Spaniards ventured a battle here, there can be little doubt but that they were severely defeated. There were no less than 50,000 Mexicans in the field, and we are told that they were retreating as the Allies advanced, waiting, no doubt, for an opportunity to make a stand in the midst of their fortified hills.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—From the brief abstract of the French Emperor's speech which has reached us by the Jura, there would appear to be no immediate purpose on his part of breaking the blockade. We must not, however, trust too implicitly to the ambiguous assurances that he has employed in his address to the Corps Legislatif. It is true the State Department at Washington gives out that there is no reason to apprehend that either England or France has any intention of interfering with us. According to it everything continues secure at the other side, so far as our interests are concerned. The State Department is very wrong to circulate such statements. It is only deceiving the public with false impressions of the real condition of things, just as it sought to deceive us in the affair of the Trent. Were it not for the newspapers the public both here and in England would have been left in ignorance up to the last moment of the purpose of the government in regard to the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It is from the ministerial journals abroad and the private letters received by commercial houses here that the disposition of both governments can best be judged of. The tone of these continues to be anything but reassuring. The only security we have against foreign interference is to press on military operations as speedily as can be done with safety, so that we may be able to crush out the rebellion before the two governments can find a decent pretext for intervention.

HORACE GREELEY DISSECTED BY A. OAKEY HALL, ESQ.—The letter of A. Oakey Hall, Esq., our District Attorney, upon poor Massa Greeley, was published in our columns some time ago, and is now, in response to the popular request, republished in pamphlet form, with notes explanatory and corroborative. No politician should be without this admirable expose of a great abolition humbug, and no lover of the curious should neglect to read this piquant dissertation upon the great and small vices of the notorious Greeley. The letter itself is a rare jewel, but its setting of notes is hardly less valuable and attractive. Extracts from the *Tribune* editorials—moral, personal and political; Greeley's remarkable letter to Secretary (then Governor) Seward; instances of Greeley's "self-consciousness," or, in plainer terms, Greeley's vanity; proofs of Greeley's tergiversations and contradictions; the original "Onward to Richmond articles" of the *Tribune;* Greeley's celebrated "Just Once" confession, and, in short, abundant testimony from the *Tribune* files of the truth of every one of Mr. Hall's statements, flow like a broad river of commentary along the shore line of the original epistle. If poor Greeley's "self-consciousness" is really as great as it is represented, we should think that he would go hang himself after seeing his mental and moral lineaments reflected in Mr. Hall's truthful mirror.

SPEAKER RAYMOND'S LOBBY.—What has become of the committee upon Speaker Raymond's new lobby? Why does not the committee report and have the matter settled? Here are four or five millions of dollars' worth of jobs coming up to Albany, directly or indirectly, and, as the lobby is disorganized, there is no one to attend to them, unless Speaker Raymond intends doing all the lobby business himself and pocketing all the proceeds. But this one horse way of doing business is not fair. Morgan, Cummings and the like are managing things all their own way, and all because we have no good lobby. Hurry up your oakes, gentlemen, or the lobby will be too late for the army ale. We insist upon Speaker Raymond's new lobby coming into the field immediately. If it is to be well done, let it be done quickly.

THE BANKING BILL.—We have repeatedly urged the importance of a recognized national currency. The Banking bill, which is one of the series of financial measures proposed by the government, provides just such a national currency as is imperatively demanded and imperatively necessary. It puts the whole circulation of the country into the control of the government, and thus the people have a reliable security in the government itself, and the national money will pass current anywhere in the Union, and not be subject to the shaves and discounts which now make bank bills nuisances. Private or incorporated banks will make dividends enough from the profits of their deposits and discounts, and the profits of their circulation will go where they belong—to the government and the public Treasury. Let us have the Banking bill.

NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.—Our pious and jobbing contemporary, the *World*, says the HERALD has no influence. Very likely. We have never had the influence to get a hundred thousand dollars from individuals to establish a newspaper. We have never had the influence to get two millions of dollars from the government, and disburse three hundred thousand of the amount without showing any vouchers for the money. No; we never had the influence to establish and carry on a newspaper on such a basis of speculation and jobbery.

MASON AND SLIDELL.—We observe that those arrant traitors, Mason and Slidell, were very properly allowed to land in England without any show of feeling, unless indeed it was one of contemptuous indifference; and, what is more, not even a place has been assigned for them to exhibit themselves in the approaching exhibition of all nations. They have been a nine days' wonder; but now that the excitement has passed away they are nobodies. "England would have done as much for two niggers."

