the pit's mouth, but working men are excluded, excepting those persons who are engaged in the operations. The men are calm, but there is a good deal of agitation for a double shaft movement. The prisoners thought of knocking off work at adjoining collieries, out of respect to the buried men. They were advised, as a more prudent course, to keep to their work, and give assistance to the families of the buried men, and the advice has been adopted.

We re-produce, from yesterday's SUN, the result on effecting an entrance to the shaft.

Mr. Humble, viewer of the colliery, and Mr. Hall, immediately went down, and returned in an hour and a half. Both had to be taken off the sling, seriously affected by gas. They have been all through the works, and found no living man but a hecatomb of dead bodies. The bulk of the bodies are lying in the gallery near the shaft. An affecting report, which has touched all hearts, has been made by them. Families are lying in groups; children in the arms of their fathers; brothers with brothers. Most of them looked placid, as if asleep, but higher up, near the furnace, some tall, stout men seemed to have died hard. The corn-bins were all cleared. Some few of the men had a little corn in their pockets. A pony was lying dead among the men, but untouched.

The Fort Henry Capture.

HOW THE REBELS RAN.

Rebel Batteries Reduced.

FORT DONELSON TO BE ATTACKED.

Three Armies to Invade Tennessee.

Important from the South.

FAILURE OF THE MERRIMAC

THE ATTACK ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

Hard Fighting Reported.

Rebel Reports from Tennessee.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BRIDGE SEISURE.

The Burnside Expedition.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

Roanoke Island the Object.

Interesting from Washington.

How Gen. Lander took Romney.

&c., &c., &c.

The Surrender of Fort Henry.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—Special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL and GAZETTE give additional details of the capture of Fort Henry.

At the time of the attack the rebel infantry were in their camp eating dinner. They abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing.

In pursuing the enemy, Maj. McCullough, of Col. Dickey's Cavalry, captured six guns, and Col. John A. Logan captured eight guns and thirty-three prisoners.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Dispatches received from Gen. Halleck say that, after the reduction of Fort Henry, our force immediately proceeded up the river, in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced the batteries of the enemy on the other bank of the river. No doubt is entertained here that our troops soon thereafter took possession of the bridge over the Tennessee.

THE PREPARATION FOR THE BATTLE.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Paducah, Ky., Feb 4.—The transports which left Cairo yesterday, with troops on board, came straggling in here one at a time during all of last night, and immediately proceeded up the Tennessee River.

We reached a point ten miles this side of Fort Henry about daylight, where we found the gunboats St. Louis, Essex, Carondolet and Cincinnati lying at anchor.

The troops on board the new Uncle Sam, Illinois and Alex Scott were here disembarked, and again re-embarked and landed four miles above, where the rest of the troops were also landed as fast as they arrived.

The gunboats weighed anchor upon our arrival and steamed up to within gunshot range of the fort, when an interchange of shot and shell was had between our boats and the fort, about twenty shots being fired on each side. The shooting was very accurate on both sides. One shot from the fort struck the upper wooden cabin of the Essex and tore a hole in her. The damage was, however, trifling, as the cabin was but a temporary affair. Several of our shells burst in the fort, and immense damage is supposed to have been done. At intervals between the shots, a rebel steamer was seen maneuvering about.

A powerful Union force is now encamped on the heights of the east bank of the Tennessee River, just beyond the range of the enemy's guns.

The transports, after landing their human cargoes, returned to Paducah, where they will take on reinforcements and proceed, as speedily as possible, to the point of debarkation near Fort Henry.

The new boat Uncle Sam met with an accident in returning here this afternoon, about twenty miles up the river, while running close to the shore. She ran into a large tree, tearing away her railings and escape-pipe, and damaging her wheel-house and barber shop, to the great consternation of the proprietor of the latter establishment.

Heavy reinforcements will be landed near Fort Henry tomorrow, to co-operate with the force now there, and ere many days shall elapse the crash of arms will be heard in this quarter that will shake Secessiondom to its foundation. I have not been able to learn what, if anything, has been done on the Cumberland from Smithland.

St Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—A correspondent of the REPUBLICAN says that the property captured at Fort Henry is valued at upwards of $200,000.

1,500 cavalry, and a battery of light artillery, left here yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla.

LATEST.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9.—Special dispatches to the GAZETTE and COMMERCIAL, dated Fort Henry, 8th, give the following intelligence:

Yesterday the Carondolet made a reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarkesville railroad, at Danville. They found quarters had been built at the bridge, and occupied by some troops, and where was also found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The inhabitants were deserting their dwellings for miles around and fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboats which went up the River. Another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of trains. There were but eight guns captured by Dickey's cavalry and Colonel Logan, instead of fourteen. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. They are brass six pounders, and in fine order. All the prisoners taken, (about 100,) were sent to Cairo yesterday. The amount of property captured will exceed $1,000,000.

Reconnoissances have been made by Col. Logan and others to within a mile of Fort Donalson. Gen Grant and staff will make a reconnoissance this afternoon beyond Danville.

Tennessee to be Invaded by Three Armies.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8.—A special Indianapolis dispatch to the COMMERCIAL, says that Gen. Thomas' division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, Gen. Schoepf by the Central route and Gen. Thomas with Mansion and McCooks brigades will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the rebel Government.

Gen. Thomas at Monticello.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8.—Special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL and the GAZETTE say that Gen. Wilson's division left New Haven on Thursday and advanced to Green River above Mumfordsville, and that Gen. Thomas' advance was at Monticello. They could not proceed further owing to the condition of the roads. The country around was completely deserted.

Important from the South.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 7.—The only copy of the Norfolk DAY BOOK received contains an editorial censuring the newspapers for giving publicity to the statement that the Merrimac is a failure. It admits the fact to be true, and gives a full statement of the difficulties in regard to her. It appears, that the calculation in displacement was erroneous. An error amounting to more than two hundred tons was discovered when the ship was floated off, and this causes the present detention.

The chief subject of regret, however, is that when she was shored up again the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain; consequently some parts of the machinery have been taken up, and a quantity of dead-wood will have to be introduced to correct the tendency to log. It is vain to deny that it is a serious injury to the ship, but we are happy to state, that a careful survey shows that it is by no means irreparable.

The DAY BOOK commences a column editorial, giving a melancholy account of the Merrimac, in the following strain:

We have scarcely patience enough left to condemn in temperate language the reckless impropriety of two of our contemporaries, who have seen fit, in their thirst for notoriety, to thrust before the public the fact that the Merrimac has proved an abortion.

The article also says:

"Her great draught of water will prevent her taking part in active operations. This draught originally was about 24 feet, and it has been considerably increased."

The editor comforts himself that at all events she can be used as a floating battery.

The Savannah REPUBLICAN says that the gloom yesterday revealed no new movements among the Federal vessels lying in the out, north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Some imagine they have moved nearer to the river, but we could discover no material change in their position. Persons familiar with the water can see in that locality as they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in the river beyond, which does not communicate with the main channel—yet vessels occupying their position can readily command the main passage. It has been stated by persons who ought to know, that portions of Mud River grow dry at three-quarters ebb tide, and that if the Yankee gunboats should pass all the obstructions they would not be able to come through.

The Richmond DISPATCH says that the Burnside Expedition will have, at least, the effect of making it look well to our defences in that quarter. Roanoke Island ought to be made impregnable. All our batteries there and elsewhere should be provided with bomb-proof coverings. The channel should be obstructed, and no means left unemployed to foil the enemy.

The Rhode Island, which arrived from Philadelphia yesterday sailed for Port Royal this afternoon.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 8.—A flag of trace from Craney Island today, brought over several ladies to go North.

A lady passenger by the flag of truce reports that Gen. Huger today informed her that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island to the effect that the federal forces had advanced to Roanoke Island and had been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received.

The following is from Southern papers:

The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier reports the burning of the rebel steamer Calhoun.

