THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 124. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of February.
WM. McKIM, D. WARFIELD, Sr.
ENOCH PRATT, JAS. HOOPER,
S. G. WYMAN.

Monetary and Commercial Articles.

BALTIMORE, February 12, 1862.

The feeling in the Stock market was firm again to day, but the transactions at the Board were again light. There was some demand for City 6's, and sales were made of $2,732 1875's at 90¾, an advance of ¼ on yesterday's price. For 1890's 99¾ was bid, but there were none offered, and 1875's closed at 90 bid, 90¾ asked. Railroad shares and bonds were very firm, but nothing was done in them; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was ¾ better than on yesterday, $50¾ being bid for it, and Northern Central closed at $20 bid, $22¾ asked regular way. Northern Central 1885 bonds are still tending upward, 70¾ being bid, and 71¾ asked for them to-day. Baltimore and Ohio bonds closed at 78 bid for 1880's; 75 bid for 1885's; 49¾ bid, 51¾ asked for 1862's; Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds at 80¾ bid; Central Ohio first mortgage bonds at 52 bid, and do. second mortgage do at 42¾ bid. For State stocks there was some inquiry but no sales were made, Maryland 1870 6's closed at 92 bid for coupons, and 91¾ bid for inscribed; Georgia 6's at 67 bid; Tennessee 6's at 41¾ bid; and Louisiana 6's at 60 bid. There was a sale at the Board of 50 shares Canton at $12 seller 5 days, and we notice sales of 200 shares Springfield Mining Co. at $2 10 seller 3 days. Springfield closed at $2 05 regular way; Gardner Hill at 75 cts bid, 90 cts. asked; and Guilford at 30 cts bid, 40 cts. asked.

At the first board at New York to-day Virginia 6's advanced ¾; Missouri 6's ¾; Erie ¾; New York Central ¾; Reading ¾; Rock Island ¾, but Tennessee and North Carolina 6's, Canton Co. and Treasury notes all closed at yesterday's figures. There was no second Board received.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore 6's	'75	90¾
982 do.	'75	90¾
750 do.	'75	90¾
5 shares Canton Co.	85	12
200 shares Springfield Mining Co.	83	2.10

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	3 per ct. prem.	3¼ per ct. prem
Treasury notes. ¾	" " dis.	¾ " " dis.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	63	00
Missouri 6's	42	00
Tennessee bonds	45	00
North Carolina bonds	53	00
Canton Company	12	00
Erie Railroad	31¾	00
New York Central Railroad	89¾	00
Reading Railroad	41	00
Rock Island	63¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	steady.

No second board received.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market started off this morning with a very buoyant feeling, owing to the emphatic declaration of the Emperor Napoleon to the Chambers in reference to our war; but after the first board stocks fell off and were freely offered. Later in the afternoon a rally took place, and the market closed steady at the advance. Comparing the closing prices of the day with those of yesterday, we note an advance of 2¾ in Michigan Central, 1¾ in Erie preferred, 1 in Erie, 1¾ in Reading, 1½ in Toledo, 1⅝ in Rock Island, 1 in Galena, 1 in Illinois Central, ¾ in Panama, ¾ in Michigan Southern, ½ in Hudson, 1 in Central, and about one per cent. in State stocks. Registered 6's of 1881 also advanced 1 per cent. The market closed steady.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending February 11 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,401,754	$2,651,875	$2,141,478
Previously reported	7,578,499	13,432,099	13,100,800
Since January 1	$8,783,244	16,006,977	15,244,276

This is better than last week, though less than the corresponding week last year. If we continue to export less than we import gold must flow to make up the difference. We can afford to spare a good many millions of specie; but if the drain and the war both last, a time will arrive at which inconvenience will ensue.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

