ministration they served corrupt. The finan-

proclamation of emancipation was also

made the subject of misrepresentation and

prejudice. Men were encouraged to de-

sert; to resist the militia laws; to de-

mocratic leaders who had been acquiescing

spectators in the treason of Davis and Sli-

dell-who found no word of remonstrance

enemy of the Administration. They tolc-

rated the Star of the West outrage, but

They said nothing about the murder of our

soldiers in Baltimore, but were furious

about Mrs. Brinsmade. The cashiered ge-

neral that saw fit to nurse his wrath in si-

lence and lassitude within sound of

deified, while the only general who

has been denounced. Having gone this far,

they have gone beyond, and from words

proceeded to deeds. I am making this ar-

gument to prove that the purpose of the

Democratic leaders is revolution. Now.

mark the coincidence that must force itself

upon every mind. The very men who op-

posed coercion before the fall of Fort Sump-

ter, and assisted to hold the North by the

throat while the South was preparing for

war, are now clamoring for peace. They

were frank then in their expression of sym-

pathy for the South. They are not so frank

now, but we must accept their professions

in other days as the solution of their present

I have said that the purpose of the Demo-

cratic leaders is revolution. You cannot

We must not mistake the clamors of dis-

loyal leaders for the true sentiment of the

people, and it is to prevent such a mistake

that I impress upon you this argument. My

belief is that, if we can only enlighten the

masses, we can save the country; if we can

show them the danger, they will abate it.

If any evidence is needed look at Harris-

burg and Albany. Do you suppose that

the ruffians who went to these cities

with threats of murder and assassination,

merely to elect a United States Sena-

tor, would decline to follow their lead-

ers on a more desperate mission? New York

city, with its large majority of Democratic

voters, and its large deficit in the volunteer

regiments, is now in the hands of men who

and they mean mischief. "New England!

is their shibboleth, and none are admitted

to their councils who do not look upon

New England as the enemy, and the

South as the friend of the Republic.

Their aim is a new Confederacy—in which

Pennsylvania and South Carolina may clasp:

bloody hands, and our loyal brothers of the

West and the East be looked upon as ene-

mies and aliens. They can only accomplish

this by succeeding in overthrowing the Ad-

ministration. The revolution that would

accomplish this would end the Union. This

is the true issue now before us, and all who

are with the country must range themselves

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

In compliance with the request of the House of

Representatives another large mass of documents

o that body. They will probably cover a thousand

of printed octavo pages, and form a history of events

including the diplomacy of France, England, Spain,

the United States, and Mexico. To these papers,

so largely contributed, that Secretary SEWARD offi-

cially expresses to him his thanks for keeping him so

fully advised. In one of the despatches Senor Ro-

MERO says that the Mexican Government has

treated the French prisoners with so much kindness

from the Fiench army because they are convinced of

the injustice of the war. Those who have come in state that rather than continue in it they desire to

become citizens of Mexico, and betake themselves

to peaceful occupations, Señor Romero does not neglect to remind our Government of the

danger to the entire American continent in the possible event of the French success in

sentative of that republic promptly brought to the

lore BELL, at Acapulco and elsewhere, on the

Pacific coast, showing that that officer had manifested partiality for the French, thus departing

from the principle of neutrality, and seriously in

terfering with the maritime pursuits of the Mexi-

cans. The Navy Department has admitted that the

course of Commodore Bell has been such as to

warrant the severe charges brought against him by

Governor Pesquira, and promised a remedy agains

Nominations by the President.

The President ventarded naminated to the Can

ata fan gangematian. Beisadise Canacala Missau

Colonel ARMORY, of the 17th Massachusetts Reg

Major General Burnside.

day by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

and was afterwards accompanied by them to each

House of Congress, when he was warmly welcomed

Naval Orders.

Commander YARD, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk.

The Gunboat Glide.

Fleet Captain PENNOOR, in announcing to the Navy Department the destruction by fire of the

gunboat Glide, at Cairo, says that he expects to

Murder of a Soldier.

Yesterday's Chronicle says: "On Friday evening Coroner Woodward held an inquest on the dead

body of Christian Weise, a soldier belonging to Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, which was found in

the branch on R street north, between Sixth and Seventh, near the park. After the jury had been empanneled, the body was examined by Drs.

Franklin, Hinkle, and Walter Kidder- It was their

rofessional opinion that if the had been no air in his lungs. Judging from this test, there was no indication the

he came to his death in that manner. But to make

assurance doubly sure, they took off the scalp and examined the brain. There was not the least scar

on any part of the body. The physicians concurred

that the deceased was strangled; that he was thrown

into the branch after he was dead. Witness tes-

tified that the deceased had been seen late the eve-

ning before, and that he had exhibited quite a large

sum of money. When his pockets were searched

only a military pass and five cents were found. After a patient hearing of all the testimony that

could be procured, the jury rendered the following verdict: Christian Weise was murdered and robbed

"We may here remark that scarcely a night passes that some one is not garroted and robbed in

the unfrequented portions of the city. There seems

The city is full of the roughest kind of "Roughe"

protection of the persons of peaceable citizens whose business may require them to be out doors after night.

Every one is familiar with its extent. There is only one police precinct for that entire section and the whole force employed is only nineteen

When that is divided into a night and day force

above. The same may be said with reference to other precincts. Will not Congress increase the

From San Francisco.

and an officer is left at the station-house, any person can readily perceive that it is utterly impossible, no odds how vigilant they may be, to prevent such occasions as the one we have recorded

Take the territory known as the Island for insta

to be no remedy for this terrible condition of things.

opinion, from the appearance of the brain,

Major General BURNSIDE was examined yester-

OGLESHY and WILCOX, to be Major Generals, and

the repetition of like offences.

ment, to be Brigadier General.

recover her guns and machinery.

Mexico. This faithful and much-respec

as to surprise even their own friends. He further

nforms Mr. SEWARD that there are many des

the charge d'affaires of Mexico, Señor ROMERO, has

nnected with that Republic for the last six months,

relative to Mexican affairs has been com

Washington, February 8, 1863. Mexican Affairs.

under the true standard. Occasional.

policy.

revenged with death an insult to our flag

spise and denounce the Government. De-

The Press.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

So Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE NEWS. A-LETTER, dated Suffolk, Va., 2d instant, says Late this afternoon we received information that the rebel General Roger A. Pryor, after being heavily reinforced from Weldon and Petersburg, had again crossed the Blackwater river, and, for the present, taken up a position at Carrsville, an insignificant little place situated between 16 and 17 miles from this town. Gen. Peck once more set to work to not only repel, but also make an attack. Gen. Peck had issued an order complimenting Gen. Corcoran and his troops for their conduct in the fight on the 30th ult., but adding: The misconduct of some of the troops has been brought to his notice, but he forbears to specify them, in the belief that those conscious of deserving censure will avail themselves of the first opportunity to retrieve the past. A CORRESPONDENT, Writing from Fairfax Court House under date of February 7th, says : A detachment of companies H and F, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, under Capt. Penfield, yesterday made a raid to Middleburg, and at Aldie captured eight of the 1st Virginia (rebel) cavalry, and the Postmaster of Little Washington. They were on the way to a ball given to them by the citizens of that place, and were fully armed and equipped. Among them were, it is supposed, some officers, but they refuse to dis-close their rank. Most of those captured belong to Capt. Monley's party, who have been attacking our pickets along the picket lines. They were excel-

