

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—We are requested to announce that J. W. Hamilton will be a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Upper Ward, at the ensuing Spring election.

WE call attention to the agency of Mr. Samuel Trossett, for the sale of Ornamental and other Iron Castings. We have examined the designs of different kinds of work offered by Mr. Trossett, and find them exceedingly beautiful. They could be introduced with great advantage in our town.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—Do not forget the entertainments to be given on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings by the "Old Folks." These will be novel and interesting. Besides, some really excellent vocal singing may be expected.

THE ORDER CONCERNING THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS, ARMY NEWS.—The news from our forces this week is particularly bright, owing to the order of Secretary Stanton, which we publish elsewhere, forbidding the transmission of all news by telegraph in regard to military matters, unauthorized by government. This order has, undoubtedly, up to the present, issued for nothing. It probably presages important movements by our forces; and we believe it has not been issued a moment too soon.

A VISIT FROM COL. FISHER.—Col. Fisher, of the Fifth Reserve, paid a flying visit to Columbia during the early part of this week. We regret that his errand home was on the sad occasion of illness in his family; we are pleased to say, however, that before his departure, on Thursday a decided improvement had taken place in the sick room. All of our boys under Col. Fisher's command were in fine health and spirits, and ready for the speedy advance which the crowding events of the campaign of the west must render inevitable. Before we again welcome any of our Columbians at home, they will doubtless have encountered the perils of battle. May they all win through with safety and honor.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening Nathan Miles, colored, with his wife and another woman, returning from a funeral in Marietta, were met on the Pennsylvania Railroad just below the tunnel by the Harrisburg Accommodation train. The signal was blowing a gale so strong that the party had been afraid to venture down the tunnel path which presented the approaching train being heard, and it was only by the light of the reflector on the engine that the women who were in advance discovered it when close upon them. They screamed and sprang from the track, and just cleared the ground, for he was struck by the train in the head and knocked down beside the rails. The train was stopped and the injured man with his companions taken aboard and brought back to town. Miles was carried into the switch-tenders office, where he died in about fifteen minutes. Dr. Huttenstein was called in, but pronounced the injury fatal, at first sight. He remained until the injured man expired.

THE TWENTY-SECOND IN COLUMBIA.—Although no preparation had been made for a general observance of the "Twenty-Second" as a holiday in our town, there seemed to be a prevailing desire on the part of our citizens to make more marked demonstration than has been usual with us on the anniversary of late years.

OF course the "Columbia" boys were out with their appropriate parade. Their participation is always up to the mark, and although the Company has sent many of its best members to the war, there was a fair representation at the races on Saturday. It was to be a magnificent display of the spirit of the company, the annual banquet of the Twenty-second. Under all circumstances they managed to this honor the day, and deserve credit for their public spirit.

Either the most interesting display during the day was the procession of Mr. Clavages' scholars, which we refer more fully elsewhere. The child or turned out in force, and attracted a great deal of attention.

In the evening the boys had full charge, and besides those at many of the exercises, on an extensive one was kindled at the corner of Front and Walnut streets, by the boarders of the Washington House. Many patriotic citizens illuminated, and an affair in Columbia on the 8-29 train we found Front street and Locust in a blaze of light. The Washington House was extensively lighted, and many other houses on Front street were brilliant. In Locust street Messrs. Rempel, Malby & Case, Devolter & Bros., and others were handsomely lighted up. The display was entirely suppressed. Had there been a general understanding and due preparation made, no doubt the illumination would have been general throughout the town. Altogether we think the town very fairly observed the day.

COL. WELSH'S DEPARTURE.—On Thursday C. L. Welch, with sixteen new recruits for the Forty-fifth Regiment, enlisted from Columbia, Marietta and vicinity, departed for Harrisburg to have his men mustered in previous to proceeding to join his regiment at Otter Island. The Colonel returned to his home after arranging his business in Harrisburg, and expects to join his men in New York, whither they proceeded under command of Corporal Lewis Martin, of Capt. Ramba's Company, in time to take the steamer Atlantic for Port Royal on Monday.

