AUGO AS PRYMENTAL'S ADVENTISING AGENCY is located at 10.50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to see live advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancater retilience.



our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it most o'er our lather land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

THE REBELLION A FAILURE The news of victory after victory for the Federal arms is letting the deluded people of the South know that the wicked and treasonable experiment of their leaders is a failure .-Thousands of Tennesseans and Kentuckians, who have been in arms against their country, are beginning to see and acknowledge this .-In Northern Virginia the rebel volunteers are deserting, and some are said to be seeking admission into the Federal ranks. Mr. CHARLES J. FAULKNER is reported to have made a speech at Martinsburg a few days ago, in which he admitted that Secession was a failure, and advised his friends to abandon the experiment. A few more overwhelming rebels, will induce them to follow such timely

Not only is the wicked rebellion a failure tration about emancipation? very little favor abroad. The leaders had strong hopes that Napoleon would give them a few words of comfort in his speech at the opening of the French Chambers; but he failed to do so. Then they thought that the Queen of England would say a good word for again they were doomed to a bitter disappointment. And so it goes all over Europe. They are snubbed all round, and every where they look, at home or abroad, dark and portentous clouds are looming up before them, surcharged with ruin to their cause and destruction to themselves.

NATHAN WORLEY, ESQ.

This gentleman has been made the subject of a most slanderous attack in the last number of the Examiner-nothing less than "pil- grand pensioners of the fering the treasury in a small way," by getting postage stamps without paying for them," and having them charged to the Commonwealth. The motive for this attack upon the character of a high minded and honorable gentleman whose integrity is above suspicion, seems to be the successful effort made by Mr. Worley, a few days previous, to have the Committee on Accounts exclude from the settlements of the accounts of the Postmaster at Harrisburg, all charges for stamps furnished the members of the House. Whether any one connected with the Examiner office has been guilty of this petty pilfering we are unable to say; but, one thing is certain, the character of certain men (not members of the lower House) is not like Cæsar's wife, so very pure as to be above suspicion.

So far as Mr. Worley is concerned, we are authorized to say that there is not one word of truth, from beginning to end, in the allegation of the Examiner. He has never, in a solitary instance, purchased or used a postage stamp at the expense of the Commonwealth. and is prepared to establish his innocence before a Court of Justice, where he proposes to meet his accusers face to face. The Examiner men may yet find that their vile slanders and falsehoods against honest men will recoil upon their own heads.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. On Saturday last, the 22d inst., Jefferson DAVIS was inaugurated at Richmond as President of the Confederate States for six years. It was doubtless a gloomy day in the proud capital of Virginia, in view of the recent

terrible disasters which have overtaken the rebel arms. Mr. Davis has grasped a barren sceptre. There could have been no joy there on that day. The booming of cannon must have caused an unpleasant shudder, as it reminded the spectators of the probable near approach of the Federal armies and of the echoes that Union guns must soon awaken among the hills about Richmond. The inaugural address would not present an encouraging picture of the prospects of the Confederate Government. One of the first subjects that will engage the attention of the new rebel preservation of the Constitution and the res-Congress, which met on Tuesday last, will be to look out for some secure locality for the take up their residence in the wilds of Texas | ment. or in the everglades of Florida? Nashville. Memphis, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans are each as insecure as Richmond The best thing for them to do, under the circumstances, is to dissolve, and abandon the experiment of rebellion as a total failure .--Let them do this without delay and return to their allegiance, so that bloodshed may cease,

upon our beloved country. We have received from Mrs. GEIGER, a sister of the late Joseph Maxwell, a communication denying the allegation made in a cer charge. She utterly and positively denies the | freedom and patriotism. whole story, and states that Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., is their family Physician.

As the excitement consequent upon the late municipal election has now passed away, we think it best to withhold the publication of the communication-at least for the present

Secretary Stanton, in the course of his address to the railroad managers, gave an effec-

HIS DOOM FORESHADOWED! Col. FORNEY (or "Occasional" of the Press, who is generally believed to be the same peronage,) is very much troubled at our recent election to the Mayorulty, evidently fearful that the result in this city is only the precursor of the doom which awaits his Abolition onfederates throughout the State. "Coming vents cast their shadows before," and Forney will not have to wait a great while until he

will be under the necessity of noting the overwhelming defeat of his party in Pennsylvania. This is what troubles the Republican Clerk of the Senate, and this is why he is fearful that "the first object of the Democrats (whom he slanderously calls sympathizers with secession) in the free States is to secure the next National House of Representatives, and every such election as that in Lancaster is simply preliminary and preparatory to this achievement." This arch renegade has hit the War Department would extend so far as the nail on the head exactly. The next House to induce him to transfer the Russian mission of Representatives is certain to be Democratic, and it will not be many years until the Senate is revolutionized too, and the political deathwarrant of John W. Forney irrevocably sealed. He will then be despised by all parties, as he is already by all true-hearted Democrats. The Republicans may love the treason that attaches to his political character and brought him into their organization; but they and Mr. Wilmot resigns his seat in the Senwill despise the traitor from the bottom of their hearts, and kick him off whenever his

services are no longer needed. To show the estimate which is placed upon FORNEY in other portions of the State, we select, from amongst numerous others of the same kind, the two following notices:

