THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer Bohemian.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

PORTLAND, February 20.—The steamer Bohemian from Liverpool, with dates to the 7th instant, has arrived.

Both Houses of Parliament had voted a unanimous address in response to the Queen's speech.

The Opposition had approved the Government's course in the Trent affair.

Lord Palmerston announced that the Government would maintain strict neutrality in American affairs.

The famous iron-clad ship Warrior's trial passage to Lisbon proved a failure, the ship not minding her helm.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Trieste.

PARIS, February 7.—The *Moniteur* says that General Prince is not to take supreme command in Mexico.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora left Cowes at 9 A. M. on the 6th, proceeding westward. The Confederate steamer Nashville had forty hours' start, and the engineer told the pilot that it was agreed that she never would be captured, he having all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a minute.

A movement has been made at Manchester to have the duties in India removed from cotton goods and yarns.

Tea has advanced in China. Silks have also advanced.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton—Sales of the week 28 000 bales at a partial decline of ¼d.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady.

Corn has a downward tendency.

Provisions are declining.

Console are unchanged.

American Securities steady.

The Bank returns show a decrease of £324,000 in specie.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Railroad Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb 20.—Delegates from most of the principal Railroad Companies of the loyal States met this morning at Willard's Hotel, in pursuance of a public invitation of the Secretary of War, with a view to making general arrangements for the transportation of troops and military supplies on uniform terms satisfactory to the Government and the Companies.

The Convention was very largely attended.—Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Erastus Corning, Messrs. Marsh, Stevens, Merrick, Felton, Wm. D. Lewis, Osborn, Kimler, Jewett, Garrett, C. W. Chapin, Noah L. Wilson, Enoch Lewis, Alsop and Taylor.

After the meeting had been organized by the appointment of Mr. Corning as President, and Messrs. Barlow and Kimler as Secretaries of the Convention, the Chairman deputized Judge Jewett and Mr. W. D. Lewis to invite the attendance of the Secretary of War, who shortly after arrived, accompanied by General McClellan and Quartermaster General Meigs.

Mr. Stanton, in a few eloquent and impressive remarks, laid before the Convention the object of his call, which was to throw upon the Railroad Companies themselves, through an efficient organization, the arrangement and responsibility of the measures necessary at this juncture for conducting the transportation of the Government, both of troops and supplies, together with the establishment of a fixed moderate rate by which such transportation shall be conducted on all the railroads of the loyal States.

Mr. Stanton said that he felt he could commit this important matter to such a body of gentlemen as he saw around him with perfect reliance on their judgment and patriotism for the accomplishment of the object he had in view; and that he infinitely preferred this course to the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by Congress on the Government to take military possession of the railroads for such purposes

Secretary Stanton, in the course of his address, paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Major-General McClellan, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well-matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country. The Secretary, with upraised hands, invoked Almighty God to aid them and himself, and all occupying positions under the Government, in crushing out this unholy rebellion.

Mr. Corning briefly responded to the Secretary's remarks, with the assurance that he had not miscalculated the disposition of the Convention to carry out his views.

Secretary Stanton and General McClellan then withdrew, leaving General Meigs and Mr. McCollum to confer with a committee of the Convention on the entire subject.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

It is supposed the delegates present represented $700,000,000 of railroad interest, out of the $900,000,000 of such capital in the loyal States.

Army Orders.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 20.

General Order No. 38.

1st. Colonel C. C. Washburn, of the 24 Wisconsin cavalry, has leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to serve on the staff of Major-General Grant.

2d. Lieutenant-Colonel George Andrews, of the 6th infantry, having been found by the Board of Examination to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, and the President having approved the finding, he will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service or from some injury incident thereto, to date from February 15th, 1862

3d. Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, of the United States volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of North Carolina, and will report to Major-General B. F. Butler, United States volunteers

4th. The Secretary of War directs that on the evening of Saturday, the 22d of February inst., the War Department, Winder's Building, Corcoran's Building and the Armory be illuminated, in honor of the recent victories over the Rebels Captain E. E. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is charged with the execution of this order, except as regards the War Department.

5th. Brigade Surgeon Edward E. Phelps, U. S. Volunteers, will report at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, for assignment to the brigade commanded by Gen. Brooks.