lently mounted, and their horses were also captured. The reconnoissance was made under the immediate orders of Col. Wyndham, and by a part of his brigade. The rebels left a note at a house, addressed to the colonel of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, expressing the hope that that regiment would soon annulied with new revolvers, as the carbines which they now use are hardly worth the capturing. NEWS FROM MURFREESBORO indicates that the rebels are abandoning the line established at Duck river, and are falling back to the Tennessee. Granting the truth of this news, we may conceive that Bragg intends to establish himself strongly in mountains north of Chattanooga, and then withdraw a large portion of his force to the Mississippi. As he has recently been heavily reinforced from Virginia, and as a retreat south of Tullahoma would be a virtual surrender of the rebel intention to hold Tennessee, with the East Tennessee Railroad, there is reason to believe the report unreliable THE GOVERNMENT is now in receipt of large numbers of excellent rifled muskets, of the United States pattern, from the Springfield Armory, and from private contractors. Large lots of fire-arms are also Marcellus Hartley, of Birmingham, offered 225,000 Enfield-riffed muskets, to be delivered in four and

of Austria, offered 2,000 rifles at thirteen francs each, 300 muskets at eleven francs each, 5,000 carbines at eight francs each, and 300 pistols at six francs each—a cheap lo of shooting-irons. THE district of country north of the Potomac river from Piscataway creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Goose creek and Bull Run mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, will constitute the department of Washington, and the troops in that department will constitute the Twenty-second army corps, to be commanded by Major General Heintzelman. THERE are now three thousand eight hundred of Jeff Davis' men'in Camp Douglas. On Thursday a feeble attempt was made by a few Secessionists of Chicago to rescue the prisoners as they were being conveyed to camp, but a few pricks from bayonets in the hands of the guards were arguments suffi-ciently strong to cause them to fall back. INFORMATION has been received at headquarters in Louisville to the effect that the rebel John Morgan was at Salem, a point on the Cumberland river. between Nashville and Clarkesville, a few days since: and that he had a large force under his command. At its present stage, his cavalry could not cross the Cumberland without great difficulty, and it is probably his object to co-operate with Forrest in embarrassing the navigation of the Cumberland

SPECULATION rages high in Memphis, in cotton buying, as it goes at 95 cents to \$1 per pound, being more than it is worth in New York. Gold is 50@60 per cent. premium. Southern bank notes are pe readily, some firms advertising to take them at par ONE of the results of the capture of Murfreesboro was the capture of the Confederate tannery in that city, embracing a vast amount of hides and partly-

tanned leather, sheep pelts, &c., amounting to some sand pieces, and worth more than a million and a half of dollars. EVERY session of Congress, within the memory of the present and preceding generations, somebody against the fishing bounties. This year it is Senator Powell, of Kentucky. Of him, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, said, the other day: "The Senator from Kentucky does not like codfish. He expressed to me his dislike particularly of dried codfish. It does not smell well, and as he does not like it, he pitches into it upon every possible occasion." THE European steamers will hereafter require passage money to be paid in gold, or its equivalent. evotion to the interests of his countrymen. We judge, from certain indications, that we are soon to have stirring news from North Carolina and the South Atlantic coast IT is now thought that the rebel Congress will

· A Reconstructed Union. The sympathizers with rebellion are constantly harping upon the Union as it was, and the necessity for its reconstruction. Not many months ago they clamored for the war more violently than the Republicans, and charged the Administration with indecision and lassitude in its prosecution. That false pretence is now abandoned, and they say "Give us peace and let us reconstruct the Union. We shall have the Union as it was; the Constitution will be unmolested; the South will have her rights, and with proper guarantees and conditions peace will reign over a happy Union." In order to see what real meaning such an argument can possibly contain, let us suppose an impossible event, and anticipate an impossible contingency. For the sake of the argument, then, let us imagine that months have passed away; the Democratic leaders in the North have triumphed, and, true to their pledges,

The new Administration is in power; Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is Speaker of the House; Mr. Wood the President of the Senate; Mr. Hugnes is Governor of this State, and their party possesses undisputed power. Congress meets, and the question of peace is discussed. The discussion terminates in a vote for an armistice, and commissioners go to the rebel lines with a flag of truce: "We come," they say, "from the United States to confer in relation to a cessation of hostilities. We have ordered our army into quarters; we have recalled DUPONT, with his fleet, from the South, and we come to offer terms." It is probable that JEFFERSON DAVIS would accede to such a request, and that such a conference would be held. As we have had a large experience in the legislative customs of the Southern statesmen, we can have little difficulty in imagining the nature of its Northern commissioners, "is to reconstruct the Union. We admit that it was all wrong to have fought in the first place; you know how earnestly you know how we suffered persecution from a yenal press and a misguided mob: but we forget all that, and many other things that you will excuse us from recalling." "The BENJAMIN pronouncing in reply, "has entered into this war for her independence. To be frank with you, gentlemen, it is a have many things about you that we dislike. In the first place, gentlemen, I need land, and have determined upon a policy. army has proved insufficient.

and men who think great thoughts and have | military and political, who had been at | lic virtue was weakened. A popular genepers. So, after all, as we intend to be hap-

py in the hereafter, we will part from this pernicious section, and leave it to the mercy of the Canadas and the Emperor Napoleon. This point being gained, our commissioners find they have advanced bravely in the work of reconstruction. "Now, gentlemen," continues the courteous Benjamin, "having disposed of this matter, we will procced. You must know that coercion having been wrong in the beginning, we cannot be assumed to recognize any of the responsibilities it entailed. You know that you have a vast debt, which, being a part of your plan for oppressing the South, you must, in earnest of your sincerity in this matter, disown. You cannot object to this, as the loans and bonds and notes are held by men who believed in this unjust and oppressive war, and no friends of the South will be injured. Then, again, as we have, on our part, incurred a large debt in resistmake another objection to your flag. Gentlemen, that flag brings to us many painful recollections. It suggests such unfortunate occurrences as Antietam and Murfreesboro, and you cannot expect the true Southern heart to recognize such an emblem. Gentlemen, we give you the stars Jersey, and they will be gladly welcomed. You speak of Mr. REED and Mr. INGER-SOLL. Gentlemen, those men are dear to the hearts of the Southern people, and we

shall always hold them in grateful remembrance. I have given you our terms, and nothing now remains but to ratify the agreement, and choose your representatives. O course, slavery being a divine right, it will be properly respected, and the South being an agricultural people, we cannot submit to anything like a tariff. Gentlemen, these are very briefly our terms, and if on these terms our brethren of the Democracy will bring us nine or ten of your richest and six months, at \$15 each; J. D. Hardenburg, of New most reliable States they will be accepted." York, offered 25,900 rifled muskets, United States There may be some unreasonable men model of 1854, at \$22.50 each; and Emile W. Woefel. still remaining who will find it difficult to enter into the "reconstructed Union." They have had friends and brothers who sleep by the side of the Potomac, and the Rappahannock, and the Cumberland-men who died under the flag it is proposed to abandonand there are many holy memories that hang around the past like sad and fragrant mosses. They have a love for the flag that their fathers loved. Its folds draped joyously over generations of peace, and progress, and glory, and the dust that traitors cast upon it has only served to brighten and sanctify it. Pennsylvanians who love Pennsylvania and the Union she helped to defought and suffered. Americans who helieve in liberty and labor;—all these may make objections, but why should we heed them? Let us go back to our old idols, let us obey our old taskmasters. We might have had a Union worthy of the name, a Union worthy of our race, a Union of peace and honor: but we listened to false counsellors in an evil hour and sinned. And nothing remains of the great Republic but an oligarchy based on slavery and a tyranny over white laboring men.

