can fall without a word of complaint and without a murmur. Gen. Fremont's conduct on the occasion should have shielded him from at least one charge of the gentleman opposite. Even those New York papers which had most persistently denounced him expressed in eulogistic language their admiration of his conduct in that trying moment. It is true he could not escape an ovation in St. Louis on his return; but in Cincinnati, when he learned, as he was passing through it, that the citizens were determined to give him an ovation, he avoided it by keeping on his way, even declining to accept of its hospitalities. Has there ever been a man stricken down from high position under a pressure of untoward circumstances who has borne himself so meekly? I speak as an independent member of this House, not having had one fact communicated to me by General Fremont. Now, with regard to the proclamation—what difference was there between it and the declaration of that distinguished man, Andrew Johnson, one of the most loyal men living? Johnson declared that no rebel had a right to own anything. That was all that Fremont said, clothed in the language of a proclamation. He said, "The real and personal property of rebels shall be confiscated, and the slaves of any shall be free men." Johnson says, "No rebel has a right to own anything." I don't see any difference, and yet no person has attempted to condemn Johnson. I come now to the fall of Lexington. I happened to be in St. Louis on the 14th of September, and found the whole city excited with the news that had just reached there, that Price was marching upon the gallant defender of the town of Lexington, and when my friend speaks about the Home Guard, it appears to me that Colonel Mulligan didn't bear very high testimony to their gallantry then. But I saw Lieutenant Governor Hall, and he told me that Price was marching towards Lexington with fifteen thousand men, and that Fremont ought to send out a column to intercept him. I asked him how many men Fremont had, and he said he thought he had twenty thousand. I thought if he had that number he certainly could send out some; and I went to General Fremont, full of zeal for the reinforcement of Mulligan, and told him what Lieutenant Governor Hall had said, and that if he had twenty thousand men some ought to be sent out. He said, "I will tell you, confidentially, what I would not have known in the streets of St. Louis for my life. They have got the opinion that I have twenty thousand men here. I will show you what I really have got." He rang the bell, and his secretary came and brought the master roll for that day, and by that muster roll he had in St. Louis and within seven miles round about less than eight thousand men, and only two of them full regiments. It was a beggarly array of an army, and it was all needed to defend that city at that time. But I asked him if he could not spare some of these? Sir, the tears stood in his eyes, as he handed me two telegraphic despatches he had that day received from Washington. I will read them, that you may see how little was at his command to reinforce Mulligan. Mr. Colfax then read the despatches, ordering him to send five thousand armed infantry to Washington, and continued: "I have shown you that he had men, but no guns; and when he bought guns, the necessity for which was imperious, he was denounced from one end of this country to the other because they were not Springfield rifles of the best quality. Yet he must send five thousand well armed infantry to Washington at once, and this draft on him was to be replaced by troops from Kansas, or wherever he could best gather them. I asked him, "what can you do (and my heart sank within me as I asked the question) here with an inferior force, and your best forces sent away to Washington?" Said he, "Washington must be in danger, and they must have my troops, though Missouri fall, and I fall myself." After I had heard that, I would have been a traitor to my convictions if I did not stand up to defend this man, who was willing to sacrifice himself to defend the imperilled Capitol of the country.

Mr. BLAIR said General Fremont made a return to Secretary Cameron about the same time, which showed that he had fifty-five thousand men in his department.

Mr. COLFAX—I am coming to that very point. He telegraphed to Washington that he was preparing to obey the order received, and I doubt not it made his heart bleed, knowing the strait Mulligan was in. Then he telegraphed to Governor Morton and Governor Dennison for more troops, and the answer he received was that they had received orders to send all their troops East. So there his reliance failed. My friend says that it cannot be shown that he moved any of his men until after Lexington had fallen. Lexington fell on Friday, the 20th of September. I well remember the day. Here are despatches to General Pope, on the 16th of September, and despatches from General Sturgis to Colonel Davis, hurrying the men. The wires were hot with orders hurrying the men to reinforce Mulligan. Pope telegraphed on the 17th of September that his troops would be there day after to-morrow, which would have been two days before Lexington surrendered, and Sturgis thought he should be there on Thursday. Col. Mulligan told me himself that if Sturgis had appeared on the opposite side of the river he thought Price would have retired. Thus from three sources Fremont sent on troops to reinforce Mulligan, but he failed to do it because the elements seemed to be against him, and not because he did not seek to do so in every possible way that he could send succor to him. At this very time there were all the different posts in Missouri to be held; his three months men were rapidly retiring and his best men sent to Washington; Price, with fifteen thousand men, marching to Lexington; McCulloch threatening Rolla, Hardee threatening Ironton, and Polk and Pillow at Columbus; and all over the State were organized bands of rebels—about eighty thousand men—threatening him, and he with an inadequate force to meet them. And while thus struggling, from every side were launched against him the poisoned arrows of hate and partisan enmity, and while Fremont was out hunting the enemies of his country somebody was in St. Louis hunting up witnesses against him, and giving *ex parte* testimony taken there; and while he was facing the foe, endeavoring to secure victory, a synopsis of the testimony was sent upon the wires all over the country, so that the public mind should be poisoned against him and his overthrow might be the easier. I think, in the name of humanity—if there is no such word as justice—they should at least have sent him this evidence after he came back to his post, but to this very hour the committee have not sent him this testimony at all. My friend says Fremont has not demanded a trial. If the charges were made against him to the War Department, and if they think them substantial enough to receive any attention, it is their business to put him on trial.

