McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT MCCLELLAN SCARFS. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS.

AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S NORTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA

THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA. THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA. P. S. The above articles, being PATENTED, cannot P. S. No. 2. Men's Furnishing Goods, in every variety.
P. S. No. 3. PATENT LNAMELLED COLLARS, 10 FOR A QUARTER. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GREAT BARGAINS LADIES' CLOAKS, To close out,
At the
ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
N. W. COYNET TENTH 22d ARCH Sts.
2021-5m JACOB HORSFALL. ~LOAKS—

Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to COOPER & CONAED, del4 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKB!

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. NO. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. JOMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE BALR OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

0 F LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. MORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street,
a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manulacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout tha

GROUERIES. CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, jas-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. PRIME (GENUINE) JAVA AND MABACATEO COFFEE, also fine COLONG TEAS,

TARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces
prime Leaf lard;
50 tierces White Grease,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
NO. 148 NOETH WHARVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—8.000 bbis Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 SAACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish. 5,000 bbis. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-

5,000 bbls. New Hantax, Eastport. and sings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new socied Herrings, 1,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
260 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
60 bbls. new Economy Mess Shal.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codish.
8,000 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.

In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOOMS,
no5 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN narcotine, Sulph, Morphine, Morphine Supla. Morphine,
Acetate Morphine,
Lac. Sulph.,
Ether Sulphuric,
Ether Sitric,
Sulphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim,
Denarcotized Opium,
Chloride of Soda,
Wetherill's ext. Cincha
Tartar Emetic,
Chloride of Lime.
Orude Forax,
Bofined Borax,
Camphor,
Rath Conavia Calomei, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Bochelle Salts, Tartarie Acid, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart. Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol, Rad Precipitate.

Bed Precipitate, Bessel Coparis SHOVELS AND SPADES. GEORGE HALFMAN,

MANUFACTURER, CORNER OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS, 1al8-8m* Bet. Arch and Bace, and Second and Third. A NTI-FRICTION METAL,
Superior quality, Superior quality, For sale by JAMES YOCOM, JR. DRINKER'S ALLEY,
jals-2m* Bet. Front and Second, Race and Arch ets.

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE

BEACH Street, Kensington.

T. THOMAS,
my7-1y
217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BROOMCORN, HANDLES, TWINE,
G. B. BLAKISTON, Commission Merobast,
jalo-3m
22 Seuth WATER Street

To undersigned is at all times propaged to present, for size of the city, with punctuality.

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN
VAS, of all numbers and brands.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

Warercoma 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. CALHOUN, a private of the Second Kentucky regiment, has been tried by court from Richard, an aged and respectable Union gentleman. Mr. Sutherland, as aged and respectable Union gentleman. Mr. Sutherland of the prisoner and another soldier to their officers, for killing his coved Mr. Sutherland of the prisoner and another soldier to their officers, for killing his parts of the city, with punctuality.

COTTON SAIL DUCK and UAN
VAS, of all numbers and brands.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Othest.

Warercoma 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. CALHOUN, a private of the Section of the Section of the reliand, to the trailroad running directly south from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut of the martinal, as beat the railroad running directly south from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut of the supplies from the Southern States. If the Onion Reading of the prisoner and another soldier to their officers, for killing his day of the martinal at a page and respectable Union forces is to take the initiative towards seizing other points on the railroad running directly south from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut of the supplies from the Southern States. If the Onion Reading of the prisoner and respectable Union forces is to take the initiative towards sei REST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

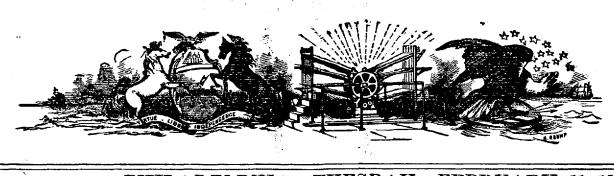
Also, Payer Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 lists wide. Tarpauling, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
102 JAWER AREF.

DRIZE MONEY PAID TO OFFI-CERS and MEN of the San Jacinto, Constella-Dart, Mohican, Mystic, Brooklyn, Sumter, and ALBERT POTTS' Army and Navy Agency, N.E. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets.

DOUND BUTTER, FRESH FROM the country, received daily at the "Cheap Store, No. 312 SPRING GARDEN Street, ja31-tf RAISINS.—390 boxes Layer Raisins

800 half boxes Layer Baisins; 800 boxes M B Bunch Baisins; 300 half boxes M B Bunch Baisins Mew and choice fruit, now landing and for sale b MURPHY & KOONS, No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. iaY-tf DAMPHLET PRINTING, AND



Altebi.

VOL. 5.—NO. 162.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., DRY GOODS, N. W. COBNER OF EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

PHILADBLPHIA. We have now in store for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, One of the LARGEST, and BEST SELECTED Stocks o DRY GOODS to be found in the city, comprising all the POPULAR MAKES OF MUSLINS. Bleached and Unbleached, such as

Waresutta, Magnolia, Williamsville. Boot Mills, Red Bank, Androscoggin, Bates, Wilton, Pokonoket. Green Company, Lawrence, Black Rock,
And a variety of others, all of which we are selling
LOWER THAN THE PRESENT MARKET RATES. Also, a large lot of NEW STYLE PRINTS.

AT 122 CENTS PER YARD. NEW STYLE MERRIMACK PRINTS AT 15 CENTS PER YARD. Together with a large assortment of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TABLE LINENS, and fe8-tf DRESS GOODS.

THEAP MUSLINS AND FLAN-NELS.—Having made large purchases of Muslim and Flannels

(Not from Bankrupt Merchants, but from merchants who are not bankrupt.) we are able to sell them much below the present retail prices.

Williamsville Muslins at 17 cents by the pieco.

Bhode Island Water Twist at 150 " "
Black and White Rock at 142 " "
Lebanon Long Cloth at 13c " "
Good Qualities at 12½c.

3 cases Good Muslins at 8c.

2½ yards wide Bleached Sheeting at 31c.

2¼ do do do do 35c.

3 do do do do 37½c

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

8 bales Stark Mills yard wide, very heavy, 15c.

3 bales Stark Mills yard wide, very heavy, 15c. 2 bales Portsmouth 1% yard wide, very fine, 14c. 1 case Uniteached Cotton Flannel 11c. 1 bale 28 inch Ballard Vale Flannel. bale % Ballard Vala Flannel. 1 bale 4-4 Ballard Vale Flannel H. STEEL & SON fe8 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

TAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., IMPORTERS, AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL, No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. Having organized a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in tion with their WHOLESALE TRADE, will exibit, at all seasons, a line of Goods by the yard, piece, or package, at such rates as to commend their stock to the attention of cash buyers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR
FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING
THEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Plain Merinogs. CHEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Plain Merinose.
Plain and Gay Long Shawle.
Pork Dress Goods, Poplins, &c.
Plaid Flannels—Pink, Blue, and Brown.
Ladies' Scaris, reduced 39 per cent.
One lot of L. O. Hdkfs., at 15c.
Two lots do., aper at \$1.25 a picce,
Hoop Skirts—75, 57 ½; \$1, and \$1.12.
Nice assortment of Ginghams.
Ladies' Marino Vastra all sizes.

Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes. Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes. Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, sple J. H. STOKES',
702 AROH Street. TAMILY DRY GOODS STORE. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH,

have in store a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM. Good plain colored Silks.

Pashionable figured Silks.

Durable black Silks, plain and figured.

Linen Shirtings and Linen Shiestings.

Best makes Long Cloth Shirting Musiins.

Table Linens and Damask Towelings. Blankets, fine quality and large size.

Marseilles Quilts of all sizes.

Cloths and Cassimeres for men and be White goods, a very full stock. Black goods of every description.

Muslins: muslins: muslins: thor Sneedings and Shirtings, as all kinds of odnesics goods are rapidly risings, and there can be no possible diminution of prices. We still have a few boxes of Wansutta, Williamsville, Black Rock, and other popular makes. Good Muslins at 8, 9, 10, 11 cents. The best 12-cent Muslin in the city. Our Pillow-Case Muslins, and our 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be found elsewhere. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., jazz N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET. C'Y PIECES NEW SPRING PRINTS.

New 4-4 Shirting Prints.
New Oil Chintzes at 18½ cents, worth 25.
New Imported Ginghams.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET Streets. BLACK ALPACAS.
One auction lot 37 %, worth

One auction lot 37%, worth 50 cents.
One auction lot 25, worth 31 cents.
Fine Black Wool Delaines, 37% cents.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. LINEN GOODS.

