

News of the Day.

A Herald Reporter Arrested. By order of Secretary Stanton, one of the Washington reporters of the New York Herald, named Ives, was arrested for treason yesterday, and confined in Fort McHenry.

The Health of Gen. Kelley. The New York papers, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, have dispatches about the declining health of Gen. Kelley about his having left this post and come home to die, and a great deal of other stuff manufactured out of the whole cloth.

PORT HENRY TAKEN!

The Gunboat Essex Disabled—Thirty-Three Men Killed—The Stars and Stripes in Tennessee. CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Gazette and Commercial's Cairo correspondent gives the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

Yesterday, at 12:30 p. m., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which, on the east shore of the river, stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy; passing the island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

At precisely forty minutes past one, the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized throats, arms, and caps, of the four or five hundred sailors of the gun-boats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to flag-officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside, for a force, numbering four or five thousand, had cut, and were leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort. The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 34 pounders, one being a magnificent ten inch columbiad.

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in lead, and, flying the flag-officer's pennant, was the chief marker. Flag-officer Foote and Captain Stembel crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled, when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side forward part, through a heavy bulk head, and squarely through one of the boilers, occupying steam and scalding and killing several of the crew.

the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain. The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gun-boat and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch: U. S. FLAG STEAMER CINCINNATI, (off Fort Henry, Tennessee River), Feb. 6, via Cairo, Feb. 7. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The gunboats under my command—Essex, Commander Porter; Carondelet, Commander Walker; Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; St. Louis, Lieut. Commanding Paulding; Conestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phelps; Taylor, Lieut. Commanding Guinn; and Lexington, Lieut. Commanding Shirk—after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty men, as prisoners. The surrender to the gun-boats was unconditional, so we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The Essex had a shot in her boilers, and after fighting most effectually for two thirds of the action, was obliged to drop down the river, as I heard that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gun-boats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded—two seriously. The fort, twenty guns and seventeen mounted, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phelps and three gun-boats after the rebel gun-boats.

Gen. McClellan and Secretary Stanton—Fremont to have a Command. NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—Several sapient correspondents have worried themselves lately concerning a prophesied change in the management of the army, and have asserted, among other misstatements, that Secretary Stanton, in pursuance of a custom sanctioned by long practice, is about to assume the active management of the army, leaving to Gen. McClellan the charge of the army of the Potomac. As such a statement would mislead readers as to the position of General McClellan, and the power of the Secretary I will give, briefly, the facts of the case.

A week since, the Staff of General McClellan were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. In consequence of the state of the roads, they have not yet been ordered over, but they were ready to go, and when they go, Gen. McClellan will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army, with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. Scott went to Mexico he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. Gen. McClellan and Mr. Stanton, it is needless to say, are on the best terms.

Important from Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following is the substance of the charges under which Brigadier General Charles P. Stone was arrested, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by a guard under immediate command of Brigadier General Sykes, of the Provost Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train: 1st, For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff. 2nd, For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp. 3d, For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns without molestation. 4th, For treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding General, which had not been given. A court-martial will be speedily ordered.

The Treasury Demand Note Bill. Congress has at length taken an important step towards providing for the vital demands upon the Treasury for means to prosecute the war against rebellion. In the House on Thursday the Treasury Demand Note bill, with the "legal tender" clause included, was passed by a vote of ninety-three to fifty-four, substantially in the form in which it came from the hands of the Committee. The bill provides for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury, of demand notes, to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which notes are to be received as legal tender for all purposes. The Senate has since passed a bill, providing for ten millions as a temporary expedient for raising money, until they can have time to deliberate upon this \$150,000,000 bill before passing it. This may prove a prudent delay, for it is certain that making such a large issue of treasury notes a legal tender would not have passed the House except under the most pressing exigencies.

Frightful Occurrence—A Young Lady Cut to Pieces on Railroad Track. Intelligence received to-day of a frightful accident which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday night. It appears that a young man named Rodebaugh and a young lady of his acquaintance were on their way to singing school on Saturday night, and had reached a deep cut near Rodebaugh's Station, a short distance from Greensburg, when they heard the Express train, bound west, approach. The parties clambered up the embankment, that the train might pass, but just as the locomotive came thundering along, the poor girl, from some cause or other, lost her footing, and, falling back on the track, was run over by the entire train, and literally cut to pieces. We did not hear her name, but learn that she resided in the vicinity. The officers of the train could not, of course, have prevented the catastrophe, and knew nothing of the presence of the girl until after the occurrence.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Latest from Missouri. St. Louis, Feb. 10.—The Republican's special correspondent says that the enemy is still encamped at Fort Donnellson, and preparations for further movements go vigorously forward. The river is high and part of Fort Henry is overflowed. Five more of the regiments expected arriving from Cairo a few days since. An unfinished fortification, called Herman, opposite Fort Henry, has been taken possession of. The panic is extensive in Tennessee, the river being considered open for Union fleets to its head waters. The late garrison of Fort Henry has taken refuge in Fort Donnellson, making the force there between 8,000 and 10,000.