COFFEE.—There is little or no inquiry for coffee and nothing has been done in it for several days past. Rates are altogether nominal, but we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 19¾@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 21@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is now about 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—Flour was very quiet again to-day, and the feeling in the market was rather heavy. The last foreign advices are less favorable for breadstuffs than those previously received, and they have tended to rather weaken the market. Howard Street Super is offering at $5 75, and some common brands can be bought at $5 62½ per bbl. We quote Ohio Super dull at $5 50@5¾, and City Mills do. at $5 50@5 62½ per bbl. For Extra Flour prices are pretty well maintained, and we still quote Ohio and shipping brands Howard Street at $6 25; fancy brands Howard Street at $6 37½@6 50, and standard brands City Mills at $6 50@6 75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $6 75@7 25 per bbl for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7 75 per bbl by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $4, and Corn Meal at $3 20 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The market for Grain generally was dull this morning. There were some 29,000 bushels at market, about 12,000 bushels of which amount was offered at the Baltimore, and 16,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. There were sales made of about 3,000 bushels Wheat (all but about 600 bushels of which was sold at the Baltimore), at 136@138 cts for red, and from 143 up to 155 cts. for white. There were about 20,000 bushels Corn at market which was divided pretty equally between the two Exchanges. No sales were reported at the Baltimore, but at the Maryland there were about 5,000 bushels sold at 65@66 cts. for white, and 59@60 cts for yellow. There was nothing done at either Exchange in Rye or Oats. We quote Rye nominal at 75 cts. for Pennsylvania, and Oats at 39@41 cts for Maryland, and 42 cts for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is very dull, but we still quote nominally as follows, viz: old crop Cuba at 29@25 cts; new crop do. at 29@32 cts; old Muscovado at 26@28 cts; new crop do. at 30@33 cts; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts; and New Orleans at 32@36 cts. per gallon. The stock here of all descriptions is very light.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions continue very quiet, and for all descriptions the market is heavy. There is still an inquiry for Lard for export, but there is very little offering, and we hear of no sales. We quote Western steady at 8 cts per lb. in bbls. and tcs. There is a little inquiry for Bulk Meat, but we hear of no sales. We quote shoulders at 4 cts, and Sides and Hams at 6¾ cts. There is a limited demand for Bacon, and it is selling in small lots as wanted at 5@5¾ cts for Shoulders, and 6@6¾ cts. for Sides. Hams range at from 6¾ to 8 cts. per lb. We continue to quote Mess Pork at $12 50@13; Prime do. at $10@10 50; Rump do. at $9, and Beef at $12 50 for Baltimore No 1; $15@16 for do. Mess; and $17 per bbl. for do. Extra Mess.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling, but we quote it at 7¾@7¾ cts for Carolina, and 6@6¾ cts. for dressed East India.

SUGARS.—Sugars are very quiet. There are some small sales making to supply the immediate wants of the trade, but we hear of no transactions of importance. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 7@7 50 for refining, and 8¾@8 50 for grocery grades; English Island at 7¾; Porto Rico at 7@7 25 for common; 8 25@9 for fair to prime; and New Orleans at 8 25@9 for fair to prime.

REFINED SUGARS.—Refined Sugars are selling at the following rates, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf, 10¾@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated, 10¼@10¾ cts for soft crushed white; and 10@10¾ cts for C yellow. Yellow Sugars of lower grade at prices according to quality.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 115@120 cts, for Ground Alum; 175@180 cts for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 200 cts per sack for Ashton's do, but is very firm at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed has for a day or two past been dull and heavy. No sales were made to day so far as we could learn, and we quote it as ranging from $4 37½ to $4 62½ per bushel for fair to prime. We quote Timothy Seed as before at $2@2 25, and Flaxseed at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is quiet and rather heavy to-day. We hear of no sales, but we quote City and Country at 23 cts., and Ohio at 25¾ cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour declined—sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 25 for superfine. Wheat declined—sales 5,000 bushels; red, 134@137 cts; white 140@146 cts. Corn dull at 53 cts. Coffee—Rio 19@20¾ cts. Mess Pork $12 25@12 75. Lard 8 cts. Whiskey steady at 24 cts.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The Flour market is firm, with a good demand—sales of Western superfine at $5 25@5 50; fancy $5 62½@5 87½; extra $5 87½@6 25; super $5 50@7 25 per bbl. Southern is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn is quite dull—sales of Western and Southern yellow at 67@70 cts. for new and old; mixed 66@67 cts per bushel. Oats are in steady demand—sales of Western and Canada at 41@43 cts per bushel. Rye is selling at 77 cts. per bushel. Shorts are firm at 16@17; Fine Feed and Middlings at $20@24 per ton.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Feb. 10.—Sperm Oil quiet—sales of 782 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 80 bbls. at $1 40, 115 do. at $1 41, 187 do at $1 43 per gallon, and 400 bbls. at a price not transpired. Whale also quiet, with sales of 200 bbls. at 53 cts, and a re-sale of 250 bbls. Elephant at 50 cts. per gallon. Whalebone—no sales in this market; 6,000 lbs. South Sea, in New York, belonging to a house in this city, sold at 64 cts.

