CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOLUME 13. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862. NUMBER 6.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Federalists want more Money--The Wall Street Brokers Conspire against the Treasury.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10.—The Day Book has received the New York Herald of the 9th inst., which states that the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress has raised a Committee to report a bill for raising four hundred millions of dollars by direct taxation.

There is no upward movement in gold in New York, and Sterling Exchange is quoted at 115.

The Herald says Wall Street has conspired to defeat the plans of the Federal Government for raising the means to prosecute the war, and that the Federal Treasury will be without a cent in another week.

The Philadelphia banks refuse to take the Treasury Notes of the Lincoln Government, and the citizens cry "down with the banks," and call for a national currency.

Hon. J. W. Zachary, of New Orleans, who was forcibly taken off the Engine Smith, a British merchant vessel, trading between Havana and Matamoras, by the United States war vessel, Bronx Santiago de Cuba, and confined in one of Lincoln's Bastiles, has been released by the Federal Government, and arrived here under a flag of truce on his way home.

The steamer Canada reached Halifax on the 8th inst., with more troops and artillery, and nine hundred tons of munitions of war. The Hibernia is to follow with more troops.

The London Times stands aghast at the tremendous proportions and magnificent vegetation of the Yankee debt.

The King of Prussia has addressed a note to the Prussian Minister at Washington, condemning the arrest of Mason and Slidell.

SKIRMISHING AND FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—The proceedings of Congress to-day were unimportant, so far as is known.

There was heavy firing at Acquia creek last night. The Yankee vessel engaged our batteries. Nobody was hurt on our side, and nothing is known as to the damage to the Federals.

The raid into Greenbriar county is now known to have been by a Yankee plundering party, who took off horses, cattle and other property belonging to the people. The Yankees, it is believed, escaped to Ohio.

The Lynchburg Republican has intelligence from Winchester, stating that there had been some little skirmishing between that place and Romney—resulting in only a few casualties.

The Confederates burnt the bridge over Capon river, and destroyed dam No. 6 on the Chesepeake and Ohio canal, and some bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They then returned in the direction of Winchester. The Confederates lost on the expedition about ten men.

On Monday, at a point about 14 miles below Romney, a small force of Confederates were attacked by about 4,000 Yankees. We lost three or four killed, a few prisoners, two cannon, and three baggage wagons.

The enemy destroyed the property of several Southerners in that region.

The Confederates captured in one of their expeditions two cannon, $30,000 or $40,000 worth of clothing and military stores.

A letter from Camp Allegheny, dated the 6th inst., says no attack had been made by the Federals on that camp or Monterey. The enemy, after depredating at Huntersville, double quicked it out of the reach of our soldiers.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—Six hundred submarine batteries have been planted between Columbus and Memphis. A gentleman who witnessed the experiment says they were entirely successful.

The crews of the gunboats were mustered in on Saturday.

The whole fleet will probably anchor in the stream on Monday.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—It has been officially communicated to the War Department that the large Federal steamship Pensacola, from Washington, with heavy armament, passed the Evansport batteries at daylight this morning. The batteries opened fire upon her and discharged fifteen or twenty shots, but could not prevent her running the blockade.—She passed Acquia Creek about 8 o'clock in charge of two gunboats. It is believed the Pensacola was damaged by the Evansport batteries, but to what extent could not be ascertained.

NORFOLK, Jan. 12.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 10th has been received here. The inquirer says Gen. McClellan, who has been suffering from an attack of the typhoid fever, is worse.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Resolutions have been introduced into the New York Legislature requesting the Lincoln Cabinet to inaugurate a system of mutual exchange of prisoners with the Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is hinted in diplomatic circles that war with England is inevitable, and that the next steamer may bring a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by England and France.

It is reported on the Avenue that dispatches of a highly important character are coming out in the steamer Canada, and that the Federal Government has received the purport of them by telegraph.

The "On to Richmond" cry has been revived at the North, and the pressure for an onward movement of the "Grand Army" of the Potomac is unusually heavy. The North is clamorous in regard to the inactivity of the army.

There are fresh rumors to-day in regard to dissensions in the Cabinet.

The Treasury Notes of the Federal Government are quoted in the leading money marke's at the North at four per cent. discount.

Another British steamer has been dispatched from Liverpool with dispatches from the British Government to Lord Lyons.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9.—Burnside's expedition, comprising thirty-five vessels, sailed to-day for the South.

Another naval expedition will fit out here immediately for the Southern coast.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—A flag of truce to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe brings late and important news from the North. The St. Louis Democrat of the 9th says 60,000 or 70,000 troops are preparing to move from Cairo and Paducah against Nashville, in conjunction with Gen. Buell's forces near Green river.