> words which bad men are prophesying and hoping to realize to be a part of the history we are giving to our children? Regenerated Mexico. It is not surprising that Mexico should not stand high in public estimation. From 1521, when its conquest was completed by FERNANDO CORTEZ, until now, her career, with a brief intermission, has not been distinguished. For nearly three hundred years (1521 to 1810, when the first blow for na tional independence was struck,) the Mexicans too humbly submitted to their Spanish conquerors. From 1810 until 1821, a series of revolts showed that the spirit of the land was aroused. Don Augustin Iturbide, a native Mexican, really achieved the independence of his native land, which he established as a republic, in the autumn of 1821, himself as Regent, but was deserted by prudence when, in the following summer, he permitted himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, under the title of Augustin the First. His imperial honors were wrested from him in less than a year. Then, a constitution established, much on the plan of our own, General Victoria became President. Great Britain acknowledged the new republic in 1825, solely from a desire to an nov and injure Spain, and permit George CANNING to make the rhetorical boast, which has more sound than sense in it, "I called the new world into existence, to redress the balance of the old." Since Mexico has become a nation her course has not been one of progress. Presi-

Brothers, in the loyal North! Are these

dent Guerrero obtained his seat only by means of a civil war. Santa Anna interthey set about the reconstruction of the fered against him, obtained his deposition, and made Busylvenus nominal head of the State. CUERRERO resisted—then more civil war, the defeat and execution of GUERRERO, the uprise of Santa Anna, the exile of BUSTAMENTE, the defeat and capture of SANTA ANNA at San Jacinto, the loss of Texas, the resumption of power by Busta-MENTE, his replacement by Santa Anna, the numerous struggles for power which ensued, the bootless war with France, the unprovoked and unsuccessful contest with the United States, which ended with the loss of New Mexico and California, and in the fifteen years which have followed, a troubled succession of eight Presidents, viz.: HER-RERA, ARISTA, SANTA ANNA, CARRERA, ALVAREZ, COMONFORT, ZULOAGA, and JUAREZ. From the election of JUAREZ, in 1858, until the invasion of Mexico, at the close of 1861, by the confederate forces of deliberations: "Our purpose," say the the country may be summed up in two sor slavery earned—a daring, flery, and proud rowful words-Civil War.

we opposed coercion; you have heard ment. The restless millions whom he rules, as REED and MAHONEY and INGERSOLL; or rather the immense army which he has to keep in good temper, craves the excitements of great battles, great glory, great conquests. To keep himself on the throne, warfare is necessary. Hence, the attack on South," we can imagine the rippling lips of Russia in 1854-5; the war in Italy in 1859; the invasion of Mexico in 1861, besides smaller affairs in Cochin-China, China, and Africa. Besides, as Senator McDouwar of superior with inferior races. You GALL recently showed in the Senate at Washington, NAPOLEON wants to obtain a seaboard province on the Pacific; to establish not refer to the Yankees. They are a nation | a protectorate over Texas, with a view to | we were driven back to our entrenchments. of mudsills and laborers, and so very vulgar future absorption as a French colony; to Then came despair, and in the general gloom that they work for their bread. Now, gen- establish French power and preponderance men clasped hands and counselled courage cities. The police force is wholly inadequate to the in the Gulf of Mexico; and to prevent the | to one another. In this hour of sadness the the beginning that we cannot be expected Southern advance of the United States. Democratic leaders, who had been silent

to hold communion with men that work. It | With wonderful tact he seduced England | since Fort Sumpter, began to speak as they would demoralize our property and ter- and Spain into armed co-operation with him had spoken before. Breckinridge was their minate our power. Again, gentlemen, you against Mexico; but these, his allies, de- leader, and he sat in the Senate. He meallow the ignorant foreigners to labor, serted him as soon as ever his objects naced the Government from day to day, and and pay them for their labor, as well became transparent, and left him to fight his friends and followers applauded his silas allow them to vote. This is unbearable, his own battles in Mexico as best he could. ver sentences. This was the time of doubt. and cannot be endured. These are essen- The result was inevitable. He had either and the more timid of the sympathizers hetials, and must be determined before we en- to retire or continue. The contingent which sitated and questioned, making mysterious ter upon a negotiation." Of course, the France had furnished to the invading force speeches, and apologizing for having done Northern commissioners are prepared with was only 6,500; it is now increased to so. They were Union men with conditions; a reply. They have discussed New Eng- 27,945 infantry and cavalry, and even this | in other words, they preached loyalty and

New England must be dismissed; for, after Mexico has redeemed her national characall, when we come to look upon the matter ter by her vigorous and united action against of the war, the general feeling of doubt and calmly, it is time that we had settled with this invasion. Napoleon calculated that, distrust that attended its prosecution, the disthese cunning Yankees. They have done from the dissensions between adverse par satisfaction with the taxes, and the burdens much to injure our country and to alienate ties and ambitious leaders, two events were that necessarily fall upon the people, the Deour Southern brethren. They have given us a inevitable: first, that some of these leaders | mocratic leaders threw off the mask, and apspelling-book and two dictionaries which would come over to his side, and next, that peared in their true character. The war took have done more to disgust the Southern gen- in consequence of their internal quarrels, away so many good men that they obtained tlemen than can now be imagined. They such a thing as hearty union against Eu- control of one or two States, and their protalk, and teach school, and save their money, ropean troops was not to be expected. Only gramme commenced. What they have thus and carry Plymouth Rock along with them. two generals joined the French, bringing far done is well known; and the best evilthen they are so happy and civilized. They with them only a couple of regiments, indicate of their motive is the manner in which.