OFFICE SEEKERS, TAKE WARNING.—During the last few months a number of highly respectable gentlemen have applied to us for letters of introduction to the President and the heads of departments at Washington, in the hope of obtaining official positions. We would advise those who re seeking for government offices not to imitate their example. The only result of the letters which they might obtain from us would be to get them comfortable quarters in Fort McHenry or Fort Warren.

ARRESTS FOR TREASON—STONE AND IVES.—The incarceration of these parties is only the commencement of a series of arrests of persons who have been oblivious of their duty to the country and the constitution. The political atmosphere had become foul, and required purification.

EUROPEAN DESIGNS ON MEXICO.—The Spanish Minister of State has coolly announced in Congress that Spain would demand reparation from Mexico on account of the war of independence; and the French journals are quietly discussing, as a probable event, the elevation of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria to the throne of Mexico as a satisfactory territorial compensation in exchange for Venetia. It would appear from this that the policy of Spain is to wrest every dollar she can from Mexico during the present war, and conquer the country if she can; while the policy of France is to make a catspaw of Spain, allowing her to fight the Mexicans till such time as France finds it convenient to dictate terms to Austria and Spain on the questions involved. But it strikes us that both Louis Napoleon and the Spanish Minister are in the position of the man who counted his chickens before they were hatched. Spain will have to conquer Mexico before she will be able to exact an indemnity; and so far the prospect of her achieving that result is exceedingly remote. When Spain fails, France will be equally powerless in carrying out any programme for placing Mexico under European government. The Mexicans have still courage and unity enough to defeat the machinations of any and all the Powers combined against her.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The whole business community awaits anxiously the passage of the Bankruptcy bill. Business is reviving, the end of the war begins to be seen, and already we find that fluttering in commercial circles which betokens a great increase in trade and manufacture. But many able and willing hands are fettered by the consequences of past failures, and only the Bankrupt bill can relieve them. Therefore let us have the Bankrupt bill as speedily as possible. It is one of the most important features of the financial programme of the government.

PASS THE TAXATION BILL.—The Taxation bill underlies all the financial devices of the government. Upon it rest all such bills as the Treasury Note bill and the Bank Currency bill. It is a pledge for the payment of all government paper. It is the sole reliable financial basis of the government and the country. Therefore it should be passed immediately. The people are ready and willing to be taxed. Let us have the Taxation bill.

Gottschalk's First Concert.

The great musical event of the season—Mr. Gottschalk's opening concert—came off last night before a crowded and brilliant audience at Niblo's Saloon. He was assisted on the occasion by Miss Hinkley, Signors Brignoli, Susini, Mancusi, Mr. Richard Hoffman and Herr Mollenhauer, the whole under the direction of Max Maretzek. The programme was, in point of selection and artistic excellence, one of the richest that any concert has presented for many years past. Susini executed finely the opening aria, "Jerusalem," by Verdi. The noble duet from "Belisario" was superbly given by him and Brignoli. After this appeared the lion of the evening, with his breast decorated by a profusion of orders. He was received with several rounds of applause, and appeared to be sensibly touched by the cordial warmth of the greeting. His first piece was the overture to "William Tell," which he has very ingeniously arranged for two pianos. He was assisted by Mr. Richard Hoffman, and both played with a precision and brilliancy that elicited enthusiastic applause and an encore. Miss Hinkley sang the cavatina from "Betley" without much spirit. She might have made a better choice. Herr Mollenhauer's selections from Swedish melodies on the violincello gave great satisfaction to the audience. The imitation of the Scotch pipes was particularly relished. The quartette from "Don Pasquale" by Miss Hinkley, Brignoli, Mancusi and Susini did not exhibit a perfect accordance, the voice of the basso unduly dominating the rest. The "Transcription di Bravoura" of the quartette of "Rigoletta," composed and played by Mr. Gottschalk, reminds one strongly of the peculiarities of Liszt. It was admirable in point of execution, and was warmly encored. Instead of repeating it, however, Mr. Gottschalk played a neat little composition called "The Last Hope," which recalled the style of his famous "Marche de Nuit."

