THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9659. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

...e Canada at Boston and the Nova Scotian at Portland.

...E AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

...NTERVENTION CONDEMNED,

...peeches in the Houses of Lords and Commons,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Canada, from Halifax, arrived at Boston at ...f past nine o'clock yesterday morning. Her mails were warded to New York by the afternoon train, due about ...midnight. The newspaper bag for the press was dis...tched to New York by the eleven A. M. train, and ...rived here last evening.

The steamship Nova Scotian, Captain Graham, from Liverpool via the 5th, via Londonderry on the 6th inst., ...rived at Portland, Me., at five o'clock yesterday morn...g.

The Nova Scotian reports—February 11, exchanged ...nals with bark Nubia, bound east, in latitude 53 de...ees 23 minutes, longitude 23 degrees 32 minutes. On ...e 16th passed a steamer, supposed to be the Australa...n, in latitude 43 degrees 44 minutes, longitude 46 de...ees 10 minutes.

Our European files by the Canada enable us to publish ...day full reports of the important speeches, already tele...graphed from Halifax, delivered in the British Parliament ...the 5th instant on the subject of the American war and ...oreign mediation.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Debate and Speeches in the British Parliament.

After the opening of the session of the British Parliament on the 5th of February commenced the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Lord Hedley, in moving the address, recalled the ...pies of the royal speech.

Lord Fitzhardinge seconded the motion.