Norfolk, Feb. 8.—A messenger arrived today from Roanoke Island reports that four Federal steamers were off the Island last night, and a large number of vessels were twelve miles below the Island. An attack was expected at this point. Gen. Wise is in better health.

A dispatch from Clarksville says that Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy, our force retreating to Fort Donelson. Federal gunboats are at Danville, Tennessee, and the bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Yankees. 20,000 Federals formed the attacking column.

Memphis, Feb 7.—Fort Henry was captured by the Federals yesterday after two hours fighting.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—Four hundred and ninety prisoners left yesterday for North Carolina to be exchanged.

The Burnside Expedition.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 7, via Baltimore, Feb. 8.—The steamer Eastern State arrived here this morning, having left Hatteras yesterday.

She brings the important news that Gen. Burnside's fleet left its anchorage at the Inlet, on Wednesday morning, for the North. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troops and ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island.

The weather was fine when the Eastern State left, and news of the arrival of the fleet at the island was expected. Three or four regiments were left at the Inlet. The Eastern State will return to Hatteras tomorrow morning.

The names of the sick who died on the Suwanee are as follows:—James F. Haskett, Company I, 23d Massachusetts; Jesse Mack, Company I, 11th Connecticut; Wm. H. Potter, Company G, 8th Connecticut; Samuel Gilbert, of New Sharon, Vermont, a seaman on board the Maria Pike; Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Company K, 11th Connecticut—all but the last were buried at sea.

Charles W. Boyington, Company F, Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts, died of typhus fever.

The Suwanee left last night for Philadelphia to undergo repairs.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 8, via Baltimore, Feb. 9.—An order was issued from headquarters to-day for the Tenth New York Regiment, now attached to the garrison of the Fortress, to remove to Camp Hamilton as soon as the weather will permit, in order to make room for the companies of artillery recently arrived.

The Butler Expedition.

Boston, Feb. 8.—The ships Ocean Pearl, Idaho, and North America, with the troops and stores, forming a part of the Butler Expedition, sailed this afternoon for Ship Island.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC CHARTERED.

The ships Great Republic, 3,356 tons, and the George Washington, 1,534 tons, each rating A 1, have been chartered by the Government for the use of the Butler Expedition, and are fitting out with all possible dispatch. The Great Republic will carry 2,000 men, 500 horses, and 1,000 tons of coal. She was in the Government employ a few weeks ago, and made a trip to Port Royal.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Further information has been received from General Lander, by which it appears that, having been reinforced, he marched on Thursday, at the head of between seven and eight thousand men, upon the enemy at Romney. The rebel forces were about equal to his own. They declined fighting and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and running off precipitately to Winchester. As heretofore stated, General Lander is in possession of Romney.

The United States gunboat Penola, just finished at Baltimore, arrived here today. She came past the rebel batteries, accompanied by the Resolute without being fired at. She will here take on board her armament and stores. She is in charge of Lieutenant commanding Crosby.

The following has just been issued from the appointment office of the Post Office Department:—

Under the act of Congress, approved Jan 21st, 1862, sailors and marines, in the actual service of the United States, have the same privilege with soldiers of sending letters, without prepayment of postage. All Postmasters are instructed to mail without prepayment of postage all such letters when certified as follows:—

'The envelope must bear the certificate 'Naval Letter,' signed by a commander or lieutenant on board the vessel, with the name of the vessel, thus,

Naval Letter.
RICHARD BAE, 1st Lieutenant
United States Gunboat Kanawha.
To JOHN SMITH, New York."

This privilege does not extend to commissioned officers. All such certified letters must be rated with postage at the mailing office of delivery. Letters addressed to such sailors and marines must be prepaid as before.

Signed, JOHN KASSON,
First Ass't P. M. General.

Neither the House of Representatives or the Senate are in session today, both having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

Important from Missouri.

Rolla, Feb. 8.—The news from the West indicates that the preparations for a blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against the adversary, and in a few days the whole command will probably be on the march westward. Generals Sigel and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon.

Two of Major Wright's scouts report that Price has made a speech to his troops, telling them they were surrounded, that they must fight or surrender. Price is said to have been heavily re-inforced from Arkansas.