The Southern mail, captured by Captain Logan, contained a letter from some high officer, speaking of the demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset, and stating that another at Fort Henry would be almost irremediable. The rebel steamer Orr, being chased by the gunboat Conestoga, was fired by the crew, and abandoned. Several other steamers are said to have fallen into the hands of the gunboats Conestoga and Lexington. The gunboats sent up the Tennessee river will probably go as far as Florence, Ala.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 8.—News from the west indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly complete. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at this point, whence it intends to move against the adversary, and in a few days the whole march will probably be on the march westward. Gen. Sigel and Ashboth's division have reached Lebanon, and Maj. Wright's battalion of cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point.

Gen. Davis' brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage river on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday. Two of Maj. Wright's scouts reported that Price made a speech to his troops, telling them that they were surrounded and must either fight or surrender, and that they all decided to fight. Price is said to have been heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies and provisions on the road leading from Springfield and Fayetteville.

Captain Wood had arrived at Waynesville with twenty-seven rebel prisoners, including five captains taken between Lebanon and Springfield. St. Louis, Feb. 9.—A correspondent of the Republican says that the property captured at Fort Henry is valued at \$200,000. Nine hundred prisoners of war were transferred from here to Alton to-day, where quarters have been prepared in the old penitentiary. Fifteen hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery left here yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla.

Return of the Gunboats from Florence—Great Enthusiasm in Northern Alabama—Alabama Enlisting under the Stars and Stripes.

St. Louis, February 12.—Specials to the Republican, dated Fort Henry, February 11, say: The gunboats Conestoga, Tyler and Lexington, returned from the upper Tennessee last night. The boats went as far as Florence, Alabama, and were received with the wildest joy by people along the river. Old men cried like children at the sight of the Stars and Stripes, and invited the officers and men to their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal. A large number were anxious to enlist under the old flag, and the Tyler brought down two hundred and fifty to fill up the gunboats' crews. Our officers were assured if they would wait a few days whole regiments could be raised, and if the Government would give them arms to defend themselves, they would bring Tennessee back to the Union in a few months. They said when the secession ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls, and everything went as certain politicians said. At Savannah, Eastport from Florence, the officers and men of our boats went ashore without arms, and mingled freely with the people. The Union men along the river comprise the wealthiest and best portion of the inhabitants, large numbers of whom have American flags. Not a gun was fired either going or coming. The rebel gunboats Eastport, Sallie Ward, and Muscote, only partially finished, were captured, and are here. The Eastport had two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber on board, and the Sallie Ward a quantity of iron plating. The steamers Sam Kirkman, Jimm Boyd, Julia Smith, Sam Orr and Appleton Belle, were burned by the rebels to prevent them falling into our hands. The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed. A quantity of papers were captured on the Eastport, belonging to Lieut. Brown, late of the Federal Navy, stating that submarine batteries could not be successfully used in the rapid streams of the West.

One hundred and fifty hogheads of tobacco, and a quantity of other freight, will be brought down tomorrow. A daily line of packets has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo. Nothing during the war has been so prostrating to the rebels as the late victory of the gunboat expedition mentioned above. All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the Courier, which represents our loss at three hundred killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than one thousand killed. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and at every fire the ranks were tribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.—The Pork Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot till all save seven fell bleeding to the ground. There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the island, it would not have been forced to surrender.—Lack of field pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand the enemy, perhaps, would never have been able to have landed their forces.—Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but, by some misunderstanding, he took Elizabeth City for his place of destination. Capt. Taylor, of this city, is reported as having distinguished himself. In addition to the above, there are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them.—Among them is one, however, worthy of notice, that General Wise had been shot while in an ambulance.—The statement, so far as we have been able to learn, can only be accounted for by supposing that the name of General Wise was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed.