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

FORNEY HOWLS. That very virtuous patriot, John W. Forvey, who cares nothing for office, exclaims in his agony at the prospect of the defeat of those who employ and pay him. "God help us, if, the adherents of Breckinridge, the apologists of Floyd and Thompson, should be enabled, by means of a party organization, to overthrow confidence of the people in their public servants and their military chiefs." nercenary wretch who indited this slanderous imputation against the party that warmed him into political life, and made him of sufficient consequence to be worth purchasing by the Republicans, knew that the men in and out Congress who are doing the most to overthrow the confidence of the people in their public servants and their military chiefs, are not of the Democratic party. The Administration has been annoyed and embarrassed,

out by whom? Who plundered the Treasury? Who furnished rotten provisions and defective fire arms defeats like those lately experienced by the to the Government? Who swindled it in horse contracts? Who raised a clamor at the removal of Fremont? What class of men are now importuning and annoying the Adminisin a military, political and commercial point assault upon Gen. McClellan the other day of view at home, but it appears to meet with in the House of Representatives? Who is thus endeavoring to undermine public servants and our military chiefs? Not the Democratic party. It is not the source from which all these oying and distracting causes have proceeded; but they have their origin in the party that arrogates to itself all the patriotism and honesty in the country. And yet, with a full knowledge of these facts, this poor tool them at the opening of Parliament. But Forney, who has thrown his talents into the market, endeavors day after day to persuade his readers that the Democratic party is disloyal and disorganizing, and that its purpose to divide the people and ultimately to

lestroy the Government. This miserable party slang has had its day. The people understand quite thoroughly what means-and the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who cherish an abiding faith that the great constitutional principles for which they contend, are necessary to the salvation of the Union, are not to be deterred from maintaining their organization by anything that the Republican party can say or write against them.

From the Clearfield Republican -" Mazeppa ' DIDN'T MIND HIM. in his Press of the 4th instant, ordered the citizens of Lancaster to "rebuke George Sanderson," the Democratic nominee for Mayor. at their election on that day. But the people this political renegade, who has sold himself body and breeches to the enemies of the

country.
Mr. Sanderson was re-elected, notwithneyites, and all the fag-ends of party and factions, had united upon Dr. Cassidy, a man of great personal popularity. Shame on you, casterians! for not obeying the orders of Mazeppa."

THE VICTORIES OF WHITE MEN. The recent glorious victories of our troops, ays the Albany Argus, show that our white citizens are adequate to all the necessities of carrying a gun, or a knife, or the incendiary torch, as, in moments of trepidation and de spair, cruel and cowardly men clamorously urged us to do. The twenty-four millions of the North did not need such allies to aid them in a contest with eight millions of the South. It would have been as humiliating as disastrous, to have made such a confession as the

call for such help would have implied. We shall have no more of this African intervention in favor of the North, unless possibly European intervention in favor of the South should make our cause desperate. It was only from the despair of the country that a consent to such an extreme measure could

have been wrung. The cry did not come from the true friends of the Union-from men who sought its restoration. It was the decree of demagogues who were enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and who preferred a dissolution of the Union to its preservation in connection with

the slaveholding States. While we rejoice at the victories which per patuate us as a nation, let us not be unmindful of their not less auspicious result, the toration of the Union-and with all these results, the vindication of our courage, of our Capital-but where can they go, unless they humanity, and of our powers of self govern-

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his Country was never so generally celebrated all over the loyal States of the Union as it was on Saturday last. His immortal Farewell Address was read in almost every City and Town, and its wise teachings pondered upon by the people. Firing of Canand union, peace and prosperity again dawn non, military parades, the ringing of bells, the display of flags, bonfires and illuminations made up the day and evening, and everybody seemed inspired with a lofty patriotism, and a determination to pledge anew their devotion tificate published in the Express a short time to the Union, the Constitution and Liberty .-prior to the last municipal election, that Dr. It was emphatically a gala day for the Retat our gunboats had completely cut off all Cassing attended Joseph Maxwell's family as public, and will be recorded in history as the their Physician for many years, without Great Anniversary—the Jubilee of American

A notice of the Celebration in this City will be found in our local columns, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

DEATH IN THE WHITE HOUSE. At the moment when the whole country is ubilant over the victories of the Federal army and navy, the head of the nation is visited with a severe domestic affliction. William Lincoln, son of the President-a fine lad of twelve tual quietus to the many slanders which | years-expired on Thursday afternoon in the the enemies of Gen. McClellan have been executive mansion, after a severe illness of typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln have typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln have levelence for the last few weeks. The Secretary watched with pure mixing against him with such assiduous mallevolence for the last few weeks. The Secre- watched with unremitting care and anxiety \$300,000 he drew from the fund placed at his tary paid the highest compliment to the by the bed of their suffering son, and their young and gallant General at his side, in distress at his death is deep and sincere .whom heexpressed the highest confidence, and | They have the warm sympathy of their fellow-"the result of whose military schemes, gigantic divers, and their prayers that their other and well-matured, is now exhibited to a reside and suffering child may be restored to

CAMERON AND WILMOT. each other in the effort to suppress General

Most of our readers are aware of the fact that those two patriotic and eminent statesmen. SINON CAMERON and DAVID WILMOT, have been holding sundry anxious conferences reference to an exchange of their several po-sitions—that Cameron thinks he would rather ot go to Russia, and Wilmot thinks that above all things he would like to exchange the reainder of his Senatorial term for a three years residence abroad in the capacity of a Foreign Minister. So far the parties appear to be agreed, and if Cameron was absolute owner the Russian mission, and Wilmot unques ioned proprietor of a seat in the United States Senate, we presume that the bargain would be concluded without further delay, and each

party would go on his way rejoicing. But just here the difficulty begins. The bar-gain between these seedy politicians cannot be party would go on his way rejo carried out without the consent of the President of the United States and of the Legisla-ture of Pennsylvania. Whether Mr. Lincoln's disposition to accommodate the gentleman whom he so recently bowed from the door of to Mr. Wilmot, at the instigation of Mr. Cameron, we are unable to say. Rumor has it that there is no difficulty about that part of the arrangement, and that "Old Abe" consents to transport the Wilmot Proviso to the freezing latitude of St. Petersburg, provided the place becomes vacant. Now the question for the egislature is, shall the place of Minister to Russia become vacant? In other words, i Mr. Cameron resigns his foreign appointment, ate, will the Republicans in the Legislature approve and ratify the bargain by electing Simon Cameron to the United States Senate?