the audacity to print them. They have | daggers drawn for years, no sooner heard | ral was made an instrument for demoralizing Bunker Hill, and Boston Harbor, and Mount of the arrival of the invading army and the army, and soldiers were encouraged to Holyoke, each of which is more than the its design of dictating terms from the believe that the cause to which they had South can endure, and they print newspa- | City of Mexico, than they nobly and si- | given their lives was perverted, and the Admultaneously forgot their petty individual quarrels, and remembered only that | cial embarrassments of the Government bethey had a common country to defend. came a keen and formidable weapon. The This union has hitherto-presented a strong front of resistance to the French. While it lasts, its power is so very great that Napo-LEON has no chance of success, unless he very considerably reinforce his army. He fights for conquest and prestige, they for liberty and independence. The strife may

be unequal—that of a struggling republic against a mighty empire—but it will for Buchanan and Floyd—became sudden not soon be ended. The last accounts left | and noisy champions of every discontented the French before Puebla, not quite half way between Vera Cruz and Mexico, and the national troops were in high spirits, with were livid over the arrest of Mr. Merryman, the expectation of defeating the invaders. The population of Mexico, by the census of 1857, amounts to nearly nine millions and a half. The army, as permitted by the Constitution of 1857, is comparatively small for a country whose population is so great, and the enemy's cannon has been almost ing your armies, it is only reasonable to ex- whose area is 766,482 square miles. The pect that you will assume a part of this debt. | permanent or standing army of Mexico con-This question being settled, we must also sists of 26,353 men of all arms; the active army of 64,946—total, 91,299 soldiers. When the present war began, say at the commencement of 1862, the whole available force at the command of President JUAREZ was only 14,250 men, including 9,500 national guards. Thanks to the public spirit of the nation, there are now unwards of and bars. We give you a Constitution, and 60,000 men in arms to oppose the French, as your people have shown themselves to and these men are full of spirit, valor, and be unworthy of freedom, we also can give love of country. So far, they have done you as a President that wise and gallant | well in the field—they and their leaders did statesman, JEFFERSON DAVIS. You can still better in nobly throwing aside all party send your Senators to Richmond from strife, and devoting themselves, like true Pennsylvania and New York and New cavaliers, to the defence of their assailed country. Whatever the issue, Mexico has nobly redeemed her character, and shown

> escape from this conviction. Compare their tones of defiance with their silence in other plainly purposed her to be. Mexico is united, and without Union no days. Listen to the words that greet you in the street; to the scenes that transpire in country ever yet became independent or continued great. Congress; to the defiance and insult so often heaped on loyal men. Enemies may The Affair in Charleston Harbor. say that I exalt these many rumors into too much importance, and that, if popular The news from Charleston which we pubopinion is what it is said to be, then the Republic is dying by the hands of its friends.

herself worthy to be the great nation that

position, natural productions, and resources

lish this morning is not only important, but satisfactory. It proves that the attack upon our blockading fleet by the rebel rams was far from a success, and that the blockade itself was not raised. The rebel papers claimed to have sunk two of our vessels, and driven the others out to sea, thereby raising the blockade. The truth of the matter is, that their whole plan was a failure. The object of their attack was to retake the Princess Royal, which, with a valuable cargo, had been captured, and was then guarded by our vessels. That they failed in this attempt, the presence of the Princess Royal in our harbor fully proves. BEAUREGARD also claimed that the rams sunk two of our vessels, but by this morning's account it is evident that the Keystone State and Mercedita were simply disabled, and even in that condition effected their escape. It was in full keeping with rebel veracity to fend; Jerseymen who are as loyal to-day omit all mention of the engagement between as in the days they drove the Hessians over the Housatonic and one of the rebel rams, in nighted counties it was only executed by lower than her rails. the ice and snow; Northern men who have which the latter was defeated and driven force. These leaders are banded together, ATTACK ON THE KEYSTONE STATE. back to Charleston, in company with her consort. While we regret even the injury which was inflicted upon our vessels, still we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the failure of the rebel plans and the uninterruption of the blockade. From the accounts which we have thus far received, it does not appear clear why the rams were allowed to escape capture or annihilation by the large fleet of vessels which we had present. It was a daring and creditable exploit of the little rebel navy, which we can but admire, while at the same time it is a matter of regret that they did not meet a fleet commanded by a

struction of the rebel crafts.

DECATUR or a HULL. If such had been the

case, we should have chronicled this morn-

ing, not the escape, but the capture or de

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1863. If our friends will only pause at times and sum up the many evidences of the hostility of the Democratic organization to the Union, they cannot but look upon them with disgust. Let us recall past events. Two years ago a great conspiracy was brewing. The storm had not broken, but the clouds hid the sun, and the heavens were hung with black. The Union was apparently impregnable, but a coward sat in the Presidential chair and traitors surrounded him. There were loyal States and disloyal States and States that trembled in the balance. In the loyal States, there were two parties those that favored concession and those that favored coercion. Concession at that time meant the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, a partition of the public lands, a division of the navy, and a surrender of Washington city. Coercion meant the defence of the nation's honor. "Anything-humiliation, defeat, disunion-submission-but do not endeavor to coerce our brothers of the South." This is what the concessionists said. "Be firm. Insist upon our rights. Compel submission to the Constitution. Stand by the President, our Union and our laws." This is what the coercionists said. Fort Sumpter fell, and all words of concession were hushed. The great majority joined the party of the Union the others said nothing. Then came preparations for war-enthusiasm, devotion self-denial, and patriotism were seen, and young men rushed into the field. Then came impetuosity. The nation was eager and inexperienced. War was little more than the sound of the drum and fife-a round of cartridges and the evolutions of a dressparade. Richmond was but a few hours' journey by railroad, but a few days' journey by foot. "On to Richmond" was the impe-

the Republic for the first time saw what it had to encounter. Let us recall the sight as it then appeared to the eyes of the Administration. A warlike, rude, and haughty people-living an agricultural life, cating the bread that France, Spain, and England, the history of slavery baked, and spending the gold that race had taken up arms. Their cause was The invasion of Mexico, as now is well known, was planned by the craft and the ambition of Narous and national aggrandize.

The invasion of Mexico, as now is well full of adventure and excitement, and the voung man loved to hunt the deer and dare the dangers of the forest.

The leaders had succeeded in uniting this class under their standard. We had hesitated until the golden hour was gone. While we wrote replies and proclamations, and appeals to the people, they made cartridges. And so, on that warm July morning, when they deployed along the dense thickets that skirt Bull Run, and arranged in line of battle, we saw the rebellion with cartridge-boxes full. Ours seemed to hold only blanks, and we fell back. We killed a few, but we did so with many apologies. We were inclined to expect a fraternal embrace before the day was over, but

tuous cry. Then came disaster-and when

the smoke lifted from the field of Bull Run,

practised treason.

Taking advantage of the varying fortunes have railroads, and schools, and fishermen, complete in numbers. The Mexican chiefs, it has been done. In the first place the pubGOOD NEWS FROM CHARLESTON

THE REBEL REPORTS UNTRUE. NONE OF OUR VESSELS SUNK THE REBEL RAMS DRIVEN UP THE HARBOR.

INION LOSS ABOUT EIGHTY The Blockade Not Raised.

The iron steamer Princess Royal, in charge Acting Master Edward Van Sice, arrived off the navy yard yesterday. She brings highly important ntelligence in regard to her capture, and the rebel attack on our blockading squadron at Charleston. This proves that there is no ground for believing that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the United States fleet. Only two vessels out of eight or ten were disabled and obliged to leave. WHY THE REBELS ATTACKED US. A reliable eye-witness states that the reason of

of the Princess Royal. The captain and pilot escaped ashore at night, and communicated the inelligence to the enemy. The Princess Royal endeavored to run the blockade by way of Breach Inlet, on the 29th, but was discovered by the pilotboat Blunt. On the signal being given by the Unadilla, she proceeded towards her, and effected the capture without other assistance. This was discovered, and also that they had effected their escape in a small boat carrying important despatches to the rebel Government. The Unadilla carried the Princess Royal to the side of the Housatonie; she lay there until daylight. The thunder of the guns was then heard. It was thought our fleet was engaged in making captures, and that the Alabama and Florida were endeavoring to effect

ATTACK ON THE MERCEDITA. Two rebel iron-clads were seen at daybreak slowly coming from the direction of Stono Inlet toward our fleet. They first attacked the Mercedita.. One ram struck her on the water edge, keeling her over, at the same time firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, and caused the death of three person including the gunner.

an advance.