Medium and Fine Fronting Linens. Heavy Shirting and Pillow Linens. One lot Red-bordered Fringed Towels, 18% cents; cheap.
Linen Sheeting, Diapers, Napkins, Doylles.
Damask Table Cloths, Blay Linens, &c.
COOPER & CONARD. Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. SHEPHERDS' PLAID CASHMERE.

One case just opened

One case just opened. Black and White Checks, double width. Fine All-wool Cashmeres. SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

NEW BALMORALS.
Four hundred imported Ba Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH,

In medium and fine qualities. Scotch Crash and Towelling. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CUR-TAINS—At very low prices, to sell the stock.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and
AROH, open to-day, a fresh assortment of
Double-faced Black Figured Silks.
Solid Colored Brown Figured Silks.
Blues, Modes, Green, and Purple Silks. [ja3] FYRE & LANDELL keep the very Plain Black Dress Silks.

Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks. Widow's Silks, without gloss. Rich Plain Silks, for city trade. \$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full

Balmorals Wholesale.
Balmorals Retail.
EYRE & LANDELL. EVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO BE BEAUTIFEL should purchase HUNT'S COURT TOILET FOWDER. It is used by the Court Beauties in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will not injure the skin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 cents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES, a beautiful, natural color for the checks or lips: it will not weak off or tural color, for the cheeks or lips; it will not wash off or injure the skin, and remains durable for years. Price \$1. These articles are quite new, and can only be ob-tained of HUNT & OO., 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Per-fumery. jal8-lm INGLISH ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR

FLOORS.—Minton's Tiles for vestibutes, halls, dining-rooms, hearths, and for public buildings of every kind, as laid in the Capitol at Washington, and in many churches, stores, banks, hotels, and dwellings, in every part for the country. Patterns, composed of Buff, Bed, and Black, 32c per square foot; with Blue, Green, or White introduced, 24c to 36c per foot. Lithographic designs sent by mail, on application.

ja24

No. 1010 CHESTNUT street. Hanging vases.

ANGING VASES.

Ornamental Flower Pots.

Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers.

Baskots for Jurdiniers.

Pedestals with Vase for Flowers.

Antique Vases for Mantels.

Vases Benaissance for Parlor.

Rustic and Terra Cotts Vases.

Lava Flower Pots and Vases.

Garden Vases and Pedestals.

Brackets for Busis and Figures.

With a great variety of articles suitable for Unristmass presents, for sale retail and to the trade.

Warerooms 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

\$\frac{4}{5}\$. A. HARRISON.

and waste; and latters himsels, that by his long expe-rence in business, he will be able at all times to give, as heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. HENRY JONES, Caterer, No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE. ocl-6m

A RMY AND NAVY PAY COL-A LECTED.—Also, arrears of pay for resigned lischarged, supernumerary, and deceased officers—Boun-ty money—Census money—Contractors' pay.—Discharge y money—Census money—Contractors pay—Discha gos—Extra pay—Land warrants—Pensions—Prize money—Recruiting Expenses—State Pay—Subsistence and portation, procured by
ALBERT POTTS' Army and Navy Agency,
N. E. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets.

ja22-1m* OLD LEAD—8 barrels just received per schooner Amalia, for sale by
JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS,
of 902 and 204 South FRONT Street. DRIED APPLES: —66 sacks new Western Bried Apples;
7 bbls new Western Dried Apples.

Just received and in store For sale by
MUEPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. WHITE FISH.—145 half bbls. No.

1 White Fish, for sale by

C. C. BADLER & CO.,

103 ABCH Street, 2d door above Front THE REBELLION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862. Extracts from the Speech of Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ON THE FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY. The remarkable speech of Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, while it contains much that we do not aprove, abounds in splendid passages. We extrac the following !

And, sir, I am not one of those who prefer slavery And, sir, I am not one of those who prefer slavery to the integrity and glory and perpetuity of my country. I prefer its renown and its integrity above all property and to my own poor life, and have proven it. All that my people have they are willing to give for the defence of the Constitution and the Union. The glory and renown and preservation of their country is higher than any other earthly consideration. Kentucky has gone into this war to extinguish rebellion by the sword, and she never will lay down that sword while the war is waged in the spirit of the Constitution till that great purpose has been accomplished, and the auwaged in the spirit of the Constitution till that great purpose has been accomplished, and the audesious men who have precipitated this ruin upon the country—the leaders and controllers in the council and in the field—have been brought to the halter. Sympathizing as I do all through me with this great purpose, loving my country not less than any man upon this floor or outside this hall, and willing to make any sacrifice for it that a freeman can be asked to make, I deplore the agitation of this question, or the attempt to give this war a turn which must at once enlarge the proportions of the rebellion and put an end to the possibility of success in our efforts to suppress it.

It has been said that the State of Kentucky wants to dictate to the Government of the United It has been said that the State of Kentucky wants to dictate to the Government of the United States. I hear gentlemen talk in that way, and I see it in the newspapers. Mr. Chairman, I heg to disabuse the minds of members of any such idea. Kentucky does not want to dictate. Kentucky will be too happy to follow the constitutional lead of the gallant sons of the nation who have arisen for the defence of the flag of the Union; and she will follow that flag through the red baptism of blood, on all the fields where the army of the Union may encounter rebellion. Kentucky does not want to dictate. She was the last to come into this war: for she knew to what excesses civil wars

not want to dictate. She was the last to come into this war; for she know to what excesses civil wars are prone to go. She did not want the blood of her countrymen on her garments. She struggled as long as she could struggle for peace and fraternity. She sought to reconcile differences before they should lead to that bloody struggle where brothers' blood would run down like Abel's, and ory from the ground to heaven for vengeance. She sought to avoid this war; none, none would listen to her; all rushed madly on. Her past career proves how conservative she has been. She clung to the Union when a strange madness swept other States away; but still her feelings were with the nearly of the slave States. The long and wicked States away; but still her feelings were with the people of the slave States. The long and wicked strife about slavery had made its marks upon the feelings of her sons. She suffered more than all the rest of the slave States in losses of slave property from the cruel agitation. The single county in which I live has lost more slaves than all the Cotton States put together. Still she stood with the free States, while eleven sisters rushed into the ruin and in farmy of disquirer. Kentucky was her rushes and infamy of disunion. Kentucky saw her mother old Virginia—whose name the late Secretary of War would obliterate from all that soil which early War would obliterate from all that soil which early and ineffaceable history stamps forever as Virginia—depart on the accursed and ruinous path of rebellion; and while only Maryland and Missouri were held trembling in the grasp of the Government, she stood erect, resolved, and faithful. She came into the contest at last, and, although a considerable fraction of her people had gone into the runks of treason, although honored names—a Breckinridge, a Marshall, and many men of renown in that State—had gone into rebellion, drawing after them many false and bastard sons, still, when the moment came, and Kenfucky had to take her stand. moment came, and Kentucky had to take her stand, she grasped the sword of the Union, and entered into the contest. And in forty days she put as many men into the field as Massachusetts, not less gallant and patriotic than the foremost. She put Congress to permit her to raise twenty more.

Congress to permit her to raise twenty more.

Those who say that Kentucky wants to dictate to the Government of the United States, and who assert also that she has as many soldiers in the war on the side of the rebellion as she has on the side of the Government, misread current and fixed facts. It is not so I doubt whether she has four thousand men in the field on the side of the rebellion. I defy any man to show that she has five thousand. And yet Kentucky has thirty thousand of her true citizens battling on the side of the Un on. Among them may be found many names famous in her history; even the insulted name of Marshall is brightened by the valor and loyalty of its best blood displayed already on stricken fields. It would be invidious to enumerate names; but I must not forget Jackson, our gallant colleague on this floor, who is in the field, proving by the tender of his life his love for the Union. They offer up their lives for a common country, trusting that the people of the North will be just, and truthful, and magnanimous, and will not take advantage of the present war to North will be just, and truthful, and magnanimous, and will not take advantage of the present war to destroy the Constitution, Africanize Southern society, and compel even Kentucky perchance to rebel. We quit these traitors of the revolted States. We gave them up when they gave up the Constitution and the Union, and we ranged ourselves with the people of the States that stood forth for the nation. Shall we not be heard now, when with modest courses we appeal to write.