This is the question over which the friends of the high contracting parties have been pondering and plotting. The Legislature evidently presents diffiulties. It is not so easy to manage as some preceding Legislatures have It does not contain so many men acto a certain style of argument as several of its predecessors of infamous notoriety have. Some of the Republican members declare that they will never be made instruments in the performance of such an odious trick of political jugglery. So there is a jar in the machinery, apparently past remedy from the most careful lubrication. Things don't work together with accustomed harmony and while Mr. Wilmot possesses a seat in th Senate and Mr. Cameron the mission to Rus-

sia, the Legislature appears to own itself. We have been refreshing our memory by a re perusal of the correspondence between the late Secretary of War and the President, dated on the 11th of January last, but evidently exorted from the complacent good nature Mr. Lincoln at a subsequent period with a view of salving over the wound reluctantly but necessarily inflicted, and we find that Mr. Cameron after devoting three paragraphs to elf-landation, and a few words of commenda-

self-laudation, and a few words of commenda-tion to his able successor, concludes by saying OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIA--"I therefore frankly accept the new distinc-tion you have tendered me, and as soon as important and long neglected private busi ness can be arranged. I will enter upon the 'important duties of the mission which you have assigned me." Was this explicit acceptance of the mission to Russia and the subsequent hard struggle to secure confirmation by the Senate, intended to blind the public to the secret negotiation between Cam Wilmot, until the time had arrived for the

consummation of the bargain? As far as the Democratic party is concerned it can afford to view the negotiations of these rading politicians with the same complacency that a disinterested spectator looks upon the chaffering of two horse jockeys. If the Re-publican members of this Legislature choose to send Simon Cameron back to the Senate, and We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure thus identify him with their cause at the next election, we have no other objection than that which affects the general reputation of the In a purely political point of view, we could wish for no better luck. If all the transactions of the War Department during the administration of the late Secretary are to be forced upon us as an issue in the next camwill not be difficult to predict an overwhelming Democratic victory.-Patriot

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

A bill has been read in the Senate, at Harisburg, requiring the accounting the State to settle all claims for pay and subsistence to all volunteers who were rendez voused awany State encampment, from the of Lancaster paid no attention to the order of time they entered until they were sworn into the service of the State or United States. All persons who furnished supplies to such volunteers, by order of a civil or military officer, or standing the Republicans, Abolitionists, For- otherwise, during such periods, are entitled also to be paid for them. The second section empowers any owner or lessee of real estate which has sustained any damage from the encampment of State troops to file a petition in any Court of Common Pleas in this State, setting forth the amount of damage sustained. Appraisers are to be appointed, and their valuation is to be taken as a basis of the assessment of damages, which are to be paid out of the existing contest. We have not had to the State Treasury without further legislation. call into the field as allies, that portion of the | This law appears to be called for by the 4,000,000 of blacks in the South capable of present exigencies, but strong and close safe-

guards should be thrown around it. THE DIRECT TAX. The act providing for the assumption of that portion of the direct tax which has been of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania, passed both Houses of the Legislature week be fore last and received the Executive signature. At the same time official notice of the fact was served on the Secretary of the Treasury, so that there remains only the passage of the receipt, for the full amount of this tax, between the Treasurer of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, to show that the State's indebtedness on this score has been fully liquidated; thus relieving the people of the Commonwealth from taxation on this of industry, temporary causes have produced account for the year ensuing, a condition considerable pressure and privation

which the people of no other State in the Union can boast. This fact, taken in connection with the fact general interests of the nation to your wisdom that Pennsylvania has sent into the field a and care. She fervently prays that the blosslarger force than that of any other State in the Union, speaks highly for the extent of the resources, in men and money, that are at command of the Keystone State, and for her patriotism in so promptly giving both to the

support of the Government. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAU. While no official intelligence of the capture of Savannah has been received, all the news that continues to reach us from different quarters, especially from the Southern papers, whose statements upon the subject are more fully referred to elsewhere, indicate that an attack by our troops is progressing in that vicinity. Our news from Port Royal to the 13th instant reports that an expedition with 16,000 men had roceeded to Fort Jackson, near Savannah.-Later dates to the 16th, brought by the United States gunboat Connecticut, inform us that the capture of Savannah was expected within two days; that our troops had taken posses sion of Island de Florian, in the Savannah river, where the rebels had a fortification; communication between the city of Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and that one of Commodore Tatnall's rebel fleet had been taken.

A Washington dispatch savs: Capt. CHARLES LEIB was rejected as Assistant Quartermaster a second time. The Mili-

tary Committee reported that he was unable to account for \$1,000,000. When a man occupying the position of Asistant Quartermaster is unable to account for | ted into the French Journals as his. and the million of dollars, we can imagine why the pro slavery tendencies of which drew upon him expenses of the war have been so much greater than they should have been. This Captain and has never written or said a word in favoi disposal. Cumunos displayed rare moderadisposal. Cumminos displayed rare moderation in not expending the whole \$2,000,000 He thinks that, like yellow fever and the subject to his draft. Like Lord CLIVE, he cholers, slavery should be left to the doctor

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WHICH WAS IT !

The Post and the Tribune have been rivaling

McClellan and deprive him of any share of the

glory of victory. No one is affected by the

effort, but it is amusing to compare the two.

You are now winning great credit by a wise

which make a man competent to conduct an

important lawsuit are the very ones required

arge view of consequences, and a judicious

known to be the author of the Burnside ex-

edition, which has gained such important

victories. To your sagacity and energy, sec-onded by the able Secretary of War whom

your just and firm hand placed in that post

at a critical moment, we owe the rapid

novements of the expedition which has

carried terror among the rebels in Kentucky

and Tennessee, and filled the hearts of the

loyal men of that region with joy. We know

that if your suggestions had been followed,

the banks of the Potomac would have been

cleared, before this, of the rebel batteries, by

means similar to those which have opened

the rivers of Kentucky and Tennessee. You

have done yourself infinite credit by consult-

ing your individual sagacity in forming the

And thus saith the Tribune, in a double

it, the country will continue to admire the

wisdom of the President in his conservative

policy, the spirit of the Secretary of War in

carrying it out, and the splendor of the military

genius of McClellan, which is now producing

the results which he has for four months been

preparing, and which are produced without

arming any slaves, or using any of the

"military necessity weapons" of war that

you so much desired .- Journal of Commerce.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