The project of attacking New Orleans is being discussed in the Lincoln Cabinet.

Mrs. Greenbow, who has been kept in her own house in Washington under a strict guard for several months, and Smithson, the banker, have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The vote in the Federal Senate on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was largely in favor of Bright retaining his seat. The vote is regarded as significant, as, when the resolution was introduced, Mr. Bright declared he was opposed to Lincoln and his war, and if that was treason, they might make the most of it.

The New York banks have refused to take any more of the Government loan.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—A portion of the Richmond press publish this morning a statement that Galveston, Texas, has been taken by the Federals, but nothing confirmatory of the rumor has been received by the Confederate authorities here.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ROMNEY.

A report is in circulation here that the Federals have evacuated Romney. This intelligence is said to have been received by a prominent Virginia official, but it needs further confirmation.

The Petersburg Express received a dispatch this afternoon from Norfolk, which says the elements are fighting our battles for us. A severe gale is now prevailing, and has forced the Burnside expedition to return to Hampton Roads for safety.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advices from Missouri report that Gen. Price has been reinforced by troops from Arkansas, and that a fight at Rolla was expected between the forces under his command and the Federals.

Clarksville Chronicle,

R. W. THOMAS, *Editor.*
J. S. NEBLETT, J. A. GRANT, } *Publishers.*

TERMS: $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

TERMS OF ADVERTISING,
FOR ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS.

One insertion	$1 00	Two months	$4 50
Two insertions	1 50	Three months	5 00
Three insertions	2 00	Six months	9 00
One month	2 50	Twelve months	15 00

CLARKSVILLE.

Friday, January 17th, 1862.

There is no better time than during the progress of a revolution to canvass the causes which led to it, and to fix the principles of the government that must follow it. Resistance to wrong is ever the pretext for a violent change in the institutions of a country, and unless that change be radical enough to remedy the wrong, the struggle is an idle sacrifice. The institutions under which the people of both sections of this country lived for three-fourths of a century were, for many years, held up to the world as a model of wisdom—the perfection of human government; but they have failed to secure the ends for which they were established—a stable prosperity and equal and exact justice to all. The government has fallen, crushing the last vestige of liberty in the North, and sacrificing the happiness, the lives and fortunes of thousands in the South. For this failure of the government, there must be adequate causes. If the principles upon which it was based were perfect, then the cause is to be found in the ignorance and depravity of the people; if imperfect, it behooves us to seek out the defects and apply the remedies.—On this latter point, opinions are as various as the prejudices that have gained ground during the progress of the experiment in free government that has just so signally failed, and as irreconcilable as the many specious dogmas that have misled the unwary and imposed upon the ignorant. We have often given it as our opinion, that the great defects in our system of government are too much Executive patronage, an elective judiciary and universal suffrage. The first is dangerous as overshadowing the coordinate departments and stimulating corruption; the second, as defeating the ends of justice by making partizans of judges and judges of unscrupulous demagogues; and the last, as placing every great interest at the mercy of an irresponsible majority.

In the earlier days of the Union, now dissolved, the judiciary was not elective, the ballot-box was governed by wholesome restrictions, and the Executive was cautious and conscientious in the exercise of the power unwisely vested in him. The consequence was that corruption was checked and wisdom and patriotism controlled the administration of the government. But the "golden age" of the Republic was of short duration; demagogues eager for preferment and reckless of the means of obtaining it, commenced the process of levelling downwards; the passions and prejudices of the people were artfully appealed to, and the cry was that true democracy was stifled by the haughty spirit of aristocracy and that we could never be free and equal until every officer was made elective and every loafer—no matter of what country—had free access to the ballot-box. One by one, the safeguards of liberty were overthrown in the progress of radicalism; law and order were spurned by heedless majorities; the government became the mere organ of faction; the right of minorities found no protection under the Constitution, and sectional fanaticism gave the last blow to a long tottering government.

It matters little to our present purpose, whether the government was itself defective, or the people in fault. If the latter are really capable of self-government, in the true meaning of the term, a bad system would improve under their wise and vigilant care; if not, no system based upon the idea of democracy can secure to them the blessings of good government. The truth of this remark has been verified in the most painful manner, and yet we are likely to emerge from a bloody revolution with no better security for our future, as a nation, than the almost identical institutions which have failed to secure our rights under the plainest guarantees of a written Constitution. It is true that, as a separate people, the chief disturbing element will be quieted, but we have not escaped the evil effects of a radicalism verging upon anarchy, and the partial exemption is attributable not so much to a higher inherent virtue as to the fact that the institution of slavery has protected us from the inroads of a rabble whose vices reach the whole body politic through the medium of the ballot-box. And although this institution, the immediate cause of our present troubles, partially diminishes one dangerous element, there are other defects challenging grave attention and effective remedies. Corruption has made its mark upon Southern character, and as the causes still exist in the form of federal government so recently adopted, so will the effects continue to be felt. Power ought to be guarded against abuse whether it be vested in one man, or in a majority, and the courts of justice should be effectually closed against partizan politics. Now is the time to attend to these things, and if there be not enough of wisdom and intelligence in the people of the South to enable them to uproot the errors which have a lodgement in their institutions, there is less to hope from this revolution than we had once believed.