THE SURRENDER. Then the ram hailed the Mercedita. Captain Stellwagen lowered one of his small boats, leaving one of the plugs out, so as to allow the water to enter. The ram answered our hail by replying "Confederate ram Palmetto State. Do you sureuder?" This was repeated thrice. Captain Stellwagen each time answered, "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels replied, "God d-n you to hell, if you don't surrender I'll blow you out of the

CAPTAIN STELLWAGEN PAROLED. "Send your boat aboard." The boat which Capt. Stellwagan lowered then conveyed his lieutenan and executive officer to the side of the rebel ram, and asked to be admitted aboard. This, however, was refused. The lieutenant then repeated Stellwagen's statement, that "We are in a sinking condition." The rebel officer replied, "You can't sink lower than the rails. We cannot take you aboard." The officer then gave his parole, as demanded, and returned to his ship.

THE REBELS DECEIVED. The rebels were entirely duped as to the condition make a pastime of the war and a jest of the of the Mercedita, and, thinking her in a sinking nation's authority. In Indiana the draft | condition, did not capture her. She lay in shoal has been resisted; in some of your own be- water. Hence the reply that she could not sink

> ending a shot through her steam-drum, and causing the death of twenty-one individuals, who were scalded by the steam, and twelve shot. Fifteen were

THE HOUSATONIC VICTORIOUS. In the meantime the United States gunboat en rightful and terrific; all engaged were in one whirl excitement from first to last. Loyalty on one ide and treason on the other met each other in bloody ind decisive combat. The reverberating thunders of he carnage, the devastation which each missive of estruction effected, was only equalled by the sublinity of the courage with which our men fought. It was the usual scene of blood and agony and enduance and death-it was the usual scene of patriots deing to maintain those rights for which they only ared to live. The ram was finally defeated and driven away, and about half past six o'clock in the forming both rams left the scene and proceeded up

o Charleston in a disabled condition. ESCAPE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL. During this attach on our fleet, the Princess Royal, which laid near the Housatonic, and was chief object of the prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off mainly through the mergies of Third Assistant Engineer Thurston, who piled into her fires all the inflammable naterial at hand. Her escape is chiefly owing to his endeavors as well as her safe arrival at this port, notwithstanding a severe gale which prevailed uring her passage from Port Royal. Although she was built to use the soft Scotch coal instead of the Anthracite, with which our navy is supplied, she nade ten knots an hour on her trip with ease in the eaviest storm. Her usual rate is fifteen knots. OFFICERS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

ter Edward Van Sice, Firtt Assistant Engineer H. D. Victor, Acting First Assistant Engineer N. D. Bates, Dr. J. C. Bacon, surgeon; Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Thurston, Acting Master's Mates Oharles M. Hall and Charles Myers. FURTHER DETAILS. The fight occurred before daylight, the Princes

Royal lying directly abreast of Fort Sumpter. The pilot boat E. G. Blunt gave the alarm. It was half past three in the morning when she was captured. The Blunt, Unadilla, Housatonic, Augusta, Qua ker City, Keystone, and Mercedita, were on blockading duty at the time. THE FORT MCALLISTER ATTACK.

By the Princess Royal, we also learn that the Montauk was entirely uninjured in her late asseult upen Pert Madlister, Ca. Che boldly steamed up to the fort, and lay for some time under a concentrate fire of the rebel guns. Forty shots struck her but fell harmless from her iron sides. She replied at long intervals, wishing, not so much to attack the fort as to test her powers of endurance under a heavy fire. The experiment was entirely successful, and the Montauk, uninjured by a single shot, has demonstrated capabilities of a high order. FURTHER DETAILS. The Princess Royal is a magnificent steamer

and a valuable prize. She is built from an improved English model. Her capture was one of the most brilliant feats of the war. It seems that she had entered Stono Inlet, and was steaming up through Brute Inlet, almost under the guns of Fort Sumpter, when she was captured by the United States gunboat Unadilla. Her protection from the rebel rams by the gui boat Housatonic was also a noble action. The "New Ironsides," it appears, arrived after the action of the 31st, and therefore took no part in

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The Rebel Repulse at Fort Donelson—They Retreat to Charlotte—Official Announcement of the Victory from General Rose-crans—General Davis in Pursuit. Nashyulle, Feb. 7.—Our victory over the rebels at Fort Donelson was complete and decisive. Col. Low, of the 5th Iows, was in command of the forces at the fort when our informant left. One hundre and forty-five rebels had been buried, one hundre prisoners taken, and more were being brought in The rebels retired towards Charlotte. MURPREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 6. The rebels under Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton, and Woodward, attacked Fort Donelson yesterday, at to o'clock A. M., with 4,000 men and eight nieces of tillery. We had 800 men in the fort, under Col. H. C. Harding. They charged the fortifications se infantry with great loss: the enemy, as usual, beoffering to spare life if accepted, &c. Col. Harding

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The last ballot of the Legislature, to-night, for United States Senator, stood: Phelps, 25; Conness, 31; Sargent, 32;, Brown, 9; the balance scatterings.

Arrived, ship Isaac Jeanes, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The steamer Constitution, from Panama, has arrived with \$200,000 in gold, recovered from the wreck of the steamer Golden Gate.

The British steamer Robert Lane has arrived from Victoria to take her place in the China line of steamers. The state of the s

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

No News from Charleston Yst—Departure of Flag-of-Truce Boats—Abatement of the Storm—Accident to Federal Paroled Prioners at Richmond-A Score of the Drowned. &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 7.-The flag-of-truce at New York left this afternoon for City Point, with thirty rebel prisoners. Col. Ludlow sent up on the boat a large supply of clothing and medical stores for the comfort of the Union prisoners in and about Richmond. On the return of the New York, we expect from 800 to 900 Union prisoners to arrive.

The storm has entirely cleared away, and the

telegraph cable will soon be repaired.

There has been no arrival as yet from the

A SAD AFFAIR IN RIGHMOND.

blocksding fleet off Charleston

A SAD AFFAIR IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 28th ult., says:
Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while
upwards of a thousand Federal exchanged prisoners
were being conducted from the Confederate States
prison to the Petersburg depot, for transportation
to City Point, the foot bridge spanning the basin at
Eighth street gave way while the line was passing
over it, and went down a wreck in ten feet of water,
carrying with it all upon the bridge, from fifty to
eighty in sumber.

The utmost excitement at once ensued among the
briganers, and the members of several companies of over it, and went down a wreck in ten feet of water, carrying with it all upon the bridge, from fifty to eighty in number.

The utmost excitement at once ensued among the prisoners, and the members of several companies of the City Batfalion, who had them under guard, exerted themselves strentously to rescue them, but the morning being dark and cloudy, their efforts were attended with but partial success. On calling the roll twenty-seven of the prisoners were found to be missing, or, at least, not answering to their names. Two of the guards, members of Captain Maule's company (E.) City Battalion, were also missing, and it is feared they have shared the fate of the prisoners.