The second part opened with Kummer's *Fantasie Caprice*, performed with much taste and feeling by Herr Mollenhauer. His echo imitation was excellent. The Romanza from the "Lombardi" was deliciously sung by Brignoli. In *morceaux* like this he cannot be surpassed. Mr. Gottschalk then played the "Murmures Æolians" and "Pastorello e Cavaliere," both his own compositions. The first was particularly to be admired for the beauty of its *tremolo*, and the second—a sweet melody, worked neatly through an ably performed *arpeggio*—reminded us strongly of the style and execution of Thalberg. The applause was immense, and the player, in response to an encore, performed another of his compositions, "Le Marche Soleunel," by far the most difficult piece that he executed during the evening. Miss Hinkley sang very prettily the ballad, "Within a Mile of Edinboro," and received an encore. Mancusi's Romanza from "Don Pasquale" was also very creditably given. The trio from "Lucretia," by Hinkley, Brignoli and Susini, was effectively sung, and repaired the shortcomings of the previous quartette. The concert concluded with the well known composition of Mr. Gottschalk, "The Banjo," which was played by him with that peculiarity of touch which he alone possesses. In his performances of last evening every one was struck by the wonderful improvement that hard study and practice have made in his execution. Poetry and sentiment he never lacked. He has attained since we last heard him—some five years since—a marvellous power in giving expression to the creations of a fancy cultivated to a point of which there have been few examples in his profession.

This evening the second concert of the series takes place at Niblo's. On Thursday Mr. Gottschalk performs in Brooklyn.

A British Trump in the Union Army.

The following is an extract of a letter from a soldier in the Union army, serving in Virginia, addressed to a gentleman in Montreal:—

I am delighted to perceive in the paper received from you this day, that the citizens of Montreal contemplate the erection of a statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria—(God bless her.) You will find enclosed in this letter two dollars, in gold—none of your Treasury notes—which you will please hand to the committee entrusted with the carrying out of this truly noble undertaking, as the humble contribution of a British trump! Although I am on the "Yankee side of Jordan," you may rely upon it, Bill, that I am still as true to the old flag as any living white man. You are aware that I never enlisted in the American service to fight against my own blood, or against any of England's loyal sons; and if a war between England and the United States should unfortunately grow out of present difficulties, I shall at once demand my discharge, even though I should be threatened with Fort Lafayette—aye, even though the very gallows were staring me in the face. And I am only one out of many hundreds here who would make similar choice.

PROPOSED EMANCIPATION IN DELAWARE.—A bill providing for the emancipation of slaves, with compensation to the owners, is now before the Legislature of Delaware. By this bill it is provided that all slaves over thirty five years of age shall be freed within ninety days after it becomes law; all under thirty-five shall become free on reaching that age; all males born after the bill becomes law are to be slaves until they are twenty-one, and females till they are eighteen; and all slavery is to cease after January 1, 1872. These provisions are made conditional upon this, that "Congress will, at its present session, engage to pay to the State of Delaware, in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, the sum of $900,000, in ten annual instalments, $90,000 to be payable on some day before the first day of September, 1862, to establish a fund for securing full and fair compensation to the owners of slaves who shall have been divested of their property by force of the act in question." Delaware has, according to the census of 1860, eighteen hundred and five slaves, and the sum asked of Congress for their gradual emancipation amounts to $500 a head, which is a fair price.

A DEFICIT WANTED.—The Berlin *Punch*, or "*Kladderadatch*," brings out his last number with a Christmas tree, richly illuminated and hung with presents for the surrounding potentates of Europe, in children's frocks. Master France is enjoying his little drum, with a "deficit" of eight hundred and twenty-nine millions; Master Yankee two hundred and twenty-four millions of deficit, Master Austria one hundred and forty-six millions, Master Victor one hundred and fifty nine millions scudi, and so on; while Master Prussia, with his two big boxes of cavalry and infantry, and no deficit, is weeping bitterly, and wiping his eyes with his knuckles, crying, "I want to have a deficit too."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Amendments to the Treasury Note Bill by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Legal Tender and Specie Payment for Interest Clauses Retained.

The Bill to Be Taken Up To-day and Pressed to a Speedy Passage.

Final Passage of the Iron Clad Gunboat Bill.

