The Ohio Statesman

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1861.

Local Matters.

CONGREGATIONAL FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Congregational Society will hold a Festival at the parlors of the Church on Thursday evening, Dec. 5.

Admittance 25c; children 10c. Oysters and ice-cream in abundance. d3t.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. The City Council met last evening—President Donaldson in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The City Clerk and City Treasurer submitted the following

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the City of Columbus from November 4 to December 2, 1861, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 4		$4,868 47
Stone sold to John Noble	$ 5 00	
Fines and Licenses by Mayor for Nov.	81 55	
Collections in Market House	88 82—	174 37
Total		$5,042 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire Department	$498 54	
City Police	775 59	
Market House, etc	47 66	
Sewers and Drainage	17 44	
Gas Repairs, etc	35 65	
Salaries, etc	270 00	
Elections	78 00	
First Ward Improvements	12 95	
Second do do	35 00	
Fourth do do	43 55	
Fifth do do	11 30—	$1,810 68
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 2		3,232 16
Total		$5,042 84

PETITION PRESENTED.

By Mr. Butler—Of John Marrow for relief under a contract entered into in 1857. Suit was entered in the Court of Common Pleas for damages for expenditures not contemplated in the contract. There having been no decisive trial in court, it is asked that the matter be adjusted without further legal proceedings. The petition is indorsed with a recommendation from the City Solicitor that a just allowance be made to the petitioner. Referred to Messrs Comstock, Stanring and Smith as a select Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

To assess a special tax of fifty one cents and four mills on each foot front of the real estate on the South side of Mound street between Sixth and Seventh streets.

To grade Boone street from Washington avenue to Pike street.

To assess a special tax of thirty-four cents and nine mills on each foot front of the real estate on the East side of Pearl street from Town to State street.

To amend Section 5, of the Ordinance for the Appointment of a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, passed March 26, 1860, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5. That the Chief Engineer shall receive for his services the sum of four hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly from the City Treasury.

By the ordinance before the passage of this amendment, the salary of the Chief Engineer was six hundred dollars.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Council went into the election of a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department with the following result:

John Miller received.....6 votes.
J. E. St. Clair.....4 "

Thereupon, the President declared John Miller duly elected Chief Engineer for one year from the fourth Monday in November, 1861.

Adjourned.

I. O. O. F.—We are requested to inform the members of Capitol Encampment No. 6, that some important amendments to the By-laws in reference to Dues and Benefits will be acted upon this (Tuesday) evening. The Patriarchs are notified to be in attendance.

FROM THE GALLANT THIRD OHIO.—We have had the pleasure of an interview with Lieutenant Swayze, of Company A, Third Ohio (Col. Marrow's) Regiment. Lieutenant Swayze has come home on furlough on account of ill health, but expects in a couple of weeks to be in a condition to rejoin his Regiment now in Kentucky He speaks in glowing terms of the cheerful elastic spirits which animate the brave boys of the Third and their gallant Colonel.

Lieutenant Swayze will be happy to deliver any letters or packages left at this office for members of his Regiment.

☞ On Saturday afternoon Captain D. A. B. Moore, with his (the second) squad of the First Battalion of cavalry from Camp Chase, paraded in the streets of our city, presenting a fine martial appearance and eliciting much commendation. We understand they are under marching orders. They will, we have no doubt, give a good account of themselves if called upon to face the enemy.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The Ninth Ohio Regiment, Col. McCook, after being paid off, left Cincinnati for Louisville, on the Jacob Strader. Saturday noon a few of the men who had apparently been indulging too freely in lager, insisted on leaving the boat and visiting their friends up town. Col. McCook ordered the stragglers back to the boat. Several remonstrated, when the Colonel, being mounted, flourished his sword pretty freely, giving several of the obstreperous men a whack or two over the head and shoulders with the back of the blade of his sword. The majority of the men were orderly and quiet. Several of the boys, however, during the absence of the Colonel, refused to permit the firemen to build fire in the furnaces of the boat, declaring they must be paid off before they would permit steam to be raised, or the boat to depart. They finally left, in excellent spirits, and having been paid off, were as happy as larks.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Twelve companies of the Eighteenth (Col. Carrington's) Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and five companies of the Sixteenth Regiment left Camp Thomas yesterday morning, with three days' cooked rations, for Kentucky. The train occupied by the troops consisted of forty cars. Col. Carrington accompanied the troops; but it is understood that he will return in a few days, and resume his duties at Camp Thomas. His regiment received on Saturday last an addition of one hundred and sixty men from Pittsburgh.