From Kansas.

Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 7.—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature have, by a vote of 60 to 7, passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint General Jim Lane a Major-General and give him the command of the Southern expedition.

The conservative men of this city have made an exposure of a recent sale of Kansas bonds, to the Department of the Interior, by which the State has been swindled of a large amount, probably $60,000.

From the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$850,000 in Treasure—Loss of the Steamer Columbus.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinkleponghi, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Below we give a resume of her news from the Pacific coast.

FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the Sun.

Panama, Jan. 24, 1862.—Since my last the Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala has arrived in this port from Central America, bringing confirmation of the loss of the steamer Columbus and her cargo on a reef called Punta de Remedios, at the entrance to Somerate roads.

The Columbus is a total loss. She had on board about 1250 packages merchandise for Northern Salvador and Guatemala, valued at about $1,500,000—almost entire English goods and insured. Several packages were afterwards picked up and sold by Lloyd's agents, but barely realized enough to cover the salvage. The captain, crew and passengers were all saved, and the latter go to New York on the present steamer. The Columbus was not insured.

The Guatemala brings a very large cargo valued at a million and a half of dollars, and thirteen passengers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The P. S. N. Company's steamship Valparaiso, arrived at Tabogo on the night of the 21st instant, from Callao, &c.

Affairs in Chile are much improved in a business point of view. Large shipments of flour and wheat were being collected for shipment to Europe.

President Perez continues to enjoy the good will of the Chilenos, and the government is progressing in perfect tranquility.

There was a report of another revolution in Bolivia under Senor Perez, but it is not confirmed, and was thought to be unfounded.

Recently Messrs Dartwed and Caldwell have set up a steam saw mill in Valparaiso, and are opening a promising business. They are furnishing sleepers for the railways at Coquimbo and Santiago. The forests are interminable. The material is called *Alerce*, a kind of red cedar, soft to work, and very durable. They have been troubled to get the timber to market. Doubtless the Bobbs will come in to meet that want if put on the route.

Consul Trumbull has entered on the duties of his consulate at Talcahuano. The whaling fleet has not yet begun to come in for supplies. During this month they will commence. About seventy-five visit that port annually, between December and April.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert is at Santiago. He finds many discouragements—not from the native inhabitants, nor from the authorities, but from the indifference and opposition of his own countrymen and English people. A case in point. Last week Mrs. Meiggs died, wife of H. C. Meiggs, who came here from California five years ago, and has won laurels as a railroad contractor; but instead of Mr. Gilbert being called on to attend the funeral, the burial service was read by a layman, an American, filling an official position in the United States legation.

An Irish priest, having been unfairly handled by the Archbishop's Ecclesiastical Court in Santiago, and condemned as he avers on secret charges, brought by secret accusers, and sustained by unknown witnesses, is about publishing a thick pamphlet, exposing the oppressions borne by the lower clergy at the hands of the higher. He does not stop in the bark of the affair, but laying the axe in deep, attacks the Roman system as an unchristian "empire" from the Pope down; pleads for the Bible to be in the hands of the people; and insists that all priests should teach, and teach only, whatsoever things Jesus Christ has enjoined. It will be remarkable if the book does not cause a prosecution; but in that case he says he will bear anything that may come, spending if need be his last dollar, and then, if they choose, going to prison beside.

A project of immense importance to the future welfare of the country at present awaiting government's consideration, is one suggested by an enlightened engineer, Sr. Salazar, for the construction of a breakwater in the Bay of Valparaiso, in order to protect the shipping from the strong winter storms that deter vessels from entering the port during the winter months. The engineer commissioned by government to examine and report on the project has sent in his report, which is understood to be favorable. Sr. Salazar offers to form a company in London to realize the undertaking in the term of ten years.