ourselves with the people of the States that stood forth for the nation. Shall we not be heard now, when with modest courage we appeal to written law and plighted faith, to present peril and future ruin, against a fatal policy, and without the charge of dictation? Yes, gentlemen, we knew the risk we ran when, deserted by our natural supporters, we remaised faithful to our history and traditions; but we trusted to your magnanimity, we trusted to your fairness, we trusted to your Chicago platform declaration, we trusted to your unanimous vote in this House that you had no power and no intent to interfere with slavery in the States, we trusted to your willingness even to amend the Censtitution, by the joint resolution, which you passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, forever depriving Congress of the power to interfere with slavery in the States; we trusted to you in all these things that you would aid us to uphold the honor and high integrity of the Union, and preserve the Constitution unimpaired. Now, then, after the failure of the vain boast of South Carolina, that she would drag us after her; after she has failed to drag Kantucky into a confederacy with her as she said she would

after her; after she has failed to drag Kantucky into a confederacy with her as she said she would when she set out in this rebellion, scorning to consult other States; after Kentucky has remained firm, notwithstanding that ten of her Southern sisters have gone with South Carolina, and is now clinging to sister States for strength, we want to know of the people of the North if they are going to unclasp the loving arms of Kentucky, and fling her into that vortex which has swallowed so many kindred States? I tell you, gentlemen who favor the policy advocated to day by the gentlemen from Ohio, that you mean no less than this, and will be responsible before the tribunal of history for the result. It will be said it was not the valor and policy of treason that weeked the Republic, but the folly after her; after she has failed to drag Kentucky

of treason that wrecked the Republic, but the folly and treachery of loyalty. I say, then, Mr. Chairman, that the great danger I say, then, Mr. Chairman, that the great danger which we have to guard against is a quarrel among ourselves. I want gentlemen to ask their constituents how many will stand by them if they make this a war of emancipation. I have faith in the constituents of members. I have faith in the people represented by the gentleman on my right, the noble freemen of Pennsylvania, whose sons are now upon Kentucky soil fighting the battles of the Union and the Constitution and an outraged and invaded slater State, and not the battles of negro emancipation. I trust that my words will reach them. I trust that they will listen to an humble Kentuckian who loves their great State for its mighty and virtuous population, its great wealth, its wonderful transforming industry, and the patriotism and valor of its sons. Believe me, when the contest comes to which I have referred, that they will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of persecuted States in defence of the Consti-

ren of persecuted States in defence of the Consti-

an ready here to day to strike hands with any man who will sustain the patriotic gentleman who now fills the Presidential chair against these Disolutionists, who will rally to his policy of the "Integrity of the Union, with the Dignity and EQUALITY OF THE STATES UNIMPAIRED;" Who will the patriot soldiers who responded to the call of the Union, and who will give the men and money to save this Government and secure the destiny of the American people. Why do I come here and say this? I was told, and the country was told, by the distinguished practice of this Administrasay this? I was told, and the country was told, by the distinguished premier of this Administration, that before the perils that impended over the Government, parties and all party platforms and partisan feeling should give way, and that the people should rise to vindicate their capacity for self-government and to secure and preserve our national institutions, in order to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity. Does he still hold that grand doctrine? Is that pledge to be redeemed? Let it be redeemed, and the nation will bless him and all that labor upon the sublime work. Let this House and this Administration put an end to this agitation. It is doing incalculable mischief. I do not know what it may do in the free States, but it is weakening the cause of the Union in the slave States. I do not use the term "Southern States," for I know no North, no South; I know the Union, and I know States; no more.

DELAWARE has, according to the census of 1860. sighteen hundred and five slaves, and the sum asked of Congress for their gradual emancipation amounts to five hundred dollars a head, which is a fair price. The Wilmington Republican says that many of the largest slaveholders are in favor of this bill, and that "many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their slaves for money, which they could use in payment for their lands and contemplated improvements."

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.—At Law-renceville, Illinois, last week, a lot of goods, consisting of several boxes of fine blue army cloth, a quantity of quicksilver, army buttons, opium, &c., belonging to a gentleman named Clark, of Louisville, Kentucky, were seized and confiscated, on the ground that they were to be sent to the South. THE Grand Jury of Courtland county, New

York, the other day gave the opinion that grand juries were entirely useless appendages of courts, creating heavy expense for no purpose. THE importation of meerschaums is said to reach \$200,000 annually in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Rebel Opinions of their Defeat at Fort Henry.

Rebel Reports about the Burnside Expedition.

STILL IN PROGRESS. REBEL GUNBOATS SUNK

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROANOKE ISLAND

Steamer Calhoun and a Large Amount of War Munitions Captured. THE SITUATION IN GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF HARPER'S FERRY. Arrest of Brig. General Stone. HE IS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Opinion on the Defeat at Fort Henry. BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 .- The Southern newspapers eccived via Fortress Monroe are no later than those received by the previous flag of truce. The New Orleans Butletin of the 28th ult. states

that the reported burning of the steamer Calhoun was incorrect. When she was abandoned the captain had set her on fire, but it appears that the Yankees shortly after boarded her and extinguished the fire, and took possession of the boat and cargo, Her cargo consisted of 50,000 pounds of powder, 16,000 pounds of saltpetre, 400 sacks of coffee, and quantity of block tin, &c. Speaking of the capture of Fort Henry, the Richmond Dispatch says: "Though much to be regretted by the South, it

was a foregone conclusion, whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it. It was a structure thrown up since the beginning of the war, and was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment, or an assault from a large land force." The same paper also says: "The destruction of the bridge which crossed the Tennessee river, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of any great detriment to our interests. The road, without the bridge, will still be available for strengthening our lines; a through connection, except for mere convenience, being a matter of in-The bark Fernandina has arrived at Old Point. from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C. She

brings no news. The steamer Albany, from Annapolis, with quartermaster's stores, has sailed for Hatteras. Rishon Ames preached an excellent sermon ves terday morning, in the chapel at the fortress. Assistant Adjutant General Stevens and Lieutenant Yelverton, recently commanding the signal department here, proceeded to New York last

Important from Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, February 9, via Baltimore.—A communication was received from the rebel authorities this forencon in relation to the commis-The purport of the despatch has not yet been made public, but it is supposed to be decisive.

A boat was ordered to carry a despatch m return, but the order was subsequently counter-

manded.

HATTERAS INLET, Feb. I.—Everything looks better here since my letter of the 22d ult. Nearly all the transports are over the inside swash, and they expect to move up the sound on Monday, the 3d, for Rosnoke Island.

We are all on the commodore's boat, the Philadelphia. Yesterday he told General Burnside that he would stay on board, and take the lead up to a place called "the Mashes," then go on a gunboat, form the line of battle, and attack the island. form the line of battle, and attack the island.

Last Sunday a man came on board the Philadelphia, from the neighborhood of Washington, North Carolina. He had been drafted into the rebel service. He left his family, his house, and one hundred and thirty scres of land. He gave some information that is valuable, if true. He says it is reported that there are 15,000 men on the island. He saw them driving piles in the river, towards Washington. Five descriters from the same place came on board yesterday, in uniform. They repot that the force on the island is about 10,000 men.

We (the carpenters) have plenty of work, nearly every boat in the fleet being damaged more or less. The Rebel Garrison on Rounoke Island.

TROOPS-WISE LEGION. Light artillery battery, Captain Romer. First Regiment, Colonel E. S. Ewall. Second Regiment, Colonel Frank Anderson. Third Regiment, Colonel J. L. Davis.

Third Regiment, Colonel J. L. Davis.
Infantry battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs.
Infantry battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Patten.
Infantry battalion, Major Duffield.
Infantry battalion, Major Buffield.
Infantry battalion, Major Hansborough.
Georgia regiment, Colonel McMillan.
North Carolina regiment, Colonel —.
In all, about 5,000 troops.
The fortifications are supported by a small naval force, under Commodors W. F. Lynch. The names of the rebel steam gunboats are the Fanny (captured from the Union), Curlew, Sea Bird, and Post Boy. Each of these vessels has an armament of two guns.

Sketch of Roanoke Island and the Rebel Fortifications. On the 5th inst. General Burnside's fleet and troop transports left Hatteras for Roanoke Island. Commodore Goldsborough feared that the dolay already experienced would give the enemy a great advantage, provided they had been sharp enough to improve the opportunity thus afforded them. He considered that the expedition had been favored with good luck so far in escaping the chances of storms upon that point at this season, and getting so many vessels inside the Sound safely. It seemed to be the opinion of the commander that in fature such expeditions should be under the control of navy officers. He feared more difficulty for the large ves-

cers. He feared more difficulty for the large vessels after they should leave Albemarle Sound, and was anxious that gunboats of light draught should be was anxious that gunboats of light draught should be hurried up.