How the Rebels Ran Seventy-Five Miles from the Cumberland After the Defeat of Zollicoffer—Gen. Crittenden a Common Drunkard—The Gloomy Condition of Nashville—The Great Mortality Among the Rebel Officers. The Evansville Journal is in receipt of Nashville papers of the 28th ult., and it says they generally acknowledge with frankness the completeness of their defeat at the battle of Fishing Creek, as they term it.—Their army seems to have scattered in all directions, some of the troops actually reaching Nashville under whip and spur. So far from making a stand at Monticella, Zollicoffer's brigade did not stop running until it reached Livingston, about seventy-five miles from the field of battle, and in the direction of Nashville.—The troops were in a pitiable condition, exhausted by their retreat, and almost dead with hunger. The people in the surrounding country were engaged in bringing provisions into town for the half starved and worse frightened soldiers. A portion of the rebel army ran in the direction of Knoxville, some of them having reached that point. Of course various reasons are assigned for the defeat, among others that Gen. Crittenden was drunk. The Nashville Gazette has a slashing article on the "Sin of Drunkenness," pointedly applying its comments directly to Gen. Crittenden.—It says of that officer: "But for the deplorable fact that Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is, we regret to say, generally regarded as a common drunkard, had been made the superior in command of the lamented Zollicoffer, the devoted hearts of Southern patriots might not to-day be lacerated and overwhelmed with grief almost insupportable. We firmly believe that the investigations to be made of the causes leading to the great disaster to our arms, will disclose the fact that Gen. Crittenden was at the time of the action in an almost beastly state of intoxication, and has been so, almost incessantly, since the commencement of his connection with the Confederate army. We shall feel some little astonishment if this investigation does not also connect with Crittenden's crime of drunkenness, the greater sin of treason, treachery and cowardice." Some of McNary's battalion (cavalry) who had arrived at Nashville, excused themselves from the charge of cowardice by stating that they came under the orders of Captain Harris, who directed him to report at Nashville on the 5th of February. The fatality among the rebel officers was even greater than we were at first led to believe. Major Henry M. R. Fogg, Aid-de-Camp to Zollicoffer, was wounded in the battle, (it was supposed slightly,) but has since died. His remains had reached Nashville. Lieut. C. B. Shields, another member of the rebel General's staff, is said to have been killed by his side. In addition to these, are the names of Captain Dodson, of the Hermitage Guards; Lieut. Peyton, of the Hickory Guards; Sergeant Gray, of the Swannee Rifles, and Lieut. Colonel Carter. Among the wounded we notice the names of several Colonels. The Nashville Patriot, in speaking about the battle, says: "We have no heart, at this writing, to speak becomingly of the gallant Zollicoffer, and those from this vicinity who, on this occasion, have offered up their lives on the altar of their country. The gloom which hung like a pall over the city yesterday, told painfully of the public sense of the loss."

Brilliant Success of Burnside. THE REBELS COMPLETELY DEFEATED!

Capture of the Mosquito Fleet—Elizabeth City Destroyed by Fire—Three Hundred Rebels Killed—Two Thousand Prisoners Taken—Great Consternation in the South. FOREST MONROE, February 11.—By flag of truce to-day we have news of the complete success of Gen. Burnside at Roanoke Island. The island was taken possession of and Com. Lynch's fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. It was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the inhabitants, is not certain. The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap. The rebel force on the island was supposed to have been only a little over three thousand efficient fighting men. Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk. All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up the creek, and was probably also destroyed. A report at Norfolk says that only seventy escaped, and another two hundred, from Roanoke Island. Gen. Hunter telegraphed to Richmond that only fifty of those on the island escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels. The Richmond Examiner of this morning says, in a leading editorial, that the loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence by telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed. Two thousand five hundred brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of Burnside's fleet. They resisted with courage; but when fifteen thousand troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of Hatteras, on a larger scale. It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five that were attached to the expedition. The news received to-day occasions great excitement. The Old Point steamer, with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside, is hourly expected.—The prisoners captured numbering at least two thousand will be here in a few days. All the Southern papers received are unanimous in admitting the complete victory of our troops, and that the loss of the island is a very serious one. The following are dispatches on the subject in the Richmond papers of this morning: NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled; though his wound was not mortal. Major Lawson and Lt. Miller were mortally wounded. About three hundred Confederates were killed, and our wounded numbers over one thousand. The number of Yankees wounded about the same. Midshipman Cannon had his arm shot off. The other casualties are unreported. A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy has pushed on through to Edenton.