THE EARL OF DERBY

Said:—My lords, I am happy to be able to say, touching subject which engages the attention of all men and parts of the world, that I have no fault find with, no objection to raise to, the course which ...r Majesty's government have pursued with re...ect to what is, alas! called the "desolating ...ar" now raging in the hitherto United States. (Hear, hear.) I may regret, indeed, that her Majesty's government did not feel themselves justified in joining in ...attempt, however hopeless it might be, to which they ...re invited by the sovereign of France, not the noble ...ord who had just spoken, by a slip of the tongue ...d, for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but ...th the view of endeavoring by good offices to obtain ...h an armistice or cessation of hostilities as might lead ...two parties themselves to reflect upon the miseries ...d hopelessness of the war in which they are at present ...gaged. I think it is matter of regret that her Majesty's ...vernment did not feel themselves justified in acceding ...the wish of the Emperor of the French, but before I ...ure the course pursued by them it is only fair I should ...y that they were in possession of much better means of ...formation than any I can pretend to as to whether such ...terif revolted the one and appeared intended to put an ...d to the war, might not have rather a tendency to ...ebate the bitter ...s of the strife by the excitation arising from any foreign ...tervention. Upon this point, which doubtless they considered in all its bearings, they were probably enlightened by ...e despatches of our Minister at Washington. I there...re take no objection to the course pursued, although I ...gret that no attempt was made to promote the restora...n of peace. "Mediation" would, perhaps, not be a cor...ct or legitimate expression to apply to that proposed ...clen of intervention. I presume that, previous to at...mpting mediation, the two parties should be agreed upon ...terms, or at all events the principles upon which it ...ght to be conducted, but if I know anything of the state ...feeling in the Northern and Southern States, the ques...n at issue between them is not a question of degree, ...t a question of fundamental principle, as to which there ...n be no mediation, because it is a question on one side of ...e continuance of the Union and of the other of separation ...(hear, hear.) And so much being decided, it is neces...ry to determine on what principle the negotiations ...ould proceed—whether on the principle of maintaining ...e Union in its integrity, or of acquiescing in the sepa...ation of the two bodies. And I greatly fear, from the ...nguage of the respective parties, that at present the ...ects of both could not be obtained to either ...inciple. (Hear, hear.) It has been said by personal ...d political friends of my own—by men for whose ...inions I entertain the highest respect—that the time ...s arrived when it is desirable that we should recog...ize the Southern republic. Upon that subject, regret...g as I do to differ from any of my friends, I confess I ...must bring myself to the conclusion that the time has ar...ved at which it is either wise, politic or even legitimate to ...ecognize the South. (Hear, hear.) I do not think the ...cumstances have yet occurred under which a revolt...g State is entitled to recognition from neutral Powers. ...e first of those circumstances is where, although the ...ate from which a secession has taken place has not ...quiesced in it as a fait accompli, yet the war is, in ...int of fact, at an end, and no struggle is going on for ...e restoration of the original dominion. That was the ...se when the States of South America revolted from Spain. ...r a long period before these States were recognized by ...e Powers, Spain had ceased to take any active steps to ...eep them under her rule. Another set of circumstances ...nder which recognition is legitimate is where other na...ons, having in the interests of humanity, determined ...at a desolating war shall no longer be continued, agree ...recognize the revolting party. But in that case ...cognition is always followed by something further, ...y it means nothing unless the Powers who join in ...are ready to support by force of arms the claims ...the State which they recognize. (Hear, hear.) That ...g the case when Belgium was parted from Holland, and ...en Greece separated from Turkey. No doubt there are ...ments in which the horrors of war and the danger to the ...ublic interests of the world, from the prolongation of a ...ontest, are so great that it is essential it should better ...limated by other nations intervening to recognize the ...cessionist, but in that event they must be prepared to ...o a step further, and to maintain by force the independ...nce which they have acknowledged. I cannot but ...ink that this consideration has not been sufficiently ...eighed by those who are anxious for the recognition of ...e South. (Hear, hear.) My conviction, which has ...een strengthened by everything which has occurred from ...e first outbreak of the civil war, is that the restoration ...f the Union as it formerly existed is the one conclusion ...hich is absolutely impossible. (Hear.) I believe that ...t first the feelings of this country were strongly in ...avor of the North, and that it was not generally sup...osed that the North would have any great difficulty in ...overrunning and subduing the South. But even at that ...arly period it was perceived that, if the North were to ...ucceed in subjugating the South, its difficulties would ...nly commence, because it was out of the question that ...where such mutual animosity existed, and such injuries ...ad been inflicted on one side and on the other, any cor...dial reconciliation could take place between them. If it ...was so a year or two years ago, how much stronger must ...his conviction have grown when day by day the struggle ...comes more desperate, when it is more apparent that ...either party can obtain a signal and decisive advantage ...ver the other, the one on the defensive being always the ...se which has practically the best of it; and when it is ...bvious that the continuance of the war is the continu...ance of the most dreadful slaughter and the most hor...rowing carnage, accompanied by increasing bitter...ess of feeling, and, if we may believe reports, by aggra...vating atrocities on both sides, which add unusual horrors ...o those by which war, and especially a civil war is at...tended? (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances I de...clare my firm conviction that there is no possibility of re...establishing the Union between the North and the South. ...At the same time recollect the struggle is still going on. The ...whole seaboard of the South is in the possession of the North, ...and large federal armies are in Southern territory, where ...they obtain occasional advantages. That being the case we ...have no right to recognize the South, unless we mean to ...do—what I do not believe the advocates of recognition are ...prepared for—interfere by force of arms, and insist on ...laying down the terms on which a separation is to ...take place. Therefore, I own I approve, on the whole, ...of the course pursued by the government, and of that ...entire neutrality, which I believe they have practically ...carried out to the utmost extent in their power. (Hear, ...hear.) No man with ordinary sentiments of humanity ...can fail earnestly to desire that the desolating warfare ...in America should be brought to a close, and I am quite ...certain that the present government, or any other which ...might be in power in this country, would eagerly embrace ...the first opportunity that had a fair prospect of success of ...tendering such good offices as might lead to a cessation of ...hostilities. At the present moment I do not see any prospect ...of such a result, and fear that the war must go on until ...both of the combatants simultaneously see the necessity of ...coming to some settlement. (Hear, hear.) There is another ...aspect in which this war has serious bearings—on the in...dustry, happiness and prosperity of England. The cessa...tion of the cotton supply could not happen without causing ...much distress; but I think there was an exaggerated im...pression on the subject in America, which it is not altogether undesirable to have dispelled, as to our absolute ...dependence on that great industry. There is no doubt ...that the distress in the cotton districts, if not causeless, has ...been greatly aggravated by the war in the United States. ...The cutting off of the material of a manufacture which ...had risen to such an unparalleled height was, however, ...expected to produce worse miseries than those which ...have overwhelmed the manufacturing districts. But I ...regret to say I cannot see that the sudden cessation of the ...war in America would of itself restore the prosperity of ...this important industry, or even replace on a satisfactory ...footing a great portion of the population whose sufferings ...have excited so much sympathy and commiseration. And, ...in speaking of this subject, I cannot but express my thanks ...to the noble earl opposite for the manner in which he has ...spoken of the very small service which it was in my power personally to render towards the relief of destitution in the manufacturing districts. It has fallen to my lot to take a considerable share in the distribution of those funds which have been so liberally contributed by all classes of her Majesty's subjects; but there are many whose exertions in the same cause have been equal to and greater than mine.