The lot of the Tennessee Regiments sent to Western Virginia seems to be truly a hard one. After their severe trials about Cheat Mountain, they were ordered into winter quarters, at Huntersville, and scarcely had they built their huts when they were required to abandon them and march to Winchester. Arrived at that point, they came under the command of Gen. Jackson, and, at this late season, it seems, are making a forward movement upon Romney, in the heart of a bleak mountain region. To them, this has proven a terrible campaign; but they have borne it like men, and are entitled to the thanks of their country.

The Yankee Congress, seeing that all other means have failed, are trying to make the blockade effectual by abolishing Southern ports as ports of entry. As their most brilliant achievements have been on paper, this act will take a high place among them, and, in its results, will rival their "forward to Richmond."

As the unsettled state of things between England and the United States may yet result in a war between those powers, we have tho't it might be of interest to our readers to know the strength of the navy at old Abe's command. The table which we publish to-day, was accurate a year ago, but is not strictly so at this time. It will be remembered that the Pennsylvania, Portsmouth and Merrimac were sunk, by the Yankees, to prevent their falling into the hands of Virginia when the Navy Yard was fired and abandoned; and as we have heard nothing of the Preble and Richmond since the battle with the "Ram," those two are probably added to the loss. On the other hand, merchant ships have, no doubt, been purchased by the Yankee Government and converted into armed vessels, but the number so purchased and altered, while they may have increased the original list, can not have added materially to its strength. It needs but a glance at the table, however, to satisfy any one how inadequate such a navy is to contend with that of England; and as the South has been deprived of its interest in the former, we care not how soon it may be swept from the ocean—and this must be its fate should it come in conflict with a power that commands a fleet of not less than six hundred vessels of war, carrying not less than fifteen thousand guns.

The last foreign arrival reports an English vessel cruising off Gibraltar in search of Federal privateers. The Mason-Slidell affair ought to teach old Abe to let foreign vessels pass unmolested. They may have on board citizens of the South.

If any farther proof be wanting, that the Yankees are waging war against slavery and on a basis of the most savage brutality, it may be found in the announcement that Ben. Wade, of Ohio, and Jim. Lane, of Kansas notoriety, have been made Major Generals. The policy which dictates such appointments needs no comment.

The burning of our army stores at Huntersville, in Western Virginia, is attributed to the folly of the Captain in command, in having granted leave of absence to two-thirds of his force. This accounts for the mishap, but is not a sufficient apology for the neglect.

Gen. Jackson is said to have accomplished the objects of his advance from Winchester, and to have returned thither. Accounts are somewhat contradictory, and this may prove untrue.

We learn, from the Little Rock State Journal, that Gen. Price has been made Commander-in-Chief of Missouri and Arkansas. If the statement be not true, it ought to be. The appointment is due to Gen. Price as a simple act of justice, and to the Confederate States as a measure in the highest degree promotive of the success of the war.

The N. Y. World says the expenses of the war are so great that bankruptcy is inevitable, unless Congress devise a fiscal system that can avert it. We thought such a system had been devised, and that the expenses of the war were to be paid with Southern cotton.

A new Yankee programme is an advance upon Nashville by Gen. Buell, on one side, and on the other, by the Cairo division, up the Tennessee and Cumberland. But for our antipathy to bad company, we would invite them to give Clarksville a call, on their way up.

It is stated, in Yankee dispatches, that a war with England is inevitable, and the belief is predicated upon the supposition of the early recognition of the independence of the South. We do not believe a word of it. The people who have already humbled themselves at the foot-stool of British powrr, will submit to any indignity from the same source.

We understand that Utah is asking admission into the Yankee Union, and as the association is proper, the application will be granted.

The Cincinnati Monthly speaks of the hardy laborers of the North who have urged on this war with "thunder-tones and lightning-acts." Their thunder has proved to be nothing but the loud boasting of cowardly bullies; and of their lightning, we have seen nothing, unless it be lightening unarmed citizens of their property and their own backs of all superfluous weight when flying from armed Southerners.

A Northern Catholic sheet advises the Catholics of Charleston, since the great fire, to leave that city. We second that motion, provided they be of the same stripe with their Northern brethren.