BOUND OVER.—Lieut. Burt and Joseph Owens, arrested for shooting Michael Fallon, were before Esq. Miller yesterday morning on a charge of manslaughter. They waived an examination, and were bound over to the Court of Common Pleas.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Last Saturday, the anniversary of the birth of St. Andrew, the tutelar saint of Scotland, was celebrated by the Caledonian Society of Cincinnati by a grand banquet in the evening at the St. Nicholas Exchange.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—From Leonard Scott & Co., the American publishers of *Blackwood's Magazine* and the British Quarterlies, we have received the October number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It contains eleven articles, the most interesting of which are those on the Disunion of America, Lord Macaulay's History, Lavergne on the Agriculture of France, the Story of Burnt Njab, Thiers's Revolution of the Hundred Days, Mrs. Browning's Poetry, and Dr. Hessey's Bampton Lecture on the Origin, History and Present Obligation of Sunday. This last is an admirable and exhaustive article.

The article on "The Disunion of America" has of course a peculiar interest at this time for readers on this side of the Atlantic. It is written with ability, and is said to be the production of Sir G. C. Lewis, one of Queen Victoria's Cabinet Ministers. He is regarded as echoing in this article the opinions of the English Premier, Lord Palmerston. Be that as it may, the main point the writer makes is that the North cannot "maintain its connection with the South by force of arms."

The *Edinburgh Review* was established in 1802 to defend the Whig party in England and advocate Whig principles. It has always had a corps of able contributors. The price of the American edition is $3 a year; *with Blackwood* $5.

REVIEW AND FIELD DRILL AT CAMP CHASE.—The troops at Camp Chase consisting of the First Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Ransom, (nine companies); Fortieth Regiment of Infantry, Col. Cranor; Forty-second Regiment of Infantry, Col. Garfield; Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry (four companies), Major Deister, will be formed as a Brigade under the command of Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Hill, and reviewed by Gov. Dennison at Camp Chase, at precisely eleven o'clock, A. M. of Wednesday, the 4th inst. It is the intention to make the review a spirited affair, to occupy *less than an hour*

The review being over, the Cavalry will maneuver in one part of the field, for about two hours, under their own officers, while the Infantry, under the command of Brig. Gen. Hill, will occupy another part of the field with evolutions of the line, and some movements will be executed by the Regiments *separately*, for want of room for the whole command.

Both arms will load and fire with blank cartridge during the drill. All are invited to attend.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.—The following is a list of the regimental officers of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments, O. V. (Sherman's Brigade), now at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, Ohio:

SIXTY FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Jas. W. Forsyth, U. S. A.
Lieut. Colonel—Isaac Gass, Mansfield.
Major—John J. Williams, Marion.
Adjutant—William F. Sanders, Akron.
Quartermaster—Lorenzo D. Myers, Mansfield.
Surgeon—Henry O. Mack, Mansfield.
Assistant Surgeon—Hugh P. Anderson, Lexington.
Chaplain—A. R. Brown.

SIXTY FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Chas. G. Harker, U. S. A.
Lieut.-Colonel—Daniel French, Millersburg.
Major—Jas. Olds, Mt. Gilead.
Adjutant—Horace H. Justis, Wooster.
Quartermaster—Wm. Farrar, Cambridge.
Surgeon—John G. Kyle, Xenia.
Assistant Surgeon—John G. Gill, Cleveland.
Chaplain—Andrew Burns.
Major of Cavalry—Wm. McLaughlin, Mansfield.
Captain of Artillery—Cullen Bradley, U. S. A.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—This day, Dec. 3, is the three hundred and tenth anniversary of the death of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies. He was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was descended from one of the noble families of Spain. He graduated at the University of Paris, and afterward filled, with distinction, the chair of philosophy in that same institution. He was a man full of ambition, and hoped that his name, as a scholar, would some day be resounded throughout the world. He was one of the first disciples of Loyola. The charity of Xavier was unbounded. When traveling, he always lodged at an hospital, if there happened to be one where he was. He devoted himself to the sick, and neglected to perform no office for them, no matter how disagreeable to his natural feelings. Having become a priest, his greatest desire was to go to the east, as a missionary. He departed on his journey from one of the ports of Portugal, and, after thirteen months, landed in India, Japan, and the numerous islands contiguous to India. Having been successful in these places, he purposed to go to China, and thither he went though he never reached his destination, for he died on the Island of Sancien, a few miles from the main-land. He had been but ten years in the east, though in that time he baptized three hundred thousand souls.