Debate in the Senate on the Fortification Bill, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon sundry amendments to the House Treasury 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 new 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 five per centum per annum, and interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary; and the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000: Providing, that all duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sales 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 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; and, third, the residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Mr. Spaulding, of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, has received numerous letters approving the Treasury Note bill. The following is from an eminent financier of New York:—

DEAR SIR—I heartily congratulate you on the triumph of your bill. If rightly followed, it will give us the best currency in the world, and do more to interest the people in the government, free us from foreign dictation and oppression, and make us a truly great nation, than any act or event since the Declaration of Independence. But I expect the money power, acting through sixteen hundred organizations, having the interests of the people to a great extent in their hands, will do their utmost in opposition, under pretence of resuming specie payment, with a view, then, to get the legal tender and circulating Treasury notes suppressed. The probability of such a struggle renders it of the highest importance that a plan of banking, with secured Treasury notes, should be adopted without delay—a plan which gradually, but assuredly, supports the existing banks, and invites new organizations and gain over old ones.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton is recovering from his attack of sickness yesterday, which was owing to close and long continued application to official business. He expects to resume his duties at the War Department to-morrow.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

The Tennesseans here rejoice over the progress of the federal arms in Tennessee. They say that the capture of Fort Henry opens to our steamers the whole length of the Tennessee river through a Union district to Florence, Alabama, and that more cotton will be realized from the country thus thrown open, than from the South Carolina or Georgia coast. The planters in Tennessee and Alabama have their cotton upon the bank of the Tennessee river, ready for shipment, and it will be sent forward forthwith, to realize. Fort Henry was emphatically an acquisition. If it has not struck more terror into Southern rebel hearts, it has at least done more good to the Union cause, and afforded more relief to the Union men in rebeldom than any blow that has yet been struck.

REBELS CAPTURED IN MISSOURI.

A despatch received to-night from Gen. Halleck says, that he has captured in Missouri nineteen rebels and a large amount of ammunition, including 120 kegs of powder.

MR. SUMNER'S PROPOSITION RESPECTING THE REBEL STATES.

The resolutions introduced to-day by Mr. Sumner are based upon the proposition of the ultraists of the Cabinet. The proposition is intended to wipe out the Southern States, and perpetuate the effects of secession for the benefit of the anti-slavery agitators and of Presidential candidates who have no hope of being elected in the whole Union, but are willing to take their chances in the North alone. It is understood that the President and a majority of the Cabinet are opposed to the policy of reducing the Southern States to a territorial condition. This is a device of the abolitionists to bring affairs into a condition which will ultimately produce the annihilation of slavery. Their object is to place the States in the condition of territories, and then apply to them the doctrine that there shall be no more slavery in the territory of the United States. Mr. Sumner's scheme has the sanction of only one member of the Cabinet, and looks to this result alone. It is an indirect method of accomplishing the purpose of the radical anti-slavery faction, who are now convinced they cannot carry their measures openly through this Congress or this administration.

PROPOSALS FOR A LINE OF STEAMERS TO PORT ROYAL, HATTERAS AND ROANOKE ISLAND.

The following has just been issued by the Secretary of War:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Secretary of War desires to establish a regular daily communication between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke Island, by light, swift steampackets. Plans, proposals and estimates will be received for four days by telegraph, mail or personal interview from shippers, shipowners and express lines. No speculative proposition will be received, nor any from persons not now in the profession of or having control of the required means of transport.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE RUMORS REGARDING GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

The sensationists who have been circulating the rumor that General McClellan has been reduced to the simple command of the army of the Potomac, have been taking advantage of the fact that there is nothing in the laws to authorize the Senior Major General of the army to command the whole army of the United States. This command has been accorded to General Scott in time of peace, and it has been accorded to General McClellan likewise. He has planned all that is to be done, but there is no law to authorize him to command the whole army. That is, by the constitution and the laws, under the control of the President and the War Department. He has performed the duties of his position entirely to the satisfaction of the government, and will continue to occupy his position as the chief director of the military operations of the whole army, until he chooses to confine himself to the command simply of the Army of the Potomac. This may happen at any time.

MILITARY RAILROAD FROM THE NAVY YARD TO GEORGETOWN.

The Military Committee of the House will hold a special meeting to-morrow, to consider the subject of a horse railroad between Georgetown and the Navy Yard, which is to be treated as a military road.

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO WEST POINT.

The President has the appointment of ten cadets to enter the Military Academy at West Point. For these places there are now eight hundred applicants.

RETURN OF GENERAL PORTER.

General Porter, who has been absent several days, has returned and assumed command of his division.