CHICAGO, Feb 11.—Flour inactive. Wheat ½ ct. lower—sales at 77 cts. for No. 1; and 71 cts. for No. 2. Corn ¼ ct lower. Lard dull at 6¾ cts. Hogs, dressed—5 cts. lower; live, unchanged. Beef Cattle—quiet at $2 65@2 70. Exchange and Gold unaltered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Cotton is quiet at 29@30 cts. Flour is dull—sales of 11,000 bbls; State $5 50@5 65; Ohio $5 90@6 05. Wheat is dull and quotations are nominal—sales unimportant. Corn is dull—sales of 35,000 bushels; mixed at 65@66 cts. Beef is steady. Pork is steady at $12 25@13. Lard is firm—sales of 2,500 bbls. at 7¾@8¼ cts. Whiskey is dull at 23½@24¼ cts. Sugar is dull at 7@8 cts. Coffee is quiet—Rio 19¾@21 cts. Rosin is firm. Freights are drooping.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

PERNAMBUCO—*Br. bark Constance.*—5,300 bags sugar, order.

CARDENAS, N. F.—*Br. brig Laura*—1,189 bbls. herrings, 14 do. salmon, 21 tierces do, 8 bbls. mackerel, 2 do. codfish, 1 tierce trout, R. & H. R. Tucker.

COASTWISE.

BOSTON—*Schr. John Price*—163 bedsteads, S J Soper; 20 pkgs. mdse., Wm Bridges & Son; 50 pkgs. almonds, John Martin & Co.; 1 bbl. peas, E. L. Palmer & Co.; 18 do. do., 10 bags filberts, 5 bales hops, Schwartz, Dix & Co; 145 tons copper ore, C. Levering; 1,300 bbls. potatoes, order.

BOSTON—*Schr. A. Hammond*—1,200 bbls potatoes and apples, 175 do fish, 30 tons hay, sundry persons.

BOSTON—*Schr. Abigail*—160 tons copper ore, C. Levering; 41 bales mdse., W. Wilkens & Co; 5 bales burlaps, G. W. Hooper; 8 cases figs, E L Palmer & Co; 2 casks soda, Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., 119 boxes machinery, H. N. Gambrill; 185 bedsteads, 18 pkgs. mdse, 1,800 bbls. potatoes and apples, 153 bales hay, sundry persons

NEW YORK—*Schr. W. P. Phillips.*—6 casks linseed oil, H Belton & Co; 50 bbls. syrup, 25 do. liquor, R. Withington; 18 do liquor, Rose & Lyon; 25 do. do., C. H. Rose & Co.; 124 pkgs mdse, Wheelwright, Mudge & Co.; 10 cases segars, A. Seemuller & Sons; 17 bdls. paper Cushings & Bailey; 140 bdls. iron, Keyser, Troxell & Co.; 4 boxes mdse., C. West; 78 do. do., C. W. Lord; 25 casks porter, J. F. Jamison & Co; 5 pkgs. wine, C. H. Myers & Bro; 60 boxes oranges and lemons, E. L. Palmer & Co; 22 bbls hair, W. Wilkens & Co; 5 pkgs. mdse., William Bridges & Son; 920 do do, 335 bales hay, order.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Expedition Up the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The special despatches to the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, 10th instant, give the following account of the expedition up the Tennessee river after the capture of Fort Henry.

The gunboats Lexington, Conestoga and Tyler, gave chase to the Confederate steamer Dunbar, and reaching the Memphis and Louisville Railroad bridge, our troops set fire to a portion of it and took off a quantity of stores, etc., and then passed on in chase of the Dunbar, but did not overtake her, and it is supposed she escaped by running in some creek during the night.

The gunboats then went on to Florence, Alabama, the head of navigation, on the Tennessee river, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles from Paducah.

Everywhere along the river they were received with astonishing welcome by numerous Union families in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama, and at the towns along the river the "Gold flag" was looked upon with unmistakable joy and hailed as a redeemer.