General Burnside's force, which is very numerous, was to have been landed on the lower end and east side of the island, under the guns of the war vessels. Commodore Goldsborough's fleet were to engage the batteries on Croatan Sound, at short range, while a portion of the land force was to have pushed to any point where the enemy should show himself in force.

When the expedition sailed from Hatterss all When the expedition sailed from Hatteras, all

when the expectation sailed from hatterss, all were confident of success. All were in good health and good spirits, and good order and discipline prevailed. All they wanted was a chance to meet the enemy. The vessels were supplied with provisions for sixty days, and a large supply of coal.

We rather opine, if a blow has been struck at all on Rosnoke island, the result will be in favor of the Union arms, as their numerical strength and of the Union arms, as their numerical strength and or the Union arms, as their numerical strength and equipment were of a superior character to those of the robels.

The object of taking Roanoke Island by the Union forces is to take the initiative towards seizing other points on the railroad running directly south from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut off the supplies from the Southern States. If the Union troops are fortunate amount to source its assured

however, be the threatening of Norfolk, and, if it is thought advisable to follow up the advantage, the flashing of the rebel army at Norfolk. A movement, recurring Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and thus commanding the great Albemarle and Chessapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal, would command the adjunct canal, known as the Jericho Canal, connecting, through Lake Drummond, with an important railroad junction at a town called Suffolk, on the Nassemond river, where the main railroad route from Norfolk branches into what are called the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, thus cempletely cutting off all connection by rail or water the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, thus cempletely cutting off all connection by rail or water between Norfolk and its surrounding country, and the other parts of the rebel regions. The strategic importance of such a movement, if successfully made, will form one of the most important features of the war. The island is a position which is valuable to us, commanding, as it does, the Currituck Sound, which opens into Albemarle. Currituck is about fifty miles long, ten miles wide, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. Owing to the natural breakwater which protects a large portion of the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, the water is as placid as a lake, and easily navithe water is as placid as a lake, and easily navigated.

It has been fortified by the rebels, who have established an entrenched camp in the centre, and erected five forts to defend it at important points.—

Herald.

A Rebel View of the Plans of the Union Generals. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, wri-

ting from Culpeper, Virginia, under date of January 24th, says:

The news of the late Confederate defeat in Kentucky has not had that depressing effect which may have been anticipated. In the first place, few understood the geography of the country sufficiently to appreciate the importance, if any, attached to the victory; and, secondly, the accounts are yet so meagre that rather than believe Federal reports, the army believes nothing at all. Again, the distance is so great between Manassus and Somersat, Kentucky, that, be the consequence great or small, the unhappy impressions incident to such a disaster, are not much keener than they would be had the event transpired on the other side of the Atlantic. The enly tendency of these evil tidings, therefore, will be to stimulate the army to retrieve our misfortunes, and show to the world that whatever may be the weakness of our force clsewhere, here, at least, we are intact and invincible.

We are, nevertheless, sorely depressed, not only ary 24th, says:

least, we are intact and invincible.

We are, nevertheless, sorely depressed, not only so from the weather, which, for the last two weeks, has been a succession of cold storms, confining men to their tents, interrupting travel, and disturbing social harmony generally. There is, however, some consolation even in this, and not unfrequently you hear the groans of complaint, interspersed with remarks to this effect: "Well, I'll bear anything in the shape of a storm if it will only swamp the Burnside expedition, and send the Yankees to perdition." And, by the way, this hope bud fair to be realized. A naval officer, just from the vicinity of Nerfolk, informs me that for years he has not known a gale to prevail with such steady virulence upon Nerfolk, informs me that for years he has not known a gale to prevail with such steady virulence upon our coast as that which is now whistling about our ears, shricking through the camps and wailing around the corners of our winter huts. He says, further, that it is impossible for any but the strongest ships to live in such a sea as is doubtless running outside, much less the small, flat-bottomed, badly-jointed fleet of schooners, tugs, and canal boats, loaded with heavy guns, men, and munitions of war, which compose the Burnside expedition. Probably some of these have been so fortunate as to secure a harbor in Albemarle or Pamilice sound, but a majority must have been driven out to sea.

to secure a harbor in Albemarle or Pamlice sound, but a majority must have been driven out to sea, sunk, or beached upon the sands of our coast. If such be the case—and you will hear of it before we do—truly Providence is itself "welcoming the invader with hospitable hands to bloody graves."

Though nothing of a definite character has been heard from the armada, or its destination, the belief obtains in the highest military circles that its object is to cut off the railroad system which is concentrated at Weldon or Raleigh, and connects Richmond with the Atlantic States. Meanwhile, the forces in the West are to strike at the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad and other lines of travel. By thus destroying our channels of communica-By thus destroying our channels of communica-tion and supply, and surrounding us with a cordon of troops, the enemy expect to overwhelm us in that "grand decisive blow" which has been so

Inat "grand decisive blow" which has been so long threatened and delayed.

The plan is worthy the genius of a Marlborough or Napoleon. It is bewilderingly stupendous, and I think the Yankees will find it so. Let us take soundings and see how, if successful, the plan will operate. Buell is in Kentucky with his mighty host, waiting to advance upon Nashville. Zollicoffer and Crittendon have fallen back to East Tennesse. The Vivinie and Tennesse. The Vivinie and Tennesse. coffer and Crittenden have fallen back to East Tennessee. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is thus in jeopardy. Seizing this, the first part of the programme is complete. Buell may then turn his forces eastward, through East Tennessee and Western Virginia, and threaten Richmond from the southwest. Meanwhile, Burnside has possibly located himself at Weldon, N. C., seized the railroad there cut us off from the South, and threatens Beauregard from that direction. The moment Beauregard turns to defend himself from either of these armics, Banks and McClollan make their advance from the front, and thus totally isolated and vance from the front, and thus totally isolated and imprisoned, we are expected to fall an easy prey. Sherman is then to strike in South Carolina, Butler seize Jackson, Mississippi, and Halleck immortalize

bimself by a descent upon New Orleans via the Father of Waters.

Such, I am confident, is the scheme of the demonstration which is, in the language of McClellan, to make "a short and desperate war." Thirty days make "a short and desperate war." Thirty days more will determine the crisis. To be successful, the Northern armies have in that time a world of bloody work to perform. If they fail, the war is terminated ex necessitate. It is the dying effort of the hydra-headed monster, already struggling in the folds of dissolution. But will it fail? The Burnside expedition—the key note of the gigantic Burnside expedition—the key note of the gigantic undertaking—has been dispersed to the four winds of Heaven. Babel-like, confusion is upon it.

Locking to the past, may we not predict that Buell will meet with the same fate? Picayune Butler do., Halleck do., and that while Albert Sidney Johnson, Van Dorn, Heath, Price, and Jeff Thompson interpose a living wall of hearts in the West, Huger at Norfolk, Lovell at New Orleans, Lee at Port Royal, Tatnall at Savannah, Magruder on the Penineula. and Beauregard, Smith, and Jackson along the Potomac will roll un their solid barriers

along the Potomac will roll up their solid barriers of fire and sweep back the red tide of invasion. Let us pray God that it may be so.

Of late I have been favored with the perusal of manded.

The flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continues. At the date of the latest despatch, at dark last night, the fight was still going on. The Federals had sunk one or two Confederate gunboats.

Some later news had been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated to our boat.

The Eastern State returned to Hatteras to-day. She took a large mail and an accumulation of express matter from here.

The steamer Argo, Captain Davidson, of Boston, arrived this afternoon. She is to run between Washington and Budd's Ferry.

From General Burnside's Expedition.

The following is an extract from the master carpenter on board the flag ship of the Burnside expedition:

HATTERAS INLET, Feb. 1.—Everything looks better here since my letter of the 22d alt. Nearly all the transports are over the inside swash, and they expect to move up the sound on Monday, the 3d, for Roanoka Island.

We are all on the commodore's boat, the Philadal place called "the Mashes," then go on a gunboat, form the line of battle, and attack the island.