EARL RUSSELL

said:—Your lordships will not have been surprised that the greater part of the noble earl's speech has been taken up with foreign affairs, and I shall attempt to answer those parts of his speech which attack the management of our foreign affairs. But first I must touch upon those topics in the noble earl's speech in respect of which I have the happiness of agreeing with the noble earl. The first is that we congratulate her Majesty upon the auspicious marriage that is about to take place. I think we must consider that in wishing happiness to those who are about to be united in marriage we are wishing for the advancement of our own interests, because the happiness of the royal pair may greatly tend to form the happiness of the country at large. Passing from that topic, I come to a question upon which the noble lord spoke at considerable length—I mean the United States. Upon that topic, also, I am glad to agree, for the most part, in the observations of the noble earl. I believe that her Majesty's government had never a wise direction or not interfering to recognize, for it was not at all the opinion not joining in giving advice to the Emperor of the French respect to one of the belligerents. I think we were right, for this reason, that there may come a time when the belligerents themselves, exhausted by the struggle, may wish to refer to some foreign Power to assist them in making that peace which it is so desirable to establish. As to the question of recognition, the noble earl has rightly remarked that there are two kinds of recognition. As examples of the first kind of recognition we have in old times the cases of Holland and Portugal, and in modern times the cases of Belgium and Greece, but no one in this country, I believe, wishes for a forcible intervention on behalf of either of the parties to the pending struggle. The cases of Holland, Portugal, Belgium and Greece were small matters compared with the vast and dreadful struggle in which we should have to interfere if we should attempt to decide the claims of either party. But there is another kind of recognition, and that is a recognition when it is obvious that one of the parties is exhausted by the war, when the attempt to make the other party submit to his authority has failed, and when, therefore, peace is anxiously sought. We are not arrived at that point yet, because the struggle now going on in different parts of the United States and of the Southern States is kept up. I will not say with undiminished but with increased power, and upon a vaster scale. Therefore nothing could be more unwise at present than to have recourse to the power of recognition. There is one thing, however, which I think might be the result of the struggle, and which to my mind would be a great calamity, and that is the subjugation of the South by the North. If it were possible that the Union could be re-formed, if the old feelings of affection and attachment towards it could be revived in the South, I for one would be glad to see the Union again formed. If, on the other hand, the North were to fail, and separation were finally decreed by the events of the war, I should be glad to see peace established upon those terms. But there might be, I say, one end of the war that would prove a calamity to the United States and to the world, and especially to the negro race in those countries, and that would be the subjugation of the South by the North. One of the first consequences of such a subjugation would be that the North must long up a large army, must renounce all its former policy, and must put down by force free discussion and a free press in the South. That would be a dangerous thing. Would not anarchy prevail in the South? Would not the whole state of society and of labor be disorganized, perhaps for a century to come? I hope whatever may be the issue of this contest, that such may not be the result. I trust that we shall see at the close of this struggle either one great republic or two great republics in the full enjoyment of freedom and all the advantages of a great and independent Power. For my part, I own that before the contest began I rejoiced in seeing the progress of the United States, and was proud to witness the prosperity of a people descended from our own ancestors, and having laws and personal liberty similar to our own. It was, I think, a spectacle at which every Englishman must rejoice, and I should certainly lament if the end of this struggle did not leave the people in those States in the full enjoyment of the benefits and privileges which dignify and adorn mankind.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY

said:—I would not have thought it necessary to address you at all but for some observations of the noble lord opposite in answer to my noble friend behind me. Before replying to those observations allow me to express my approbation of the course pursued by the noble lord with reference to the affairs of America. I agree that he could not have recognized the Southern States without doing further. Bare recognition would have been utterly barren; it would not have been of the smallest use unless followed up by forcible intervention, and unless we had insisted upon the blockade being raised. At the same time I do not so far agree with the noble lord, or even with my noble friend behind me, as to think that the noble lord pursued a right course with respect to the French offer. I think it was our duty, as a Christian people—being of the same religion and the same blood and speaking the same language as the Americans—to do whatever we possibly could to stop the dreadful struggle now going on among them, provided always that we neither risked our neutrality nor incurred dishonor. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to conceive what harm could have occurred to our government by joining in the French proposition. If it succeeded the credit of this country would have been everlasting; whereas, if it failed, if the Northern States rejected the proposition even with insult, the attempt could have brought no detriment upon us. (Hear.) In such a course we should care for no insult which does not bring dishonor with it. (Hear, hear.) It is possible that the proposition might have succeeded, for it seems almost against common sense to believe that so that great country, inhabited by millions, so sorely tried for two years by every misfortune by which man can be cursed, there are not hundreds of thousands composing a peace party who would be glad to obtain peace even at the sacrifice of a little of their pride. However that may be, the attempt should have been made, and I regret that the noble lord did not join in the French proposition. The Emperor has kept steadily to his purpose. Alone, of his own accord, he has renewed his efforts to put a step to the war. If he succeeds he will have plucked from us one of the greatest opportunities we ever had for distinguishing the government of this country. (Hear, hear.) Before leaving the subject of America I want to express my sincere hope that, although the noble lord has been baffled, as I know he has, in treating with so extraordinary a body as the government of the Northern States, he has endeavored to stop, or at least mitigate, some of the horrors now going on in America. I have no doubt he has done so, as the papers to be produced may prove; but without distressing your lordships by any enumeration of unparalleled horrors, I should like to know whether the noble lord has arrested one kind of diabolical cruelty enacted by the government of the United States. That government has, contrary to all the common laws of war, contrary to all precedent, not excluding the most ignorant and barbarous ages, declared medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, thereby, in plain English, enacting that nothing should be done to mitigate the sufferings or save the life of a wounded or dying enemy. (Hear, hear.)

EARL GREY

referred to the regret which had been expressed by the noble Earl that the governments had not concurred with France in offering their good offices to America for the purpose of terminating the existing war in that country. He felt as strongly as any one a desire for the cessation of that horrible warfare, but he asked did any one believe that the tender of good offices at that time would have contributed to bring the war to a close? It had been observed most truly that before proposing an accommodation they should make up their mind as to the principle on which the accommodation was to be proposed. The South insisted on independence, and the North on the re-establishment of the Union, and he thought that their lordships would feel that if, some months ago, accommodation had been proposed on the idea that the re-establishment of the Union was impossible, the government of the United States might well have complained of the exertion, on the part of this country, of a moral power against them; and if, on the other hand, mediation had been offered on the basis of the re-establishment of the Union, then they would have proposed what he conceived in thinking was absolutely impracticable. There could, he thought, exist little doubt that if they had so interfered they would, instead of doing good, only have further irritated those already too much irritated against this country.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Mr. Calthorpe moved and Mr. Bazley seconded the address in reply.