It is reported that the Spaniards have taken Vera Cruz, and that a French fleet has arrived at Havana to co-operate with them. Where is old Abe, with the Monroe doctrine?

There has been much speculation about Gen. Scott's early return to the United States, but we suspect it will turn out to be another characteristic display of "fuss and feathers," instigated by inordinate self-conceit.

War with England.

It must not be supposed that the surrender of Mason and Slidell does away with the probability of war with England. Harriet Martineau, in a recent letter, justly remarks that however that matter may terminate, the two nations will never be on the same footing as before. The ill feeling engendered by it will not subside with the removal of the exciting cause; and if England, evidently anxious to make our national distress her opportunity, adds additional demands to those that resulted in the rendition of the Rebel Commissions, they will be met in a very different spirit.

The report reached us by way of Halifax, that the blockading of Southern ports with stone will create new difficulties, and that England will question our right so with our own ports as we please. We do not attach much credit to the rumor, but there is a possibility that, in her desire to pick a quarrel with the United States, she will make it the pretext for hostilities.

Hon. C. J. Faulkner has entered the Confederate service as Aid to Gen. Jackson, of stone-wall notoriety, now in command of Winchester, Virginia.

Army Correspondence.

BRIGADE CAMP,
NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.,
December 29, 1861.

DEAR CHRONICLE:—Now that we have fully satisfied the seeming fickleness of the military authorities, and finished the long march from Huntersville to this place, we are allowed a few days rest to recruit our lost energies and worn *soles*. For the last month we have been moving, marching and counter-marching with such rapidity that time has not been afforded that I might keep you posted concerning our peregrinations.

Within the last six weeks we have built winter cabins, quitted them and completed a march of 150 miles with that cheerfulness which ever characterizes the Tennessee volunteer when there is a chance of getting a view of the enemy.

We left Huntersville on the 10th and arrived here on the 26th, having halted about five days on the route. We passed through some beautiful country, and were everywhere greeted by the ladies and complimented for our brave and manly bearing. The waive of a white kerchief in the hands of a pretty woman, was something new to the mountain boys of the "whale-bone brigade," and the shout we sent up on its first appearance testified the inspiration it communicated and our appreciation of the fair one's greeting.

All the troops stood the march very well, and today the old 14th has more men fit for duty than it has had since it came into the State, and is, at least, the left bower of the brigade.

Two Virginia regiments, the Irish battalion and two batteries accompanied us from the Northwest, under the command of Col. Gillum.

Our forces around Winchester now number about 13,000; but whether to be employed against Romney, or any other place soon, we privates are not allowed to know—yet we feel pretty confident of one thing: the tent is to be our only cabin this winter.

The railroad iron which Gen. Jackson (old "Stone Wall") "pressed," is being hauled to Strasburg, to complete and repair the road there.

The General's *dam* exploit the other day was a complete success, and will materially DAMAGE the Yanks, who have doubtless *damned* the Gen. for the DAM destruction he committed a thousand times ere this.

Doubtless you wondered, at the social Christmas board, how we were spending the day. I am glad to inform you that, though far from the scene of former Christmas holidays, we were not without the invariable morning beverage, nor the cake, even.—Egg-nogg was moderately plentiful, and mean whiskey was in abundance—yet do not imagine that any one got drunk, for we were unexpectedly ordered to march soon after breakfast.

The bugle calls me to dress parade—so good-bye. CHUM.

Army Appointments Confirmed by Congress.

Congress has confirmed the following nominations made by the President, to take rank in the order in which they are named:

MAJOR GENERALS.