From the Callao correspondence of the Panama STAR we take the following:

Callao, Jan. 14, 1862.—A deep laid plot for the abduction or assassination of General Castilla was matured on the night of the 1st inst., but the scheme, as in former instances, failed in its object from the treachery of some of its authors. The design appears to have been to induce the General to go on board the Lloyall, then lying in Chirilos harbor, and then to take him prisoner, but, for some reason, he refused to go and the plan was then arranged to take him or assassinate him at his residence, but this also failed of success, as Castilla was warned in time to escape.

The commander and first officer of the Lloyall were on shore—as they say, ignorant of the conspiracy—and at about 11 o'clock the midshipman having charge gave orders to get up steam and head for Callao. The guns were then run out, and everything cleared for action. Coming alongside the Lea, they demanded her surrender, but she refused, and they immediately opened fire. The shot flew wildly around the harbor for some minutes, when the English man-of-war gave signals for them to desist, threatening them with a broadside in case of refusal.

This brought them to their senses, and they immediately stood to sea, but finding their coal short they were obliged to put into the Chinchas. This delay enabled the Peruvian and the Lea—which vessels had been dispatched in pursuit—to leave in sight, when the conspirators immediately decamped, seizing horses at Bueno, and speeding inland.

The Hon. Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Christopher Robinson, from the United States, was duly received by the Peruvian authorities on the 10th instant. The whole civic and military powers of Lima were in requisition to do honor to the veteran, and to evince sympathy and regard for the honored republic which he represented. It seemed the design to outdo all former civilities on the occasion, and I may be wrong in attributing a sinister motive to this design, yet the devil whispers "'tis not that we love the United States more, but that we love Spain less."

Yours, JUSTICIA.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

The American ship Western Ocean, bound for Europe with 35,000 bushels grain and 6,500 barrels flour, had put into St. Thomas in distress.

The American schooner Caroline Anderson, from Chesapeake for New York, had put into St. Thomas on the 15th inst., in distress.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Aspinwall, Jan. 24.—A most disgraceful disturbance occurred here last night, through the soldiers sent over here a couple of days since from Panama by the Governor. They got into a quarrel with the jailor, broke open the jail and set all the prisoners at liberty. Subsequently they went around the town and arrested several innocent and respectable persons opposed to the present Administration in politics. Several shots were fired but fortunately no injury was done. I presume the whole affair has been got up by a faction of the Liberals in order to have a few conservatives turned out who still hold office here.

The steamer Orizaba, from San Francisco, Capt. Farnsworth, arrived here at 7 A. M. She has $5,000 in treasure for Panama; $214,000 for Europe, and $854,578 for the United States. The Orizaba has also five hundred and seventy packages of cotton shipped from Acapulco, Mexico.

The steamer Republic, from California for Acapulco, in a gale of wind, was compelled to throw her deck cargo overboard. She was at Acapulco, on the beach, getting caulked.

Captain Ritchie, of the United States steamer Saranac, had all his officers under arrest at Acapulco.

Expulsion of Senator Bright.

WHAT HE SAID OF HIMSELF.

The case of Mr. Bright was taken up.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) said that in times like these the Senate should not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyalty.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) said that the Senator from Indiana is to be expelled, and nothing further need be said to control the action of the Senate. But some questions have been introduced here that were entirely irrelevant. Some Senators seem to have merged the character of the Senator in the partisan. Mr. Harris then alluded to the elaborate speeches of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) as more becoming a prosecuting attorney. These speeches seemed to him (Harris) like heaping a blow on a fallen foe. The Senator from Kentucky (Davis) has made something like a dozen speeches in relation to the pending subject, and he appeared to be the senior counsel in the prosecution. He (Davis) had visited the Committee rooms to secure evidence to impeach manly testimony. But the question was already settled, and he (Harris) did not choose to discuss it any longer. But there was a matter somewhat connected with the subject personal to himself. An attempt had been made by the Legislature of his State to re-animate his stiffened corpse. Legislative instructions were a spurious emanation of the well nigh fatal doctrine of States Rights. What would be the result of the discussion in the Legislature of New York he (Harris) did not know, and so far as the vote there on the resolution instructing him what to do was concerned, it was not important that he should know. The circumstances under which the attempt had been made at his (Harris) reselection was extraordinary. Nineteen of his colleagues in the House, and his personal and political friends had solicited the Legislature of New York, in order to save the state and perhaps its humble representative from dishonor, to instruct him in regard to the vote he (Harris) should give on this question. He made no complaint as about his colleagues for their course, and could account for it in no way but for the atmosphere which surrounds the Senate. On a question of political expediency or national policy he (Harris) would listen to the Legislature, but on a question of right and wrong he (Harris) was only responsible to his conscience and to God. He would allow no man, nor body of men, to intervene between him and his conscience. On an executive or judicial question, a Legislature has no right to interfere or be heard.