PRESENTATIONS.

The tent of Colonel McQuade, of the Fourteenth regiment New York Volunteers, was last evening the scene of three presentations—a massive silver goblet to General Morell, and one respectively to Colonel McQuade and his wife. Lieutenant Colonel Skilly, of the Fourteenth regiment, made the presentations, which were accompanied by the usual amount of reciprocal and happy speechifying.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The Harriet Lane, King Philip and Jacob Bell, left the Navy Yard this afternoon for the flotilla. The Jacob Bell had new boilers made for her, but time would not admit of their being taken on board, and she left with the old boiler patched.

THE ARREST OF GENERAL STONE.

The arrest of General Stone for treason has taken the troops on the Upper Potomac by surprise. There is little regret, however, that General Gorman succeeds him in command—at least temporarily.

THE SUPPLIES OF FORAGE FOR THE ARMY.

The operations of the Quartermaster's Department as to forage may be judged from the fact that Captain Dana, Assistant Quartermaster, has in his employment on this side of the Potomac 1,314 teams, and issues daily 200 tons of hay and 6,000 bushels of grain, supplying in this distribution the divisions of Generals Smith and McCall on the south side of the river. 4,000 employes are engaged in this work, at a monthly aggregate salaries of about $85,000. On the south side of the Potomac, under Quartermaster Ingalls, there are issued daily 100 tons of hay and 6,800 bushels of grain, employing 600 men. The Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, under the supervision of Lieutenant Ferguson, has now on hand nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and all contracts for further delivery at that point have been annulled in consequence.

The forage and subsistence of the army brought from Baltimore are now conveyed direct from Washington station to the camps in Virginia by railroad over the Long Bridge. This continuous line was opened yesterday, and prevents the delays heretofore experienced.

SEVERE ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Willie Lincoln, the son of the President, who has been very ill for several days, is much improved.

BANQUET OF THE IRISH BRIGADE TO GENERAL MEAGHER.

This evening the officers of the Irish brigade gave a grand banquet in honor of their new commander, General Thomas F. Meagher. All the arrangements were made on the most liberal and extensive scale. Elegant decorations, inspiring music and stirring speeches conspired to render beautiful and brilliant the convivial scene. At the principal table, Captain Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, presiding. There sat General Meagher, General Shields, General Heintzelman, General Howard and General Richardson; Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, who commanded the Irish brigade until General Meagher took charge of it; Colonel Terry, of the Fifth Michigan, and other guests of equal rank. The officers of the brigade occupied the two tables, extending the entire length of the long marquee. The banquet was prepared in elegant style, quite to the astonishment of the guests, who did not anticipate such a grand display in camp, nearly a dozen miles from the capital.

Captain Lynch, of the Sixty-ninth, in behalf of the officers of the Irish Brinade, read a brief address of congratulation and welcome. It stated that in this day of trial and danger, when the country demanded the devotion and service of its people, it was fitting that General Meagher should become the representative man of that race which had suffered so much and so deeply the wrongs laid heavy upon her by a despotic government, and that, having aided in saving the land of their adoption from destruction, it might be his proud privilege to be with them in the effort to secure for their native land the blessings of freedom and good government which they had experienced in this.

Gen. Meagher replied in a speech which was distinguished for eloquence and warmth. He returned his sincere thanks for their congratulations upon his assumption of a grave and serious trust, upon which, he said, not only his own honor, but the honor of his race, as represented by the Irish brigade, was vitally involved; and he would add, also, the honor in some degree, so far as three thousand men could affect it, of that hitherto unimpeached and inviolable flag under which they were proud to enter on military service. Complimenting General Shields, he said he would feel it too great an assumption to take command of the brigade in his presence, were he not satisfied that a higher position awaited General Shields than that of which he now seemingly deprived him. He responded to the sentiment, that the education the Irish soldiers were now receiving might be of service in the future towards the achievement of the independence of Ireland. He promised his entire devotion to the cause of the Union, and concluded by saying, that if it were the decree of Heaven that he should fall in this conflict, he could state, in all sincerity, that he would be satisfied to have those who should survive him write upon his tombstone—and a nobler epitaph no Irishman, no exiled Irishman could desire—"Fighting for the Irish exiles' most happy home, Thomas Francis Meagher died at the head of his brigade."