☞ General McClellan's household furniture was shipped at Cincinnati for Washington on Sunday night, in charge of Adams' Express Company. His family were to follow yesterday morning.

☞ An extensive battery has been erected about two miles below Marietta on the banks of the Ohio river. The Marietta folks think they are safe now.

INTERESTING TO EVERY READER.

IT is an indisputable fact, that if any person wants one of those comfortable ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVER COATS, he will usually find them in large quantities at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

IS any person desirous of owning one of the late style of BEAVER OVER COATS, with cape attached, don't break your heads to learn where to find them, but go to the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE, Opposite the State House. You will find them there in all colors, kept by MARCUS CHILDS.

DID you never wear any of the SILK MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS, which are sold at the Capital City Arcade? Rush in and you will find them in piles, at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

YOU may also be in want of PANTS and VESTS, and there is but one establishment in the West where Pants and Vests are to be had in all stripes, shapes, styles, quantities and qualities, and that place is the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE.

DON'T forget the extensive assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, particularly in WOOLEN SHIRTS, which you can find in "Red, white and blue," at the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE, Superintended by Marcus Childs.

IF you wish to wear garments MADE TO ORDER, you can do no better than to go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment, next to the Arcade, and select your goods from a stock comprising all colors of Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and Plush Vestings, and you will surely meet with a good fit by purchasing at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN, when they come to this city, as strangers, and wish to get a UNIFORM, it is to their best advantage to call at MARCUS CHILDS'S, Where a large assortment of BLUE CLOTH and other articles belonging to the equipage of an officer can be had at very moderate prices.

In short call at

Marcus Childs's,

Proprietor of that extensive business locality, NO. 21, 23 and 25 HIGH STREET, Opposite the State House.

oct27-d3m

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

From all Parts of the World.

REPORTED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

General Benham under Arrest.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE EXPLAINS.

Report from a Spy.

Rebels Disposed to Abandon Virginia.

BENHAM AND GWIN RELEASED FROM FORT WARREN.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Thirty-Seventh Congress.

&c. &c. &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Herald's dispatch says that a proposition will be presented to Congress, authorizing each commanding General to confiscate property of every description of those refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Nearly all the members of both Houses are here, including Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

Dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans state that he still occupies his old positions.

Gen. Benham is under arrest for permitting Floyd and his gang to escape.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A letter has been received from George D. Prentice, dated Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville *Journal*, censuring the speech of Cameron made at a dinner given by Forney in honor of Prentice. The entire article was a misrepresentation of Cameron's speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Prentice. Secretary Cameron's opinions are those expressed in his instructions to Gens. Dupont and Sherman, and will be reiterated in his report to the President. The Ordnance Department of the Navy finds considerable difficulty in getting transportation for heavy guns from point to point.

The last official account of the whereabouts of the pirate Sumter is from our Consul at Paramaribo. He was informed that she was near or on shore about thirty miles off Curacoa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It is probable that the President will not communicate his message tomorrow before one o'clock, owing to the necessary preliminaries of the opening session. The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy accompany the message. The Treasurer's report will not be sent in until Tuesday or Wednesday.

No advance copies of the President's message have been transmitted. It will therefore be telegraphed.

During the past week rebel pickets have appeared at Vienna, five miles beyond Lewinsville; also at Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court House. They show no disposition to attack our men.

No fear need be felt respecting the position of the Executive on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. He will take, as the public will learn to-morrow, the same grounds as that upon which the nation has settled, holding that Capt. Wilkes's only error was in not seizing the Trent also.

The Clerk of the House received a letter from Mr. Ely, of New York, now a prisoner at Richmond, desiring his name put on the list, as he should be here to occupy his seat this session.

A Union spy who left here some three weeks ago for Richmond arrived to day. He left the latter place on Wednesday last. He brings important intelligence which he immediately communicated to our Government. He says the greatest excitement prevailed in Richmond and throughout the South, respecting the naval and military expeditions along the entire Southern coast. The troops from the States most exposed have signified their determination to return home, and large numbers had already started. In Richmond a few days before he left much difficulty was experienced in quelling a rebellious spirit among several regiments from Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.—They were restrained only by positive promises from Jeff. Davis and the Secretary of War that a sufficient number of troops should be dispatched from those States to protect not only the States, but to drive the Yankees from Southern soil. The Virginians, however, were indignant, and were threatening divers things against their Congress.