Notwithstanding the lamentable mishap, the prisoners were sent on to Petersburg by the regular train. During the morning, throngs of persons assembled on both banks of the basin and at the bridge to witness the preparations for recovering the bodies from the basin. At the suggestion of Coroner Sanxay, the outlets were opened for the purpose of drawing the water off; but the basin emptied slowly, and up to 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday but three bodies had been discovered—two of them Federal prisoners, and the third the lody of a Confederate soldier that had evidently been in the water a month or more.

Darkness approaching, the further search for the victims was postponed until this morning, when an official investigation will be had.

It is stated that the fallen bridge was constructed after a pattern introduced from Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORTRESS MONROS, Feb. 6.—The hospital ship this attack on our squadron is owing to the canture

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6.—The hospital ship Euterpe, Capt Joseph Avey, has arrived here, only forty-eight hours from Newport, R. I. The storm is still raging, and the rains have carried away all the snow which fell at the commend ment. The steamer Ericsson has arrived at Hamp-ton Roads. The steamboat Thomas A. Morgan, Capt. Plim, made her trip to-day from Yorktown. The storm prevented her from doing so yesterday She brought to Fortress Monroe to-day three de serters from the 36th Virginia Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Suffering and Demoralization of the Rebel Army-Official List of our Losses at the Battle of Bayon Teche—The State of Trade in New Orleans, &c. CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in reboldom. The soldiers are only kept from open mutiny and insubordination by the promises held out that peacewill be made within natively days. The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again. The people, too, even in Mississippi, openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the farce. The demoralization among the Louislana and Arkansas troops at Port Hudson is represented to be extreme, and thousands would desert if an opportunity offered. The conscription is found to be a very slow and also a very dangerous business. The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts. At least twenty have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and the swamps and hiding places of Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of sixteen and sixty. What a relief will the coming of the Union troops be to these! Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable, except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders. It is said that if the supply of salt was cut off for three months, it would crush the rebellion. Salt might save the Union. CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

THE ACTION AT BAYOU TECHE.

THE AUTION AT BAYOU TECHNE.
FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, NEW ORLEANS, Jan.
25.—Sir: The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the fleet during the engagement at "Bayou Teche" on the 14th inst., viz: Steamer Cathoun. — Killed.—Lieut. Commander Thos. McKean Buchanan, shot through the head, William Neilson, Inndsman, shot through with William Nellson, Innosman, snor anrough wan Minier rifie; Charles Davigh, seaman, do. Wounded—Acting Ensign Henry D. Foster, shot in chest, severely; William Adams, seaman, shot in left elbow, do; James Williams, seaman, shot in leg, do; John Lewis, seaman, shot in leg do; Geo. Perkins, seaman, shot in spine, slightly; George Piller landeman, shot in leg, do. sman, shot in leg, do. Kinsman.—Wounded—Acting Master E. Steamer Kinsman.—Wounded—Acting Master E. Swiggins, Minié rifle ball passed through arm and shoulder joint, very severely. Total—killed, 3;

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. FOLTZ, Fleet Surgeon. TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS. The following is an extract from a private letter: New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1863.

\* \* I much regret being compelled to advise you that we are disappointed as to trade. It has cone from bad to worse, until now it is almost enriely stagmant. gone from bad to worse, until now it is animos carlinely stagnant.

We thought it was as doleful as it possibly could be when Butler was here, but since his removal, and the arrival of Banks, it has been infinitely worse. Banks has done absolutely nothing except to restrict the trade—that is, the transmission of merchandise outside the city, but within our lines; so that even planters living almost within halling distance of New Orleans cannot take to their plantations the most necessary sumplies. Orleans cannot take to their plantations the most necessary supplies.

His stringent orders are felt severely only by us merchants, for he is as far the other way and liberal in his dealings with the secessionists as he can be. The consequence is, that there is more outspoken, bare-faced traitorism to-day in New Orleans than when we first arrived. We were glad when Butler. left, for methought him too severe; but now we would glad by have him return. He is the only man

apable of dealing properly with rebels ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Ram Queen of the West Runs Past the Batteries at Vicksburg-One Hundred siege Guns Open on her Without Effect-The Vicksburg Canal. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A special despatch to the Trinune from Cairo says that the steamer Adeline has arrived from Vicksburg. plockade on Monday morning at daylight. One bundred heavy siege guns were opened on her, and as she steamed past a rebel steamer also opened fire on the Queen of the West. The latter replied, and crippled the rebel steamer. The Vicksburg Canal.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—Letters from Vicksburg to the 31st ult. say that the canal project has been fully adopted, and the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day till completed. It must be wholly cut to the required width and depth, it having been demonstrated that no reliance can be placed on the action of the water in washing: it out. Some weeks will elapse before the completion of this work. The troops from above continued to arrive. MISSOURI.

George Francis Train Ordered Out of the State—The Senatorial Contest. Sr. Louis, Feb. 7.—George Francis Train was arrested at the Planters' House, this afternoon, by U. S. detectives, and given the alternative of leav ing the State in half an hour, or going to jail. He chose the former course, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech in this city, to night, but was summarily prevented from doing so by the Provost Marshal, JEFFERSON CITT, Mo., Feb. 7.—There was a good deal of manœuvring in first session, to-day, on the contest for U. S. Senator. On the 22d ballot, Mr. Broadhead was withdrawn and Mr. Breckinridge r nominated. The result was the following vote: 

Fire at Toledo, Ohio, and Loss of Life. Fire at Toledo, Ohio, and Loss of Life.

TOLEDO (Ohio), Feb. 7.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the store, No. 61 Summit street, in this city, occupied by Griswold & Co. as a coffee and spice mill. The falling walls demolished the adjoining building, occupied by Messenger & Bond, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, burying a number of persons in the ruins. Five bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared that more will yet be found. Several persons were wounded. The loss of Griswold & Co. amounted to \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$16,000. Messenger & Bond lost \$8,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Guerillas Ferguson and Hamilton. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—A despatch from Glasgow, Ky., dated the 6th inst., says that Ferguson and Hammon, with their reper guerilla pands, are opeating across the river, carrying off citizens and committing all sorts of depredations. Burning of the Ship Scotland.

Boston, Feb. 6.—The ship Scotland, for Monte-ideo, with a cargo of kerosene oil and lumber, at nehor in the stream, took fire last night, and burned o the water's edge. Her cargo was fully insured. Non-Arrival of the Europa. HALIFAX, Feb. 8—9 o'clock P. M.—The expects teamer Europa has not yet been signalled below.

The Anderson Cavalry. The following letter from General Stanley, who ommanded the cavalry brigade at the battle of ro, written to Mr. Ward, of Pittsburg,

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 7, 1962. Kansas Land Offices A Communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an increased appropriation of \$26,000 for land offices in Kansas.

Mir. LANK (Rep.), of Kansas, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State asking for an appropriation for the public service.

Commissary Department.

The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department was taken up and passed.

Death of General Ward.

al Ward.

Colorado.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented memorial from W. Cornell Jewett, for the admission of Colorado into the Unica as a State. Legal-Tender Notes and Customs.
Mr. HARETS (Rep.), of New York, presented a merchants and importers of New York, praying that the legal-tender notes may be used for paying customs.

ment, extending the time of emancipation for three years.