6th. Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Captain Wm. E. Dye, of the 8th New York, on Surgeon's certificate of ill health.

7th. Sergeant Peter N. McCheney is, by direction of the Secretary of War, appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the District of Columbia Volunteers, vice Jas. W. Riggs, resigned, to date from January 7th, 1862.

By command of MAJOR GEN. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

National Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following is the order of proceedings of the two Houses of Congress on the 22d of February, instant:

At 1 o'clock precisely the Senate with the invited guests will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives in the following order:

The Vice President and Secretary of the Senate preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senators.

The President and heads of the several Departments.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Representatives from Foreign Governments, near this Government.

Invited guests of the Army and Navy.

Distinguished citizens and other invited guests.

Preparatory to proceeding to the House the President and Heads of Bureaus will assemble in the President's Chamber; Diplomatic Corps in the Marble Chamber in the rear of the Senate Chamber; the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Vice-President's Chamber; Invited Army and Navy officers in the Supreme Court room, and distinguished citizens and others invited in the Senate reception-room.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

After which the flags captured from the Confederates will be presented from the Army and Navy Departments to Congress.

Col. John W. Forney has been invited to read the address.

The New War Loan.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury will receive proposals for the engraving, printing, numbering and paper required for the new issues authorized by the Loan act now before Congress. It is required that the proposals state the party, firm or company offering, the facilities for execution, the capital invested, and models must be submitted of bonds and notes according to the terms of the bill. Notes of one thousand, five hundred, and fifties, in addition to those at present used, will be issued. Five days' notice will be given the makers of proposals. Satisfactory bonds will be required Parties can at once prepare themselves.

The Confederates Falling Back from Centreville—Visit of Gen. McClellan to the Virginia Side.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Information has been received that the Confederates have in fact fallen back from Centreville. This has been obtained from scouting parties of several of the military divisions, who reported this morning, and who all agree in the statement. It is supposed that the Confederates are influenced by a military necessity, being apprehensive of the cutting off of their supplies.

General McClellan and staff, for the first time for two months, paid a visit to the troops on the Virginia side to-day, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

Prohibition of the Coolie Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has approved the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels.

Fraudulent Contractors to be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following order has been issued:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th, 1862.

All officers of the Quartermaster's Department are instructed to make special report to the Quartermaster-General upon every case of which they have knowledge, in which—

1st, Fraud has been practised upon the Government by contractors, by means of a different or inferior article from that contracted for;

2d, Where inspectors have neglected their duty—in order that suits may be brought against both fraudulent contractors and negligent inspectors.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General

New Uniform for the Army.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The board appointed to arrange and report on a new uniform for the army, invite samples from all manufacturers to aid them in their determination. With the improvements they contemplate, a saving of $8,000,000 per annum, with the present force in the field, is contemplated.

Death of the President's Son.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The President's son, William, aged ten or eleven years, died this evening of pneumonia. The other child is recovering.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed a large number of army appointments, including, in the Ordnance Corps, Major Symington to be Colonel, and Major Maynadier to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Ericsson Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Information received here shows that the iron-clad gunboat constructed on Ericsson's plan is thus far satisfactory to the official Inspector. A trial trip to Fortress Monroe is contemplated.

Trade to the Southern Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Numerous applications continue to be made for permission to trade at the several captured points on the Southern coast, but none of them have been granted.

FROM HAVANA AND ST. THOMAS.

Revolution in Venezuela—Revolution at Honduras—The President Assassinated—Later from Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The steamer Roanoke has arrived from Havana, with advices of the 15th instant. Advices from Nassau to the 8th state that several vessels have arrived there, running the blockade.

The steamer Kate sailed on the 30th, with a part of the Gladiator's cargo, probably for New Orleans.

Advices from Venezuela show that the civil war continues.

A frightful revolution has broken out at Honduras. President Guardiola had been assassinated. The troops joined the insurgents.

Excesses were being committed at Truxillo.

St. Thomas dates of the 2d state that a British commander attempted to take a seaman from an American vessel by force, but the Federal gunboat Iroquois protected the man, and the Governor of St. Thomas notified the British officer that the guns of the fort would aid the Iroquois. The British Admiral arrived subsequently and reprimanded the commander and duly apologized to the American Consul.