The Colonel we are happy to say, has entirely recovered from the effects of his prostrating illness, and looks quite as good as new. The voyage out will brace him up, and we hope the soft southern climate will render his future exposure, should such be necessary, rather a benefit than an injury. His friends at home have gladly welcomed him, though sorry for the unpleasant occasion for his return, and part with him reluctantly. He goes, however, to a field where, if he has a fair opportunity offered him, he will make his own and the name of Col. Welch known and honored.

The men he takes with him are all material for good soldiers; some have already served, among whom is numbered Mr. John Dent, one of the first to volunteer in the 11th Shawnee Guards, for the three months' service. He has been resolute under his instruction, and now returns to a service where we hope he may find that he knows he seeks a chance for distinction.

The following are the recruits enlisted by Col. Welch:

From Columbia.—John Beaver, Geo. W. Lehman, Jacob Myers, John Brannon, Jno. J. Minke, James Dougherty, John Port.

Marietta.—Frances W. Crawford, Robert Carroll, Jr., Henry E. Shirman.

Ralph Township.—Samuel Myers, Ephraim Myers, Andrew Hostetter, Benjamin F. Dyer.

Elizabethtown.—Jacob W. Kling.

Vermont.—Curtis W. Earnsworth.

Most of these will go into Capt. Ramba's Company, filling it up to the maximum. The balance will go into Capt. Haines' Company.

Men of good character, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring to enlist under Col. Welch, can do so by applying to any recruiting officer in the state of Pennsylvania. If they state that they wish to enlist in the Forty-fifth Regiment they will be mustered in accordingly, and sent forward.

MR. CLAVAGES' SCHOOL ON THE TWENTY-SECOND.—The most delightful observance of Washington's Birthday in Columbia, was undoubtedly that participated in by Mr. Clavages and his scholars. As announced the proceeds of the sale of tickets furnished a dinner for the scholars. Present to the dinner hour, the children to the number of one hundred and seventeen formed in procession, headed by a volunteer company of boys belonging to the school, commanded by Capt. Strickler in uniform, with drum and colors, and marched through the principal streets, to the school house on Third street, where, at 1 o'clock, the dinner awaited them. A bountiful spread it was. A variety of everything—roast meats, bread, pies, cakes, custards, with all the delicacies, including at least a wash bottle of coffee. Some one hundred and fifty shared in the feast, and there was enough to afford a welcome treat to a number of poor little fellows who were on hand outside.

The scholars ate in a style that showed their appreciation of the fare, and gave satisfaction to the kind-hearted teacher and to the number of ladies who came forward to Mr. Clavages' assistance, in providing and serving the dinner. Altogether this was an occasion to be delightfully remembered by all who participated.

In the evening the exhibition came off at Old Folks' Hall, and there was such an attendance as would make a concert manager dance for joy. Never has there before been such a crowd packed into the hall. The audience is estimated at between seven and eight hundred, and numbers were unable even to approach the door. Mr. Clavages was advised by one gentleman who paid a quarter for two tickets, and could not get in on either of both of them, to give his future exhibitions in a ten acre lot. The performance of the scholars gave general satisfaction, many of them speaking very well. The music furnished by the Welsh Choir added pleasantly to the entertainment, and was frequently applauded. There was no accident, nor any disturbance, to mar the enjoyment.

After the payment of all expenses, dinner included, there remained some ten dollars, which has been divided amongst the scholars.

We may mention here that there is in connection with the school the "Columbia Juvenile Temperance Society," which is in a quite flourishing condition. It meets once a fortnight.

In projecting, carrying forward, and perfecting this pleasing little celebration Mr. Clavages has no doubt found his own reward; for his delight in well doing, and his heart has been in this work for the plus us and benefit of his pupils. But he has certainly earned besides a general acknowledgment of his worth as a man and usefulness as a teacher. He always has the love of his scholars, and surely deserves the respect and esteem of the entire community.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The Agriculturist for March contains some One Hundred and Fifty separate articles for the Farm, Garden, and Household, all carefully prepared, including also three beautiful engravings, and several smaller ones; a full Calendar of Operations for the Farm, Orchard, Garden, etc.; a Prize Article on the culture of Oats; a Prize Article giving full details for the Family Vegetable Garden; the balance of 190 recipes for Corn Bread and Cake; a large Map, embracing the Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans; and the country between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico—the present scene of stirring events. Altogether a handsome number of this excellent monthly. Published by Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York, at \$1.00 per annum.