At many points the sight of the boats, with the stars and stripes, was hailed with shouts of joy.

Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, recruited 30 men for the service on the gunboats, and says he can get enough to man the whole fleet.

The people of Florence were so delighted to find the stars and stripes once more their protection, that they prepared to give a ball to the officers of the gunboats, but they could not remain to accept the courtesies.

Wherever our boats landed and the people became assured that we did not come to destroy, but to save, they seemed to have no means too extravagant to express their delight and joy.

Our boats captured four steamers, including an unfinished gunboat, and burned seven others.

We also captured a large quantity of stores and 180 stand of arms.

The boats go up the river again this morning.

The weather is improving and the roads are drying.

Our Army in Motion.

The *Commercial* says our army in Central Kentucky is in motion, and that General Nelson's division is marching along the Glasgow turnpike.

Official Despatch to Flag Officer Foote.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The following is Lieutenant Commanding Phillips' official report to Flag-Officer Foote, received to-day at the headquarters of the Army by telegraph from Cairo.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA,
RAILROAD CROSSING TENNESSEE RIVER,
February 10, 1862.

SIR.—We have returned to this point from an entirely successful expedition to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals in Alabama.

The Rebels were forced to leave six steamers, and we captured two others, besides the half complete gunboat Eastport.

The steamers burned were freighted with Rebel military stores.

The Eastport has about 250,000 feet of lumber on board.

We captured two hundred stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and we destroyed the encampment of Colonel Crews, at Savannah, Tennessee.

We found the Union sentiment strong.

The Tennessee Victory—Confederate Confirmation of the Advance of Federal Gunboats to Alabama.

The following despatches, received via Norfolk and Richmond, relate to the Federal movements in Tennessee and Alabama:

LYNCHBURG, Virginia, February 10.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* has received a private despatch from Chattanooga, dated on the 9th instant, which states that the Federal gunboats reached Florence, Alabama, about four o'clock P. M. yesterday.—Troops were landed and the town occupied by them. They went up within a mile of Tuscumbia, Alabama, last night. This morning they left and took to their gunboats.

A later despatch to the *Virginian* from Chattanooga, dated to-day, says the reported fight at Bear Creek is untrue. The Lincolnites had again returned to Florence. No bridges had been burned on the railroad, but communication was entirely cut off between Chattanooga and Memphis.

The Federals are landing at Eastport, Mississippi, 30 miles below Florence, on the Tennessee river.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 10.—The Federal gunboats passed down the Tennessee river from Florence yesterday and carried off a large quantity of Government stores.

The Florence steamers Robb and Dunbar are safe. They ran up Cypress creek at the approach of the enemy. No injury was done to private property, or to the railroad. The enemy is expected back soon. About five hundred Federal cavalry were landed from the gunboats.

SAVANNAH, Hardin county, Tenn, February 10.—About ten o'clock yesterday the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river was held by two hundred and fifty Federals. The work had not, however, been injured by the enemy. They say that within two weeks they will have possession of the entire road.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—Passengers who arrived here this evening by the steamboat state that our scouts report that the Federal infantry and cavalry were within four miles of Fort Donelson on yesterday. Other passengers say that Federal gunboats were in sight of the fort on yesterday.

A private despatch from Clarksville to-day says that Fort Donelson is safe and cannot be taken.

Later despatches than the foregoing say the Federals destroyed several spans of the railroad bridge at Florence, Alabama, connecting with Tuscumbia (Charleston and Memphis Railroad.)

There were six steamboats at Florence, two of which were captured. The other four were set on fire and burned by the citizens of Florence.

A private despatch received this evening from Decatur says that everything is quiet, and the trains will run regularly again on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Private and general despatches sustain the report that reconnoitring gunboats have gone up the Tennessee river as high as Florence.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—A private despatch received last night from Florence states that the gunboats had left that place.

The latest accounts from Fort Donelson say the place had been largely reinforced, but no advices have been received of movements there.

The Threatened Attack on Savannah.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the Federal gunboats were at Wilt's Cut, an opening which communicates with Savannah without passing Fort Pulaski.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill to Simplify Postage.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Representative Colfax to-day presented five petitions from publishers of New York and Philadelphia, recommending amendments to the bill simplifying postage on printed matter, authorizing news-dealers to send show-bills relating to newspapers, etc., at newspaper postage, continuing their right to receive packages of papers and pay postage thereon separately and allowing matter not now mailable, dangerous packages excepted, to be sent by mail at book rates.