Mr. WADSWORTH, (Union) of Ky., was understood to make some inquiry about the contracts for the fortifications of St. Louis, and the contracts for clothing and supplies.

Mr. COLFAX—I have said, that I did not defend the fortification contracts; but even then there may be injustice done him by *ex parte* testimony. If General Fremont could prove that he had acted on the advice of competent men, and that work of this kind, day and night, hurrying all the while, was worth something like what he paid, it would at least be some palliation for it. But I do not know what his defence is. He directed General McKinstry to make the best bargain he could, and then he approved it, whatever the decision was; and yet General Fremont is held responsible for all that General McKinstry had done. But General McKinstry was not appointed by him, but was sent there by the government before General Fremont got there. When Fremont was superseded this was the condition of things in Missouri, and it is the proudest and noblest vindication that he can have that that whole State was more tranquil than was Western Virginia or Kentucky. I don't care whether you say anybody else did it or Fremont, but such was the fact. In the second place, his army was headed and was further South than any other army in the Union at that day. In the third place, it was headed in the right direction. In the fourth place, the men under his command, who, if he had been this imbecile, foolish and timid man that my friend has talked about, would have scorned and despised him for leading them into the jaws of death. These men were filled with loyalty and enthusiasm for him, and the brave Life Guard, with Zagonyi at their head, who performed the most brilliant achievement of the war—though my friend says they did nothing at Springfield, they charged on an enemy ten times their force, with the war cry of, "Fremont and the Union"—and when they came back to St. Louis they were dismissed from the service for words spoken at Springfield, refused rations and forage for their horses, and treated with scorn and contempt. Those brave men, who dared to charge on an enemy ten times their force, with the war cry of their chieftain, whom they loved and for whom they would have given their hearts blood, should at least be spoken of kindly in the halls of Congress. In the fifth place, he had marched his army, although the Adjutant General had said it could not be done for the want of transportation, yet he had marched his army after the enemy, and in the right direction, until the moment when he was supersed and he fell. In the sixth place, when he left Missouri every mile of its railroad was running to its full capacity, and he left behind him in the city of St. Louis an evidence of good sense, if not genius—he connected all the railroads around the levee so that you can use the whole amount of transportation upon one road, and then he left.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MAIL FOR THE GULF SQUADRON, KEY WEST, FORT PICKENS, Fort Jefferson, Mobile Bay and Ship Island will leave by the steam transport Connecticut, on Monday next, March 10. The postage on letters to either of the above named places, or vessels on the blockade, is only three cents, and not ten cents, as many persons are in the habit of paying. The mail will close at the Post Office at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The Pursuit After Sterling Price—Map Showing the Localities of the Country—The Occupation of Nashville and Columbus—The Progress of the War—The Tax Bill—Important Message of the President to Congress—Late and Interesting News from Europe, &c., &c., &c.

An interesting account of the Retreat of the Rebel General Price, and the Pursuit of him by the Union Forces under General Curtis, accompanied by a Map showing the route taken, and the localities on the Mississippi prominently brought into notice by the onward march of our troops, will be published in the WEEKLY HERALD, ready this morning at ten o'clock. It will also contain accounts of the Occupation of Nashville, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky., by the Union Troops; The Movement of General Banks' Division into Virginia; The Latest Despatches from the Federal Expeditions in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, and all war movements of importance that have taken place in different parts of the country during the past week; The important Message of President Lincoln to Congress on the Emancipation Question; An Abstract of the new Tax bill reported to Congress; Late and Interesting News from Europe, and much other reading of an interesting character.