Mr. Disraeli then said:—I will not stop to panegyrize the conduct of any particular class. I will not offer now a labored and, perhaps, fulsome tribute of admiration and approval to any particular body of her Majesty's subjects. But in this terrible trial a sympathy has been evoked which has been of good cheer for England, which furnishes a convincing proof of the mutual trust and entire affection that subsist among all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and which indicates, whatever may be the conflict of interests and opinions, the existence of a real commonwealth. (Cheers.) If even that question had not been touched upon in the speech of the royal commissioners to-day, it would have been impossible, on the reassembling of Parliament after such events, to avoid inquiring what prospect there is of the cessation of this great misfortune. Her Majesty has not felt herself justified in offering to Parliament any prospect of an immediate termination of the causes of these difficulties. I know that there is nothing more difficult than to ascertain the precise character of contemporary events, though all will admit there is no knowledge more valuable to the statesman and the politician. For my own part, I am bound to say that from the first—and subsequent events have only confirmed my conviction—I have always looked upon the struggle in America in the light of a revolution—(hear)—and a great revolution. Great revolutions, whatever may be their alleged causes, are not likely to be commenced, are not likely to be concluded, with precipitation. (Hear, hear.) Before the civil war commenced the United States were colonies, because we should not forget that such communities do not cease to be colonies because they are independent. They were not only colonies, but they were colonizing, and they existed under all the conditions of colonial life except that of mere political dependence. But even before the civil war I think that all impartial observers must have been convinced that in that community there were smouldering elements which indicated the possibility of a change, and, perhaps, of a violent change. The immense increase of population, the still greater increase, perhaps, of wealth; the introduction of foreign races in large numbers as citizens not brought up under the laws and customs which were adapted to a more limited and, practically, a more homogeneous race; the character of the political constitution consequent, perhaps, on those circumstances; the absence of any theatre for the ambitious and refined intellects of the country, which deteriorated public spirit and lowered public morality—(hear, hear)—and, above all, the increase influence of the United States upon a political fortune a Europe—these were all circumstances which indicated the more than possibility that the mere colonial character of these communities might suddenly be violently survivated and that an America characteristics appear which seem to be the destiny of man. I cannot conceal from myself the conviction that whoever in this House may be young enough to live to witness the ultimate conclusion of the consequences of this civil war, will see, whenever the waters have subsided, a different America from that which was known to our fathers, and from that even of which this generation has had so much experience. It will be an America of armies, an America of diplomacy, an America of United States and massive ring Cabinets, of frequent turbulence, and, probably, of frequent wars. With these views, I have myself, during the last session, exerted whatever influence I might possess in endeavoring to dissuade my friends from embarrassing her Majesty's government in that position of politic and dignified reserve which they appeared to me to have taken up on this question. (Hear, hear.) It did appear to me, looking at these transactions across the Atlantic not as events of a mere casual character, but as being such as might probably influence—as the great French Revolution influenced, and is still influencing, European affairs—that there was on our part due to the existing authorities in America a large measure of deference in the difficulties which they had to encounter. (Hear, hear.) At the same time it was natural to feel, what I would not attempt to disguise, the greatest respect for those Southern States who, representing a vast population of men, were struggling for some of the greatest objects of existence, independence and power. (Hear.) It appeared to me that the course which her Majesty's government had apparently resolved upon was one which, on the whole, was favorable to the country and would prove beneficial to all classes of the community. I was therefore surprised and, individually speaking, somewhat mortified, when I found that in the course of the autumn her Majesty's government commissioned one or two of their members to repair to the chief seats of industry in the country to announce, as I understood it, an entire change in the policy which they had throughout supported and sanctioned. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It was not an accident; the declaration was made formally, and it was made avowedly with the sanction of the government. If that declaration meant anything, it meant that the Southern States would be recognized; because, if it be true that they have created armies, navies and a people, we are bound by every principle of policy and of public law to recognize their political existence. There appeared to me to be a great inconsistency in that declaration. I thought that a course of conduct was then recommended by the government which nothing had occurred in the interval to justify. It is most inconvenient that, upon a subject of such importance, and upon which the government appeared from the first to have taken up a correct and dignified position, the government should have exhibited such contradictory conduct and such conflicting opinions, and that during the autumn they should have felt it their duty to communicate this vacillation of purpose and this inconsistency of judgment to the whole nation. At the commencement almost of the struggle we were told by one minister, who, above all, ought to be best informed on these topics, which, in the opinion of the government, were the motives of this civil war. We were told that on the part of the North there was a desire to establish dominion, and on the part of the South to achieve independence. It may have been discreet, perhaps, on the part of the government to make that public declaration of their opinion; but what are we to say of the subsequent declarations of this minister which have also been supplied by the government? It is only a fortnight since one of the Cabinet Ministers told us that the whole cause of this war was the existence of slavery, and he vigorously denounced this pestilent institution. What agreement is there, then, between the President of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Minister, who ought to be the greatest authority on matters of this character? What are we to say when one day we find an eminent member of the Cabinet recommending the recognition of Southern independence, and the next day another equally important colleague telling us that none of the conditions on which independence should be recognized exist in the South? (Hear, hear.) These varying opinions are so prevalent among the members of the government that only a day or two ago one of them, not yet admitted to the Cabinet, but whose lips are steeped in the gravity of the Privy Council—(a laugh)—told us that in the opinion of the government the "Lord of Hosts was on the side of the Southern States." (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) I think it very much to be regretted that the government did not adhere to that reserve which distinguished them last session upon this great subject, and that it is very much to be regretted that, unless a change had taken place in their policy, there should not have been silence during the recess as to their individual opinions. (Hear.) Whatever may have been the dissolution of the government to interfere in the conflict between the Northern and Southern States, there does not appear to have been any abstract objection to interference in other States. (Hear.) As far as we can judge of the state of affairs, they have employed the autumn in interfering in almost every part of the world, except America. (Hear, hear.)

General Ullmann's Brigade.

NAMES OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES ORDERED TO REPORT FOR DUTY AND PROMOTION.

Brigadier General Ullmann's Headquarters, No. 200 Broadway, New York, Feb. 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 15.

In accordance with the following orders of the Secretary of War, the officers and enlisted men therein named will report at these headquarters without delay for duty and promotion.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 63.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feb. 7, 1863.