General Heintzelman was then called upon to speak, but the General, being more of a soldier than an orator, briefly returned his acknowledgment, and pointed out the absolute necessity there was for those who were engaged in the military service of the country, to give their entire attention and devotion to the work of asserting the supremacy of the government.

General Shields followed in some patriotic remarks, in which he said that it was the exigency of the hour alone that called him to the field again, and to give what little reputation he had, and, if need be, what blood there was left in him—he having been, as was supposed, "mortally wounded" in Mexico—towards redeeming the American name and character from the slanderous attempt that was now being made by the rebels to crush it down into degradation. He eulogized the American flag, predicted the speedy downfall of the rebellion, and said if England and France should now interfere it would only exasperate the North tenfold, and the Union soldiers would not lay down their armor until they had carried our flag victorious to the Gulf in spite of France and England.

Speeches were also made by General Richardson, General Howard, Colonel Terry, of the Fifth Michigan regiment; Colonel Cass, of the Ninth Massachusets regiment, and others.

A series of resolutions, highly complimentary to Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, were read. The Colonel acknowledged the compliment in a becoming manner.

The whole affair was highly creditable to all concerned, and passed off in the most successful manner.

THE ARMY.

Leave of absence until further orders has been granted to Captain Jonas P. Holliday, Second United States cavalry, to take command of a Vermont regiment of volunteers; Captain H. B. Fleming, Ninth United States infantry, to command a volunteer cavalry regiment; Captain N. A. M. Dudley and First Lieutenant O. P. Gooding, Tenth United States infantry, to command Massachusetts Volunteer regiments. Colonel Gooding is a West Point graduate of the class of 1858; has been two years in the Rocky Mountains, and served in the Utah expedition. He is a fine drill officer, and an excellent soldier. The appointment of these officers to the command of the Massachusetts regiments is not upon any application of their own, but by their being selected in consequence of the difficulty between General Butler and Governor Andrew in relation to the officers of Butler's expedition, and an agreement that the War Department should detail officers of the regular army to command the Massachusetts regiments.

THE MONSTER PETITION OF THE HOMEOPATHS.

The principal event in the Senate to-day was the presentation of a petition, signed by 20,000 persons, asking that homeopathic physicians may be employed in the army. The medical faculty are watching anxiously the effect of this alopathic dose.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

Hermon Michaels has been officially recognized as Consul for Saxony in the State of California.

NO EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

There was no executive session of the Senate to-day.

For Report of Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—New Hampshire will be represented at the London world's fair by a steam fire engine from the Amoskeag Works, cotton goods from the Langdon Company, delaines and hose from the Manchester Print Works, seamless bags from the Stark Mills, a washing machine from the Shaker settlement at Canterbury, plows from Concord, and other valuable contributions.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The following extracts from Bowling Green and Memphis papers of January 28, 29 and 30, and February 1, will be read with interest.

THE BATTLE NEAR SOMERSET—THE BODY OF ZOLLICOFFER BURNED.

This is the principal topic of discussion in Southern papers. They admit that they had in the field about 5,500 men, while the federal army, it is asserted, consisted of 20,000 men, in an intrenched camp, under Generals Rosecrans, Schoepff and Thomas. We have the following account of Zollicoffer's death from the Nashville *Patriot*:—

General Zollicoffer mistook a Kentucky or Ohio regiment which had opened fire upon our forces for one of our regiments firing upon others through mistake, and galloped forward with his staff to order them to desist, not discovering his error till he was in their midst. He immediately drew his sword and despatched the Colonel, to whom he was about to give orders, when he was fired upon and fell, pierced with many balls. Major Henry M. Fogg, of his staff, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieutenant E. B. Shields, another of his staff, was killed by his side. Major Fogg was borne from the field.

And if this don't suit here is another account from a different source:—

"General Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

"The first intimation he had of his dangerous position was received when it was too late. 'There's old Zollicoffer,' cried out several of the regiment in front of him. 'Kill him,' and in an instant their pieces were levelled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, aid to General Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized Gen. Z. With the most perfect coolness Gen. Z. approached to the head of the enemy, and, drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and General Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse."

Among the atrocities with which the federal troops are charged is the "roasting" of the Confederate wounded, in a barn near the battle field.

"General Zollicoffer's body was carried to the brigade hospital by order of Dr. Cliffe. He lived six hours after he was shot, dying somewhat past eight o'clock A. M. His last words were:—'Bring my men inside of the breastworks.' There were eighteen wounded and eighteen sick, beside General Zollicoffer's body, in the hospital. The hospital and all the bodies were burned by the federals."