There seemed to be, he says, a very general feeling among the Southern people to abandon Virginia entirely, and allow her to fall into the hands of the Federal Government. They regarded it as too expensive to keep an army on her soil. The rebels' hope now is merely to keep our army from advancing into the interior from their coast landings.

Upon the renewed urgent application of Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Secretary Seward yesterday ordered the release of his brother-in law, Calhoun Benham, and ex-Senator Gwin, from Fort Lafayette.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, after mentioning the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, says that the prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of this Department, and if too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of neutrality obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

[Times Correspondence.]

Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, is here and intends to take his seat in the Senate to morrow, notwithstanding his treasonable letter to his excellency Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States, recommending to the adoption of that rebel functionary an improved firearm to be employed against the arms of the Union.

Senator Powell, of Kentucky, also arrived this morning, and, it is said, intends taking his seat.

In the case o. Breckinridge and Burnett, of Kentucky, their seats will probably be declared vacant, and it is thought by some that Senator Powell will be called upon for explanations.

Senator Polk, of Missouri, is in the city and will take his seat.

In reference to the disloyal members, it is proposed by many of the members of Congress to appoint a joint committee of investigation, to ascertain what have been the acts of the suspected parties, and whenever the investigation shows overt acts of treason, the report will recommend the expulsion of the parties from their seats.

Senator Bayard is here, but it remains to be seen whether he will carry out his pledges to resign in case he found that his disaffection to the Union cause was not sustained by the people of Delaware, now that the State has shown its loyalty to be so unquestionable.

It has been ascertained that to-night there are not sufficient members of either house in the city to constitute a quorum, but the deficiency will probably be made up by the trains arriving to-morrow morning.

The following are those who did not appear in the Senate chamber: Breckenridge, Howe, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pierce, Polk, Sherman, Willey, Wilmot. Messrs. Baker and Bingham died during the recess.

From Missouri.

ROLLA, MO., Dec. 1.—A scout who has followed the army of the rebels since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebels, some fifteen thousand strong, moving north in three divisions. The right wing, six thousand strong, is commanded by Gen. McBride, resting on Stockton, Cedar county. The left held a position near Nevada, Vernon county, under command of Gen. Rains, with four thousand men. Gen. Price, with five thousand men, commanded the center, and was at or near Monticello, Vernon county. These figures were obtained by our scout from the quartermaster of the rebel force.

Price's intention is to march into Kansas and make that State the field of his operations. His spies report to him that Gen. Lane is at Fort Scott with five thousand men. Price will evade the latter, and pass into Kansas at or near Butler, Bates county. The march was taken up on the 26th inst. Col. Clarkson, commanding the rear of the rebel army, left Greenfield on Sunday last. Gen. Price issued an order to McCulloch to follow him, which the latter disregarded, and is now moving toward Arkansas to go into winter quarters.

The rebels are poorly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband and seek their homes.

Fifty of Freeman's marauders were at Steelville, breaking open stores and houses and helping themselves to what they could find. Freeman, himself, with two hundred men, is reported in that vicinity.

Major Bowen, with one thousand cavalry, left here yesterday with the view of getting south of Freeman and cutting off his retreat.

It is exceedingly frosty. On Friday last we had a slight fall of snow.

SEDALIA, Dec. 1.—Parties from the west say the country between Lexington and Independence is almost deserted, the men having gone to join Price or are attaching themselves to the various commands of his officers throughout that region.

Jennison's men are in Jackson county, devastating the country, and various parties of armed rebels have gone into that section with the avowed purpose of driving them out.

Price's proclamation has been circulating in the river counties about a week, and will doubtless induce large numbers to join the rebel army.

My informants say that for a distance of about sixty miles traveled yesterday and to day, they met only one man on the road.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1.—No news from the South. The steamer Spaulding arrived from Hatteras. She reports that several rebel gunboats had been seen in the neighboring inlets.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 30.—The train on the Platte County Railroad was seized yesterday, on its arrival at Weston, by guerrillas under Sy Gordon. All the freight of the Express Companies was appropriated. All the money in charge of the Express was saved.