The flag of truce brought the energy Rorter papers, and in them all one cannot fail to be struck by the subdued, dejected, and almost hopeless tone with which the condition of affairs is discussed. Even Greeley and his followers are caving in; Forrey predicts peace parties and peace calved to expression everywhere put forth. Complaints fall about the ears of McClellan "thick as Vallambrosan leaves;" Democratic State Conventions are abusing Lincoln as a perfidious Abolitioust, Seward as a monster of political injuity, and Cameron as a depraved cattle makes the North stand aghast; Government vaults are unrolling a scroll of official corruption which makes the North stand aghast; Government vaults are unrolling a scroll of official corruption which makes the North stand aghast; Government vaults are unrolling a scroll of official corruption which makes the North stand aghast; Government vaults are unrolling a scroll of official corruption which makes the Nort

more than ever declared inefficient, and the stone barricades a violation of the laws of nations and humanity. English men-of-war are in almost every Northern port. A French frigate, the Fownen, is at Fortress Monroe, and its officers rusticating in the hotels of Norfolk. (Rumor says she is waiting to go into the dry dock and be repaired.) Our friends abroad predict a speedy recognition, and have even set the day; and, on every hand, we have cheering manifestations of the good will of all outside mankind. The day star is evidently of all outside mankind. The day star is evidently

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, in letter dated Louisville, February 4, 1862, says: letter dated Louisville, February 4, 1862, says:

The defeat of Zollicoffer has produced an important change in the situation of military affairs in this department. I present a general view. Looking at the map, you will observe that, being in possession of the Cumberland river, at Mill Springs and Greensboro', we have, as it were, turned Johnston's flank. The only thing lacking to force him to evacuate Bowling Green and retire upon Nashville is transportation. If we could advance our supplies to the Cumberland river, Schoepff and Thomas could be in Johnston's rear in a few days, Gen. George Crittenden has retired beyond James. Thomas could be in Johnston's rear in a few days, for. George Crittenden has retired beyond Jamestown, in Fentress county, Tennessee, where he has about two thousand fugitives. His force is so completely demoralized that he is incapable of making resistance. The whole of Eastern Tennessee is open to us. There is no obstacle in Gen. Thomas' path. His only difficulty is to subsist the army. He has advanced to Menticello, the county seat of Wayne, about twelve miles north of the Tennessee line. He has 2.000 men at work constantly, repairing the about twelve miles north of the Tennessee line. He has 2,000 men at work constantly, repairing the road between Stanford and Somerset. He is seventy-five miles distant from his supplies, and will find it hard work to subsist his army. But what might not an energetic general do? It is but seventy-five miles further to Knoxville, which would give us the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. With a mule pack-saddle train, and a picked force, an energetic commander might have possession of the railroad, with all the bridges destroyed, the track torn up, and the connection between Manassas and Bowling Green cut off beyond all possible reparation on the part of the rebels. Garfield might do the same a hundred miles east, seizing it at Abingdon, in Western Virginia. The rebels know as well as any one else that there is a stretch of 200 miles open to an advance, and they are expecting that we shall

one else that there is a stretch of 200 miles open to an advance, and they are expecting that we shall improve it. So much for the Eastern division.

In the centre, the forces remain as they have been, with the exception that about fifteen thousand soldiers have been moved across Green river, the bridge being completed to Munfordsville. Gen. Buell still has his headquarters at Louisville. He is now fortifying the north bank of Green river, that if he is forced back from Bowling Green he can have a safeguard.

Intelligence has just been received here that the rebels are advancing upon Buell's western division rebels are advancing upon Buell's western division at Calhoun, which is commanded by Gen. Thomas Crittenden. It is possible that the rebels, stung by the defeat of Zollicoffer, are determined to do by the defeat of Zollicoffer, are determined to de something to retrieve their lost ground. There is a gap between Green river and the Cumberland, in Western Kentucky, where we have no troops. It is a strong Secession locality. The city of Honderson is threatened. They have forces at Russelville and Hopkinsville, and their advance has appeared at South Carrollton, twelve miles from Calhoun. It would not be strange if there was activity in that direction before long. They have boats on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and could menace our forces at Paducah and Smithland, provided they have the men to spare, or are ready for desperate ventures. Otherwise, then, the situation remains as it has been during the month.

analy or mean are there of their own account, and some have been sent there by their masters for safe keeping. My authority is a gentleman who is often in the camp, and of undoubted versoity, himself a slaveholder. Slaves escaping to the camp are delivered up upon the requisition of their master. No slave is allowed to leave of his ewn accord. Once in the lines, he must skay till his master claims him. They are employed by the officers and men as servants.

After the battle of Mill Springs a large number of slaves came into the camp of General Thomas, their faces radiant with joy and expectation, but they were all ordered to depart, and, I am informed, threatened with punishment if they did not return to their masters. They departed, says my informant, with disappointment in their faces. They expected freedom, but saw only a continuance of their bondage.

Colonel Garfield's Division.

Colonel Garfield's Division. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writing from Camp Buell, Paintville, Kentucky writing from Vamp Duell, Faintville, Notitiony, under date of February 1, says:

When the object of our expedition was accomplished, and "Humphrey Marshall and his army were driven from Eastern Kentucky," we had hoped that we might be allowed to go over te the help of our brithren at Bowling Green; but in accordance with recent orders from Gen. Buell, we have settled down into "winter quarters," away

up here in the wilderness, sixty-five miles from anywhere. If, however, the course of our duty is up the channel of the Big Sandy; if the Eighteenth brigade, by its presence merely, can keep the rebels a hundred miles away, thus affording ample protection to Union men all along the valley; if, in fact, we can serve our country most by staying up here in this inhospitable region, then we are content, but not otherwise. When we first heard of "winter quarters," we dreamed of cosy log-houses, warm and reasmoky fires, and general household comforts; but we find they consist of the same dirty and torn tents, with a little "banking up," and a furnace of our own very ingenious construction added. However, as two of the winter months have passed already, and Col. Garfield promises

tion added. However, as two of the winter months have passed already, and Col. Garfield promises that we shall leave here in the spring, we have settled ourselves down to enjoy the few comforts we can boast, looking forward to the signs of milder days. Since the battle, nothing exciting has cocurred, except an expedition of our cavalry to Piketon. One company of them suddenly turned up in that town, about a week ago, and in the wild attempts of the Socesh to escape, succeeded in capturing quite a number, among them a certain Judge, not being satisfied with his prospects, attempted to escape from his captors, and was shot. His son, by way of vengeance, has organized a band of "bushwhackers," and commenced driving away loyal families, compelling Colonel Garfield to send a considerable force for their protection, so that our troops are now in possession of Piketon. How much farther into the woods we may have to advence, is uncertain, but Paintville and Piketon are far enough for us.

An Incident of the Battle near Fishing A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says: Much is said in regard to the various feats of bravery performed in the engagement in which, General Zollicoffor lost his life. And much more might be said, and the whole not then told, in commight be said, and the whole not then told, in commendation of the gallant conduct of our troops on that eccasion. Individual deeds of daring are often overlooked. Many occur that are known only to those engaged, and are consequently never brought to the light of the world, to be admired and emulated. One, however, about which very little has been said, did take place, and is well known to those who participated in the glorious victory achieved in the rout of the robels in Southeastern Kentucky.

When the engagement had fairly commenced, Colonel Byrel, commander of the First Regiment East Tennesseans, moved them down to the support of the Tenth Indiana. In a moment higher "authority" ordered them to fall back upon the right flank of the enemy. The colonel obeyed, of course,

of the Tenth Indiana. In a moment higher "authority" ordered them to fall back upon the right flank of the enemy. The colonel obeyed, of course, as it was his duty. But the lieutenant colonel, James G. Spears, entertained too great a desire to test the fighting qualities of the rebel soldiery, to lose so golden an opportunity as was then about to offer for him to do much in the way of flanking just then. He said, in substance: "Boys, go with the colonel, and if you have to engage the enemy, I'll be there. For the present I wish to see what's going on here. I think I can get one or two in this direction;" pointing to some stragglers. Suiting the word to the action, off he went, at "double quick," towards a couple of Sevesh, who were, as it scemed, posting themselves in a position to cut off wanderers from our army. As he put spurs to his horse they spied him, and prepared for his capture or his scalp. One fell behind a log to his left, while the other took a position to his right, on the brow of a hill, considerably above him. They were some distance apart, and no doubt felt sure of a prize, as they were two and he one. Between the position of the two robels there was a break in the gradation of the two robels there was a break in the gradation of the bill, occasioned by a rock, that made a jump-off of several teet. Thus, you see, the rebels thought it impossible to attack them both in rapid succession, thinking Col. Spear would have to pass around this precipice to get from one to the other.

The colonel concluded to try his man on the

other.