Parliament opened to day. The speech from

anded by Her Majesty to assure you that

Her Majesty's relations with all the Euro-

pean Powers continue to be friendly and

no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the

might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Govern-

ment of the United States of North America.

being the seizure and forcible removal of four

passengers from on board a British packet by

the commander of a sloop of war of the United

ttled by the restoration of the passenger

The wrongs committed by various parties

and by successive governments in Mexico.

upon foreign residents within the Mexican territory, and for which no satisfactory redress

could be obtained, have led to the conclusion

of a convention between Her Majesty, the

Emperor of the French and the Queen o

Spain, for the purpose of regulating the com

The improvement which has taken

in the relations between Her Majesty's Gov.

have continued to fulfil the arrangements of

the treaty of Tien Sien, have enabled Her

Majesty to withdraw her troops from the port

forces on the coast and in the seas of China

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her

dorocco, by means of which the Sultan has

been enabled to raise the amount necessary

for the fulfilment of certain treaty arrange

ments which he had contracted towards Spain

hostilities with that Power. That convention

and the papers connected with it, will be laid

Her Majesty confidently commends

ing of Almighty God may attend your

promotion of the welfare and happiness of

and the same insinuations, and almost the

identical language is used in relation to him.

General McClellan's fame and character is in

the keeping of his countrymen, and whilst he

is in the field, at the head of his legions, the

loyal men of the nation will not permit those

who would evidently sacrifice the great inter-

ests of the country for the sake of their one

idea, to hound the gallant chief upon whose

shoulders the mantle of the renowned Scott

has descended, because he is not willing to

fall in with their schemes of emancipation

and abolition. They wish to drive him from

the chief command of the army, in the hopes

that some tool of their faction may be exalted

to his position. Let these creatures take care.

Richmond," they were absolutely withhold-ing his supplies and the means of paying his

bishop Hughes has written a letter to the Jour-nal des Debats of Paris, in which he says that

he is not responsible for the article in the Metropolitan Record of New York, reviewing M.

Cochin's book on slavery, which was transla-

condemnation from all sides. But while he

declares that he is not the advocate of slavery,

see the condition afar off through a telescope,

show, that whilst urging on McCLELLAN

troops. Let them beware!

are watched-their votes in Congress

deliberations, and may guide

Majesty's North American subjects.

the Throne is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: -We are com

Her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply

assistance and advice.

London, February 6.

edients.

Thus saith the Post, addressing an apostrophe

to Mr. Lincoln:

leaded article :

them to powder.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY -Baturday last, the 130th Arūlfersary of the birth of the tather of his Country, was celebrated with great colat in his city. The following improved programme of the Spa late of the City Councils was fully earried on Order of Cemonolies to be observed in the Celebration o Order of Ceremonies to be observed in the Celebration of ashington's Birth Day, in the City of Lancaster:

1. Ringing of the belief at 8 o'clock, A. M., 12 o'clock, M. d. 4 o'clock, P. M. Chiming of Trinity bells at 9 o'clock

A National Salute of 34 guns will be fired at 12 o'clock, irection of our armies. Many of the qualities by the military. ... 3. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Flag of the Union will be 3. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Flag of the Union win waised on the flag-stiff in Centre Square, in the presence of the military, municipal officers and citizens. The flag will be saluted by the firing of 13 guns by the Artillery Cadets, under the command of Capt. Young.

4. After which a procession will be formed and march to the Court House in the following order:

The Military.

The Mayor of the City and Judges of Court.

The Clergy. n a successful commander-in chief-such as a You are now

The Clergy.
The Select and Common Council*.
The Aldermen and Municipal Officers.
Gitizens generally.
5. On arriving in the Court House, the sudlence will be alled to order by his honor, the Mayor. After which—
Music by the "National Choir."
"America."

Prayer by Professor Porter.

Prayer by Professor Portor.

Music by the Choir:

"Army Hymn." Tune Old Hundred.
Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Rev. Walter
Powell.

Music by the Choir: "Red. White and Bine," and "StarSpangled Banner."

To conclude with Martial Music:

"Ankee Doodle."

6. The committee recommend the suspension of all business from and after 1 o'clock, P. M. The City Councils
will meet at their Chambers at haif-part one o'clock, P. M.,
on Saturday.

GEO. M. KILNEL.
PETER MCCONOMY.

CHAS. M. HOWELL,
PETER McCONOMY,
WM. R. WILSON,
Feb. 21, 1862. Committee of Arrangements.
Business was altogether suspended duling the afternoon, and our citisens gave themselves up to a proper celebration of the day. The Court Room was filled with a dense mass of people long before the military and civic procession arrived, and the vestibules, ante-chambers and stairways were filled with dense masses of citizens of both sexes.—
Ye do not think there could have been less than 5,000 sople in and around the building. The Court Room were all under when the sex of the court Room were all under when the sex of the court Room were all under when the sex of the court Room were all under when the sex of the court Room were all under when the court Room were all the c While every honest heart rises in gratitude to God for the victories which afford so glorious a guaranty of the national salvation. let it not forgotten that it is to Edwin M. Stanton proprietally decorated with flags and banners. Above is Judger stand was a splendid and costly painting of ashington by Stuart, which was kindly leaued for the casion by Col. SMMUL C. STAMBUGH, who, although suffing from lilners, was present and took an active part in se ceremonies. The singing by the National Choir, comosed of nearly one hundred ladies and gentlemen, was randly executed. We venture the assertion that there are never better singing heard in this city before. The hoir was led by Mr. WILLIAM E. HENNIES, who fully susioned his reputation of being an admirable singer and eader. The "Red, White and Blue" by our friend, Jour. "MacGownGLE. Eq. was fluely rendered. In fact, w more than to any other individual that these cious events are now due. Our generals in the field have done their duty with energy and courage; our officers, and with them the noble democracy of the ranks, have proved themselves worthy sons of the republic; but it is by the impassioned soul, the sleepless will, and the great practical talents of the Secretary of War that the vast power of the United States has now been harled upon their treacherous and perjured enemies to crush Now, gentlemen, settle this little difference between yourselves, and while you are about

of the Mayor, seconded by Col. Pattesson, the audience rose to their feet and gave nine rousing cheers, which fairly made the welkin ring.