Mr. Fessenden (Maine) said that the Senator from Indiana had read the resolutions passed by a meeting in Indiana. He (Fessenden) asked to have the other resolutions passed by that meeting.

Mr. Foster then read the resolutions. They deplore the state to which the country has been reduced by secessionists; reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party; declare that the present condition of the country is due to the agitation of the slavery question by fanatics, and to the sectional platform adopted by the Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Chicago conventions; declare that at the Republican, in rejecting all offers of compromise, assumed a fearful responsibility, and that they have shown their utter inability to carry on the government in time of difficulty. The resolutions conclude by denouncing the plan for the emancipation of the slaves, and by denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Bright said that he had only read two of the resolutions here because some of the others contained language which he knew he would be deemed off course by some Senators but lay aside all that he (Bright) could indorse the resolutions in all their length and depth.

Mr. Bayard (Del.) spoke in favor of Mr. Bright, and referred to the speeches which had been made here with something like partisan feeling, and to the caucuses which had been held in regard to this case.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) said, at the first of the session he had told his colleague (Bright) he should feel it his (Lane's) duty to introduce a resolution of general inquiry in regard to his (Bright's) course. Afterwards, at a caucus on another subject, his case was spoken of; but there was no caucus in this case.

Mr. Bright said, perhaps what he should say had better have been said weeks ago. He (Bright) the Judiciary Committee for the favorable report which had been made through one of their number, (Mr. Pomeroy) who had given way under unprecedented pressure. The case was no satisfactory to that member, but he doubted whether they would be to even-handed justice. His main object in speaking was to place himself right on the page of history, if he could succeed in that he would be content. He was arraigned at the party spirit exhibited against him, and the numerous accusations brought against him. He began with proposing a series of resolutions, but on advice having said that he had been advised by his friends, voted for nothing inconsistent with his prerogative as an American Senator, he had not deemed that right, and he did not regret the act in doing so. He should not try to shield himself from partizan views, but challenged investigation into all the acts of his public life. He had been honored by the State of Indiana, she had sent him to the Senate of the United States, and had been in the confidence of the Senate and had received the highest honor they could give. He said this in answer to those who questioned the antecedents, and sought to prejudice him in the minds of his countrymen. He read a letter he had written to Mr. Jefferson Davis, and to the character given him by Mr. Lane, in whom he had known him for many years and who always considered him a worthy man. He intended that that was a simple letter of introduction, and its address had no intention to recognize the right of Mr. Davis to any title, it was only a mere courtesy, and only followed the example of others on the floor of the Senate. When the letter was written, he did not believe there would be war. After it was so, he should not have given the letter to Davis. It had been argued against him that he had said he would do the same again. He would not do it, and he meant it, that if he believed there was to be no war, he would give such a letter to a social friend; but no one who listened to the debate here will suppose that the letter has really anything to do with the attack on him. But he was considered unfit to associate with such patriarchs in the country's service as the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Clark.) And even the Senator from Pennsylvania (Wilmot) and the Senator from Tennessee (Johnson) were afflicted by his presence here, as not loyal enough for them. Oh! he must have degenerated in ten years. In 1850, he was appointed on a committee with such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Clayton, and used his humble efforts to maintain peace. He had never voted against the Union, and never given a sectional vote. Every impulse of his heart was given to his country, and he yielded to no man in his attachment to it. Though his character was aspersed and his loyalty questioned, this did not alienate him. He thanked the members of the Judiciary Committee who supported him, and guaranteed the pledge of an honest heart, that the future would give them no occasion to regret what they had done. If he was to be turned out, he said to his friends in conclusion, he would put himself on trial before the tribunals who were found just. He would submit to the people of the state of Indiana the question right or wrong in this case. He referred to the Senator from Virginia (Wiley) asking him to define what he meant by the letter. He said he had always one counterpoise here, "Peace Peace, war never." He said the Senator from Tennessee had done him injustice in connecting him with a band of conspirators here. He had not a part in the movement for the disruption of the Government, but he would leave the people to decide the question.