The mail matter was not taken. Gordon had previously robbed the stores of several Union men of Weston. No more trains will be run on that road until this gang is disposed of.

Latest from the South.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Richmond dispatch of the 28th says Congress yesterday passed a law admitting Missouri into the Southern Confederacy.

Congress refused to make an advance on, or purchase produce of planters.

The legislature of Mississippi passed bills authorizing the Governor to call out an optional number of volunteers for service at Columbus, and appropriates half a million of dollars therefor.

The Governor of Louisiana appointed Henry R. Jackson, of Louisiana, Major-General, and W. H. T. Walker, Brigadier-General, of the Louisiana army.

The Galveston Citizen reports the capture of the pirate Royal Yacht by the Federal steamer Santee; all the crew are prisoners.

A northern gentleman, who has resided in Mississippi for three years, arrived here yesterday. He reports that at Memphis, a fortnight ago, there were ten thousand troops fortifying the river above and below. In Nashville there was a large force of well armed and clothed troops, nearly all from the Gulf States, with the avowed intention to make Kentucky the battle field. The thirty-thousand additional troops called for by Gov. Harris would be held as a reserve. No fears were expressed of slave insurrections.

The feeling in East Tennessee is as unanimous for the Union as that in the Middle and West is for rebellion.

The Charleston Courier, of the 26th, reports the landing of Federal troops at Buckingham on the main land. The rebel forces made a forward movement.

The Richmond Dispatch has a telegram, dated Savannah, 27th, saying: Com. Tatnall, with three small schooners, attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads yesterday. The engagement lasted an hour. About fifty shots were fired. None on our side were injured. Failing to draw the Federal fleet under our guns at Fort Pulaski, Tatnall withdrew. It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw, and are preparing to attack Pulaski.

A Case for Investigation—Arrival of a Prize.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A letter from Curacoa dated Nov. 9th, to the Herald, says the U. S. war steamer Iroquois arrived off this port from Laguyra yesterday morning, with the intention of entering, but her commander was informed by the government authorities that his vessel could enter, but would not be allowed to stay over forty-eight hours, unless in case of distress. The commander's reply was that his vessel should not enter the harbor on any such conditions, and immediately bore away, steering westward.

Most probably this will prove an affair to be investigated by the United States government.

Another valuable prize arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, which was captured after a three hours' chase, on the 25th ult., by the steamer Penquin, while heading for Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C. She proved to be the schooner Albion, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo worth $100,000, consisting of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also arms, ammunition, saddles, and cavalry equipments of considerable importance to the rebels just now.

Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, Dec. 2.—In the Convention, Mr. Hagan of Boone county offered the following:

WHEREAS, Negro slavery is the origin and foundation of our National troubles, and the cause of the terrible rebellion in our midst, that is seeking to overthrow our Government; and whereas slavery is incompatible with the Word of God, and detrimental to the interests of a free people as well as a wrong to the slaves themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and that a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all the slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection.

Referred to the committee on Fundamental and General Provisions.

Mr. Brown of Kanawha offered the following:

Resolved, That the State of Kanawha ought to assume a just and equitable proportion of the State Debt of Virginia, and in doing so discriminate between its friends and foes, by paying first the bonds held by her own loyal citizens; next, those held by loyal citizens not resident in the State of Kanawha; and of the excess a pro rata share.

Mr. Caldwell of Marshall gave notice that he should ask that a provision be inserted in the Constitution to the effect that, when the Constitution is submitted to the people, they shall then determine whether the name shall be Western Virginia or Kanawha.

Convicted of Treason.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Col. Kerrigan, of the New York Twelfth Regiment, has been tried by a court-martial for treason and sentenced to be shot, and the warrant has been signed by the President. Kerrigan is a member of Congress from this city.

A Skirmish.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—A skirmish occurred on Friday night near New Market, about five miles from Old Point, in which three rebels were killed, including Ed. Scott, a well known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters in his pockets.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

On motion of Mr. Hale, twelve o'clock was fixed as the hour for commencing daily sessions.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, a message was ordered to be sent to the House, that a quorum of the Senate was present and ready to proceed to business.

An informal recess was then taken.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

Messrs. Hale, Trumbull and Latham were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull of Illinois gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate the property of rebels and give freedom to persons in slave States.

Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regular and volunteer forces.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate his message to Congress to-morrow at noon.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House opened with prayer. The roll was then called. 114 members answered to their names.