Vera Cruz dates to the 8th instant state that no advance has yet been made Over one thousand sick soldiers were there, besides hundreds at Tejera. Yellow and typhoid fevers had broken out among them. The Mexicans insist on the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops, but consent that two thousand allied troops attend the negotiations at Orizaba.

The Allies state that they shall advance during February to Orizaba, and would give battle at Cerro Gordo, if opposed. The Mexican papers express the greatest hatred of the Spaniards.

Four Confederate schooners had arrived at Havana from New Orleans with cotton.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Clarksville Being Evacuated.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—A despatch from the Cumberland river says Clarksville is being evacuated, the Confederates falling back on Nashville.

The Number of Prisoners.

The actual number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was 13,300, among them was Brig. Gen. Wood, not previously mentioned. This number does not include the 1,000 prisoners since captured near Fort Donelson.

The Latest from Fort Donelson—The Capture of Brigadier-General Price.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—General Halleck received despatches to-day from Fort Donelson, stating that one thousand more Confederates have been taken prisoners. They came down the river to reinforce the fort, not knowing it had surrendered. The names of the Confederate officers captured at Warsaw on Saturday last were incorrectly reported from Sedalia this morning. There are: Brigadier-General Price, Colonel Dorsey, Colonel Cross and Captain Judge, all of Major-General Price's staff.

A Sad Incident in the Storming of Fort Donelson—How the Right Wing was Broken.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The *Tribune's* correspondent, in giving a description of the battle at Fort Donelson, says that when Col. Craft's Brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce Gen. McClernand, came up in the rear of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, these regiments were lying down and firing over the crest of a hill.

On the approach of the reinforcements they rose, not knowing whether the force in their rear was friend or foe, and the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, supposing them to be Confederates, poured in a raking volley on them, which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder at once. Almost a panic ensued, many throwing down their guns and equipments, and fleeing. The woods were filled with stragglers, and some even fled to Fort Henry.

The enemy improved the opportunity, and advanced upon Schwartz's and Dressler's batteries, capturing five guns, and taking possession of McClernand's headquarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. The Confederates seemed resolved to follow up their advantage.

At this juncture General Wallace's division was thrown in front, and took a position on a ridge, with Taylor's battery in the centre of the road.—The Confederates formed on the ridge which General McClernand had occupied; and, flushed with success, moved forward. As soon as they came in range, Taylor's battery opened on them with grape, canister and shell, causing the Confederates to quail and come to a halt; and as our infantry advanced they began to fall back, and we recovered the ground previously lost.

Reconnoissance of Com. Foote's Gunboats—Visit to Clarksville—The Enemy Abandoning their Position there and Fleeing in a Panic to Nashville—Capture of Flat Boats Laden with Munitions of War—The Union Men at Work in Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—A Cairo despatch says the latest advices from Fort Donelson report the gunboat St. Louis passed up the Cumberland River on a reconnoissance to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic. Two large flat-boats laden with munitions of war were captured at the rolling mill just below Clarksville. Everything was being moved to Nashville, where the next Confederate stand, it is supposed, will be made.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—A Union scout has reached here and reports that one span of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge, crossing the Tennessee River at Decatur, Alabama, was destroyed on Saturday last by the Union men in that vicinity.

It was reported also that the bridge at Bridgeport, some seventy miles above, had also been disabled, but this had not been confirmed.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck on the Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Major General Commanding this Department congratulates Flag Officer Foote, Brigadier-General Grant, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the recent brilliant victories on the Tennessee and Cumberland. The war is not yet ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories. Troops are concentrating from every direction. We shall soon have an army which shall be irresistible. The Union flag must be restored! Everywhere the enthralled Union men in the South must be set free. The soldiers and sailors of the great West are ready and willing to do this. The time and place have been determined on. Victory and glory await the brave!

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, Asst. Adt. Gen.

General Halleck's Thanks to General Hunter.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—General Halleck, in an official despatch to General Hunter says: "To you, more than to any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops to reinforce General Grant, I appealed to you. You responded, nobly placing your forces at my disposal. This enabled us to win the victory.