The colonel concluded to try his man on the bill first, and at him he made, exchanging shots with him as he charged. The coward behind the leg also took deliberate aim and grazed the colonel's cheek. The colonel still undaunted, with that precision known only to the brave, gave his first assailant a mortal wound, and turned upon his enemy, who had taken shelter as before remarked. The rebel did not dream of so immediate a rush The rebel did not dream of so immediate a rush upon him, for he seemed to entertain the idea that the colonel would avoid passing down such a steep as intervened between them. But, tightening the reus of his bridle with one hand, and presenting his "navy" with the other, the colonel popped threw up his hands, and begged for mercy, saying he surrendered, when the colonel disarmed and marched him into his regiment, where he received the plaudits of his command of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The prisoner proved to be Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of Middle Ten-

nessee.
So we see Lieutenant Colonel Spears mortally wounded one rebel, and succeeded in capturing, in this daring manner, another, a lieutenant colonel, being one of his own grade.

Union Feeling in the South—The Movement from Paducah. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Paducah, Ky., says:

Since our exit from the land of Dixie we see a disposition of some public journals to deny the existence of a Union sentiment at the South; but we believe that none which are disposed to give the Southern people that which is due them will ever do any such thing. Our own observation, while our dwelling-place was there, will justify our denial of such declarations, besides the statement of the vote of different portions of all the State of Tennessee. These facts will knock the foundation from under those statements, made by such men as wish under those statements, made by such men as wish to see the total abolition of slavery in the South, and strive to teach the doctrine that nothing short of this will ever do justice to the rebels, and that on

no other plan can the Government ever be re-established.

The vote of the State of Tennessee, in the election for President of the Confederate States, must Ine vote or the State of Tennessee, in the election for President of the Confederate States, must be really startling to men that make such statements. In all the State there was not polled over twenty-five thousand votes, and from the best information we could get, not so many by a thousand! What, twenty-five thousand votes in a State that has such a voting population as Tennessee! Yes, this is the full amount. The vote of different counties seems even as astounding as this. The county of Weakley, which votes about 3,000, gave only six hundred. Carroll, which votes nearly as much, less than this. In Middle Tennessee, where Secession first took root, after Memphis, Bedford county, of a large voting population, only gave four hundred. In the western portion of the State, Emerson Etheridge was run in the contest for Congress. Henderson county voted about four hundred, (but it was to go to Washington,) and in the Presidential election he got about the same number, I believe, for President! Perhaps he has never been officially notified of this fact. There are other counties in the volunteer State that gave very few votes for Jeff and Allek; but it was worse than tedious to find out the exact vote of any section, for the maps never revealed the votes of

than tedious to find out the exact vote of any section, for the papers never revealed the vote of a single county.

Further than this, revelations made from the effects of the late call for the thirty thousand men in this glorious old State, "which had to be come at by a draft," show some things which will settle the cry, "No Union men in the South." In one county in West Tennessee (Carroll), no attention was paid to the draft. In McNary there were many demonstrations of resistance—in one district in Weakley county, the order was not heeded; in several others, too tedious to mention, were demonstrations of resistance, not so small but it received the notice of the Southern press. If it was necessary to give any other statements, we would wilthan tedious to find out the exact vote of any sec

stratoms of resistance, not so sain but the received the notice of the Southern press. If it was necessary to give any other statements, we would willingly given, we hope that the Government will take cognizance of these facts, and send relief speedily to those who are waiting anxiously for assistance from the Government under which they have ever found protection, and to which they have ever found protection, and to which they have ever found protection, and to which they are looking for help in this their day of trial.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has lately—but a few days since—issued another call for fifty thousand hore troops, and to enforce the obedience of his majesty's call, he has quartered troops in the different Union precincts of the State; where the men who have ever adhered to their country's call, will be forced to take up arms to fight against it. In the name of freedom's holy cause, can the Government not send relief to these objects of persecution by the traitorous leaders of the South—these last relies which it should be the pride of the armies of liberty to rescue? Send a small force to them, and with their assistance they will drive the last rebel from their soil, free Tennessee of the last traitor to its dearest interest.

The latest local news is that the Provost Marshal, Mior Kuhn is coing out to collect the tax levied The latest local news is that the Provost Marshal, Major Kuhn, is going out to collect the tax levied on the Secessionists for the benefit of the refugees from oppression in the South. Reports say he will go to-day; but this evening we have not learned whether he started or not. This tax has been levied for twenty-five miles from here. We have seen much feeling of disgust manifested by the Second of the provided that the second of t

eesh, at the moves for the benefit of the refugees at their expense. There are many warlike signs out here to-day-Tennessee river, or Fort Donelson on the Cumborland. At any rate, they evidently intend waking up the rebels at some place. One floating battery is lying at anchor, though so far distant from the shore that we cannot give any idea of its appearance. The gunboats look as if they could withstand any kind of shot or shell. We hope they will keep up the excitement by unroosting another camp of the Dixis boys.

The Fourth Illinois cavalry has just arrived aboard the Chancellor and Bullett. They will doubtless accompany the gunboats up the river.

Two or three other gunboats up the river.

Two or three other gunboats have arrived, the names of which we did not learn. There are now eight or ten.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Gen. McClellan and the Conduct of the War.

The stories which are current respecting the fu-ture conduct of the war by the President and Se-cretary Stanton, and the transferring of Gen. Mc-Clellan to the command of the army of the Poto-Clellan to the command of the army of the Potomac, have a grain of truth in them, but are so stated as to produce a mischievous impression on the public mind. The facts of the matter simply are that Gen. McClellan, in consultation with the President, has laid all the plans of this war since the retirement of Gen. Scott; that all the movements of our armies have been directed by him, and a clearly-defined plan of the campaign marked out. The time for active operations in every quarter is close at hand, and Gen. McClellan has confided to the new Secretary of War all his schemes, and will probably soon assume the command of the army of the Potomac, and lead them in person against the enemy. He is not deposed from his rank, nor will he be until it is proved that his plans are ineffective and impossible of accomplishment. He

eldest living son of Professor S. B. Brittan, for some years connected with the periodical press of this city. On the fall of Sumpter, young Brittan manifested an intense desire to enlist as a private soldier in the Union army, insisting that he could better go than those who had family responsibilities; but his father was unwilling, owing to his son's extreme youth, and the latter yielded to parental advice. Subsequently, the situation of master's mate was offered him by Captain Porter, of the Essez, and, with the consent of his parents, it was accepted. But a few days since, his gallant conduct and efficient services were the subject of honorable mention in Captain Porter's official despatch regarding the action at Lucas Bend.—New York Times, of yesterday.

The Pirate Sumpter.

The Pirate Sumpter. The Pirate Sumpter.

Captain George R. Gage, of the schooner Joseph Crandall, writes from Cadiz, Spain, to the owners of the vessel, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, under date of January 3, that the pirate Sumpter was at Cadiz, and that she passed his vessel three hours before daylight on the 4th of January. The captain states that he could see her plainly, and that, as his carge was just what the Sumpter required, had daylight come on three hours sooner, his vessel would have been seized. In regard to the carrying business, the captain states that commerce with American vessels, over there, is so disarranged, in American vessels, over there, is so disarranged, in anticipation of war with England and from fear of privateers, that the merchants are suspicious of American bottoms.

Important from Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Sandy Hook, Feb. 8.—On Thursday night, about 1 o'clook, Major Tyndale's pickets, stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac, opposite Harper's Ferry, and along the village of Sandy, were alarmed by a gun-shot from the foot of Loudon Heights, just below the embouchure of the Shenandoah, followed by female shrieks of murder and cries for help.

Col. Geary, who was at the major's quarters, immediately ordered a corps of riflemen to concentrate opposite the point where the cries emanated. and fire continuously on the level of the road at the foot of the mountain, and on both sides of the house where the cries were heard. The order was obeyed, and when the morn broke it was learned that the house of the widow Stipes had been broken into and ransacked for salt, tea, and sugar, by a gang of eighteen or twenty men, supposed to belong to Captain, Baylor's guerrillas; and also, that the woman had been maltreated because a signal shot had been fired by her son.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a flag of truce was displayed in a landing-arch in the railroad wall, just above the recent Harper's Ferry bridge, where an angular flight of steps led from the town side of the stone embankment, under the railroad track, to the rivor. The person waving the flag, and calling for a boat to come over, was the only one in sight, and he was "colored." A boat with the ferryman, and a gentleman named George Rohr obeyed, and when the morn broke it was learned one in sight, and he was "colored." A boat with the ferryman and a gentleman named George Rohr (a loyal Virginian, whose property had been destroyed because of his Union sentiments), went over to respond to the summons of humanity. As the boat neared the arch, Rohr remarked to the forryman that the man with the flag of truce was not a negro, but a white man, painted; nevertheless it was decided to land and see what was wanted. The boat was pushed storn foremost into the arch, Rohr heing sagted in the storn. By the dim light it was boat was pushed stern foremost into the arch, Rohr being seated in the stern. By the dim light it was discovered that the stairway was thronged with men, and before the boat could be started forward a man, pronounced by the deceased to be Captain Baylor, fired a musket, the ball taking effect in Rohr's right thigh, passing through the leg and coming out just above the knee. The wounded man finding he had been entrapped, fired his musket into the recess, when a second ball struck him in the shoulder, and passing downward, came out below the right breast.