10.—Captains J. C. Chadwick, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Brigadier General D. Ullmann, United States Volunteers, New York city, for duty. By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

I. Thomas, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 77.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feb. 16, 1863.

(Extract.)

31.—Lieut. George Tucker, Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brigadier General D. Ullmann, United States Volunteers, New York city, for duty.

32.—Private Louis E. Granger, Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brigadier General D. Ullmann, United States Volunteers, New York city, for duty.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

I. Thomas, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 79.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feb. 17, 1863.

(Extract.)

17.—The following named officers and enlisted men are hereby detailed for special service, and will report for duty to Brigadier General D. Ullmann, 200 Broadway, New York.

Captain W. S. Mudgett, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Private John H. Rastell, Co. K, 3d Maine Volunteers.
Sergeant Wm. S. Carter, Co. C, 1st Maine artillery.
Sergeant Charles Bridges, 2d Maine.
Private Charles Pudge, Co. F, 26th Maine.
Corporal Milton J. Roberts, Co. H, 10th New York.
Private Arthur McAllister, 4th New York battery.
Private Joseph Hatch, Co. A, 26th Maine.
Sergeant Wm. C. Moore, Co. C, 1st Maine artillery.
Private Henry S. Hetherington, 5th United States artillery.
Private Luther H. Traylick, 64th New York.
Private Wm. H. Baker, 10th New York cavalry.
Private James Corner, 17th United States infantry.
Private George N. Bailey, Co. E, 72d New York.
Private Willis Gardner, 27th New York battery.
Private John M. Hamlin, Co. A, 116th New York.
Private Edwin G. Brown, Co. B, 1st Massachusetts.
Private Wm. Emerson, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.
Private E. C. Gillespie, Co. F, 1st Massachusetts.
Private Edwin C. Macfarland, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.
Private Henry Mason, Co. I, 1st Massachusetts.
Private C. H. Sampson, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts.
Private Clarence H. Thayer, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.
Sergeant John H. Wilson, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts.
Private Benjamin Wardsworth, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
Private Charles C. Wells, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergeant S. C. Warriner, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
Corporal Alfred Hale, Co. B, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergeant George B. Smith, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts.
Corporal John W. Sterling, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts.
Private Nathan N. Withington, 11th Massachusetts.
Sergeant James Brown, Co. D, 12th Massachusetts.
Corporal W. D. Adams, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts.
Corporal James H. Belser, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts.
Sergeant Frank W. Bigelow, Co. G, 13th Massachusetts.
Corporal Warren A. Blanchard, Co. E, 13th Massachusetts.
Private Joseph Chandler, Co. B, 13th Massachusetts.
Private James Cody, Co. B, 13th Massachusetts.
Private John H. Crooker, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts.
Private R. D. Evans, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts.
Corporal James H. Everett, Co. D, 13th Massachusetts.
Private Wm. A. Hanscomb, 13th Massachusetts.
Private Henry A. Harris, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts.
Corporal D. Frank Hicks, 13th Massachusetts.
Sergeant Alfred G. Howe, Co. I, 13th Massachusetts.
Private C. W. Keeting, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts.
Private George H. Kimball, Co. B, 13th Massachusetts.
Private George H. Maynard, Co. D, 13th Massachusetts.
Sergeant James I. Thompson, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts.
Sergeant David Whiston, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts.
Sergeant Samuel K. Whittemore, 13th Massachusetts.
Corporal E. G. Manning, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts.
Private George E. Smallwood, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergeant Putnam J. Derby, Co. F, 23d Massachusetts.
Quartermaster Sergeant S. P. Driver, 23d Massachusetts.
Sergeant P. M. Fowler, Co. F, 23d Massachusetts.
Sergeant Lewis F. Emilies, Co. F, 23d Massachusetts.
Corporal Daniel E. Pond, 23d Massachusetts.
Sergeant John H. P. White, 26th Massachusetts.
Sergeant George J. Alden, 27th Massachusetts.
Private Edward Rodgers, 34 reg. Potomac Home brigade
Sergeant George J. Thompson, Co. F, 24th Massachusetts.
Private George J. Morse, 12th Massachusetts.
Corporal E. G. W. Cartwright, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts.
Corporal Thomas L. White, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
Private Walter H. Wild, Co. C, 34 Rhode Island artillery.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

By command of DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier General United States Volunteers.
Henry L. Jones, Assistant Acting Adjutant General.