Arrival of Fort Donelson Prisoners—Reported Evacuation of Columbus.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Six additional boat loads of Fort Donelson prisoners have arrived at Cairo, and will be speedily forwarded to their destination.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is being evacuated, and preparations will undoubtedly be made for an immediate advance on Memphis.

The Pursuit of Gen. Price.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 20.—It is not probable that the army will follow Gen. Price's retreating army very far into Arkansas.

There is considerable talk of fortifying Neosho, and placing troops at Cassville.

A letter found in Price's headquarters reveal a strong Union sentiment existing in Arkansas.

Albert Pike is working wonders among the Indians.

General Halleck Showing Mercy to the Confederates.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—General Halleck has issued an order that in consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentence of the eight bridge-burners heretofore condemned to death are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, the Confederates should again destroy the railroads or telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into execution.

No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance.

A board of commissioners will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war applications to take the oath of allegiance, and on their recommendation, an order will be issued for their release.

The Celebration of Washington's Birthday in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—In order that nothing may occur to mar the pleasure of the contemplated celebration of Washington's Birthday, the Provost Marshal has ordered all drinking saloons to be closed from sunrise on Saturday till sunrise on Monday, and recommends all business to be suspended on Saturday.

The Provost Marshal also orders that no pig or bar lead shall be shipped from this port hereafter, without a special permit from his office.

The Proposal to Tax the California Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—Resolutions passed both Houses of the State Legislature to-day protesting against the policy of taxing the California mines by the General Government, as proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The "Chivalrous" Buckner to be Tried for Treason.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—The Louisville *Journal* learns that Marshal Morgweather left last evening for Cairo, to bring Gen. Buckner here under a Federal warrant from Justice Catron, on a charge of treason.

Com. Porter's Mortar Fleet.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Ship Island dates to the 7th inst state that five ships of Com. Porter's famous mortar boat fleet arrived there, and two more were spoken off Havana on the 11th inst.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Later from the Burnside Expedition—Released Federal Prisoners—Col. Corcoran Expected—Intelligence from the South.

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Pearson, did not get into port yesterday morning until ten o'clock, having been detained at Fortress Monroe until the same hour on the preceding night, and encountering very rough weather in the lower part of the bay. The strong northwest wind which commenced blowing at midnight was very sensibly felt, and the appearance in the basin of hundreds of sea-gulls indicated a storm at sea.

Yesterday will long be remembered at Old Point. The wind blew a gale, rain fell in torrents for several hours, and the air was sharp and cold. In addition a fog prevailed, and it was difficult for steamers to move in the Roads.

From the Burnside Expedition.

About noon the steamer Eastern State, of the Burnside Expedition, steamed into the Roads, and was soon boarded by a large number of officers who were earnest in their inquiries as to the progress of that command. The steamer left Cape Hatteras on Tuesday morning, and during the passage encountered boisterous seas. Among the passengers who arrived in her were the following: Lieutenant-Colonel George F Betts, of the Hawkins' Zouaves; Major E. A. Kimball, of the same command; Captain Benjamin Lepson, of the Tenth Connecticut Infantry; Surgeon Douglas; Surgeon Thompson; a brother of the late Colonel Russell, and a number of soldiers released on furlough.

Some of these officers are in charge of the bodies of officers who were killed whilst leading on their commands to the attack of Roanoke Island. They consisted in part of Colonel Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut; Lieutenant Spilliman, of Company A, Tenth Connecticut, and Captain Henry, of the Ninth New Jersey. Also, that of Captain Henry A. Hubbard, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, who died on the Island of wounds received in the action.

The bodies of the deceased officers were all taken North by the Express train, and were in charge of a squad of soldiers. That of the Lieutenant Colonel Vignor de Montell was not received in time to be brought up. The officers bring up a large number of trophies taken from the Confederates, which were looked upon with considerable interest. Prominent among them is a large and elegantly-worked silk flag belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments. It is of the Confederate style originally adopted, and on it are inscribed in golden letters. "North Carolina Regiment, 1861." On the reverse side was the "Lone Star," worked in silk, whilst the staff was surmounted with a gilded spear.