DEATH OF A HERO.—We have never had the rebuffs of the present war against an accursed rebellion brought so nearly home as on receiving intelligence of the fall of our friend Capt. Scythian S. Slaymaker of York, at Fort Donelson on the 15th ult. He was a captain in the Second Iowa Regiment, which headed the charge of Lauman's brigade, Smith's Division, against and over the enemy's breastworks on our left, which decided the fate of the day.

The manner of his death is given in the following extract from a letter written by Brigadier General Lauman:

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. FORCES, Fort Donelson, Feb. 18, 1862.

"We have a great victory of which you will be apprised long before this reaches you, and I only write to say that I passed through unscathed, while many a poor fellow shed his blood for the cause. Poor Capt. Slaymaker lost his life in making one of the most brilliant charges on record. He led with his regiment, reached the breastworks and passed in, when a ball struck him in the thigh and severed the main artery. He died in five minutes. I enclose a lock of hair which I secured myself which you will hand to his bereaved parents. He was as gallant a soldier as ever carried a sword. After he was wounded he raised himself on his side, waved his sword and called to his men to go forward, then sank down and died. I could not help shedding tears as I bent over his inanimate remains. He was a good and steadfast friend of mine and I mourn him very much. It is melancholy to think that the last time he was under my command should be the last. But he died gloriously—would more than a man do for his country? I mingle my tears and sympathies with those of his parents in their great affliction. I gave an order for the free transmission of his remains to St. Louis yesterday."

The death was a glorious one, yet the picture is so impressively sad to those who knew this noble young man. If solid good qualities—most valuable, yet appearing in every act—might be received as indications of a bright future, his was fair and open before him. In the intimate relationship of association in a corps of civil engineers, we had unusual opportunity for knowing Captain Slaymaker. He was then just attaining manhood, and we could not fail to recognize in him the attractive social features, entirely and absolutely free from all social vices, which have since, in a wider sphere, rendered him the close friend of the best of his men. He has fallen a martyr to a cause in which we know that he took up arms from the highest and holiest motives. His service previous to his death had been active, continuous, arduous, and in many instances dangerous. He served the three month term as a lieutenant, and re-enlisted in the same grade, but was soon promoted to the command of his company. The Second Iowa has heretofore chiefly seen service in Missouri, but after the fall of Fort Henry was ordered forward from St. Louis, and joined General Grant in time to secure itself with glory, and to lose in our lamented friend one of its noblest sons, at the storming of Donelson.

Captain Slaymaker was a native of York county, and at the time of his death was in his twenty-seventh year. He grew to manhood in the borough of York, where his father, Samuel R. Slaymaker, Esq., and family reside. He was greatly beloved in the community of his fellow townsmen, who are keenly sensible of his loss, and in their deep feeling for his sorrowing parents and friends, we would, with a consciousness of the inadequacy, in so terrible a loss, of all expressions of sympathy, most earnestly join.

We give below from one of the numerous published accounts of the battle at Fort Donelson, a description of the brilliant charge in which Captain Slaymaker rushed to meet death.

On the right, however, lay an open space, which offered the bridge of Lauman. The Second Iowa led the charge, followed by the rest in their order. The sight was sublime. Onward they sped, heedless of the bullets and balls of the enemy above. The hill was so steep, the timber cleared, that the rebels had left a gap in their line of rifle fire on this crest of hill. Through this gap they were bound to go. Right up they went, climbing up on all fours, their line of dark blue swirling advanced regularly forward, the white line of smoke from the tops of the works opposed by a line from our troops.