Second Dispatch. NORFOLK, February 10.—A rumor has prevailed that Commodore Lynch's fleet of gunboats has been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates, to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island, and was probably burnt at the former point. [THIRD DISPATCH.] NORFOLK, Feb. 10, received in Richmond at midnight.—A courier arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock, and brought intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats except one, were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk. The following is the very latest, which we copy from to-day's Day Book: A courier left here yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, from whom we gather the following information: The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth city yesterday about seven o'clock, and began an attack upon that place; the citizens finding resistance vain evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still on fire. We have also to record the capture of the enemy of all our little fleet except the Fanny or Forest, our informant not being certain which. This cluded the enemy and made up the Pasquatank river, but was pursued, however, and fears were entertained that she too was captured. It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that the crews succeeded

in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why they were not fired before being abandoned. The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and could not return to that island or lend any assistance whatever to our forces. All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the Courier, which represents our loss at three hundred killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than one thousand killed. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and at every fire the ranks were tribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.—The Pork Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot till all save seven fell bleeding to the ground. There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the island, it would not have been forced to surrender.—Lack of field pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand the enemy, perhaps, would never have been able to have landed their forces.—Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but, by some misunderstanding, he took Elizabeth City for his place of destination. Capt. Taylor, of this city, is reported as having distinguished himself. In addition to the above, there are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them.—Among them is one, however, worthy of notice, that General Wise had been shot while in an ambulance.—The statement, so far as we have been able to learn, can only be accounted for by supposing that the name of General Wise was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed.

A Forward Movement in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Commercial says that Gen. Thomas' division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, General Schoepff by the central route, and Gen. Thomas with Munson's and McCook's brigade's will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the Railroad, cutting off supplies and communication of the rebel government. CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Specials to the Gazette and Commercial, dated Fort Henry, the 8th, gives the following intelligence: Directly after the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit. Yesterday the Carondelet, in charge of Cols. Webster, Riggins and McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made a reconnaissance as far as the bridge of Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, at Danville. They found that quarters had been built at the bridge and occupied by some troops where was found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for miles around, and are fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboat which went up the river. Another of the piers was crippled so as to prevent the passage of troops. Only eight guns were captured by Dickey's cavalry and Colonel Logan, instead of fourteen. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. They are brass 6-pounders, and in fine order. All the prisoners taken—about 100—were sent to Cairo yesterday. The amount of property captured will exceed \$1,000,000. Reconnoissances have been made by Colonel Logan and others to within a mile of Fort Donnellson. General Grant and staff will make a reconnaissance this afternoon up the river beyond Danville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Forty-six prisoners, captured at the Mill Spring fight, were brought here to-night, including Lieut. Col. M. B. Carter, of the 20th Tennessee, and three lieutenants of other rebel regiments. From Missouri. ROLLA, February 6.—A messenger from Lebanon, who left yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M., reports the enemy's pickets within thirty miles of that place, and that the Federal pickets were in halting distance. Firing had taken place, but was subsequently suspended, as if by mutual consent. The report was also current at Lebanon that Price had made an ineffectual attempt by three different routes to move off his baggage but failed to accomplish his purpose. He finally assured his men that the only alternative left was to fight or surrender. Maj. Wright's battalion was twelve miles west, in possession of a flouring mill. The messenger passed General Sigel's body guard, near the Gasconade, and also Gen. Asboth, who was crossing that river. Thirteen miles this side of Lebanon a batch of prisoners had been captured, including a Capt. Mansfield. The troops from Sedalia had not arrived at Lebanon when the messenger left.

Importance of the Recent Victory—The Administration and Its War Policy—Sanguine Hopes for Mexico. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Washington specials to the Tribune of this morning says:—The capture of Fort Henry is regarded at the War Department as the salvation of Tennessee. It compels the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green.—General Beauregard was sent from the Potomac expressly to save that place. If Commodore Foote and General Grant had not turned the rebel position in Tennessee before he (Beauregard) had got there, the six Ohio and two Indiana regiments, recently hurried down to the Cumberland, would have brought strength enough to the Union troops, to have whipped him back to the line. Hereafter all orders, public and private, to Buell, Halleck, Butler, Sherman and other Generals, commanding departments or expeditions, will be given by Secretary Stanton; and the administration of the war has already got a policy. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had Mexican matters under consideration for ten hours to-day. No conclusion was reached. New interest has been awakened by the news of the Mexican victory at the National Bridge, and the friends of Mexico are now sanguine that some one of the plans for her assistance by us will be adopted.