After the ceremonies at the Court House were over, the military formed in front of the building. It was as fine a display as we have seen for a long while. The following companies were on parader. Lancaster Fencibles, Capt. Extent John Rers: Independent Greys, Capt. John McCalla: Artillery Cadets, Capt. E. K. Youne. The Battalion was under command of Capt. Franklin, and marched over a short route, firing salutes at different points.

Several public and private buildings were illuminated in the evening. Lechler's Hotel, in best King street, was an object of attraction: "Mine bost" Lecular certainly displayed much ingenuity, and the taste and beauty of his illumination were generally admired. Bon-free were blazing at almost every corner as far as the eye could reach in every direction, and fire-works were set off at different points. The whole city seemed to be in a blaze of light.

Thus passed off the 180th Anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington. Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day. May it always be commemorated with the same interest, enthusiasm and patriotism. The festivities of the day. May it always be communated with the same interest, enthusiasm and patriotism. The Special Committee of the City Councils deserve the hearty thanks of our whole community for the able and faithful manner in which they performed their duties. To them are we mainly indebted for this glorious celebration.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—The City

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—The City Councils met specially on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of approving the City Tressurer's Bond. The Bond was presented, read and approved in both branches. The following communication from the Mayor, in reference to a proper celebration of Washington's Birth Day, was also sent to Councils:

COMMUNICATION TO COUNCILS.

MATOR'S OFFICE, LANGASTER, Feb. 18, 1862.

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTIEMEN: Inasmuch as the Union Flag in Centre Square is almost entirely worn out from exposure to the weather, and as these are times when every City and Town in the loyal States should show their devotion to the Stars and Stripes, permit me to suggest the propriety of procuring a new Flag at the public expense.

I would also respectfully suggest the propriety of the Connells taking measures to have, with our citizens generally, a suitable and patriotic celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day, (the 22d inst.,) in connexion with the glorious victories recently achieved by our arms in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. In this connexion I would suggest a general illumination of the City on the evening of that day. participate in the affliction by which Her Mejesty has been overwhelmed by the calamuntimely and irreparable loss of her peloved consort, who has been her comfort and It has been soothing to Her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow.-you that she looks with confidence to your

ageneral liumination of the city on the evening of that day.
Should a new Flag be procured in time, the ceremony of raising it might, with great propriety, also be attended to on that day, with the other appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of our victories.

If the above suggestions meet with your approbation, it will be advisable to appoint a Committee from each tranch of the Councilis to carry them into effect.

The whole subject is admitted to the wisdom of Councils, and I shall be pleased to runder any assistance in my power to make the celebration creditable to the patriotic clity of Lancaster. satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts there is peace of Europe.

A question of great importance, which

Respectfully, &c.
GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor. The communication from the Mayor was read in both branches, and a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. KLINR, HOWELL, WILSON and McCorour, was appointed, to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration, in States. That question has been satisfactorily

accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor. The Committee met and agreed upon the following, programme, omitting the illumination:

"Programme of Ceremonies, adopted by the Special Committee of City Councils, for celebrating Washington's Birth-Day, (22nd February.) and our recent Victories."

Ringing of the bells at 8 o'clock, A. M., 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. Chiming of Tribity bells at 9 A. M. A New Flag, for the Flag Staff in Centre Square, to be raised at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The citizens generally are invited to meet in the Court House at 2½ o'clock, P. M., when and where Washington's Farwell Address will be read.

A Giee Club will attend at the same place and favor the audience with patriotic songs. The Military are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

The Lancaster Artillery Cadots, under the command of Capt. Young, will fire 34 rounds during the day.

The City Councils will meet at their respective Chambers at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., and proceed, with the other municipal authorities, to where the flag is raised, and from thence to the Court House. to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore, unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested, on this occasion, by her

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- Rev. F. D. Hos KINS' lecture before the Howard was an able and elequent effort, and a thorough defence of our claims as a civilized people. The discussion was participated in by Mr. G. R. Barr, Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Mr. Jay Cadwell, Maj. Ditmars, Mr. D. G. Swartz and Prof. Thos. C. Porter. During the hined operations on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld. That convention and the papers on the subject will be laid ernment and the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government

nan had given frequent evidence of his skill and bravery is a leader, he moved that the andlence give three cheers or Seigel. At the request of the chair, Hon. A. E. Roberts ed the house in the cheers. The whole andience rore to heir feet and gave three rousing cheers and a tiger; the adies joined in by clapping their hands, and a general subturst of patriotism was manifested.

During the intervals Kevineki's Juvenie Band favored hearthings with the appropriate of the National size.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY .- The Assocition of Patriot Daughters, on Tuesday evening last, aussed all the bells in the city to ring out a merry post in tonor of the victory at Fort Donelson. Large bon-fire were also kindled in different parts of the city, and a general reindicing was had. influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a convention with the Sultan of FUNERAL OF ANOTHER SOLDIER .- Private

FUNERAL OF ANOTHER SOLDIER.—Private ADDUSTES MICHSOCK, of Capt. McGOVET'S COMPANY, COL. Hambright's Regiment, died at the Military Hospital in Lonisville, on the 10th inst, and his remains were brought on to this city. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon last from his father's residence in High street, South West Ward, and the body was interred at the Lancester Cemetery. The funeral escort consisted of detachments of the Independent Greys, the Jackson Rifles, the Humane Fire Company, No. 6, (of both of which latter organizations deceased had been an active and esteemed member,) and a large concourse of citizens. Mayor Eanderson acted as Marshal of the Humano. The customary salute at the grave was fired by the Greys. Mr. Millescox was in the three months' service, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many manly qualities. May the young soldier rest in peace. and thus to avoid the result of a renewal of Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of have reason to believe the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory. oldier rest in peace.