They reach the top! Numbers fall. The suspense is breathless! See, they clamber over the work! They fall—they are lost! Another group, and still another, close up the gap! All is covered in smoke! The judgment is made—the troops swim up the hillside, their bright bayonets glittering in the sun. The firing ceases.

What is more wonderful is that Capt. Stone's battery of rifled 10-pounders, which behind the brigade, is tagging up the hill, the horses plunging and riders whipping—I heard they go, where never vehicle went before, up the precipitous and cleared sides of the hill. No sooner on the crest than the guns are unlimbered, the men at their posts. Percussion shells and canister are shot spitefully from the Parrot guns at the flying enemy. The day is gained—a position is taken—the troops surround the guns, and the enemy has deserted his post. The 24-pounder which had caused so much havoc is silenced by Col. Cook's brigade, and the rebels fly to the main fort in alarm. The day is gained! The foe is running! Cheers upon cheers rend the air, and in a few minutes all is hushed.

HARRIS' MACHINE.—In Harper for March we have a splendid number, "Turkey and Russia," "How the Dutch are Taking Holland," and "The Chirographist," are articles profusely illustrated. Thackeray's "Phillip and Triloppe's 'Orley Parley'" have the usual number of cuts, and McCallahan illustrates the "Hob's Drawer." The tales of the number are unusually good. Miss Mulock commences her new story—"Mistress and Maid." Altogether the number is the best one issued for many months.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The March number of Atlantic has been received. It has a fine and a pleasant illustration of a woman in a dress of the past. It has a fine and a pleasant illustration of a woman in a dress of the past. It has a fine and a pleasant illustration of a woman in a dress of the past.

A COLUMBIAN WINS DISTINCTION.—By the following extract from General's Orders issued by the Commander of "Merrill's Horse," dated "Camp Shaffer, Columbia, Mo., Feb. 28th, 1862." It will be seen that a townsman, Lieut. Geo. M. Houston, Adjutant of the Regiment, son of John W. Houston, Esq., is particularly commended for "gallantry and coolness." We are glad to lay before his numerous friends at home the flattering notice of the Commander.

"The Colonel Commanding, having received the official report of the recent skirmish with the enemy at Silver Creek, Howard county, congratulates the regiment on the brilliant result of that engagement. Parts of companies 'D,' 'R,' and 'G,' 'Merrill's Horse,' under command of Major C. B. Hunt, participated conspicuously in the fight, and by their gallantry and good conduct merited, as they will receive, the thanks of every man in the regiment, whatever his reputation for bravery and good conduct under fire. To those brave men is due the credit of leading the charge which drove the enemy from their camp and completely routed them, and of being the last to give up the pursuit of his scattered and flying forces. Conspicuous for gallantry and coolness were Major C. B. Hunt and Lieut. and Adjutant George M. Houston, and it is to be regretted that a want of minutes in the report prevents the Commissioned Officer from giving the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates who were especially distinguished for coolness and courage. Both officers and men without exception behaved most creditably, and the Adjutant hopes that this bright example will be emulated by all the companies, who, more unfortunate than their comrades, were not present on this occasion."

The regiment is under command of Col. (Captain of Regulars) Lewis Merrill, well known to our citizens. His is one of the most active and useful of the volunteer organizations of the West, and has been much active service during and since the command of Fremont. Recently the regiment has been engaged in clearing central Missouri of the fast organizing bands of rebels, in which service occurred the skirmish (which was a pretty severe fight by the way) in which Adj. Houston so creditably took part. Success to commander and subaltern.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, Feb. 21, 1862.—Council met: The roll was called and the following members reported absent: Messrs. Hook, McChesney and Shuman. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Finance committee reported a balance of \$122 in the Treasury.

Mr. Eberlein moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the County Commissioners for the purpose of having refunded the expenses incurred by the borough in repairing a lot of old muskets; agreed to, and the President appointed Messrs. Eberlein, Breneman and Appold said committee.

Mr. Breneman moved that at the next meeting of Council a tax collector for 1862 be elected, and that all applicants be required to have the names of their securities accompany their applications. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Breneman, the Treasurer was authorized to pay Robert Harry \$100, the balance due him on bond.