When it became known on this side that Rohr had been shot, our riflemen poured volley after volley into the landing arch, and such places as the enemy might conceal themselves. The battery on

enemy might conceal themselves. The battery on the Maryland Heights opened on the houses in the rear, and the pickets in Sandy Hook discovered a squadron of cavalry and footmen pushing up the Shenandoah road, in the direction of Charlestown. A squadron of soldiers were also discovered on the Loudon side of the Shenandoah, behind the abutment of the burnt bridge, but beyond the range of our rifles. The buildings which had concealed the party of murderers from view, and shielded them from the

riflemen, had long been the rendezvous, day and night, of the enemy's souting parties, who were thus enabled to approach, unseen, and fire upon our pickets. Their destruction had herotofore been contemplated, but desisted from, out of considerations of the Politics of the considerations of the politics of the contemplated of the politics of the pol contemplated, but desisted from, out of consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who had a considerable investment therein. Col. Geary, however, ordered their immediate destruction by fire and, failing to ignite them by shells, Major Tyndale detached Lient. Greenawalt, of Company F, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, with ten men, to proceed to the other side and set fire to them, which they speedily accomplished, bringing back several trophics dropped in hasty retreat by the murdering party—among which was a splendid Minie musket, loaded, but not capped.

The houses fired were the Wager, Calt, and Rallread Hotels, the Baltimore and Ohio Raitroad depot, Welch's store, the telegraph office, and the dwelling houses of Mrs. Wager, Mrs. Darin, Mrs. Eilen Chambers, George Chambers, and Wm. J. Stevens, none of which were occupied.

The destruction of this block now gives our pickets and battery-men a view of the Shenandoah road from Charlestown, and will enable our men to pro-

and battery-men a view of the Shenandoah road from Charlestown, and will enable our men to pro-tect the village in daylight from any clandestine occupancy by the enemy's forces, as well as give them a warm reception if they should attempt to advance in force by their favorite, and hitherto protected and concealed route. The conflagration was magnificent, the volume of smoke and flame was magnificent, the volume of smoke and flame almost concealing the surrounding mountain heights, and enveloping the doomed town. Occasionally a concealed shell or gun would explode in the burning buildings, and give a temporary relief to our cannoniers and riflemen, by a hope that they were the guns of an approaching enemy.

The once populous town of Harper's Ferry now contains but soven families, all good Unionists, numbering perhaps forty souls all told. During the shelling these, as has long been customary, hang out white flags, and their domicils were accordingly respected by our cannoniers.

respected by our cannoniers.

When your carrespondent ascended the Maryland Heights in the afternoon, none of the Confederates were visible except asquad of cavalry stretched across the road at Smallwood's woods, federates were visible except a equad of cavalry stretched neross the road at Smallwood's woods, behind Bolivar, nor were more than a dozen citizens seen in the three villages of Harper's Ferry, Camptown, and Bolivar for several hours. Squads of the enemy's cavalry were occasionally seen on the road near Charlestown, but their numbers did not indicate any important movement.

At 5 P. M. three of the enemy's cavalry came down the Charlestown road, and, dismounting, entered the Ferry. A few moments later one made his appearance with a flag of truce, on a platform car, standing over the landing arch where his associates committed murder in the morning, by the use of an emblem held sacred in war even by the most barbarous, debased nations of earth. Immediately 200 cocked Enfields covered his form, and two 12 pounders, loaded with Scriber's patent cartridges (railroad spikes and iron slugs), were trained to bear upon the same spot. The men were almost insane to revenge the death of their late comrade, but were prevented by a gesture from Col. Geary. The bearer of the flag came from Charlestown, and was sent to request that the body of young Carlisle, a decessed Maryland volunteer in the disunion ranks, might be sent over for interment to day. The colonel responded that Maryland soil was no fit resting-place for the bodies of traitors, and as the flag of truce had been violated in the morning, that game could not be played on him twice in one day. The flag responded that the act of the morning, that game could not be played on him twice in one day. The flag responded that he had no confidence in any such assertions. "I will give you five minutes," responded that the first shot was fired by the officer in command, and that he had no confidence in any such assertions. "I will give you five minutes," said our coloral, "to get beyond the reach of my gans. I have no more to say." The bearer of the flag and his companions were suddenly on the Charlestown road, and promptly, at the end of five minutes, one of the twelve-pounders discharged its iron messenger in the line of their rotreat. iron messenger in the line of their rotreat.

It was subsequently ascertained that the bearers of the flag were Baylor's men, that it was Baylor fired the first shot at Rohr, and the flag man was

fired the first shot at Rohr, and the flag man was disguised and painted as a negro, to decoy our boat into the trap.

Sometime ago Rohr was driven from Harper's Ferry (where he owned a handsome property and was carrying on a flourishing carriage manufacturing business), on account of his fidelity tothe Union. His property was destroyed and confiscated, and he, after securing the retreat of his wife to this side, devoted his whole time to the Government in designating the Secessionists from the Union people who sought to cross into Maryland. He was highly esteemed and honored by all our officers. His widow, who is now destitute, is a Pennsylvania lady, and deserves the consideration of the Government and Union people. During the morning two of the enemy were killed outright by our she ls, and others were wounded.

During the configgration a man in citizen's dress was seen walking to and fro between the abutment of the Shonardesh bridge and near the house of During the contagration a man in critical a uross was seen walking to and fro between the abutmont of the Shenandoah bridge and near the house of the widow Stipos. After witnessing his motions for some time Colonel Geary ordered a squad of his sharp-shooters to try the range upon him—the dissome time Colonel Geary ordered a squad of mis-sharp-shooters to try the range upon him—the dis-tance being not less than twelve hundred yards. At the first volley the fellow ran up the road and fell. He affected to rise and fell again. A cloud of smoke momentarily hid him from view, and when it rose he was nowhere to be seen. Noar where he fell a fissure in the rocks was discovered, and a best with six men crossed, and went up the Gen. McClellan and the Conduct of the War.

The Washington correspondent of the New York

Warld care:

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Warld care: in the rock, and the squad, with their prisoner, returned to the boat at the same place. On being interrogated he stated he belonged to the Virginia militia, at Leesburg, and came up to visit an uncle. Colonel Geary, believing him to be a spy, thought he had better be turned over to Uncle Sam. Ho gave his name as Henry Demory. A deserter from Leesburg, named Samuel T. Crim, previously found his way to the river opposite Sandy Hook, and was ferried over.

Vesterday morning a considerable body of foot

Yesterday morning a considerable body of foot and mounted were discovered on the road at the east side of Loudon Heights, but they retreated without coming into range.

Jackson is reliably reported to be still at Winchester. On returning there from his late tour he denounced his officers as a set of d. d. d. cowards, his men as half traitors, and sent his resignation to Richmond. The authorities there requested him to withdraw it, and he will probably do so under a promise of a higher position. Brigadier General Loring, at last accounts, was at Romney with 5,000

will he be until it is proved that his plans are ineffective and impossible of accompliahment. He
will, even while commanding directly the army of
the Potomac, direct in general, if not in detail, the
other movements of our armies. When the forces
in Kentucky and along the coast are once under
way, the judgment of the generals commanding
will have to be depended upon, and nothing but the
most general supervision will be attempted at
Washington. The details and particular strategic
movements will be left entirely in the hands of the

TWO CENTS.

et 'tirely unfit for the service in the field, and that to 'ender the corps serviceable other arms and of unit orm calibre should be supplied to them. Colonel E 'erdan wrote efficially to the Ordnance Department, in July last, on the subject, stating that he had trie d the Springfield rifle musket, and much preferred it to anything he had seen, and would like some of them for his regiment. These rifle muskets, and also the Harper's Furry rifles, with sword bayor tet, of the regular models and best quality, were placed at Washington Arsenal for the use of the Sharp 'thooters whenever Colonel Bardan might make requisitions for both or either of them, and the Sharps, hooters might have been armed with these weapons months ago if Col. Berdan had chosen to take the sm. He had taken a fancy, however, to another a rm of much greater cost, which the Ordnance Deps rtment had not on hand, and had not authority to purchase without the order of the Secretary of War. That department did not deem it advisable to recommend such a purchase to the Secretary, involving, we set did, a cost of some ninety thousand dollars, for a rming this single corps, when it had on hand the superior and effective arms named above and ready for them, and consequently would not give such a resonmendation. The order to purchase the Sharp's new didtill rifles was suspended before exe. Sution when the present Secretary came into office.