The Federal Prisoners.

The steamers Express and George Washington left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, under a flag of truce, per agreement with General Huger, to receive, ten miles up the James river, the released Federal prisoners, numbering between seven and eight hundred The flag steamers had not returned up to ten o'clock to-night, at which hour Captain Talmade ordered the Georgeanna to wait no longer.

It was supposed that the steamers were detained by the dense fog, and had probably anchored in the river.

There was some expectation at the Fortress that Col. Corcoran, Col. Lee, Col. Cogswell, and other distinguished Federal prisoners, would be among those released, and great anxiety was felt for the return of the boats. The fog was so heavy that they probably did not reach the fort until early yesterday morning.

On board were a number of newspaper correspondents, who were no doubt much disappointed. It is stated that Col. Corcoran would be among them, but this is doubtful.

The steamer William Weldon has been placed on the line between the Fortress and Newport News in the place of the Express. Flags of truce were exchanged on Wednesday between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and the Federal boat which carried down the Southern soldiers' mail returned with the French Admiral and four officers composing his staff. They have come direct from Charleston. The former was received on board the frigate Catrinett, and the others came up to this city in the Georgeanna. We were unable to obtain additional Southern news from them.

The Harriet Lane.

It has already been announced that the steamer Harriet Lane, in coming down the Potomac on Monday, was fired upon by the Confederate battery at Cockpit Point, and that one ball struck her. It seems that she made rather a narrow escape, the ball entering her wheel-house, just above the shafts, and passed entirely through the vessel, making its exit through the wheel-house on the other side.

Excitement in North Carolina.

Among the passengers on the Georgeanna yesterday morning is a young man named Richardson, of New York, who has been engaged for several years in teaching school in North Carolina. He was forced to join the Confederate army, and was stationed at Portsmouth, but shortly before the attack of Gen. Burnside obtained a short furlough on account of bad health. At the time of the taking of Elizabeth City he was within sound of the cannonading, and hastening to the almost deserted city, claimed the protection of his country's flag. Com. Rowan took him on board, along with Dr. Speed, of that city, who has remained true to the old flag amid all the treason which surrounded him. Mr. Richardson gave much valuable information to Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough, who furnished him with a pass to his home in New York.

He represents that about one-fourth of Elizabeth City was burned, including the principal hotel, called the Lee House. When he left, the people who had fled were returning to their homes. He represents the excitement in the surrounding country as intense, and although there was considerable Union sentiment it was dangerous to openly declare it. The true sentiment of the people cannot be ascertained until they receive protection, as they are thoroughly helpless.

The number of prisoners on Roanoke Island, we learn from Mr. Richardson, has been ascertained to be twenty-seven hundred.

Southern News.

The Norfolk *Day Book* contains numerous rumors and reports concerning General Burnside's operations. It seems to think that Edenton and other places are occupied in force, and that our pickets have advanced within eighteen miles of Suffolk, and says that the people were everywhere terror-stricken. No extraordinary efforts were making to repel the invasion, and Norfolk was considered impregnable.

The News from Savannah is conflicting and unsatisfactory. The Petersburg *Express* has advices that Commodore Tatnall's fleet has been worsted, and that as no communication can be had with either Fort Pulaski or Savannah, supposes that the latter is virtually in the hands of the Federals.

From General Wise's Command.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

On Thursday, at 3 o'clock, six of the gunboats (side-wheel steamers) of the enemy appeared off the mouth of the Albemarle and Currituck canal, and fired a few cannon-shots at the camp of General Wise, then at the bridge a mile or so distant. The General deemed it proper to withdraw towards Currituck Court House, as he had no means of defence against the guns of the boats. This he did. Subsequently he ordered a further withdrawal to Great Bridge, in Norfolk county. A few of the enemy landed at the canal, say two or three hundred, but they did not leave the protection of the boats while observed. General Wise had only some twelve hundred men. Henningsen's batteries were not with him.

Confederate Accounts from Savannah.

From the Savannah News, Feb. 12.