On motion of Mr. Appold, the Chief Burgess was authorized to have notices printed relative to the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of coal ashes in the streets and alleys.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid: Samuel Waites, \$6.00; D. T. Chalfant, \$1.87; W. Gildersleeve, 30 cts; H. Hippey, \$1.15; W. Timony, \$5.50.

On motion Council adjourned.

Attest: Wm. E. Lloyd, Clerk.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave, on last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Solon here we witnessed anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that enterprising variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the land of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which makes this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the priesthood and the court, from the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.

Lothier, Boston.

### CLARKSVILLE CAPTURED

Army Supplies for 20 Days Taken—General Smith Occupies the Town—Price's Army again Defeated—Price Runs Again—Many Prisoners Taken.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862. The following dispatch was received at Headquarters to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1862.

To Major General McClellan: Clarksville is taken, with supplies enough for our army for twenty days. The place is occupied by Gen. C. F. Smith's division.

Gen. Price being reinforced by McCulloch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek (we crossed into Arkansas on the 18th) and was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled. Many Rebel prisoners were taken, and the arms which Price's men threw away in their flight.

H. W. HALLOCK, Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Halleck also telegraphed to Gen. McClellan on the same day that Gen. Curtis had taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with a large quantity of baggage, army stores, &c.

Dispatch from Commodore Roos.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1862. To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed two-thirds of them have fled; and, having expressed my views and intentions to the Mayor and Hon. Cave Johnson, at their request I have issued a proclamation, assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may with safety resume their avocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done without retribution.

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Conestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phelps, and

the Cairo, Lieut. Commanding Bryant, on armed reconnaissance, bringing with me Col. Webster of the Engineer Corps; and chief of Gen. Grant's staff, who with Lieut. Commanding Phelps, took possession of the principal fort and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville. The Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the river.

The Rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire against the remonstrances of the citizens, to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumberland river.

I return to Fort Donelson to-day for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland.

The rebels get have a terror of the gunboats. One of them, a short distance above Fort Donelson, had previously fled on an iron rolling mill, belonging to Hon. John Bell, which had been used by the Rebels.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer, commanding the Naval Forces on the Western waters.

### Cumberland Gap and Russellville Captured.

A brief dispatch from Louisville announces that Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the National forces. Cumberland Gap will undoubtedly be held as a rallying point for the loyal East Tennesseans, and ultimately as a base of operations against Knoxville. Russellville is situated in Southern Kentucky. It is the capital of Logan county, and is a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. It is located between Cumberland and Green Rivers, about 35 miles from each. The place derives its present importance from the fact that when, a few months ago, the rebels established a Provisional Government for Kentucky, it was selected as the State Capital. A bogus State Legislature was already held one session there, and a bogus Governor (Johnson) has been installed in power. A rebel force, 5,000 strong has been stationed there, until recently, for its protection. All of Kentucky, excepting Columbus, is now clear of rebels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Five thousand rebel prisoners from Fort Donelson have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours. They are the hardest looking set ever collected together, unshorn in rags of all colors, with carpets for blankets.

The private asserts that "secession is done up." They say they are better treated and better fed here than they have been for the last six months. Most of the men are anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

### IMPORTANT.

Order in Respect to Military Intelligence by Telegraph, Mail or Otherwise.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1862.

Ordered.—First.—On and after the 28th day of February inst., the President by virtue of the Act of Congress, takes military possession of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

Second.—All telegraphic communications in regard to military operations not expressly authorized by the War Department, the General Commanding, or the Generals commanding armies in the field, in the several Departments are absolutely forbidden.

Third.—All newspapers publishing military news, however obtained, and by whatever means received, not authorized by the official authority mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be excluded thereafter from receiving information by telegraph and from transmitting their papers by railroad.

Fourth.—Edward S. Sanford is made Military Supervisor of Telegraph Messages throughout the United States. Anson Slager is made Military Superintendent of all Telegraph Lines and Cables in the United States.