They do not recommend any change in the proposition to consolidate the present rates of 3¼ cents and 6½ cents into a uniform rate of five cents per quarter on Weeklies. The effect of this consolidation would not be to increase the newspaper postage in the aggregate, but to realize about the same revenue and enable subscribers to pay their postage exactly, which they cannot do at present rates.

The Overland California Mail.

The California Delegation, Senator Nesmith and Representative Collax, of the Post Office Committee, were before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, in regard to the Overland Mail to California, which had been omitted in the appropriation bills. The Committee decided to report an appropriation for it

Incorrect Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The report that Gen. Smith has withdrawn from his command on account of having been rejected by the Senate, is without foundation. The Military Committee of that body, who had it under consideration, unanimously reported in favor of his confirmation, but definite action has not yet been taken.

Gen. Hunter's Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 12.—The greatest activity prevails at Fort Leavenworth in preparation for the expedition to start from here under General Hunter. Troops and supplies are being concentrated in the southern portion of the State, and the indications appear favorable for an early advance. Gen. Hunter himself is working earnestly and unceasingly in perfecting the details of the expedition, and every department is pushed to the utmost capacity. Seven regiments of Cavalry and four regiments of infantry and three full batteries of artillery, with Parrott and Wiard guns, are now en route from the East, and daily expected to join the expedition, which will be one of the most formidable yet organized during the war.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Evacuation of Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Two persons just arrived here report that the Confederates are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding toward Nashville.

Rejoicing over the Victory.

FREDERICK, Feb 12.—The news from the Burnside Expedition, received here to-day, caused intense delight among Unionists and the military, whilst an evident depression sat upon the faces of all sympathizers with the rebellion.

All is quiet along the lines.

Gen. Hitchcock.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The *Republican* learns that Gen. Hitchcock has accepted the appointment of Major General of Volunteers. Should Gen. Halleck take the field in command of the Southern Expedition, which is regarded probable, Gen. Hitchcock will remain at Headquarters.

The Movement Against Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Feb 11.—Reinforcements have gone forward from Danville and Somerset to support Gen. Thomas in his movement on Knoxville, Tennessee.

Harvard College.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Bishop Fitzpatrick was to-day elected one of the Overseers of Harvard College by the State Senate. The election goes to the House for concurrence.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.
Per Steamer Teutonia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 12.—The steamer Teutonia, from Southampton on the 1st inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The steamer Australasian arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora had been ordered off the dock by the Government, and has taken a position near the Needles.

The Nashville was still in Southampton docks.

The reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

The statement of Mr. Seward, implying that the American Government held themselves bound, after subjugating the Confederates, to restore the destroyed harbors, added considerably to the disquiet of Federal bond-holders, since it adds to the prospects of the ultimate amount of debt.

It is believed that even if the war is wound up immediately the debt of America would involve an annual charge on the revenue equal to more than half the total required for the national debt of England.

A new ministry has been formed in Holland.

The Russians have been defeated in Circassia.

French troops are being rapidly despatched to Mexico.

A Confederate Mail Captured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—A special despatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says that two men were arrested at Princeton, Indiana, a few days since, by the Surveyor of the Port. On searching their persons, their clothing and bootlegs were found to be wadded with letters for parties in the South, many of them from Europe. One of the men had a large amount of gold in his possession.

WAR ITEMS.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Roanoke Island Taken by the Army and Navy—Capture of Three Thousand Confederates—Elizabeth City Burned by the Confederates—The Federal Forces Advancing on Edenton, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11.—By the flag of truce to day, Southern papers were received, bringing news of the complete success of General Burnside's Expedition to Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants, who fled in consternation towards Norfolk and other points.

The town was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the great defeat of the Confederate army arrived in Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and produced the most intense excitement. The previous news received there had been very satisfactory and encouraging, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The Confederate force on the Island is supposed to have been only a little over 3,000 efficient fighting men.

General 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 Confederate gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek, and no doubt was also destroyed.

One report received at Norfolk says that only 70, and another only 25, escaped from Roanoke Island.

Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 on the Island had escaped.