An OLD FRIEND IN THE LITIZ SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Last Sunday the School at Little was visited by Lieut. William L. Bain, Quartermaster of the First Regi-ment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The children received him with unbounded Joy. For many years he was the faithful teacher of the Infant class, and endeared himself promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

General McClellan.—There is evidently a preconcerted plot on foot by the ultra antislavery men, against Gen. McClellan. It is being insidiously commenced, but we notice it as having its ramifications at distant points, and the same insinuations, and almost the

> THE LATE DANIEL HARMAN —At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Lutheran Church of this city, held Sunday, Feb were adopted:
> WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst and from his sphere of usefulness in the church, our most worthy and respected brother; therefore Resolved, That the Vestry of St. John's Lutheran Church learn with the deepest sorrow the decease of their late fellow-member, Daniel Harman.
> Resolved, That the Vestry of the Church, in the death of Daniel Harman, have lost one of its most active and useful members. Those wise councils were of the greatest

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF

of Daniel Harman, have lost one of its most active and use-ful members, whose wise councils were of the grastest value, and whose place it will be difficult to supply. Resolved, That, as a testimony of our respect for the la-mented dead, the Vestry will attend his suneral in a body. Resolved, That Messrs. B. B. Martin and J. F. Helsitsh be a committee to convey the sentiments of the Vestry to the bereaved widow and family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January, contains be following satisfies: Law in and for India; The formantic Poetry of Celementingser; The Religious Hereles of the Working Classes; Income Tax Reform; Admiral Religious Properties of the Working Classes; Income Tax Reform; Admiral Company Properties of the Working Classes; Income Tax Reform; Admiral Company Properties of the Working Company Properties of the Pr ner annum 43. For Blackwood and the four quar terlies, \$10 per annum. Published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is on our table, containing

much that is useful, amusing and instructive. "It is more blessed to give than receive." Is an engraving of striking beauty and appropo to the times. The Fashion Plates, Patterns, 4c., are elegant. The hard times do not cause Godey to relax his efforts to make his magazine what it purports to be, a Lady's Book indeed. L. A. Godey, Rsc publisher, Philadelphia, Pa. Terms, \$3 per annum,

LOUD THUNDER: General McClellan, not long since, replied

to some question about the future, that when the storm began the people would hear the thunder all around the sky. The phrase was wounded; Lieuts. Munsford and Thomson graphic and prophetic. The whole horizon is were killed; Captains Dillon and Wilson, and lighted with the flash, and echoes with the lighted with the flash, and echoes with the the daring "Egyptian, Regiment" stood thunder of artillery, with which mingle the before the almost overwhelming force, without acclamations of the victorious armies and the officers. exultant people of the Union.

WAR NEWS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

apture of Fort Donelson-13,300 Pris Capture of Fort Donelson-13,300 Prisoners Taken.

Fort Donelson was surrendered to our army on Sunday week, with 13,300 rebel troops, after a very severe and protracted contest. The fort is near Dover, on the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, about twelve miles east of Fort Henry. It was built to command the water route to Nashville, which is situated some sixty miles further up the Cumberland. It was attacked by our gunboats under Commodore Foote and 50,000 troops under Gens. Grant, Smith and McClernand. The attack was commenced by the land forces on Thursday morning, and after three days almost continuous fighting, it was surrendered on Sunday morning, with 13,300 men, including Gens. Bushrod Johnston, Burchard and Buckner.

We have few particulars of this severe contest. The following despatch from Commodore Foote tells us the part the gunboats took in the affair, from which and other reports it appears that they were all pretty well cut up and effectually disabled:

U. S. Flag Ship St. Louis,
Near Fort Donelson, via Paducah,
Feb. 15, 1862.

To Han Giden Walles Secretary of the Newy

Near Fort Donelson, via Paducah,
Feb. 15, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
I made an attack on Fort Donelson, at 3 o'clock,
P. M., with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden
ones, and after one hour and a quarters' severe fighting, the latter part of the day within less than 400
yards of the fort, the wheel of this vessel and the
tiller of the Louisville were shot away, rendering the
two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down
the river. The two remaining boats were also

the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This yessel alone received 59 shots, and the others about greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots, and the others about half the number each. There were fifty-four killed and wounded in this attack, which, we have reason to suppose, would in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gunboats helplessly drifted down the river from disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackles could not steer the vessels in the strong currents, when the steer the vessels in the strong currents, when the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, and again hotly from which they had been driven, and again hotly poured fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over 20 guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire with 12 boat guns from the four boats. One rifled gun on board the Carondelet burst during the action. The officers and men in this hotly contested but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gunboats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current. On consultation with Gen. Grant and my own officers, as my services here, until we can repair officers, as my services here, until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place. I have sent the Tyler to the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impass

Com. Foote was slightly wounded, and the loss in killed and wounded on the gunboats was 16 killed and 38 wounded.

The following despatch gives the particulars of the surrender of the rebels:

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

surrender of the rebels:

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morn ing, unconditionally. We have Generals Buckner, Johnston and Burchard, and 13,300 prisoners and 3,000 horses. Generals Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, ran away on steamers, without letting Buckner know their intentions.

Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was first inside the fortifications. The works, and was first inside the fortineations. The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here. The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo. Our loss is heavy, probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large per centage of officers—among them Coloneis Erwin of the 20th Illinois. White of the 31st, and Smith of the 48th Illinois. Colonels John A. Logan, Sawyer and Ransom are wounded.

been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss was heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments. We should have taken them by storming on Saturday, if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour, but our lost ground was more than regained. Lanman's brigade, of Smith's division, was first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a bayanet charge.

our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to re-commence the attack. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag, Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to Gen. Grant, surrendering.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the

The works of the loft extend some ave miles on the outside.

The rebels lose 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,-000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in the leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

Our troops from the moment of the investment of the Fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, and all the time without tents. A portion of the time there was a heavy storm of rain and snow.