After further remarks by other Senators, the vote was taken on the resolution to expel, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane, (Ind.) McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.) and Wilson, (Mo.)—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pierce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson, and Wiley—14.

The Vice President said that as two-thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted. There was applause in the gallery, which was immediately checked by the Chair. The Senate adjourned.

The Boston Corcoran Demonstration.

Boston, Feb. 5.—There was an immense and enthusiastic Corcoran demonstration in Faneuil Hall tonight. The old Cradle of Liberty was crowded to its largest capacity. Mayor Wightman presided, supported by sixty Vice-Presidents. The Mayor recited the circumstances attending the capture and imprisonment of Colonel Corcoran, and lamented, that by the act of our Government, that noble man and the hostages with him, were now imprisoned in a felon's cell. The new threat upon the lives of Colonel Corcoran and the others, proved that this meeting was timely.

He denounced in indignant terms, the infamous demand made by Jeff Davis, that the bridge burners of Missouri should be placed upon the same footing with the hostages of Col. A. O. Brewster and made a stirring speech. He said it was pitifully sad that these men should, by the action of the Federal Government, be held to eke out their lives in worse than in an Austrian prison. The President could do no more magnanimous act, none more popular than to take measures for their immediate release.

The Hon. Benjamin Hallett sent a letter, in which he claimed that the watchword should be, "Free Corcoran, for Wilcox, and the other Colonels." Why not now send Barron back to release Col. Corcoran?

Mr. Hallett quoted a private letter which stated that the hostages was confined in a cell seventeen feet by eleven, that for two months these brave men never saw the light of day.

Judge Russell trusted the Government would act more promptly for the release of Col. Corcoran, and his fellow hostages, and the country would once more see that gallant man at the head of his regiment, yes, at the head of a brigade, an Irish brigade, doing deeds worthy of the field of Fontenoi.

The Hon. John C. Tucker asked why it was that Boston called a meeting for Col. Corcoran's release, and his own almost native state had not. He would say it was not the fault of New York. In Dec. last, ex-Governor Clifford, of Mass., Judge Deming, and Mr. O'Gorman, visited Washington and informed the Government that a meeting of this character was to be held in New York, and they were told if they were to forego their intent, immediate steps would be taken for the release of the prisoners. They waited, and Colonel Corcoran is not yet released. He would say, however, act with great prudence, and not blame the Government, it might be that these mighty measures were perfected for their release. He could not have the meeting act hastily. In the name of Irishmen, he said, let us not show ingratitude, and call only for the release of Col. Corcoran, but for all the hostages with him.

A series of resolutions were then reported, asserting the regard of the adopted citizens of Massachusetts for the Constitution and the Union, laudatory of Col. Corcoran and his brave regiment. Concluding, *Resolved*, That it is the voice of this meeting that the President of the United States should take immediate steps to facilitate the liberation of the patient and uncomplaining Col. Corcoran and his fellow prisoners, and this they ask in the name of the thousands of loyal Irish citizens throughout the county, in the name of his dear kindred and faithful friends, and in the name of his sufferings. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

And it was further resolved that they be transmitted to the President of the United States, with the earnest request that he will interpose his Executive power to obtain the release of Col. Corcoran, Lee and others with them, now held as hostages in rebel prisons. The meeting was then dissolved.

There were no less than four thousand persons who participated in this demonstration.