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REBEL GENERAL CRITTENDEN.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

General Crittenden will doubtless appear before a court martial, which will determine the right and wrong of the matter. If he is found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he will receive the amplest justice of a code never too lenient. If he is not guilty, surely no one wishes to condemn him unjustly. And more than all, we are not willing to add fuel to the flame of indignation which already completely overwhelms him from highway and byway, before we are thoroughly apprised of the official facts in the case. When we are so apprised we shall not be behindhand in a proper, outspoken course.

But meanwhile, in continuation of this point, it is to be remarked that there are certain undeniable facts in relation to General Crittenden which throw as much responsibility upon the authorities who commissioned him as they are calculated to cast obloquy upon himself. We allude, of course, to his reputed and well established intemperance. No matter how deserving otherwise—no matter how able and accomplished as a military leader—no matter how commendable for qualities of mind and heart, too often most eminent in the persons of just such men—no matter what influence is brought to bear upon the President, if he knew the fact, as we are now assured of it, he merits the severest reproval for commissioning him. Of course all this will be understood hereafter, when an investigation brings to light everything relating to the unfortunate affair. Taking nothing for granted therefore—except the melancholy reflection above stated—until definitely posted, let us occupy ourselves with endeavoring to learn some useful lessons from the sad event, and retrieving immediately the disaster, if such it may be called, to our arms.

THE DISAFFECTION WITH JEFF. DAVIS' ADMINISTRATION.

[From the Bowling Green Courier.]

We call not in question the motives of those of our contemporaries who feel it their duty to condemn particular acts of the administration, nor complain of the temper they manifest, though we can but regret the course they are pursuing, and must believe the injury they inflict upon the cause is greater than that done by the things they oppose. Is an unfortunate appointment to office to form the basis of opposition to an administration that is laboring with heart and soul, and mind and strength to establish our independence? Because, with an imperfect knowledge of the resources of the government, we think the President should adopt an offensive instead of a defensive policy in the conduct of the war, shall we consecrate all our efforts to embarrass him in all that he does or attempts to do, whether to defend our homes or press the war into the territory of the enemy? Because we do not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the best means of raising money for the achievement of our national independence, shall we seek to excite distrust of him and those with whom he is associated in the minds of the people, thereby adding to the difficulties which they must encounter at every step?

No! Let us sustain the administration with all our powers of mind and body, overlooking these unimportant errors alleged against it, and making common cause with it against an enemy which, in overthrowing it, would make slaves of us. Every blow aimed at it is a blow aimed at the independence of the South. Should it forget its sacred obligations to the people, and prove recreant to those immutable and eternal principles to which it is pledged, and the lives and fortunes of a great people are devoted, then we would peril all to overthrow it, going foremost of all those who would dare most for liberty; but while its loyalty is above the suspicion even of its enemies, and it exists with an eye single to the good of the people who placed it in power, let us be as true to the cause of the South as it is, yielding our views where they conflict with its policy, sacrificing our preferences and our prejudices where they conflict with its judgment, giving it that support to which its patriotic labors and our duty entitle it.

CRITICAL SITUATION OF GENERAL POLK.

A letter from New Orleans in the Charleston *Courier* contains the following interesting paragraphs:—

The authorities at Columbus have information from a source upon which dependence is placed, that the federals are now making such dispositions of their forces in Kentucky and Missouri as will enable them to bring overwhelming numbers against Columbus, and at the same time march a powerful column down the west bank of the Mississippi. The great rise in the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will facilitate their movements in Kentucky. The attack is appointed to take place within a fortnight.

So impressed has General Polk become with the difficulties of his situation that he has sent agents to the Governors and other military authorities of this State and Mississippi, urging them to reinforce him as soon as possible to the full extent of their abilities. In this State steps to that end have already been taken, but it would be imprudent to disclose the description or strength of the reinforcements that are about to be forwarded to him.

MEMENTOES OF THE "STONE BLOCKADE."

[From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3.]