Messrs. Sargent and Phelps of California, Hooper of Mass., Wilson of Iowa, Bernheisel, Delegate from Utah, and Cradlebaugh, Delegate from Nevada, were sworn in.

Mr. Davis moved that Mr. Maynard of Tennessee be sworn in as a member from the Second District of Tennessee.

M. Stevens of Pa. said that Mr. Maynard may have been properly elected, but all knew the fact that the State of Tennessee was as far out of the Union as could be. As there were several other similar cases, he thought the subject brought forward by Mr. Davis should be sent to the committee on Elections.

Mr. Davis thought this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. Maynard was elected by a large majority at the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the Union. Besides the proper certificates were here.

Mr. Stevens asked the direct question, whether Maynard was elected before the State attempted to secede, at the time fixed by law?

Mr. Davis replied that he was so informed, and under the law which had existed for a long time.

Mr. Stevens then withdrew his motion and Mr. Maynard was sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, it was

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to join such as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Hickman presented the certificate of the Provisional Government of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, as to the election of Mr. Foster. He asked that the papers be read.

Mr. Vallandigham raised a question of order. The claim of Mr. Foster was referred at the last session to the committee on Elections without favorable action.

Mr. Hickman said this was a new question, different from that of the last session.

The Speaker overruled Mr. Vallandigham's point of order.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania said no harm would be done by reference of the question, and on his motion the case was referred to the committee on Elections.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. Blair of Virginia, successor to Mr. Carlisle, was also qualified.

Mr. Richardson moved that Mr. Segur be also sworn in.

Mr. Dawes desired that the case be referred.

Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Segur should be sworn in. The House should not deny the people of Accomac and Northampton counties proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms which they had taken up against the Federal Government, and all the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Virginia.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois argued that Mr. Segur should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. Dawes designed no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by ten, twenty or a hundred votes in a district where ten thousand may be cast. He wanted a rule they could go by in the future.

The subject was then referred to the committee on Elections.

Messrs. Biddle of Pennsylvania, Burnham of Connecticut, Bennet, delegate from Colorado, and Wallace, delegate from Washington Territory, were severally sworn in.

Mr. Calvert presented a memorial of Mr. Beach of Virginia, asking to be admitted to a seat in the House. Referred.

A memorial was presented that Mr. Lowe be admitted as an additional member from California. Referred.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes for his arrest of the traitors Slidell and Mason.

Mr. Edgerton moved as a substitute, that the President present Wilkes with a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, expressive of the high sense of gratitude and confidence entertained for him by Congress in his prompt arrest of the rebels Mason and Slidell.

The substitute was rejected and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. Blair offered the following as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That John K. Reid, member of this House from the fifth Congressional district of Missouri, having taken up arms against the Government of the United States, is hereby expelled from this House, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Missouri of the fact.

The resolution passed.

Mr. Colfax offered the following:

WHEREAS, Michael Corcoran was taken prisoner at Manassas, and has, after suffering other indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in the cell of a convicted felon; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to similarly confine Jas. M Mason, late of Virginia, and now in custody at Fort Warren, until Col. Corcoran shall be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field. [Applause in the galleries.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Elliott offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, First, that in behalf of the people in these States we do again solemnly declare that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the Government, has for its objects the suppression of such rebellion and the re-establishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second, that, while we disclaim all power under the Constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several States, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service; and that during its continuance the recognized authority of the maxim that "the safety of the state is the highest law," subordinates the right of property and dominates over civil relations.

Third, that therefore we do hereby declare that in our judgment the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the National Government; and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued, whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 56, nays 77.

The question recurring on Mr. Elliott's resolution,

Mr. Roscoe Conkling proposed an amendment which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main feature of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would call up the following on next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the Constitution and Laws, of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following for consideration:

WHEREAS, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this Republic so long as that institution exists within it; and whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and whereas, by the law of nations it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his powers; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be requested to declare free, and direct our Generals and officers in command to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or aid in quelling the rebellion.

2. *And be it further resolved*, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

M. Fenton, from the joint committee, reported that they had waited on the President, and he directed them to state that he would send in his Message to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Roscoe Conkling submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this House whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

Mr. Odell submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Col. M. Wood, of the 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now by the rebel authorities been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order is to be treated as a prisoner convicted of an infamous crime; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to order John Slidell to the same character of prison and to the same treatment, until Colonel Wood shall be treated as the United States have used prisoners taken in battle.