Fire at Titusville, Pa.

Titusville, Pa., Feb. 21, 1863.

Culver & Co.'s banking house, two stores and the Gazette printing office, in this place, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss on the bank building [illegible] insured for $500. J. P. Laird & Co., dry goods, loss $2,700; insured for $4,000. J. P. Jackson, boots and shoes, loss $2,200; insured for $4,000. Gazette printing office, loss [illegible]; insured for $500.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Expected Fights at Charleston and Savannah.

Charleston Being Further Fortified, and to Be Defended at All Hazard.

THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

Resignation of the Rebel General Gustavus W. Smith.

REBEL VIEW OF NAPOLEON'S POLICY,

&c., &c., &c.

Charleston Being Further Fortified.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.]

APPAIRS ABOUT CHARLESTON.

Through the favor of Major Hugh W. Fry, Jr., we have been furnished with copies of the Charleston papers of Wednesday last, from which we gain the following particulars of affairs in and about Charleston.

General Beauregard has issued an order calling upon the planters of that State to furnish with the utmost despatch three thousand able bodied laborers with spades and shovels.

The Charlestonians Ready to Fight Fiercely.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 19.]

We have serious work before us. The enemy's assault, so long deferred, will, for that reason, be the more formidable. Every agency that human power and ingenuity, urged on by devlish hate, can command, will be used to capture or destroy the "beibed of the rebellion." The lion that is about to fall may be the last we shall receive in the struggle for our independence, but it will be dealt with the strength of despair. The foe comes with the avowed purpose to sack our homes and plough our streets with his round shot; and, should his power prove equal to his malice, that will be no empty threat.

We are ready for the ordeal. The brave soldiers who man the fortifications which belt the old city on every side are eager to meet their expected assailants and test the value of the defences which have cost so many months of patient toil. Our matchless little naval squadron at last has the long desired opportunity to encounter the Yankee iron clads. And, come what may, we have the cheering assurance from our general that the city shall be held, let each man do his duty in the approaching hour of our trial, and Charleston, which opened the bloody struggle, will finish it in a second triumph.

Where the Rebels Expect to Fight.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 19.]

The enemy threatens attack on three points: Vicksburg, Tullahoma and Charleston. The first is not now in danger. The preparations at Vicksburg are thought ample, the position is one of the strongest, and probably it will not be attacked until the fate of the armies in Tennessee is decided. If Rosecrans can beat us in Tennessee his army will sweep down the Mississippi and take Vicksburg in the rear. A great battle will be shortly fought in Tennessee, which will do much to decide the war in the West. But at the present moment the whole of that important scene is forgotten in the absorbing interest felt in the more immediate fortunes of Charleston and Savannah. The hour is struck, the day is come when the destiny of these famous cities of the South is to be forever decided. The magazines, the arsenals and workshops of a chief among warrlike and industrial nations have for a year been taxed to their uttermost resources, to prepare the most perfect and gigantic engine of destruction that ever burdened the waters of the Atlantic. The vast armaments has been collected with the deliberation of absolute security in the capacious harbor of Port Royal. A land force—we know not how large, but probably comprising the most effective portions of the army lately under Burnside—has gone to co-operate in the supreme effort to take and hang those two Mordecais that sit at the gates of the ocean, and offend the Hamans of New York and Boston. Against the city of Charleston the entire Northern people entertain a sentiment of perfect hatred. It was the cradle of the revolution. It will be the New York of the South when the revolution is triumphant. Years before the revolution was begun it was the recognized capital and centre of resistance to Northern influence, insolence and encroachment. It defied the armed power of the United States long before Boston was bombarded. If it is in the force of cannon or ships to batter down Charleston, we may be well assured that not one stone will shortly rest on another.

The destruction of that city would cause a burst of malignant joy throughout the Northern States which no words are adequate to express or describe. But that this odious gratification is within their reach, we cannot at present believe. From the beginning, the government has been fully aware of the intentions of the enemy in this matter. It has for two years employed its ablest generals in preparing the means of resistance. Lee and Beauregard are considered the most competent engineer and artillery officers on the American continent. They have both done for Charleston all that their science and genius could suggest. The city may now with reason be considered impregnable. If the Northern armada attacks as General Beauregard apprehends, it will probably be repulsed with great loss of men and ships, after an expenditure of shot and powder which will place the affair in the same chapter of history with the bombardments of Gibraltar and Sebastopol.