The following is the official announcement of this important victory:

mportant victory : CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 17, 1861. CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 17, 1861.

To Major General McCleilan:
The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious intelligence. The Fortsurrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday and wording the common comforts of camp land are wanting the common common comforts of camp land are wanting the common co ligence. The Fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Generals, Bushrod Johnson and Buckner, and 13,300 prisoners, and a large amount of material of war are the trophies of the victory.—

Loss heavy on both sides. Floyd the thief, stole the survey of the victory ables to the survey of the West on the field of that memorable battle. He is one of the ablest and mr.st. ikl un officers in the Army of the West of the victory.—

of material of war are the trophies of the victory.—
Loss heavy on both sides. Floyd the thief, stole
away during the night previous with 5,000 men, and
is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.
I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote,
though suffering with his toot, with the noble characteristic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability
will take up immediately two gun-boats, and with
the eight morter boats, which he will overtake, will
make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state
of the weather will permit. We are now firing a
retional salue from Fort Caim Chu (Trant's last make an immediate attack on Clarksville, it the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, Gen. Grant's last post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

(Signed) George W. Cullum, Brigadier Gen. Volunteers, U. S. A., and Chief of

Staff Engineers. Bowling Green Evacuated.

On the 15th the rebels evacuated Bowling Green their stronghold in Kentucky, burning the bridge over the river leading to it from the direction of our forces. Gen. Mitchell's division of U.S. troops arrived at the river soon after the retels had left, and structed a bridge and crossed to Bowling Green. constructed a bridge and crossed to Bowling Green. The rebels are thus practically driven out of Kentucky, although they still retain their positions on the Mississippi within the State, at Columbus and Hickman. It is probable that a portion of the rebels at Bowling Green went to Fort Donelson, and the remainder to Nashville and Clarksville—the latter being a strongly fortified place on the Cumberland river, some 20 miles above Fort Donelson.

Despatches state that Gen Buell was concentrating

river, some 20 miles above Fort Donelson.

Despatches state that Gen. Buell was concentrating his forces and advancing towards the Cumberland, where he would have full 80,000 men by this time. He is on the north side of the river; Fort Donelson and Gen. Grant's army are on the south side.

Our army in Missouri, under Gens. Curtis, Siegel and Carr, arrived within six miles of Springfield, on the 12th, when a skirmish took place between the advance and a rebel force, in which nine of the latter were killed, and one of our men was wounded. On the same day, 300 of the rebel cavalry attacked our pickets and were repulsed with a loss of 30. During the night our pickets were continually fired upon, and early the next morning our army advanced in order of battle, and entered Springfield without opposition. Price had retreated two hours previous, leaving 600 of his men sick, and a large number of eaving 600 of his men sick, and a large number or ragons. He had 12,000 effective men, and 50 guns wagons. He had 12,000 effective men, and 50 guns. Our cavalry pursued and captured 100 wagons of his baggage train. On the 14th our whole force started in pursuit, and captured a large quantity of stores and equipments, and so many prisoners that General Curtis did not know what to do with them.

The Upper Potomac. two men and six horses. Two columns of 2,000 men each marched 32 miles and one 43, in 28 hours, besides bridging a river. He adds that "Gen. Dunning had just arrived at New Creek from Moorefield. Onlies south of Romney. He has captured 225 beef cattle, and he broke up the guerilla haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, but several of the rebels were killed." The railroad and telegraph are now open to Hancock. are now open to Hancock.

Details of the Great Battle. CINCINNATI. February 18. The following is an account of the fighting

n Saturday, at Fort Donelson : On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The First, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Thirty first Illinois regiments occupied position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food for the day's sustenance, when They were about preparing the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry. A line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks. The rebels, from their advantageous posi-

tions, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grepe and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies, at every round. Yet every man stood his ground bravely. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, and dving and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The Eighteenth Illinois regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed the heaviest fire; but instead of falling back they advanced to the face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison. At one time, the Eighteenth, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing soon relieved them. At this critical moment Colonel Lawler fell. Capt. Bush, acting Lieutenant Colonel, then assumed the com mand, but was soon wounded; Capt. Cruse Lieuts. Kelly and Scanlan wounded; so that

They fell in heaps, dead and wounded.-

Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants, and captains were almost bereft companies; the other three regiments did companies; the other three regiments their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan, dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Suffer death," cried Logan, "but disgrace never! Stand firm!" and well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded.

Among the latter were Colonel Logan and

Lieutenant Colonel White. An officer who participated, and who was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it by taking almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with the most

fearful effect.
On either side could be heard scores of those in command cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one third had been killed or wounded, and yet the balance stood firm. Finally, reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter was continued. About four o'clock our right wing turned the enemy's left, and the rebels fell back into their fortifications, and our flag was planted

upon the position occupied by -for a time the slaughter then ceased. More Good News from the West.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 20. Gen. Halleck has sent the following desoatch to Gen. McClellan: "Clarksville has been taken, with supplies enough for our army for twenty days, and is now occupied by Gen. Smith's division.

"Gen. Price, being reinforced by McCul loch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek Crossing, in Arkansas, on the 19th, but was defeated after a short engagement and again fled. Many prisoners were taken and a quan-

their flight.' CAIRO, Feb. 10. Only twenty men remain of Company G, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment. The rest are killed, wounded, and missing. Of the entire killed, wounded, and missing. regiment not more than a hundred and forty effective men are left. One thousand prisoners, mostly Mississip.

tity of arms which his men threw away in

pians and Texaus, left last night for Chicago. Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners have eached here, and are being rapidly forward ed to their destination. General Buckner is expected to-night. It s understood that the officers will be sent to

Columbus, Ohio. CHICAGO, Feb. 21 2 200 of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this morning. More are expected to-

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

ort Henry runaways were bagged here. The risoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo. In loss is heavy, probably 400 killed and 800 ounded. We lose a large per centage of officers—the late victory and the arrest of General Stone created a decided ounded. We lose a large per centage of officers—the late victory and the arrest of General Stone created a decided ensation in the city, which afford themes of reflection and rounded. The lose of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, the prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having sen taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss was heavy, but not so large as are, as they fought behind entrenohment. We rould have taken them by storming on Saturday, our ammunition had not given out in the night. The enemy turned our right for half an hour, but ar lost ground was more than regained. Lamman's rigade, of Smith's division, was first in the lower of of the enemy's works, which was done by a yonet charge.