Braxton Bragg, Sept. 12, 1861, La.
Earl Van Dorn, Sept. 19, Miss.
Gustavus W. Smith, Sept. 19, Ky.
T. H. Holmes, Oct. 7, N. Carolina.
W. J. Hardee, Oct. 7, Georgia.
Ben. Huger, Oct. 7, S. Carolina.
Jas. Longstreet, Oct. 7, Alabama.
J. B. Magruder, Oct. 7, Virginia.
T. J. Jackson, Oct. 7, Virginia.
Mansfield Lovell, Oct. 7, Maryland.
E. K. Smith, Oct. 11, Florida.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Jos. R. Anderson, Sept. 3, 1861, Va.
Simon B. Buckner, Sept. 14, Ky.
L. P. Walker, Sept. 16, Alabama.
A. G. Blanchard, Sept. 21, Louisiana.
Gabriel J. Rains, Sept. 23, Ky.
J. E. B. Stuart, Sept. 24, Virginia.
Lafayette McLaws, Sept. 25, Georgia.
T. F. Drayton, Sept. 25, S. Carolina.
T. C. Hindman, Sept. 23, Arkansas.
A. H. Gladdin, Sept. 30, Louisiana.
John B. McCown, Oct 12, Tennessee.
Lloyd Tilghman, Oct. 18, Ky.
N. G. Evans, Oct. 21, S. Carolina.
Cadmus C. Wilcox, Oct. 21, Tenn.
Philip St George Cocke, Oct. 21, Va.
R. E. Rodes, Oct. 21, Alabama.
Richard Taylor, Oct. 21, Louisiana.
L. T. Wigfall, Oct. 21, Texas.
Jas. M. Trapier, Oct. 21, S. Carolina.
Sam. G. French, Oct. 23, Miss.
W. H. Carroll, Oct. 26, Tennessee.
H. W. Mercer, Oct. 29, Georgia.
Humphrey Marshall, Oct. 30, Ky.
John C. Breckinridge, Nov. 2, Ky.
Richard Griffith, Nov. 2, Miss.
Alex. B. Stuart, Nov. 8, Tennessee.
Wm. M. Gardner, Nov. 14, Georgia.
Richard B. Garnett, Nov. 11, Va.
Wm. Mahone, Nov. 16, Va.
L. O. B. Branch, Nov. 16, N. Carolina.

The Emancipation Question.

WHERE THE CONTRABANDS CAN BE SENT.

Prominent members of the Lincoln Congress are considering a new proposition for the solution of the "contraband" question, in order to avoid the expense of keeping crowds of slaves in idleness and to furnish the American mills with cotton. They take the ground that the Indian territory west of Louisiana and Arkansas was ceded to the United States by treaty and on certain conditions. Without provocation they have violated the treaties and levied war on the United States, thus rendering the treaties null and void.

It is proposed to apply the principle of Benton's Florida armed occupation act, and send all contrabands to this Territory and apprentice them to the settlers upon these cotton lands, leaving the question of their final disposition to be settled by Congress at the close of the war; all contrabands, as fast as they come in, to be promptly forwarded thither.

The country is approached from St. Louis thro' Springfield, a distance of 200 miles. The remainder of the railroad from Rolla through Springfield to Fort Smith, can be completed in twelve months. It is said that the plantations of the Choctaws and Chickasaws alone could supply the American mills even the first year of the experiment.

The countries thus reverting to the government embraces the valleys of the Red, Arkansas and other rivers, and contains about 20,000,000 acres of cotton land, of unsurpassed fertility, capable of producing about 15,000,000 bales of cotton per annum.

ENGLAND MUST HAVE COTTON.—The Cork Reporter, of December 14th, says:

It is stated that Earl Russell had assured a deputation which had waited on him that *arrangements had been made* for the exportation of cotton from the Southern States during the month of February next.

Names, Class and Armaments of Vessels belonging to the U. S. Navy.