We hear that six Federal barges were in the Savannah river yesterday, between Venus' Point and Fort Pulaski, engaged in taking soundings in the main channel. Eight Federal vessels, occupying very nearly their former positions in Wall's Cut, could be seen yesterday from the battery with the naked eye. We learn that the telegraphic wires between this city and Fort Pulaski have been cut several times since the appearance of the Yankee fleet in Wall's Cut and Warsaw Sound. They were cut yesterday in the vicinity of St. Augustine's creek. As the Yankees have free ingress to the river by their small boats, we presume it will be impossible to keep up our telegraphic connection with the fort much longer.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 17.—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says that the steamer Ida, while going to Fort Pulaski, on Friday, was fired on by Yankee barges. On Sunday forenoon the flag steamer Savannah went to the aid of the Ida, and was fired upon. Com. Tatnall replied. The Ida arrived safely yesterday at Savannah. Twenty five Federal vessels were at Warsaw. Two armed transports, with troops, arrived there on Friday.

On Friday last four coasters, loaded with rice, were attacked in Bull's Bay and burned or sunk by Federal launches. The crews escaped.

Operations in the West.

The Louisville correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of February 4, writes as follows:

It will be remembered that a Pittsburg paper lately stated that the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Scott, had made arrangements for the rapid transportation of 50,000 troops from the Potomac to the armies in Kentucky. It was also stated that the Government officers in the West had orders to press into service all the steamers at Cincinnati and Pittsburg, that they may rendezvous at the latter city for the purpose of transporting this force to Kentucky. It was calculated that it would require from eighty to one hundred steamers to transport the number named. Rumor has been busy with the statement, and it is announced that a fleet of one hundred vessels will arrive here in a day or two. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is busily engaged preparing to move a large number of troops towards Bowling Green.

In the meantime an influx of Ohio troops has been pouring into the city. Since the 12th instant the following forces and boats have arrived and departed from this city:

FLEET OF OHIO RIVER TRANSPORT STEAMERS.

Jacob Strader,	Telegraph No. 3,
N. W. Thomas,	Monarch,
Queen of the West,	Madison,
Diamond,	Universe,
Tigress,	Stephen Decatur,
Dr. Kane,	Emma Duncan,
Poland,	Champion,
Arago,	Lebanon.
Hazel Dell,	

OHIO FORCES IN TRANSIT.

20th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Whittlesey.
46th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Worthington.
48th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Sullivan.
66th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Kinney.
68th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Baunsenwein.
68th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel [illegible].
76th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Reed.
78th Ohio regiment infantry, Colonel Gilbert.
3d Ohio regiment cavalry, Colonel [illegible].
Five batteries 1st Ohio reg't artillery, Colonel Barnett.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE CASE OF DR. IVES.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at the request of Secretary Stanton, is inquiring into the case of Dr. Ives. Evidence was laid before the Secretary showing not only his disloyalty, but that he was a spy. Several witnesses in the matter have already been examined.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The committee is also investigating the embargo of the Potomac river, and will fasten the responsibility of this military crime upon somebody or other. Capt. Dahlgreen has been before the committee as a witness, and will be followed by officials in the Navy Department.

REJECTED.

Capt. Charles Leib was rejected as Assistant Quartermaster a second time. The Military committee reported that he was unable to account for $1,000,000.

BISHOP POLK FOR EMANCIPATION.

General Bishop Polk has, it is reported upon apparently good authority, in a recent letter contended strenuously that the South should, as a military necessity, emancipate all the slaves within her borders.

THE BLACK CODE OF THE DISTRICT.

Senator Wilson will introduce a bill repealing the Black Code of the District. The first section repeals the act extending the laws of Maryland over the District, and all these laws so far as they now extend here. Other sections repeal the law empowering the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to pass ordinances touching blacks, slave and free, and repealing all such ordinances now in effect. Another section provides that whites and blacks shall be tried and punished in the same way, and that the testimony of blacks will be received in courts of law. The bill will be accompanied by a thorough analysis of the code.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts for an entire removal of American slavery.

The House bill, making an appropriation for the illumination of the public buildings on the night of the 22d of February, was presented to the Senate, read a third time, and passed.

[This bill makes an appropriation of $1,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of illumination.]