There indeed appears to be no bright side whatever to the story for the consolation of the Confederates.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this (Tuesday) morning says, in a leading editorial:

"The loss of our entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence brought by the telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed. Over 2,500 brave troops on the Island, it seems, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with courage, but when 15,000 (!) Federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of Hatteras on a large scale."

Confederate Telegraph Accounts.

The following are the despatches on the subject in the Richmond papers of this (Tuesday) morning:

"NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—The latest news states that Capt. O. J. Wise, son of General Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal.

"Major Lawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded.

"About 300 Confederates were killed.

"Our wounded number over one thousand. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same.

"Midshipman Camm had his arm shot off. The other casualties are not reported.

"A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City had been shelled by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on through to Edenton."

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

"NORFOLK, February 10.—A rumor has prevailed that Commodore Lynch's fleet of gunboats have been captured. It is not regarded 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 place."

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

"NORFOLK, February 10—(Received in Richmond at midnight).—A courier arrived here this afternoon about 6 o'clock, and brought intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this (Monday) morning by the inhabitants. In fleeing the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All of our gunboats excepting one were captured by the enemy.

"General Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk."

The Very Latest.

The following is the very latest. We copy from the Norfolk *Day Book* of this (Tuesday) morning:

"A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

"The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday (Sunday), about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance to be vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

"We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet except the Fanny or Forrest, our informant is not certain which. She eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquotank river. She was pursued, however, and fears are 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 on this account the fleet was unable to return to the 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.

"He represents our loss at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1,000 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 terribly thinned; but the places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.

"Rock Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it.—During the conflict there was 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 Colonel Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the Island, it would not have been forced to surrender. The lack of field pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand the enemy, perhaps, would never have been able to have landed his forces.

"Colonel Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but by some misunderstanding he mistook Elizabeth City for the place of destination.

"Captain Taylor, of this city, is represented as having distinguished himself.

"In addition to the above are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them.

"Among these rumors, however, there is one worthy of notice, that General Wise had been shot while in an ambulance on his way to this city, but so far as we are able to learn there is no truth whatever in this statement, and we can only account for it by supposing that the name of the General was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed."

The Reception of the News at Old Point.

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 above news, received to-day at Old Point, occasioned great rejoicing.

A steamer with the official despatches from General Burnside is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, numbering at least two thousand, will no doubt 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 and the Confederate fleet is a very serious disaster.

Transfer of Confederate Prisoners Under the Flag of Truce.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island early this morning to inform General Huger that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren had arrived in the bark Trinity. The bark was accordingly towed up opposite Sewall's Point by the steamer Rancocas and the tug Adriatic, and at about 10 o'clock the Confederate steamer West Point came out from Norfolk, and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered four captains, three Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, two Third Lieutenants, and 384 others, rank and file, and colored servants. They were taken at Hatteras and Santa Rosa, and are the last of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren except Commodore Barron.

The passage here from Boston has been quite unpleasant on account of the crowded condition of the vessel, but the prisoners are all enjoying as good health as could be expected. It was generally supposed here that the small-pox was prevalent on board, but on the authority of Lieutenant Buell, who comes in charge from Fort Warren, the statement is positively denied.

The prisoners having been transferred to West Point, the Trinity was towed back to her anchorage in the roads.

Several passengers were brought from Norfolk by the flag boat, including Captain J. I. Morrill, of the transport Osceola. The Osceola was a part of General Sherman's expedition, and was wrecked on the coast of Georgia on the 24 of November last, when the captain and the whole crew were taken prisoners.

Items from the Richmond Papers.

The following additional news, from various parts of the South, is taken from the Southern papers:

"Ex-Governor W. Campbell declines the tender of the appointment of a Brigadier General, and assigns as a reason his physical inability to perform the duties of the office. He was to have filled the place vacated by the death of General Zollicoffer."

"The bill to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia by the President of the Confederate States passed both branches of the General Assembly on Monday, in secret session. It provides that all the companies now in the field shall be filled up to the number of 100 men; that the Governor shall call for volunteers, and if the requisite number be not thus enlisted, the deficiency is to be made up by draft from the enrolled militia."

"The injunction of secrecy has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, appropriating two millions of dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

GENERAL STONEMAN AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The Senate Military Committee examined today General Stoneman and other officers, against whom charges have been preferred. They explained them satisfactorily, and their names were agreed upon for confirmation.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ILLNESS.