Subsequently, namely, on the 28th ult., the order was repeated, and the arms: "Coll's and Sharp's pat, wit fides were immediately purchased, in complia, we with those orders from the War Department. tirely unfit for the service in the field, and that

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nes constitute a square.

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Arrest of Brigadier Ge neral Stone. The following paragraph app eared in the National Intelligencer, of yesterday ' morning: "Brigadier General Stone was arrested, at the residence of his family in this city, on Saturday night, at midnight, and kept under guard until yesterday afternoon, when he was sent off by the cars to Fort Lafayette in custody of an officer."
We heard rumors of this early yes tarday morning, and it was positively stated that the prisoner passed through this city Sunday night; I wat the report was denied in some quarters with equal positiveness. ness.

The paragraph in the Intelligencer, however, removes all doubt.

Whether the arrest is for treason or meraly for a military offence, we have no means of knewing. But the consignment of the prisoner to Fert Lafayette makes it presumable that he is suspected of

reason.

General Charles P. Stone was the officer in chief command at the Ball's Bluff affair, and has been held, by many, as responsible for that disaster. He is from Massachusetts, and graduated from West Point in 1845. He served with distinction in the Mexican war. In 1856, when a brevet captain in the ordnance corps, he resigned his commission. Last spring he was commissioned as a colonel, and, in the three-months campaign, had command of the corps that marched from Washington up the Potomac. Lately he has had command of a large division in the same region Potomac. Lately he has had command of a large division in the same region General Stone's loyalty was formerly regarded as above suspicion; but lately there have been sinister rumors affecting him. If these rumors are true, American history has had no such example of treason since the time of Benedict Arnold.

The following, in reference to this affair, is from the Washington National Republican, of yesterday morning.

the Washington National Republican, of yester-day morning:

"Our readers will be more gratified than surprised to learn that Gen. Stone has been arrested, and is now on his way to Fort Lufayette, having left Washington in the five o'clock train last ovening. The immediate cause of Stone's arrest is not yet publicly known, but those who have watched his course from the beginning will be at no loss to account for it. The sins of Ball's Bluff are yet to be stoned for and when they are, the blood of the be atoned for, and when they are, the blood of the gallant Baker can never be washed from his skirts. We begin to hope for our country; a few more ar-rests like this, and we may be safe."

Another Vessel Sent in Pursuit of the Pirate Craft Sumpter. The United States gunboat Kearsags sailed from Portsmouth. N. H., on the 7th inst., for Fayal and a cruise. The following is a correct list of her

officers: Commander—C. W. Pickering. Lieutenant—T. C. Harris.
Surgeon—John M. Browne.
Assistant Paymaster—Jos. A. Smith.
Acting Masters—E. M. Stoddard, James H.
Wheeler, J. H. Sumner. Acting Midshipman-Ed. E. Preble, of Portlan Acting Midshipman—Ed. E. Preble, of Portland, who goes as Sailing Master.
Acting Gunner—F. A. Graham.
Boatswain—James C. Walton.
Master's Mates—Chas. H. Danforth, Ezra Bart-

ett.
Ohief Engineer—W. H. Cushman.
First Assistant Engineer—James W. Whittaker.
Second Assistant Engineer—W. H. Badlsm.
Third Assistant Engineers—Frederick D. Miller,
Henry McConnell, Sidney L. Smith.
Commander's Clerk—Charles O. Muzzey.
Suvveni's Staward—Georga A Tittle.

Commander's Clerk—Charles O. Muzzey.
Surgeon's Steward—George A. Tittle.
Paymaster's Steward—Daniel B. Sargent.
It is understood that the Kearsage will endeavor
to pay its special respects to the privateer Sumpter.
Young Preble, who goes as sailing master of her, is
grandson of Commodore Preble, and only nineteem
vers of age. years of age.

Armor-Clad War Vessels A correspondent sends us the following letter in egard to iron-plated vessels: The bill for building twenty armor-clad ships, and appropriating \$10,000,000 for their construction, being about to become a law, suggests inqui-ries as to the best method of mailing. Fortunately for us, the recent experiments of England and France suggest somewhat conclusively the course we should not take. The Warrior, Black Prince and Le Gloire are mailed with solid plates of about 41 inches in thickness, tongued and grooved. A recent trial trip of the Warrior of about three hundred miles, only developed such alarming de-fects in this method of mailing, that the London Times described them as constituting a virtual the motion of the ship, the joints became loosened. Water forced itself between the toak and the armor to such an extent as to endanger the vessel. That, in consequence of this undulatory motion, the sides of the vessel would become weakoned, it requires no particular sagacity to see. It is understood that Le Gloire, the famous French vessel, is now in the harbor of Cherbourg undergoing replating, and for the reasons now alluded to. The only other modes as yet ventured upon is that by which the Ericsson battery at New York is being built, and that of the vessel now on the stocks at Mystic, Connecticut.

The former vessel is built and mailed of successive layers of plates, of about an inch in thickness, lapped upon one another and breaking joints. This will give much greater strength to the vessel, and obviates the difficulty experienced by the Warrior

with narrow bars, 24 feet long, placed lengthwise over the ship, lapping by and breaking joints. This constitutes, as it were, an additional iron planking

of the ship, and contributes largely to increase its This plan for covering ordinary wooden hulls would seem to be the best that has yet been devised. It is clear that it entirely obviates the objection which has been proved to lie against the use of solid plates. What other defects time may determine for it, remains to be seen; the one now referred to will not, however, be among the number. In most important respects this information is timely and gratifying. Both England and France have counted largely upon their iron-clad fleet. If a trial trip of only 300 miles, and in comparatively smooth water. has demonstrated alarming weaknesses in the Warrior, is it probable that she will venture to cross the Atlantic, a distance of 3,000 miles, with a certainty of encountering the severe storms characteristic of the American coast? As now advised, it may be fairly doubted-the more so, that as her draught being 262 feet, there are few harbors upon our coasts that she can enter. While not wholly dismissing the matter as settled, as now indicated, we may safely dismiss our more extravagant fears. As far as can be now with reference to an armor-clad ficet, are in the right direction, while those of England and France must probably be retraced. We are, therefore, not so far behind them as to cause overweening anxiety. We can probably build vessels in future faster than they can. The Ericsson battery will be ready for sea before the 20th inst. Her construction will have consumed less than four months of time. It is perhaps doubtful whether a similar foat could have been accomplished in either England or France; and, now that the energies of the nation are fully aroused, we may expect them to be turned out more rapidly still. With twenty iron-clad ships, such as we can build, our future diplomacy will be more easily conducted. This is a form of logic which the English mind, to say the least of it, can effectual instalments. The "prize ring" was instituted in Great Britain, and she is jealous of her honors. We trust when the next "set to" comes off, there will be no dispute as to who is entitled to the belt. We think it will be hard to have any cheating on that occasion, a la Heenan and Sayers.

Special Meeting of Common Council.—
Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of Common Conncil was held for the purpose of considering the appropriation bills.—Mr. Kerr, president, in the chuir.
One or two petitions were received and referred, after which a motion was made to take up the bill passed by Select Council, creating a department for cleansing the streets of the city. This was voted down.

The Chamber then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and passed the bill making an appropriation of \$24,808 to the Beard of Health.
The bill making an appropriation of \$66,915 to the Department of City Property and \$2,250.10 to day deliciencies for 1861, was then taken up and passed in the committee, and then by the Chamber.
The Chamber then, in committee, considered the bill appropriating \$13,050 to the Law Department for 1862.
The bill passed committee, and was taken up by the Chamber and passed finally.
In committee the Chamber next considered the bill appropriating \$158,017.60 to the City Commissioners. The bill passed committee, and subsequently passed the Chamber than the chamber than the committee the Chamber next considered the bill appropriating \$158,017.60 to the City Commissioners. SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.

bill passed committee, and subsequently passed the Chamber finally.

The bill making an appropriation to the Fire Department was taken up and passed committee, with amendments. It then finally passed the Chamber. The total amount appropriated is \$73,875. Adjourned.