NAMES.	CLASS.	ARMAMENTS. No.	Calibre.
Pennsylvania	Ship of the Line.	130 guns.	30 8 inch—90 32 pounders.
Columbus	do	80 "	20 8 inch—60 32 pounders.
Ohio	do	84 "	20 8 inch—64 32 pounders.
North Carolina	do	84 "	do
Delaware	do	84 "	do
Virginia	do	84 "	do
Alabama	do	84 "	do
New York	do	84 "	do
New Orleans	do	84 "	do
Vermont	do	84 "	do
Constitution	Frigate—*School Sloop.*	4 "	32 pounders.
United States	Frigate.	50 "	10 8 inch—40 32 pounders.
Potomac	do	50 "	do
Brandywine	do	50 "	do
Columbia	do	50 "	do
Congress	do	50 "	do
Raritan	do	50 "	do
St. Lawrence	do	50 "	do
Santee	do	48 "	12 8 inch—36 32 pounders.
Sabine	do	48 "	do
Cumberland	Sloop of War.	23 "	1 10 inch—22 9 inch.
Savannah	do	24 "	2 10 inch—8 8 inch—14 32 pr's
Constellation	do	20 "	16 8 inch—4 32 pounders.
Macedonian	do	22 "	2 10 inch—16 8 inch 4 32 pr's
Portsmouth	do	16 "	8 inch
Plymouth	Practice Ship—*Nav. Ac'y.*	8 "	2 8 inch—6 32 pounders.
St. Mary's	Sloop of War.	22 "	6 8 inch—16 32 pounders.
Jamestown	do	20 "	do
Germantown	do	20 "	8 8 inch—12 32 pounders.
Saratoga	do	18 "	6 8 inch—12 32 pounders.
John Adams	do	18 "	4 8 inch—14 32 pounders.
Vincennes	do	18 "	do
Falmouth	do		Converted into a Store Ship—2 32 pr's
Vandalia	do	20 "	4 8 inch—16 32 pounders.
St. Louis	do	16 "	4 8 inch—14 32 pounders.
Cyane	do	18 "	do
Levant	do	18 "	do
Decatur	do	14 "	-32 pounders.
Marion	do	14 "	do
Dale	do	14 "	do
Preble	do	10 "	do
Bainbridge	Brig.	6 "	do
Perry	do	6 "	do
Dolphin	do	4 "	do
Relief	Store Vessel.	2 "	do
Supply	do	4 "	do
Release	do	1 "	do
Independence	Permanent Rec'g Ship.		
Allegheny	do		
Princeton	do		
Warren	Permanent Store Ship.	2 "	24 pounders.
Fredonia	do	4 "	34 pound Carronades.
Niagara	Screw Frigate.	12 "	11 inch.
Roanoke	do	42 "	2 10 inch—26 9 inch—14 8 in.
Colorado	do	42 "	do
Merrimack	do	42 "	do
Minnesota	do	41 "	1 10 inch—26 9 inch—14 8 in.
Wabash	do	42 "	2 10 inch—26 9 inch—14 8 in.
Franklin	do	90 "	2 11 inch—28 9 inch—20 8 in.
San Jacinto	1st class Steam Sl'p—*Screw.*	15 "	8 inch.
Lancaster	do	22 "	2 11 inch—20 9 inch.
Pensacola	do	21 "	1 11 inch—20 9 inch.
Brooklyn	do	21 "	1 10 inch—20 9 inch.
Hartford	do	16 "	9 inch.
Richmond	do	16 "	do
Mississippi	1st class Steam Sl'p—*S. W.*	11 "	1 10 inch—10 8 inch.
Susquehanna	do	15 "	8 inch.
Powhatan	do	11 "	1 11 inch—10 8 inch.
Saranac	do	9 "	8 inch.
Mohican	2d class Steam Sl'p—*Screw.*	6 "	2 11 inch—4 32 pounders.
Narragansett	do	5 "	1 11 inch—4 32 pounders.
Iroquois	do	6 "	2 11 inch—4 32 pounders.
Pawnee	do	8 "	11 inch.
Wyoming	do	6 "	2 11 inch—4 32 pounders.
Dacotah	do	6 "	do
Pochahontas	do	5 "	1 10 inch—4 32 pounders.
Seminole	do	5 "	1 11 inch—4 32 pounders.
Fulton (at Pensacola)	2d class Steamer—*S. W.*	4 "	32 pounders.
Wyandotte	3d class Steamer—*Screw.*	5 "	4 32 pounders—1 24 p'd howt'r
Mohawk	do	5 "	do
Crusader	do	8 "	24 pound howitzers.
Sumpter	do	5 "	4 32 pounders—1 24 pounder.
Mystic	do	5 "	do
Water Witch	3d class Steamer—*S. W.*	3 "	1 24 p'd howtzrs—9 12 p'd do.
Michigan	do	1 "	8 inch.
Pulaski	do	1 "	12 pound howitzer.
Saginaw	do	3 "	1 32 pounder—2 24 p'd howtzrs
John Hancock	Steam Tender—*Screw.*	3 "	1 24 p'd howtzrs—2 12 p'd do.
Anacostia	do	1 "	12 pound howitzer.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography,
February 23, 1861.

American Cotton in Liverpool.

Recent arrivals from Liverpool bring a statement of American cotton in that market, which amounted on the 21st ult. to 230,000 bales. The commercial reader, says the Savannah Republican, who is probably better informed with regard to the consumption by manufacturers at the present time than ourselves, can make his own calculation as to how long this supply will last. Placing it at 30,000 bales per week at a rough estimate, it will appear that the entire stock is bound to be exhausted by the expiration of sixty days. This done, the looms of England must stop and her four millions of factory laborers seek some other employment, which is not to be had, or starve. The East India cotton, it is understood, will not do to work alone.

In this connection, the following from a correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* is both appropos and intereresting:

Charles Dickens, in his *Household Words*, says: "Let any social or physical convulsion visit the United States and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crop in America; their destiny may be said without any hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befal the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms, would starve for lack of food to feed them."

Such is the language of England's most popular author some eight or ten years ago, and it comes to us now with double force, fresh and as full of meaning as it came from his graphic pen. The same argument then, answers now, and although the Federal Government may lick the dust "and yield for the present," yet there is a power greater than diplomacy that will force England to raise the blockade that (with the good feeling already existing in England for our new government) will compel her to stretch forth her strong arm and roll back the cloud of war. Our papers show too much anxiety on this subject. Let us wait; England is bound to have cotton, and she will have it. Let our people follow the example of our President and declare our independence of foreign powers.—And should England arrange this present trouble with the United States, it will make but little difference in the end; for, with the blessings of God, the strong arms and stout hearts of our people, and the necessity for our great staples, we are bound to triumph.