Within the last few days a large quantity of wrecked material, consisting of blocks, spars, &c., have been picked up in and near this harbor. These articles have undoubtedly come from the Lincoln stone fleet sunk near this port, and which the winds and waves have been gradually breaking up. Many of the smaller specimens are being distributed over the city, and will, in time, be among the curiosities of the Lincoln war. Others, that are more valuable, are being sold by the wreckers.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GENERAL BUTLER.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of Friday has the following gossip about Ship Island:—Rumors have been afloat a day or two in the city that Picayune Butler had evacuated Ship Island with the bulk of his forces, leaving only a garrison in that choice and lovely spot of white sand. He did not follow up his demand for the surrender of Biloxi, with the actual *possesso pedis*. We suspect he was thinking of "masked batteries" that might have been erected between the demand and the taking. Certain it is he didn't come back. He had achieved material for newspaper fame at the North, and we shall soon hear of the brilliant capture of a cotton port and the admirable coolness and daring of the Massachusetts soldiery. As to Pie's destination and the reason of his departure we are left to doubt and speculation. Some say that water was very scarce at Ship Island and sickness very abundant, and that he has gone to find pleasanter quarters. We are sorry he is gone, for there isn't a man of Picayune's kidney whom we should prefer to see *en route* to Mobile, sword in hand, than himself.

INDULGENCES OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Charleston *Courier* says:—Many rumors of improper indulgences to and communication with prisoners in Columbia are circulated. We know nothing of the facts of the case, nor do we desire them for publication, but the persistence and prevalence of the rumors may deserve attention from those officially charged with the care of the prisoners.

The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel T. C. Goode, sailed from Annapolis, Md., on the 30th ult., on the steamer Oriental for Key West. The troops went off in high glee, and seemed glad of the prospect of active duty.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss—A Chemical compound similar to the natural oil of the hair. See miscellaneous column.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss—A Clean, white and elegant chemical preparation for promoting the growth, luxuriance and beauty of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it a rich, silky softness and highly beautiful lustre there is nothing equal to it. It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations. Sold at 25 cents a bottle, by all the principal retail druggists. Wholesale Agents, Kitchen, Tyler & Co., 141 Chambers st.; Dixon, Fraser & Hallett, 149 Chambers street.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAY, Chemist, New York city, will receive attention.

Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has no equal on earth for your suffering child. It gives immediate rest from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels and invigorates the whole system.

Use Lyons' Katharion, if you Wish a beautiful head of hair. It is, without question, the finest article ever made.

Read the Great Story of Indian Life; by Wm. H. Bushnell, commenced in the NEW YORK SUN this day (Wednesday). We publish a portion of it as a sample in another part of our paper this morning.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter, No. 1 Barclay street.—Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown, best in use. Sold by all druggists.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Victorious Progress of the Union Army—Important Success in Tennessee—Attack of the Burnside Expedition on Roanoke Island—Map Showing the Strategical Importance of the Island—Rumored Defeat of the Spaniards in Mexico—The Latest News, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Stone, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at nine o'clock in the morning, and will contain a full account of the Attack on and Capture of the Rebel Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River; The Latest Intelligence in Regard to the Attack of the Burnside Expedition on Roanoke Island, N. C., accompanied with a Map showing the importance and defences of the Island; The Latest News from the Seat of War in Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia, and the Line of the Potomac; Interesting Intelligence in Regard to the State of Affairs at the South; Important from Mexico—Reported Battle and Defeat of the Spaniards near Vera Cruz, and all other important news of the week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD.

THE KEY TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Aspect of the War—Continued Success of the Union Arms Throughout the Country—Map of the Rebel Fortifications at Columbus, Ky.—Beauregard's Official Report of the Battle at Manassas—The Frauds on the Government—The Latest News, &c., &c., &c.

Graphic Accounts of the Capture of Fort Henry, Tennessee, and of the Attack on and Occupation of Roanoke Island, N. C., by the loyal Troops of the United States, with a description of the importance of these points, will be given in the FAMILY HERALD, ready this (Wednesday) morning. It will also contain the very interesting statement of a Rebel Officer escaped from Kentucky, showing the State of Affairs in the Southern Army, accompanied with a Map of the Rebel Fortifications at Columbus, showing all the important points alluded to in the statement; The Latest Despatches in regard to the Progress of the War from all points of the Country; The Rebel General Beauregard's Official Report of the Battle at Manassas, Va., in July last; The Speech of Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee, in regard to the Frauds committed by Contractors upon the Government; Interesting extracts from Rebel Newspapers; The Latest News from Europe, and a record of all interesting events of the week.

Terms—Two dollars per year. Single copies, four cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 60—Feb. 11, 1