Mr. OARLILE (U.), of Virginia, hoped the amendment would prevail, in order that the people of that State might have time to exercise their civil rights in those portions where, from the presence of guerillas and rebels, it was found impossible to exercise suffrage. He alluded to Gen. McNeil's execution of guerillas.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, said he had been told by Gen. McNeil that the guerillas whom he had executed were paroled prisoners with arms in their hands, and were therefore liable to be shot.

Mr. CARLILE thought the facts in the case would be beneficial to the country, but he was desirous that a full vote should be had on this proposition, and more time allowed for it than twelve months. Such had been the military terror in Virginia that not one man in three had voted on the bill proposing a division of that State.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, replied that, by military influence, thousands had voted, and he doubted if there was an authenticated instance where a man was deprived of his suffrage. His colleague would do injustice to the Missouri bill by such a man was deprived of his suffrage. His colleague yould do injustice to the Missouri bill by such a

know that forty-five thousand votes were polled in the Presidential election and but nineteen thousand in the election on the divisin of the State.

Mr. WILLEY said that at the latter election North-west Virginia had some eight to twelve thousand soldiers in the field who did not vote. Some coun-ties did not because the rebel soldiers held them; but 19,000 pure and unadulterated Union men did vote. ote.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, contended that the last election was carried by the bayonet, and that the full free vote could not be had now in the State.

Dwelling at some length on the results of the acts of the war power, such as false imprisonment, so, the spoke of the devotion of Indians to the Union, and declared that if the Abolition schemes Union, and declared that if the Abolition schemes were abandoned, people would rush forth again to this war like those under Peter the Hermit, for the rescue of the sepulchre of our Saviour. The sons of Indiana had fallen in every battle from Donelson to the Rappahannock. Two days after the brilliant victory at Fort Donelson the President sent a message to Congress, not congratulating the country that Tennessee had been redeemed, but recommending Congress to aid in the abolishment of slavery in the Border States. He used the word abolishment in his message, for "abolition" would have caused it to fall still-born to the ground. He they contended that they would have caused the still-born to the ground. itional obligations.

Mr. WALL (Dem.), of New Jersey, opposed the bill as being unconstitutional, as having no effect in putting down the rebellion, and as dangerous at a time when financial ruin seemed to be upon us. He spoke of the arbitrary arrests of citizens of his State, and declared that the people of New Jersey were loyal. He quoted the resolutions of his colleague (Mr. Ten Eyek), introduced at the last session of Congress, declaring that the war should be prosecuted, in the beginning and at the end, for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and approved them; but declared that the war was

and approved them; but declared that the war was not now being prosecuted for such an object. He briefly exhibited the results of the emancipation schemes undertaken by Great Britain, and claimed that the London Times had denounced it as ending in making the slave worse in his last condition than his first. nis first.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, favored the bill. He thought the present bill was constitutional, and would tend to aid in the restoration of tutional, and would tend to aid in the restoration of peace in Missouri.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, spoke at considerable length against the bill, regarding the tendencies of the Republicans in legislation as retarding the progress of the war, and warning them of the disaffection which existed in the Northwest at the present taxation—not for the purpose of carrying on the war, but for the purchase of negroes in the loval slave States—and stating that there would be troughe in Illinois at the bill, was present a Senton for a few days since had spoken about the loyalty of those on his side of the Senate; but in that respect he stood a peer of the President himself. He was for putting down the rebellion, and he believed there would be hearty co-operation, if the emancipation proclamation was withdrawn and the confiscation laws repealed throughout the country and the necessity of a draft or conscription would be thus avoided. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, thought

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, thought that great alterations in the social structure of any state should be made with extreme caution. He did not believe the measure would givel peace to Missouri, but divisions of opinion in the councils of the country. He believed that the continual agitation of the slavery question had culminated in the revolt, and now it was proposed to end the efforts of the secessionists by doing away with their domestic institutions. He thought that this idea would raise and has raised a spirit of opposition throughout the country. The warnings of Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware had gone unheeded, and if these measures were persisted in the entire North might be in the same state in which we find Missouri to day. HEADQUARTERS CAUKENY,

BURNARTHEN OF THE CUMPERLAND,

MUNTRESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I was pained to hear that Major ward had died. To his soldierly character and conduct I testify in terms of admiration.

His name, and that of his comrade, the gallant Rosengarten, with those of the other brave soldiers of the Anderson Troop, who fell by their side on the country of the President of the Start of the Start of the Start of the President of the Start of the Start of the President of the Start of the President of the Start of the Star compare life if accepted, &c. Col.-Harding replied that he war ready for all the consequences. The enemy's loss in killed was 100, and in prisoners 200. Cur forces under Col. Love, from Fort Mc-Rerry, are pursuing them, and others have been sent to intecept their retreat.

Our loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded.

W. S. ROSEGRANS, Major General.

General Jeff C. Daviel (division, with gavalry and artillery, has been sent to intercept the retreat of the rebets who attacked Fort Donelson, under General Horizon and thirty-flye rebets were buried by our men at Fort Donelson.

General Forrest was wounded.

Many Ling Fort All-enwooden buildings, being a part of the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as a manufactory for rebels cannon, were destroyed to day by a party of citizens and solution, where these conduct, on the sensory, it was a distribution of the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as an amountation of the country of the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as a manufactory for rebels and solution, where these conduct, on the sensory, it cannot speak advisedly be reasonable conduct, on the sensory, it cannot speak advisedly be reasonable conduct, on the sensory, it cannot speak advisedly be reasonable conduct, on the sensory, it cannot speak advisedly be represented by the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as a manufactory for rebels and the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as a manufactory for rebels and the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as an amountation for the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as an amountation for the former of the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which, was formerly used as an amountation for the former of the foundry of L. W. Firstner, in this otty, which was formerly used as a manufactory for the foundry of L. W. Firstner, and the former of the foundry of L from Victoria to take her place in the China line of steamers.

Advices from the wrecking expedition express the helief that nearly all the treasure of the Golden Gate will be recovered.
Senator to night. The highest vote for Sargent was 4, Conness 37, Phelps 11. There is a prospect of nominating Sargent before the adjournment.

Layra, The last ballot stood, Sargent 46, Con.

The trains own state.

Mr. CUMNE Sale their results at their results in the hands of every slave thus freed.

Mr. POWAED Layra the last in the handsociation, led to night to night to night their whole duty fear.

Sargent for th

der his oath to support the Constitution, to give his aid to put down the rebellion. A Senator who refused to vote supplies and men to prosecute the war for the Government could not be a very loyal man. [Applause in the gallevy.]

Mr. POWELL finish ed his speech, and at midnight precisely the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRENENTATIVES,

Illinois and New York Ship Canal.
The House resumed the corest teration of the Illinois and New York ship-canal Mil.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illian's, expressed the opinion that the further discussion 2 the bill would not effect the change of a single vote. Nevertheless, owing to what had been said against the measure, he proceeded to show that as easily as the year 1767 the question was agitated of connecting the waters of the Gail of St. Lawrence wife those of the Guil of the Gail of St. Lawrence wife those of the Guil of the Gail of St. Lawrence wife those of the Guil of St. Lawrence with those of the Guil of St. Lawrence with those of the Guil of St. Lawrence with those of the Guil of the Guil of St. Lawrence with those of the Guil of Mexico, in order to albuid gest free higher and which had, during the last year, made millions on a capital of thirteen millions, judging from that gentleman's opposition to the bill. But grest men will differ. In further advocacy of the measure, he said the Government was asked only to lend its credit, and that the tolls of the Illinois said Michigan Canal now pay more than interest on the two A message from the President was received in asswer to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a despatch, dated October 27th last, from our Minister to China, relating to the death of General Ward. memorial from merchants and importers of New York, praying tilet the legal-tender notes may be used for paying-custems.