Fifth.—This possession and control of the telegraph lines is not intended to interfere in any respect with the ordinary affairs of the companies or with private business. By order of the President: Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

### Congressional.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20th.—In the Senate Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, submitted a preamble and resolutions reciting acts of disloyalty committed by Lazarus W. Powell, Senator from Kentucky, and expelling him from the Senate. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army Appropriation bill was amended and passed. The Treasury Note bill was received from the House with sundry Senate amendments non-concurred in. The Senate insisted on its amendments, and appointed a Committee of Conference.

The House acted upon the Senate amendments to the Treasury Note bill. Some of the amendments, including that providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin were concurred in and others rejected. The bill was sent back to the Senate, and will be referred to a Committee of Conference. The Army Appropriation bill was passed.

Friday, 21st.—The Senate immediately on its assembling adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the President and his family in the affliction he is now suffering, and immediately adjourned. In consequence of the death of the President's son the illumination of the Capitol and Public Buildings is also to be omitted.

The House also adopted resolutions of condolence with the President and adjourned for the day.

Monday, 24th.—In the Senate Mr. Wilson introduced a bill repealing the laws of Maryland as applicable to negroes in the District of Columbia. The resolution providing for the compensation of certain Western railroads for services rendered the Government was passed. The Legal Tender Treasury Note bill was reported from the Committee of Conference, and has passed both Houses. As passed it makes the duties on imports payable in coin, and pledges said coin for the payment of interest upon the public debt.

The House passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to what Powers had allowed Rebel vessels to refit in their ports and refused the same privilege to our vessels. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Coaling, of New York, tendering the thanks of Congress

Generals Halleck and Grant for the late victories in the West. A motion was made to add the name of Gen. McClellan, and after some debate the resolution, which was characterized as an indirect attack on Gen. McClellan, was referred to the Military Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the House also finally passed the Demand Note bill, as reported by the Conference Committee. The Committee on the Conduct of the War were requested to furnish the House the testimony in relation to Gen. Fremont whilst in command of the Western Department.

Tuesday, 25th.—The Senate reconsidered the vote on the Legal Tender Demand Note bill and referred it to the Finance Committee for the purpose of correcting an error. Mr. Wade, from the Territorial Committee, reported a bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of the cotton and other lands along the Southern coast. The bill was made the special order of Wednesday. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to creditors of the Government whose claims have been audited. The Confederate bill was discussed but not acted upon.

The vote on the Treasury Note bill was reconsidered in the House and the bill referred back to the Committee, to make an amendment authorizing the receipt of the \$50,000,000 Demand Notes heretofore issued in payment of duties on imported goods, apart from which such duties are to be paid in coin.

The House passed yesterday an important article of war prohibiting military or naval officers from returning fugitives.

The House adopted the bill requiring an oath of allegiance to be administered to all captains of vessels that shall clear for foreign ports, and the act to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in certain cases.

Wednesday, 26th.—The Senate spent considerably time yesterday in the discussion of the bill providing for the cultivation of the cotton lands seized in South Carolina and now held by the Government forces. Without coming to a vote the bill was laid over. The balance of the day was spent in the discussion of the motion of Mr. Sumner to refuse to allow Mr. Stark, of Oregon, to take his seat, on the ground of alleged disloyalty.

The House was engaged most of the day in the discussion of the rights of Mr. Upton to a seat as a representative from the Seventh District of Virginia. No vote was taken on the question. Mr. Vorhees introduced resolutions of thanks to General Halleck, but they were objected to.

Thursday, 27th.—The Senate spent the day in the discussion of the motion of Mr. Upton to a seat as a representative from the Seventh District of Virginia. No vote was taken on the question. Mr. Vorhees introduced resolutions of thanks to General Halleck, but they were objected to.

The latest intelligence from Eastern Kentucky left the Twenty-second Kentucky, with two other regiments, at Picketon, awaiting the arrival of Col. Garfield with the rest of the command. The Colonel was at Paintsville, sick from the results of vaccination, but was rapidly recovering, and was soon expected to take the field. The news at Picketon in reference to Marshall's forces is that they are at Whitesburg, Letcher county, Kentucky, on the head waters of the Kentucky River, some fifty-five miles southwest of Picketon. It is reported at Picketon that Marshall had been superseded, and Col. John S. Williams put in his place. Poor Humphrey.