Adjourned.

[The following notice was given under the rule: Mr. Bernheisel presented the Constitution which was framed by the Convention of Delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake City Utah, in March last, accompanied by a memorial asking Congress to admit that territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States.]

Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, Dec. 2.—The Legislature met in this city to-day. Lieutenant Governor Paisley presiding in the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson, in the House.

The Governor's message was sent in this evening. It is a forcible review of the condition of this State and advocates strong measures against rebel abetters in our midst.

Col. Kromer of Monongalia, offered a resolution for a stringent confiscation law.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Dec. 2d.—Our city is flooded with ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. They are executed equal to the original.

Latest from Fort Royal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A special Washington dispatch says that Secretary Welles is making arrangements to prevent any further outrages in British waters by rebel privateers.

The Nashville will probably be overhauled by Government vessels.

Fort Royal advices state that Tatnall's attack on the 26th was not worthy the name of a battle. He came with three or four vessels near enough to fire a few shots, which did no damage, and immediately retired.

Tybee Island is not yet occupied by our troops. The National colors are flying from the light-house.

It is understood that Beaufort will be occupied on the 29th by five thousand Federal troops, to prevent the secessionists taking possession.

The expedition South is supposed to be for Fernandina. Five thousand troops are to go.

Southern News.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Southern papers to the 28th ult contain scattered accounts of the Pickens affair

The bombardment commenced on the 21st, and continued with occasional intermissions night and day till the evening of the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing. The rebels did not respond until after Fort Pickens opened fire. The fire of the Fort and the batteries outside on Santa Rosa Island was directed against Fort McRae and other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers Times and Nelms, and the Navy Yard, while the Federal vessels engaged Fort McRae.

The rebels admit the loss of sixteen killed and wounded Considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the powder magazine, and the partial destruction of the Navy Yard at Warrington and a rebel train hauling provisions to the rebel army The rebels seemed to act strictly on the defensive.

The stories about the disabling of the Colorado and the Niagara appear unfounded. The Times and Nelms were somewhat damaged, and got out of the reach of Col. Brown's fire. Col. Brown received no reinforcements.

The East Tennessee bridge burners are to be court martialed. Ex State Senator Dickens is among the prisoners in East Tennessee Legislature called upon by the legislature for explanation of alleged connection with bridge burning, denied all knowledge and asserted that the perpetrators were representatives of a small faction only.

The Memphis Merchants' Meeting recommended the banks to cut their bills into fractional parts for change. There are no tidings from Brownlow.

The Charleston Courier deprecates raising the black flag, and says it is urged principally by those who keep a safe distance from the war.

A New Orleans dispatch says Gov. Moore, Generals Lovell and Ruggers, on the 24th reviewed twenty eight thousand troops, including fourteen hundred free colored.

The Bowling Green Courier recommends seizing hostages for Kentucky rebels in Federal prisons.

Superior Court of Franklin County, Ohio.

Joseph Price and wife vs. John Cramer et al. } Doc. 3, page 119. Sale in partition.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the said Court to me directed, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Columbus, on

Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, to wit;

The remainder of a tract of land estimated to contain one hundred and five acres, known as the Old Poor House Farm, being the same land conveyed by John Anderson to his sons Robert, Joshua, Reading and John Anderson, by deed dated July 13th 1839, after cutting off fifty acres from the east side of said tract, which was set off to Robert King and wife, in an amicable partition, by deed dated December 12th, 1853.

Appraised at $65 00 per acre

GEO. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff.

Printer's fees, $6 00.
Nov 17, 1861-wtd

Sheriff's Sale.

John G Doran vs. W. H. Zigler et al. } Superior Court.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed, from the Superior Court of Franklin County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the door of the Court-House, in the city of Columbus, on

Saturday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861,

at one o'clock, p m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, to wit:

Twenty-one feet (21 ft.) off the North side of lot number four (4), in a subdivision of lots 37 38, 39 and 40, in Deshler's addition to the city of Columbus, reference being had to the plat of Deshler and Hardy, recorded in the Recorder's office of Franklin county, in book No. 36, page 161.

Appraised at $1,300.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff
By ED. DAVIS, Dept

Printer's fees $6.00
nov3-dlt&wtd.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

C. Barringer's Administrators vs. D. G. Dunnuck, et al. } Superior Court

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Columbus, on

On Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described premises, situate in Fran