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against a right, our forces on the right were ready all night in the course of his forture success and popularity. Many of his (stone's) friends in this course of his curus taken the incommand to the charge prefered against tim, and this acts will be entirely justified by a fair and impartial investigation of the charges prefered against tim, and this that his acts will be entirely justified by a fair and impartial investigation of the charges prefered against tim, and this that his acts will be entirely justified by a fair and impartial investigation of the charges prefered against tim, and this that his acts will be entirely justified by a fair and impartial investigation of the charges prefered against tim, and this that his acts will be entirely justified by a fair and impartial investigation of the charges prefered against tim, and this that his acts will be entirely justified by a fair and impartial investigation of the charges prefered against tim, and this that safety were the charges prefered against tim, and CINCINNATI, O., F-b. 16th, 1862. EDITORS OF INTELLIGENCER:—The intelligence of the late

towards the restoration of our government on its former basis of peace and prospectly.

The latty feast given by President Lincolo, in the White House, forms a topic of severe criticism and comment on the part of curcitizons. Many of Lincoln's most ardent and influential friends in curcity condemn the affair as showing a want of that true patriotism and sincere interest in the wedfore or our country, which abouting mark the on the field of that memorable battle. He is one of the ablest and mest skil ul offices is in the Army of the West, and merits the highest regard and applause for his brave and gallant conduct on the field of buttle.

A certain officer, who was with the expedition that went up the Tennesses river, arrived here last dight, and gave a brilliant d scription of the manifestations of Union-loving citizens in Upper Alabama. He stated that the shores of the river were lined with good, honest and Union-loving citizens wherever their approach was known. Their boats were halled with the voice of the particitism and sinceroloyalty to our once properous government, and the voice of joy and cheerfulness reverberated among the neighboring hills at the approach of the Stars and Stripes. The shores work white with the waving of handkerchiefs, and many a true heart gave utterance to its feelings and sympathies in the language of tears of joy and happiness.—Even stern old Soces-louisis could not repress their feelings and stripes floating on the breeze, which once cheered on the

Even stern old Secess-ionists could not repress their feelings and emotions when they once, more beheld the stars and Stripes floating on the bro.ze, which once cheered on the whole land of Dixle, and under whose protection they were happy and prosperous. Then the unpleasant reflection recurred to their minds that they have not been true to themselves, to their interests, or to their welfare and happiness. The scene was affecting and impressive, in the lights degree, and affords an important lesson to all sympathizers with the rebels to return to the embrace and protection of our once happy and prosperous country, and Our State Legislature endorsed the Bill of Congress to Our State Legislature endorsed the DHE of Congress on make paper money a legal tender, though not without some opposition from several members. A bill was also introduced to rate the legal rate of money to ten per cent, but after a great deal of discussion was lost. Such a law would be of great importance to give enterprise and energy to our trale and general interests. All the money loaned out, beyond the judicial supervision, commands about four or five per cent, above the legal rate. Thus the six per cent, law is inconsistent with the general customs and interests of our State.

four or five per country
per cent. law is inconsistent with the general customs
interests of our State.

The theatrical amusements of our city are of the most
brilliant character this season, and our managers can congratulate themselves on their success and the intense interest created among our citizens. The high-towed character of the several plays are especially commended.

AMITY.

CONGRESS. There was a time in the history of our country, when the American people selected the most talented and patriotic of their fellow citizens, to represent them in Congress, but the order seems recently to have been A glance at the proceedings of that body since the commencement of the present session, would lead one almost to believe, that the people had, in some foolish freak, selected the The Upper Potomac.

Gen. Lander, on the upper Potomac west of Harper's Ferry, telegraphs that the enemy has been entirely driven out of his department. On the 12th and 13th he broke up the rebel camp at Blooming Gap, with 400 cavalry, killing 13 and capturing 75, including 17 commissioned officers, embracing Colonels, Claptains, &c. He lost two men and six horses. Two columns of 2,000 men of preserving from shipwreck the last free cash merched 32 wiles and one 43 in 28 hours he weakest, most corrupt and most fanatical men government on the face of God's earth. In-stead of this we have nothing but foolish speeches concerning the arrest of Mason and Slidell; foolish speeches concerning the manner in which Gen. McClellan is carrying on the war. Instead of the language of enlightened patriotism, we have nothing but fanatical rants against slavery. They have done no-thing which the crisis demands since the commencement of the session, and there is no ground for hoping they will do anything of the kind previous to their adjournment .-

> ANTAGONISTIC RESOLUTIONS. Senator Davis, of Kentucky, has introduced series of resolutions in direct antagonism to those presented on Tuesday were by Senator SUMNER. The Senator from Massachusetts thinks that each Rebel State has committed felo de se, and extinguished its local institutions, including slavery. The Senator from Kentucky thinks that the United States Government should send its armies to inflict punishment on the guilty leaders of rebellions and to enable the loyal citizens to reconstruct their legitimate State governments, with all the institutions guaranteed to them heretofore.

Greensburg (Pa.) Democrat.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS REJECTED .- The U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, confirmed about three hundred nominations of subordinate officers. A number which were reported were passed over for future consideration. Two were rejected-Dr. Charles Leib, of Illinois, as Lieutenant and Commissary, and W. A. STOKES, of Pennsylvania, as Major of the Eighteenth infantry.

NEW COUNTERFEIT .- A spurious two dollar bill on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia made its appearance a few days since in The Bank named does not issue any notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and there can, consequently, be no question of the bogus character of such notes when they are offered.