FATAL FOLLY.—A Mrs. Cook, living in Lawrence, Van Buren county, Michigan, was shot by her nephew, a boy of seventeen years, on the 10th inst. The two went up stairs together, and on arriving at the top of the stairs, the boy found an old gun, which was lying on the floor. He took it up and asked: "Is this gun loaded?" She answered "No."—said he, jokingly, "Well, I guess I'll shoot you, then." She replied, "Shoot away," when he fired, shooting her through the head, and killing her instantly. The boy at once fled to the woods, and, at last accounts, had not been taken. BURNED TO DEATH.—The Clarion Banner learns that two children belonging to Wm. Shadde, of Monroe township, were burned to death, on last Sunday, by their clothes taking fire during the absence of their parents. The boys got into the chimney, and, as they were sleeping, their clothes

TAKE COURAGE ANEW.—The Major of the Ohio 9th regiment, when commanded to order the famous charge which compelled the rout and decided the battle of the Cumberland, moved, pistol in hand, rapidly down the "front," shouting at the top of his clear voice, heard in all parts of the field, "the first man of the German Regiment that turns back, I'll shoot. Take courage anew! Bayonets out!" Every man sprang to the word, and at the trumpet sound, "charge! charge!" with an infuriated yell, dashed forward. Ohio papers, announce the death of a negro named Micajah Phillips, at the great age of 125 years. He came to the West in 1796 with Herman Blennerhasset, as his slave, and continued with him till he fled. He was never freed. He came to Ohio soon after, and resided in Harnar for some years. Micajah could read and write, having been taught by Mrs. Blennerhasset, of whom he always spoke in high terms of respect. He belonged to the Baptist Church and preached to the colored population of Parkersburg in early times. He ever sustained a fair, consistent character, and was respected by his neighbors.

From Correspondents. HARRISBURG, February 6, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS: The Legislature for some days has been wonderfully exercised about the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, United States Senator from the State of Indiana. It is immaterial what the opinions of Mr. Bright have been—whether or not he is a traitor of the deepest dye—the question is, what business the Legislature of this State has with the business of the people of another State? All the troubles which have come upon us have been because we have forsaken the faith of our fathers, their counsels and their wisdom, and gone after strange gods. Had the people of New England interfered less with the sovereign rights of the people of other States, we would still have been a happy and contented people. This same system of interference is now being transferred to this State, and our people are asked to recognize a doctrine which is at variance with the whole system of government—a doctrine which, if carried out to its legitimate conclusions, will create more difficulty and trouble in this country than every other question beside. Our fathers, who loved this Government and its institutions, attended to their own business, and they met one another kindly and in the spirit of amity and good feeling. But how sadly have we degenerated! How terribly have we fallen from a high to a low and despicable position! Let Bright go, if he be a traitor, but in the name of all that is good, let not his case be regarded as a precedent in the future. Since writing my last, Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the means used last winter in the passage of the act legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and the issue of small notes. Investigations are the order of the day, and there is an evident determination on the part of the House to probe to the very bottom all these transactions, and free the Legislative halls from corruption. Indeed, it is time, for so bad has the system become, that the Legislature is thronged with men who, like Wilkins Micawber, are waiting for "something to turn up." There was also a resolution passed authorizing the appointment of a sub-committee to go to Washington and confer with the Committee of Ways and Means, in Congress, relative to the objects of taxation to be embraced in the bill before that body. There was very little in this measure, unless to send men over to Washington on a pleasure trip. We shall have everything taxed. Sheep will come in, no doubt, for their share, and hogs will be made to grumble out their pittance to the public treasury. Revenue is required to sustain our army in the field, and revenue we must and will have. Therefore, let no man gainsay what our wise men do. We have danced, and must pay the piper. So let the thing go on. The farmers will get their eyes open, and learn what Republicanism is after awhile. Mr. Williams offered a resolution, some days ago, calling upon the Governor for a statement of the contents of a paper which the Governor had at the time he signed the bill commuting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The contents of this paper were, that the tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad should never be less than seventy-five thousand dollars, which is equal to interest at five per cent. on one and a half million of dollars. The statement, of course, will go to the proper committee. There is very little doing in either branch as yet, because this year there is more legislating in committees than during previous years. This is right, and will prevent bad legislation to a considerable extent. A bill has passed the House, and is now before the Senate for consideration, for the collection of relief taxes in Greene county, and extending the relief laws to families of soldiers in the service of the United States, whether they are recognized as Pennsylvania soldiers or not. Their families living in Greene county are to be cared for by the relief board. Several copies of this bill have been forwarded to prominent citizens in the county, and unless an answer is received from them, pro or con, it will become a law. It is for them to say what shall be done with it, or at least to give their friendly advice and counsel. Petitions are received and presented daily, praying for the repeal of the law of last session, repealing tonnage duties, and to raise a committee to investigate whether the law was or was not passed by corrupt means.