Secretary Stanton is much better to-day. His physician, Dr. Whelan, U. S. N., has been with him nearly all the evening, and at midnight he is sleeping comfortably. If the weather is good he will go to the Department to-morrow, all the better for the day's entire relaxation and rest. No one has been allowed to see him to-day on business.

DR. HAYS, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Dr. J. J. Hays, the Arctic explorer, is here, and has tendered his services to the Government in any capacity they may need him.

HORSES.

General Van Vliet will advertise to-morrow for twelve hundred and fifty horses. No bidder to furnish more than two hundred.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Tribune

MR. BRIGHT'S SUCCESSOR.

GOV. Morton leaves for Indiana to-morrow. He has received numerous letters of advice respecting his choice of a successor to Bright. He will consult the popular wishes without regard to his own personal or political predilections.

CHEVALIER WYKOFF IN TROUBLE.

It is rumored that Chevalier Wykoff will be brought to the bar of the House for breach of privilege, in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him by an investigating committee. The prospect is fair that the New York *Herald* will soon be issued from Fort McHenry.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE RAILROAD.

The House Military Committee will take up tomorrow and dispose of the bill for a railroad on Pennsylvania avenue, heretofore reported by Col. Wright.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Stanton, we regret to have to state, continues quite an invalid to-day, being still confined to his bed. His indisposition, his physicians say, is entirely the result of over-mental and bodily labor. They anticipate, we rejoice to be able to add, that but a few days of rest are needed to restore him to perfect health again.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

It is understood that General Hill commanded the Confederate forces on Roanoke Island in the recent engagement there. He was formerly of the United States army, and is a Virginian. He command (with the portion of the five thousand that Henry A. Wise took to strengthen him that had reached there) numbered between three thousand and three thousand five hundred.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer Stepping Stones arrived from the lower Potomac this morning, but brings no news of interest, as affairs are unchanged there. Heavy firing was heard from the Confederate batteries this morning at 4 o'clock.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate's Finance Committee has agreed upon sundry amendments to the House United States Note bill. Among them are: To strike out the declaration that the authorization to issue $150,000,000 is to meet the necessities of the Treasury, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues; and to insert that the notes shall be receivable in payment of all public dues and demands of every description, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except interest as aforesaid.

The committee also propose now sections authorizing the Secretary to receive from any person or corporation, United States notes on deposit, for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than $500, with any of the Assistant-Treasurers, or designated depositaries authorized by the Secretary to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and interest to cease at the place of the Secretary; and the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000, —providing that all the duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States, as property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, to be applied: *First*—to the payment in coin of the interest of the debt of the United States; *Second*—To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st of July, 1862, and to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary shall, from time to time, decide; *Third*—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The Privateer Sumter—Her Reception in Spain.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Cadiz, dated January 15, which gives an account of the arrival of the privateer Sumter at Cadiz, and adds these explanatory statements:

"The captain of the Sumter claimed from the Spanish Admiral leave to repair certain damages of his vessel in the Royal Dock Yard of the Caracas, upon which the Madrid Government was consulted by telegraph, and the immediate answer was, to the Chief of the Naval Department here, to guide himself strictly by the tenor of the royal decree dated 17th June last. In consequence of which a commission was sent to examine and survey the steamer, and their report was that she leaked badly near the screw, and that they considered her unfit to go to sea without a certainty of going down.

"To compel the Sumter, under such circumstances, to leave port, would have been a determined act of inhumanity, and in opposition to the force said decree of the 17th of June, which declares that vessels of the Southern Confederation, in distress, are to receive the *indispensable assistance* to be rendered seaworthy; and it is owing to this that the chief commander of this naval department ordered, with the consent of the superior government, that the leak, &c., of the Sumter be promptly repaired, and, that done, that she is forthwith to leave the port of Cadiz. The captain of the Sumter has been refused other repairs.

"Since writing the foregoing, I have been told that some of her crew have deserted, and presented themselves to the consul, willing to take oath of fealty to the United States. It is said that they have been driven to take this step because Captain Semmes has no money to give them, and no means of raising a dollar in this place."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock. Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. HOOPES presented a petition from James Polk, asking for a settlement relative to the ownership of a tract of land adjoining the Battery Square. Referred.

Mr