Jefferson Davis has made a requisition on the Governors of Georgia and Alabama for twelve thousand men from each State to serve for the war.

Advice from Ship Island, report that five of Commodore Porter's famous mortar fleet have arrived there, and two others were spoken off Havana on the 11th inst.

The actual number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was thirteen thousand three hundred, including General West, not previously mentioned. One thousand prisoners, not included in this total, have been captured since the Fort surrendered. The grand total of prisoners captured at Fort Donelson and Henry, and at Roanoke Island, is seventeen thousand. Add to these the prisoners captured in Missouri and elsewhere, and the Government has nearly twenty thousand prisoners in its hands.

The steamer Bohemian has arrived at Portland, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Lord Palmerston had announced in Parliament that the Government would maintain strict neutrality in American affairs. The trial trip of the famous iron-clad frigate Warrior had proved unsatisfactory, the ship not obeying her helm.

The iron-clad gunboat constructed at New York on Mr. Ericsson's plan has so far proved satisfactory. She is to go to Fortress Monroe for trial.

Advice from St. Thomas, via Havana, state that a British commander there attempted to take by force a seaman from an American vessel. The United States gunboat Inroquois protected the man, and the Danish authorities gave notice that the guns of the fort would aid the Inroquois. The British Admiral subsequently arrived, and reprimanded the commander and made a proper apology to the United States Consul.

Advice from Mexico report that no advance had yet been made into the interior. The yellow fever prevailed among the Allies, the great and typhoid fevers having broken out. The Mexicans insist on the re-embarkation of the Spanish forces as preliminary to negotiations.

"The President's son William died on Thursday, 20th ult., of pneumonia. The President and Mrs. Lincoln will have the earnest sympathy of the nation in this affliction.

Gordon, the slave, was executed at New York, on the 21st ult. He attempted suicide the previous night.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Cumberland Gap is in possession of our forces. The gap is the door to East Tennessee, and within thirty miles of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, the great arterial line of communication between Richmond and the South. With aid thus near at hand the Union men in East Tennessee will soon be stirring. Russellville, the place where Breckinridge and Barnett organized and located the reasonable "Provisional Government" of Kentucky has also been occupied by our forces. Russellville is on the east side of the Cumberland, and about fifty miles from Nashville. The force that has taken possession is probably the advance of General Buell's army.

General Smith, now with the Tennessee army, is to be promoted to be a Major General of Volunteers for his valor exhibited at Fort

Donelson. He led in person the successful assault upon the right rebout, the taking of which by our forces decided the fall of the main fort.

The latest reports from Columbus say that the Rebels are making preparations for a desperate stand there.

The latest accounts given of the Barnside Expedition report the shelling out of the Rebels at Winton, on the Chowan river. Four thousand of our forces were said to be there.—The inauguration ceremonies at Richmond on Saturday are represented by the released prisoners to have been a tame affair. The Richmond Whip of Tuesday, has a trenchant article on the Jefferson Davis rule, and declares that the inauguration pageant would be "a bitter mockery," and a "miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people." The results of the Government are spoken of "as the most lamentable failure in history." The Richmond Dispatch also talks tartly of the "inefficiency and incompetency" of the Rebel leaders.

The report of the surrender of Savannah proves premature. We have command of the river, but no advance had been made toward the city. General Beauregard was lying sick at Nashville, and prayers for his recovery were offered in the churches. Jeff. Davis had appointed the 28th ult., as a day of fasting prayer and humiliation.

Major General Wool on Saturday proceeded on a flag of truce boat, and near Craney Island, met by appointment the Rebel General Howell Cobb. The interview lasted nearly an hour. It is understood to have related to the exchange of prisoners.

General Grant, on February 19, received the official notice of the creation of a new military district, the District of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson.