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Lazarus W. Powell, a Senator of the State of Kentucky, after eleven States had published their ordinances of secession, by which to sever themselves from the Government of the United States, and had formed a confederation and provisional Government, and made war upon the United States, did, on the 20th day of June last, at the city of Henderson, in the State of Kentucky, attend a large Southern States Rights Convention, over which he was called to and did preside, and on taking his seat as President thereof, made a speech in which he stated the object of said convention, and then appointed a committee, which reported to said convention a long series of resolutions that were unanimously adopted by it. Among these resolutions are the following:

"2. That the war being now waged by the Federal Administration against the Southern States is in violation of the Constitution and laws, and has already been attended with such stupendous usurpations as to amaze the world, and endanger every safeguard of constitutional liberty.

"That the recall of the invading armies and the recognition of the separate independence of the Confederate States is the true policy to restore peace and preserve the relations of fraternal love and amity between the States.

"6. That we hereby approve the refusal of Governor Magoffin to furnish Kentucky troops to subjugate the South; and we cordially endorse his recent proclamation defining the position of Kentucky, in accordance with the sentiment of her people; and forbidding the invasion of Kentucky by Federal or Confederate troops

"7. That although Kentucky has determined that her proper position at present is that of strict neutrality between the belligerent sections, yet if either of them invade her soil against her will, she ought to resent and repel it by necessary force."

The pith of Governor Magoffin's proclamation, which that convention so cordially approved, is embodied in this paragraph:

"I hereby notify and warn all the States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any part or place therein, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether in the State Guard or otherwise, from making any hostile demonstration against any of the aforesaid sovereignties, to be obedient to the orders of lawful authorities, to remain quietly and peaceably at home when off military duty, and refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke collision, and so otherwise to conduct themselves that the deplorable calamity of invasion may be averted; but in the meantime to make prompt and efficient preparation to assume the paramount and supreme law of self-defence, and strictly of self-defence alone."

The closing speech of this convention was made by Senator Powell, and the resolutions passed by it, and a summary statement of its proceedings signed by him as its president.

On the 10th of September last, and whilst the Legislature of Kentucky was in session in the town of Frankfort, and after her territory had been invaded at two distant points by the Confederate armies, and whilst Humphrey Marshall was employed in organizing an armed body of rebels in the contiguous county of Owen, a large Southern States' Rights Convention assembled and held its sessions in Frankfort, for the apparent purpose of overawing the Legislature, controlling its deliberations, and deterring it from passing measures to support the Union and the Government of the United States. Lazarus W. Powell was a delegate to that convention from the county of Henderson, and was appointed on its committee of resolutions. Among other resolutions that committee reported are these:

"RESOLVED. That every material interest of Kentucky, as well as the highest dictates of patriotism, demand that peace should be maintained within her borders, and this convention pledges the honor of its members to do all in their power to promote this end.

"2. That it is the deliberate sense of this convention, and it is believed of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky, that the best, and perhaps the only mode of effecting this great object, is by adhering strictly, rigidly and impartially to her chosen and oft-declared position of neutrality during the existence of the deplorable war now raging between the sections, taking sides neither with the Government nor with the seceded States, and declaring that her soil must be preserved inviolate from the armed occupation of either.

"9 That we consider it incompatible with the neutrality avowed by Kentucky to vote money for the prosecution of the civil war, or to tax the people of the State, or augment its debt for a purpose so unwise, and for a cause so hopeless as the military subjugation of the Confederate States."

This was a convention of most intense secessionists, and was attended by John C. Breckinridge and many of the leaders of that party from generally over the State. Wm. Preston and R. W. Walley, Esqs., made speeches to it, fraught with the rankest treason, and denouncing the fiercest war against the United States. Its resolutions were unanimously adopted, and its business closed with the following one offered by Senator Powell:

"RESOLVED, That Colonel William Preston, George W. Johnson, Esq., Gen. Lucius Desha, Richard Hawes and Thomas P. Porter, Esqrs., be and they are hereby appointed a committee of organization, in order to carry out the purposes of this convention, and full powers are conferred upon them for that object."