SHOES AND CLOTHING.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Richmond on the 3d inst., says:

Some large shoe manufacturers from the South have just gone home from Richmond, impressed with the idea that "shoes won't sell." So great an impetus was given to the manufacture several months ago by the knowledge that the supply was giving out, that the market is now overstocked.—The Confederate Government has six hundred cases of army shoes on hand, over and above the demand, and the Government contractors are furnishing it with a constant supply of two hundred additional pairs per diem. The same plethora is observed in the article of clothing. In the clothing bureau of the War Department, are one hundred thousand suits of clothing on hand. The donations of individual States to their own volunteers, have materially lessened the demand on the Confederate Government. The blankets brought by the Fingal are being transformed into handsome and comfortable overcoats.

Serious Charges against Wisconsin Colonels.

A Washington letter appears in the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, a Republican sheet, dated the 18th ult., which makes serious charges against the Wisconsin Colonels. The following is an extract from the letter in question:

Three weeks ago I heard, in Chicago and Madison, that many of the field officers of the Wisconsin regiments had taken money from railroad companies to give the roads represented by said agents the transportation of their men. I hoped it was not true, but am compelled to say it is. There may be some mistake in the names given and the amounts; if so, those aggrieved will have the opportunity to set themselves right in the matter, and this publication is to them a benefit.

It is said that every Colonel now in the service who left Wisconsin with his regiment, thus took money except Col. Cobb, of the Fifth, and he, when the proposition was made to him to take one thousand dollars, told the agent if he did not leave immediately he would put him under arrest, and subsequently he made a contract with the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road, being the most direct route, and the one all should have gone, in which the United States was saved one thousand dollars.—All honor to Amasa Cobb, Colonel of the Wisconsin Fifth!

We can hardly believe the above, and trust that an examination will expose its falsity.

BLUE-STONE.—We have at this office a sample of Blue Stone, manufactured at the Polk county Copper Mines. This is an article indispensable to telegraph operators, and for some other purposes, and in general demand among farmers at seeding time the supply had become nearly exhausted, but it is now being manufactured largely at Ducktown, and no further difficulty will be experienced in procuring it.—[Athens Post.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 1st, learns from good authority that a steamer has arrived in a Texas port within the past week, under British colors, bringing 45 tons of cannon powder, a large amount of rifle powder, 700,000 army caps, 5,000 cannon primers, and a considerable amount of coffee, bagging, dry goods, etc.

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Yesterday one of our city wharves presented quite an active scene. In consequence of a fine display of merchandize which crowded the surrounding space and which was being discharged from a vessel lately from foreign ports.

The cargo consisted of English Blankets, Confederate Grey Cloths, Hardware in casks, coffee, soap, candles, codfish, spool cotton, English paper and Envelops, Butter, Arrowroot, cheese, linens, hosiery, buttons, needles, Spanish segars, and various other articles of great value at this time.—*Charleston Courier 4th.*

A petition from Ohio to appoint Fremont Lieutenant-General of the Federal force has been presented in the Federal Senate.

The Mexican cotton manufacturers are getting their cotton from Texas at the low rate of nine cents per pound.

George Lee, whose property in New Orleans has just been confiscated, committed suicide at Ballston Spa, N. Y., a few days since. The loss of a hundred thousand dollars caused him to become insane.

Report of Soldier's Relief Society

From its Organization, Oct. 1, 1861 to Jan. 13, 1862.

We have received in currency.....$475 18.
Expended for Hospital.....$283 29.

Balance in Treasury.....$191 95.

We have had donations to our Society made into bedding for the Hospital—12 bolts of domestic we have received and delivered to the Hospital, 158 sheets, 313 pillows, 377 cases, 136 comforts, 102 blankets, 250 beds, besides those made of the domestic above mentioned—200 shirts, 122 pairs of drawers, 316 pairs of socks, 31 pr's of pants, 4 coats, 4 vests, 305 handkerchiefs, 189 towels, 1 table, 12 wash pans, 13 pitchers, 14 buckets, 4 doz. bowls, 26 spoons, 18 chairs, 4 qur's paper, 3 bottles of Ink, 6 packages of envelops, pens and pencils, 560 lbs. soap, 1 bbl sugar, 1 bbl rice, 205 bottles of wine and cordial, 35 bottles of pickles, 59 bushels fruit, jars and cans of preserved fruit, 7 gal's strained honey, 11 bags dried beans and peas, 30 gallons vinegar, 18 lbs of lard, 50 bushels of potatoes, 39 bushels meal, 3 bbls flour, 316 fowls, 28 bacon hams, ½ beef and 1 mutton, 145 lbs butter, 159 doz. eggs, 69 gal's milk, besides mutton-suit, sage, onions, cabbage, red pepper, mustard, slippery elm, hoarhound, mint, lint, bandages and rags in numerable, also pins, thread, needles, scissors &c.