Military and Postal Road.

Mr. OOW AN introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York. Referred.

Army of the Potomac.

Mr. SUMNEE (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and to secure from all an unwavering and soldicrilize devotion to the declared policy of the Government, with power to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The bill for the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri was taken up.

Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, moved to strike out the sum of twenty millions and insert twenty-five millions as an appropriation for three years.

Mir. OARLILE (U.), of Virginia, hoped the amendment would prevail, in order that the people of that State might have time to exercise their civil rights in those portions where, from the presence of guerillass and rebels, it was found impossible to excroise suffrage. He alluded to Gen. Morell's execution of guerillas.

Mir. HARRES (Rep.), of Investor has been distributed to the support of the said the two two saked only in the two saked on the committee on the two saked on the two saked on the two saked on the forement to the committee on the found to fit the two saked on the said to the same same of the said to the same same of two said the same same of the said the same of Mr. CONKLING called him to order.
Mr. OLIN. As you have refused to yield the floor. Pil call you to order.
Mr. CONKLIN. There is no occasion to make such threats on this floor.

Mr. OLIN. I simply rose to—
Mr. CONKLIN. I call the member to order. H yesterday, in the course of his remarks, charged that the report of the Naval Committee was a tissue of

the report of the Naval Committee was a tissue of misrepresentations and misstatements.

Mr. OLIN again rose, when

The SPEAKER said to him—"No gentleman can interrupt another without his consent."

Mr. OLIN. I rose to a point of order. Permit me to state—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman on the right is entitled to the floor, and the Chair will sustain him. He cannot be deprived of it without his consent.

Mr. CONKLING then proceeded to vindicate the report of the Naval Committee against the attacks which have been made upon it, and to speak in opposition to the pending measure. Ar. CARLILE asked his colleague if he did not be in the state of the people of the state of the state on this important question, with time facts to show that a large order when the state of the Convention which kept disability and the president which have been made upon it, and to speak in opposition to the people all the vast consequence which would follow. He desired a vote of the people of the States on this important question, with time facts to show that a large order people of the States on this important question, with time facts to show that a large order people of the States on this important question, with time facts to show that a large order people of the Convention which kept dissouri in the Union were slaveholders.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 8, naye 27. Sin. DAVIS (Union), of Kentucky, argued at great length against the bill, during which he said and members of Congress with the President desired an amendment of the Constitution to embrace!

It is the constitution to embrace in the constitution of practical, but that the President desired an amendment of the Constitution to embrace!

It is not the people of the people of the states and the United States, though they might be an ordered that the interest of the whole is best promoted the constitution of the United States. Such were the lines which as any other line—as that between Canada and the United States, shough they might be a major that the fact of the States, and their mutual relations with the States after the Union was fortable as any other line—as that between Canada and the United States, shough they might be imaginary, were just as distinct and insurmountable as any other line—as that between Canada and the United States, though they might be imaginary, were just as distinct and insurmountable as any other line—as that between Canada and the United States or of the people, he proceeded to as the states and the united States or of the people, he proceeded to as the states and the united States or of the people, he proceeded to say the state of the States and the state o position to the pending measure.

Mr. TRIMBLE (U.), of Ohio, said that, instead of placed itself in a position to need even the sympathy of its political opponents. It had a great work on its hand. England, France, Greeley, and other great powers, were to be conciliated, and Garrison, Giddings, Gerritt Smith, and others, were to be pensioned. The Administration had lost the confidence of the people. The President had lost the confidence of the people, both North and South. He had become imbued with the fanatical principles of the New England school. If war for the Union meant paying for negroes out of the public treasury, he was not for it. If it meant supporting contrabands, he was not for it. If it meant supporting contrabands, he was not for it. If it meant the absorption of the reserved rights of the States, he was not for it. But if it meant the restoration of the national authority over every foot of territory, for the flag to wave over, as at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Shiloh and Donelson, he was for the war. The emancipation policy would not strengthen the Administration, but end in disaster, disgrace, and defeat. The soldiers in the field had been unpaid for months. Their families were begging for bread, and he would vote to pay them before paying for the negroes in Missouri. He then briefly traced—the course of affairs, speaking of the unanimity of the people, from the time that traitorous South Carolina fired on Fort Sumpter down through the extra session of Congress until the President and his Senators commenced schemes for the purchase of the negroes, and abandoned its previous policy of war for the restoration of the Union. The President has abandoned all his constitutional obligations, and carried out measures which, in France, would belong to the Emperor—in England to the King, and in Russis to the Car; but he would say that no American Carr would have any series were fined to be a constitutional obligations, and carried out measures which, in France, would belong to the Emperor—in England to the King, and in Russis to the Car; but he would say that no American Carr would have

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS .- At the Academy of Music, this evening, Mr. James E. Murdoch will give dramatic and lyrical readings in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers and their families. The forier entertainment, of the same character and for the same purpose, nearly filled the house, in tem-NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' AID ASSOCIATION .-To-morrow evening, also at the Academy of Music, ociation. It will consist of instrumental music plug by Miss O'Connell, Mr. J. Connell, and Mr. Taylor; ventriloquism by Signor Blitz; recitations by Mrs. C. Rush; an address by Mr. Warriner, esident of the association, and Yankeeisms by Mr onsiderable success, during which the house was een drawn away by previously formed engagements. They are succeeded by Miss Jane Coombs, who is announced to appear, "during her limited en-Love's Sacrifice," and "Wife's Secret:" Mil-Stranger :" "World of Fashion," and "My Wife's Portrait"-this last being new in this city. She opens, this evening, as Margaret Elmore in "Love's Sacrifice." A new farce, called "Music Mad;" vritten for Mr. Frank Drew, will also be played.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE -Mr. Forrest will ugh as Iago, Mrs. Allen as Desdemona, and Wadame stage, as Emilia. To our mind, Forrest's Othello is assionate, the most artistical and vet the most passionate, the most attached and yet in most natural. In this representation of his since we first saw it some twenty-nve years ago, his style has gradually become modified—almost changed. But the change is improvement; the mellowing which time and matured judgment have given it. What stamps Mr. Forrest as a man of genius is the fact that his pe petual fac similes of each other. Every season, to us in his manner; for Mr. Forrest, when not perform-ing, is constantly studying his art. "Othello" will be repeated to-morrow evening, and Mr. Hackett will play on Wednesday.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Setchell, a comedian of the amusing but exaggerated school which the late W. E. Burton founded here, won laurels during his week's starring at this theatre. He will be succeeded, this week's by the Spanish at our Academy of Music a year or two ago, with considerable success. Her performance this eve-ning, when she will assume three characters in "The French Spy," will test her ability in panto-