Those men were thus commissioned in the cause of conspiracy, treason and rebellion. By the warrant given them, on the motion of Senator Powell, they went forth and organized, or advised and assisted in the organization of armed bands of traitors, and soon thereafter led them into the Confederate camps, where they are yet struggling to consummate the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

From the beginning of this great rebellion to the present time Senator Powell has neither said nor done anything in Congress or out of Congress to strengthen or sustain the United States in the mighty struggle for national life. Whilst the true and loyal men of his own State were engaged in an arduous and protracted struggle to bring him to perform his duty to the nation and its Government, he not only withheld from them all assistance and sympathy, but gave to the rebels the moral force of his disloyal position and opinions, and all the aid and comfort which he could render them short of the commission of technical treason. His purposes, if not his acts, have been treasonable.

Being an ex-Governor of the State of Kentucky, and one of her Senators in Congress, his example and counsel have doubtless been potential with her people, and of mischievous tendency in other States. Under the false and delusive cry of neutrality and peace, and the absurd purpose to protect the soil of the State against invasion from the military force of the United States, he has doubtless assisted to seduce hundreds and hundreds from loyalty and duty into rebellion and treason. He has not supported the Constitution of the United States, but he has sounded the charge to his recruits, and they have made the overt attack upon it; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the said Lazarus W. Powell be, and he is hereby, expelled from the Senate.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill for the establishment of a national armory at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

Mr. HOWE moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, on the ground that a large portion of the papers and petitions on this subject had gone to that committee.

After some remarks from Messrs. Wilson, Grimes, Clark, Ten Eyck and Hale, the morning hour having expired, the bill was laid aside.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for army expenses. The bill, as it came from the House, made appropriation for 1862, and also for 1863. The committee had concluded to report back simply the second section, striking out the first section, which makes the appropriation for next year, postponing that for future consideration, as there might be such a change before that time as to make further legislation necessary. There were some very large amendments reported by the committee—one for the Quartermaster's department of $76,500,000, and another for the Ordnance department of $10,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN called attention to these large appropriations, as showing a necessity for the consideration and passage of measures of retrenchment.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked how many men were supposed to be provided for by this bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN could not tell. The army had increased very much, and he hoped that in the bill making further appropriations for next year this would be settled.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought there was a very great disposition to over estimate the numbers of troops. For instance, the newspapers had reported that there were 50,000 men engaged in the attack on Fort Donelson, but when we came to look at the regiments actually engaged we saw that there could not have been more than 30,000, and he had been informed by a gentleman from Cairo, who was at that battle, that there were really only 28,000 there. He thought this fact ought to be known, for the honor of those gallant men, who attacked a strong entrenchment held by nearly or quite their own number.

The amendments of the committee were adopted, except that of $76,500,000 for the Quartermaster's department.

Mr. HOWE excepted to this amendment.

Mr. HALE thought it useless to adopt this amendment, as there was no money to pay with. There was a deficiency of $200,000,000 since the last session, and this is an additional one of $76,500,000. We might as well pass a general bankrupt law, and let the Government take the benefit of it.

Mr. FESSENDEN said these deficiencies were for debts already due, and must be paid. Certainly the Senator from New Hampshire would not refuse to pay bills already contracted.

Mr. HALE would not oppose the amendments; but he must say that the deficiency was an evidence of gross mismanagement of the heads of departments. He had a paper which somewhat explained the matter. It was an advertisement in the New York *Herald:* "A good-looking, affable young man, who has just completed a large government contract, wishes to become acquainted with a good-looking young lady, desirous of sharing the proceeds." That explains the matter. [Laughter.]

At the request of Messrs. Howe and Fessenden, some letters from the Quartermaster's department were read, showing that the first estimates were for 300,000 men, but the last estimates were for 661,000. It also appeared that for the first seven months the cost of furnishing and equipping the army in the Quartermaster's department was about $122,000,000.

Mr. HOWE did not believe we had in the field more than 450,000 men, and thought the Quartermaster could not tell what he wanted all this money for.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed.

Mr. WADE asked if the resolution for illumination referred only to public buildings. He thought that there was an impression that it was to be considered a test of loyalty and that those who did not illuminate were unfriendly to the Government. He had been requested to say that there could be no such test. Many could not afford to illuminate, and some had lost friends in the war and did not