MRS. E. B. HASKINS, Treasurer

The soldier's Relief Society has received valuable contributions of provisions and clothing during the past few weeks, from Mrs. America Johnson, Mrs J N. Barker, Mrs. J. Whitfield, Mrs. Magaran, and one from Mrs. J. D. Tyler, some weeks since, tho' not before published. We are indebted to Mrs. Dr. Drane for weekly and most acceptable donations of butter-milk, &c., for which we hope she will accept our thanks.

We have received donations of cash from the following persons: Mr. G. T. Lewis, $20 00, Mrs. S. B. Seat $5 00, Mr. Dick Howell, $5 00, Mr. R. Day $2 00, Mr. John W. Barker and daughter $30 00. Mr. J. N. Barker collected as a New Years' gift for the sick soldiers, $75 00, from the following persons: J. N. Barker $7 00, Mrs. J. N. Barker, $5 00, Mrs. G. S. Atkins, $2 50, Mr. G. T. Atkins, 2 50, Mrs. Keas, $1 00, Robert Furguson $10 00, Jas. C. Johnson, $10 00, Dr. Long, $5 00, Mr. A. W. Roach, $1 00, John McKeage, $2 00, S. S. Williams $1 00, W. C. Johnson $1 00, Cash $7 00, W. H. Drane, $5 00, Geo. D. Mims, $5 00, T. Hutcherson $5 00, J. F. Snodden, $5 00. Whilst we would tender each one our warmest thanks, we must offer a double portion to Mr. Barker, who so kindly remembered upon that day the sick soldiers in our Hospital. As they thought of home and friends more particularly at that time, it was doubtless deeply touching to know that although sick and strangers, and far from home, they were not forgotten.

By order of
Mrs. G. A. HENRY,
Mrs. W. B. MUNFORD, Sec'y.

Effects of Cold on our Soldiers.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that our soldiers of the Potomac army are beginning to suffer considerably from the cold weather. This is not surprising, when they are still under canvass. From this very circumstance, however, we are satisfied that Gen. McClellan is contemplating a forward movement, and has no idea that the return of spring will find his vast army still stretched along the windy hills of Fairfax. He knows, from the experience of Napoleon, that an army in motion, bivouacking under the open sky in the dead of winter, suffers much less from disease than an army ever so well established in winter quarters.

Compare, for example, the sufferings of the British army in its winter quarters before Sebastopol with the remarkable good health of Napoleon's legions in that winter campaign of Austerlitz.—Vast bodies of men enclosed or hutted for two or three months in the same place inevitably, to a greater or less extent, produce infectious or malignant disorders. Hence, no doubt, the shifting of Beauregard's central column from Manassas to Centerville, and the continued movement of the enemy from one point to another along their general line of occupation. Let us be patient. There are good reasons for the retention of our Potomac army under canvass at this time. The climate, as you go southward, becomes warmer, and log huts are not convenient articles of transportation.—*N. Y. Herald 27th ult.*

Outrage on the French Flag.

The Mobile Register, of Saturday last, has the following dispatch:

OCEAN SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—Mr. John Egan, our wharfinnger, was at Bay St. Louis on Monday last when a man-of-war boat from the French steamer Milour landed. He heard the Captain say that he approached Ship Island under the neutral flag for the purpose of communicating with the French Consul at New Orleans; that the Federal vessels fired on him, and, after doing him some damage, apologized, but he would not accept the apology.—He came to Bay St. Louis to telegraph to his Consul. On Monday there were nearly thirty Federal vessels at Ship Island, but after this affair all but five left. They have been very quiet. The firing was not returned by the French man-of-war.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 3d, has the annexed paragraph:

"A report is quite current that Brigadier General Sigel has resigned his position in the army, and that it is to be followed by other resignations of officers attached to him, and who think that he has not been well treated in being superseded in the command of the army at Rolla, or recently there. General Sigel is expected in this city to-morrow.

BLUE-STONE.—We have at this office a sample of Blue-Stone, manufactured at the Polk county Copper Mines. This is an article indispensible to telegraph operators, and for some other purposes, and in general demand among farmers at seeding time. The supply had become nearly exhausted, but it is now being largely manufactured at Ducktown, and no further difficulty will be experienced in procuring it.—*Athens Post.*

R