The Sumter, was, according to late advices from Gibraltar, detained at that place owing to difficulty in obtaining coal. The merchant had refused to coal her except for cash.

General Halleck telegraphs that the Rebel General Price has been driven from his strong post at Cross Hollow, abandoning his sick and stores, and burning the barracks erected there.

Intelligence has reached Paris, Kentucky, that the National forces took possession of Cumberland Gap without meeting with the least resistance, and that the Seventh Kentucky Regiment and Sixteenth Ohio are in the Gap, while the two Tennessee Regiments have passed into Tennessee.

Commodore Foote, in a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, announces the return of Lieutenant Gwin from the Tennessee river, with tidings of strong Union demonstrations in South Tennessee and North Alabama. He has sent him back with a regiment from Fort Henry to sustain the Union men of those sections in organizing forces for their own defence. A reconnaissance with five iron-clad gunboats, two mortar boats, and two regiments of infantry was made towards Columbus on Monday. There were evidences of a movement among the Rebels, but its meaning could not be ascertained. When the gunboats were about getting into position the Rebels sent out a flag of truce. A consultation, lasting over two hours, took place, and our boats returned to Cairo. The purpose of the flag of truce has not been allowed to transpire.

Gen. McClellan's Division in the attack on Fort Donelson had 321 killed, 1,571 wounded, and 150 missing. This division suffered from the attack of the Rebels in their endeavor to cut their way out of the Fort.

Via Fortress Monroe we have intelligence from the Barnside Expedition. The main body of troops were still at Roanoke Island, and beyond the reconnaissance to Winton, before reported, nothing new had occurred.—The Rebels captured at Roanoke Island had been paroled for exchange and sent to Elizabeth City.

General Buckner and staff have been sent to Indianapolis for safe keeping.

The steamer Constitution arrived at New York bringing intelligence from Ship Island to 18th inst. Affairs were quiet on the island. The frigate Niagara and the sloop-of-war Hartford had arrived there. The British steamer Sultron had been seized by the sloop-of-war Fort-mouth whilst loading cotton in the Rio Grande river from a vessel flying the Rebel flag. It is claimed the steamer was in Mexican waters, and the matter will be referred to the courts for adjudication.

The occupation of the city of Nashville by the Federal forces is fully confirmed. The advance of Gen. Buell's army, ten thousand strong, marched into the city on Monday, and the National flag is flying over the State House. The Tennessee Legislature adjourned to meet at Memphis. Before leaving Nashville Gov. Harris is said to have burned the State Library and distributed the army stores among the citizens. It is still asserted that the Legislature would withdraw the State from the Rebel Confederacy, but reports of this kind are to be received with considerable doubt.—Another dispatch states that Gov. Harris has issued a flaming proclamation declaring his purpose to resist the Union forces to the last. The Memphis papers anticipate the evacuation of Columbus. A panic of colossal dimensions has seized the Rebels in Tennessee and State and Confederate scrip had lost all value. Fugitives from Nashville were congregating in large numbers at Memphis.

The latest dispatch received says that Gov. Harris, previous to his flight, destroyed all the archives of the State. The Union men of Nashville immediately sent to Clarksville for one of the Federal gunboats to come up for their protection, which we presume was prior to the arrival of Gen. Buell. Martial law has been declared over West Tennessee by Gen Grant.

A slight skirmish and rout of the Rebels under Harker and Quantrel has taken place near Independence, Missouri. Several were killed, and a lot of arms and prisoners captured.

The force of Texans under Sibley threatening Fort Craig, in Santa Fe are reported to be in almost a starving condition. The Union strength at Fort Craig has been increased by two regiments, and a battle was confidently expected.

The Treasury Note bill has been signed by the President and is now a law. The bill, as agreed upon by the conferees, authorizes the issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, uniform in similitude, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private. It withdraws the fifty millions of the July issues as soon as it conveniently can be done, makes the new notes fundable at any time in six per cent. twenty-year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years; makes the interest on the notes and bonds payable in coin, and (a new feature) makes the duties on imports also payable in coin, and devotes them to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds and the creation of a sinking