Terms—Three dollars per year. Single copies six cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 141—March 7, 1862.
57, 45, 21, 12, 35, 60, 5, 38, 63, 40, 61, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 112—March 7, 1862.
17, 12, 2, 39, 55, 43, 16, 41, 21, 37, 1, 56, 49.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 59—March 7, 1862.
34, 20, 55, 65, 22, 62, 9, 2, 61, 71, 26, 70.
DELAWARE—CLASS 167—March 7, 1862.
49, 10, 76, 50, 43, 52, 55, 72, 19, 51, 5, 26, 68.
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JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
That trouble in my throat (for which the "Troches" is a specific) having made me often a mere whisper.
N. P. WILLIS.
I recommend their use to public speakers.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
Have proved extremely serviceable for hoarseness
REV. H. W. BEECHER.
Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
Contain no opium or anything injurious.
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.
A simple and pleasant combination for coughs.
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
Beneficial in Bronchitis. DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.
CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.
Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Espenscheid, 118 Nassau street, Will issue the Spring Style for Gentlemen's Hats this day (Saturday), March 8.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats now ready. 209½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Spring Style of the New Hat Company, 148 Nassau street, now ready, at the old established price of $3. One quality, one price; equal to any $4 Hat.

Leary & Co.'s Successors, Hunt & Dusenbury, will this day introduce their spring style of gents' Dress Hats, which, in point of quality and elegance of style, have never been surpassed. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Out.—Knox's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Commodore Nutt is Supported at the Museum by the great Fairy Play, the What Is It? Albino Family, Hippopotamus and a host of other wonders.

The Anklet.—The Ladies will find this new device to be of the greatest service and comfort; but its beauty is alone sufficient recommendation. No lady should venture in the street at this season without a pair. For sale at JEFFERS', 573 Broadway.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street

Ask Your Grocery Man to Get You BARD's Patent Broom. Factory 172 Washington st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Glorious Triumph.—Mrs. S. A. Allen is daily receiving testimonials as to the wonderful virtues of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They have no equals, and a guarantee goes with every bottle. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, near Fulton.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 459 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown. Infallible Onguent for the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay street and at all druggists'.

Winant's Indian Liniment is a Sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. Depot 81 Barclay street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap Is the Most Economical Soap in use. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Try Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.— It will restore the hair. For sale at the original depot, 444 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Rushton's Walnut Candy—A Whole-some confection. 489 Broadway and 10 Astor House. Don't buy any without the ball is up—on it.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church.

Married.

BROWN—CASEY.—On Tuesday, February 11, by the Rev. Father Farrall, of St. Bridget's Church, Mr. JAMES BROWN to Miss HANNAH CASEY, all of this city.

BLAKELEY—COPCUTT.—On Thursday evening, March 6, by the Rev. Robert Travis, GEORGE BLAKELEY to SARAH LOUISE COPCUTT, all of this city.

BARBER—BURKS.—On Wednesday, March 5, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Mr. W. B. BARBER to Miss SARAH F. BURKS, all of the above place.

CROWELL—CORNWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 6, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, CALVIN S. CROWELL to CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Richard H. Cornwell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MORRISON—FARNHAM.—On Thursday, March 6, at Christ Church, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, JAMES MORRISON, Jr., to CAROLINE THOMPSON FARNHAM, both of this city.

New Haven papers please copy.

MORRIS—COHEN.—On Wednesday, March 5, Mr. G. H MORRIS to MARIA, daughter of J. L. Cohen, Esq., late of London, England.

WEYMOUTH—BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 6, by the Rev. F. S. De Hass, Mr. WILLIAM WEYMOUTH to Miss ELIZABETH A. BEEBE, both of Brooklyn.

Died.

BRUM.—On Thursday, March 6, SUSAN BRUM, widow of Capt. Philip Brum, aged 73 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Clermont avenue, near Willoughby street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRUNS.—On Friday morning, March 7, JOHN H. BRUNS, aged 44 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the German Brotherly Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 746 Second avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CUMMINGS.—On Thursday, March 6, of diphtheria, JOHNNY, only son of Peter and Rachel Ann Cummings.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Tarrytown, at two o'clock.

EWING.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, March 6, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM KENDRICK, infant son of Charles G. and Ellen E. Ewing, aged 5 months and 13 days.

FERRIS.—On Friday, March 7, of inflammation of the lungs, ROSANNAH FERRIS, youngest daughter of Robert and Bridget Ferris, aged 1 year, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 Laurens street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

HUNTER.—On Thursday morning, March 6, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. HUNTER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 Tenth street, without further invitation.

JACKSON.—On Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. CATHARINE JACKSON, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Leroy street. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LUBRS.—On Friday, March 7, HENRY LUBRS, aged