It is generally supposed that the Northern fleet will recoil from Charleston and throw all its power on Savannah. As it is a place of much inferior importance to the confederacy, in every point of view, it is believed to be much less strongly fortified. The Yankee gunboats have already tried it, and their commanders fancy that they are equal to the task of its reduction. If they succeed in doing so the North will conceal mortification for the fiasco of Charleston by forced exaltation over a barren victory. Let us hope that the labor and time of preparation which has been more than all that the friends of either city could desire, will now bring forth the fruits of a glorious and successful defence.

Advance of General Rosecrans's Army.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.]

There are rumors of an advance of the Yankee army upon Middle Tennessee. Cannonading was heard on Wednesday in the front. There were also artillery reports from the direction of Beech Grove, where General Buford, with his brigade of Kentucky cavalry, is stationed to ward off the blows that might descend in that direction. General Forrest has crossed Duck river north of Columbia, with a force of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

General "Hooker's Army" Reported at Fortress Monroe.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.]

Information, deemed authentic, has been received in official circles that the greater part of Hooker's army are now at Fortress Monroe, Newport's News and Suffolk. They are much demoralized, and it is believed were moved from the Rappahannock because of the numerous desertions that were daily occurring, and which threatened to break up the organization of the army. The number that has been sent to Suffolk are estimated at twenty five thousand. The occupation of Newport's News, it is thought, is intended to be of long duration, as the troops have been set about the construction of cabins, ovens, &c.

Invasion of Texas.

(From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Feb. 2.)

An invasion of our soil has been successfully attempted by Mexican banditti. During the latter part of December several bands crossed over and committed various depredations.

A party crossed over from Guerrero on the 20th of November, and stole forty horses and fifty cattle in Zapata county. They were subsequently arrested by the Governor of Tamaulipas, but escaped.

About the middle of December a train of supplies for Ringgold barracks was attacked at Soledad Rancho. The party was surprised and made but little resistance. They were killed and the train robbed.

About the same time Captain Benevido's company was attacked in Zapata county, and all their horses stampeded.

Another party of two hundred captured and hung leador Vella, Chief Justice of Zapata county.

It is estimated that from three hundred to five hundred Mexicans have been organized for the purpose of plundering our frontier, and that these offensive measures have been taken under the knowledge and approval of the Mexican authorities. The ammunition for these raids was procured at Matamoros. The banditti, at last accounts, were still on the Texas side of the river, and, it is said, some of them are under the United States flag. Prompt measures have been taken to disperse and punish the robbers. A portion of the stolen property had been discovered at Soledad, and summary vengeance visited upon those in whose hands it was found.

Reported Defeat of the Unionists at Williamsburg.

[From the Petersburg Express, February 19.]

The following is the official report of the successful skirmish on the 7th, near Williamsburg, in which the Yankees were defeated with a loss of forty-one killed, wounded and prisoners. Adjutant Hume, in his official report, says:—

In compliance with your request, I give you a brief account of the fight at Oliver Branch church on the 7th inst., between the forces—he forgotten cavalry and one hundred and fifty infantry—of that post, commanded by Colonel [illegible], and a detachment of the enemy's cavalry numbering one hundred men. Early on the morning of the 7th the whole force moved down the Telegraph road, [illegible] in the evening [illegible] Oliver's church, where a fight took place, and the cavalry of the detachment [illegible] by Captain West and the infantry by Lieutenant [illegible] were ordered to the rear in order to cover the retreat of the main force. The enemy had [illegible] infantry, and the cavalry charged down the road, and the cavalry [illegible] to meet the approaching foe. The infantry took [illegible] on the left, and as the enemy reached the top of the hill, fired upon the passing column of the unprincipled enemy. The enemy charged a second time and met the same reception. The enemy then withdrew, and the thirty-seven prisoners taken were sent forward. The loss on our side was [illegible] killed and wounded, and [illegible] missing. The loss of the enemy was [illegible] killed, wounded and prisoners, as we have ascertained since the departure of the flag of truce. The enemy's force was composed of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, Colonel Mann, and the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry, Colonel Lee. The enemy's force was [illegible] strong, and they had two pieces of artillery. The fight lasted from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when the enemy retreated, after the dismounted men had driven them back from their position in the church, where a fort had been erected, and the cavalry of the detachment had been ordered to the rear, and the enemy had dismounted their men to meet us upon foot, and the cavalry charged upon the infantry, and after the dismounted men had driven back the cavalry, the infantry took [illegible]