CARNIVAL ON THE ICE.—The first carnival received in the vicinity of New York, came off on evening on the Union Skating Pond of Williamsburgh, and was, it is gratifying to state, a complete success. The Union Skating Pond belongs exclusively to an association of some seven hundred gentlemen, most of whom are residents of Williamsburgh, and the only persons admitted are members of the association and their families. By this means the ice is never overcrowded, and the respectability of the company is always secured. Each afternoon and evening an excellent band is in attendance, when the ice is in skating order, and in the evening the pond is illuminated by a number of reflecting lamps, placed at short intervals on the encircling fence. The space enclosed is said to be seven acres, but is really a little less. The carnival of last evening was gotten up under the joint supervision of the officers of the association,—President W. H. Carmeyer and Vice Presidents G. E. Hoyt, Jeremiah Johnson, jr, and Jacob Johnson, jr, and Mr. R. W. Williams, a Broome street consumer. It was to have come off on Monday evening, but was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

At six o'clock last evening, the pond was cleared and the admittance of members to the carnival commenced. They came in every style of conveyance and on foot, singly and in crowds, in plain clothes, costumed and masked, in endless variety. The police, under direction of Capt. Wayland and Sergeant Hunt, managed to keep the entrance tolerably clear, and a steady tide of "masks and faces" kept pouring in until about nine o'clock. Turley's brass band performed some excellent music. The scene presented at nine o'clock was a brilliant one. Harlequins, devils, priests, Highlanders, Yankees and all other imaginable characters, glided hither and thither over the ice, or formed in unique dances to the music of the band, while the lurid glow of Bengola fires, or constantly changing lights of colored pots, brought out the spectacle in all its beauties. Occasionally a rocket or illuminating bomb would be thrown high in the air, or a Maltese cross, or other design in fire, would give variety to the scene. To particularize the costumes of all present would be an almost endless task, more than two thousand persons were present, all more or less disguised, but we cannot avoid directing attention to a few of the more prominent ones.

Mrs. H—t dressed in a costume similar to that worn by the Empress Eugenie on the ice last winter, black velvet heavily trimmed with ermine, was decidedly the belle of the evening. This lady is also said to be one of the finest lady skaters belonging to the association.

Miss L—, as Snow-flake, dressed altogether in white, also presented quite a fascinating appearance.

Miss T—, the Queen of the night, in a heavy black robe, dotted with silver stars, was quite an entire of attraction.

Mrs. K—wore the unique costume of an American flag, which she disposed in graceful folds, so as to cover the entire figure.

Mr. H—and sister, as Metamora and Pocahontas, were quite successful representations. The only difficulty in the way of an Indian squaw being together successfully represented by a Williamsburgh lady, is, that squaws are never very hard sense. Being handsome was the only incong uity in Miss H—'s appearance as one.

Mr. R made quite a dashing Highlander.

Would space permit we might go on much farther particularizing scores of others equal, or nearly so, in point of beauty and elegance, to those we have named, from the Spectre to Liberty, a very handsome girl, whose name was not dead learn, but who appeared in a rich court dress of crimson velvet, and many more. But these we must reserve for the next occasion; for we learn with pleasure that another fete of the same kind is proposed, and will shortly be given.

At near ten o'clock several handsome pieces of fireworks were set off, the concluding one being a magnificent star, with the word "Union" on its points. As the hours wore on towards midnight, the crowd gradually dispersed, and at twelve o'clock all was quiet. While the carnival lasted, fully seven or eight thousand persons thronged the banks around the pond, which are level with the top of the fence, as spectators of the enlivening and beautiful scene.

Important from Western Kentucky.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch to the CHICAGO JOURNAL, from Cairo, says that the force under Gen. Grant arrived at Iver Landing, six miles below Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon. The gunboats Essex and St. Louis made a reconnoissance on the rebel works, for the purpose of landing forces. They went within a mile and a half of the fort, throwing several shells inside the intrenchments. The fire was returned; one shot struck the Essex, going through a corner of Capt. Porter's cabin. The range of their guns being ascertained, a place was selected for landing, which was to be done yesterday afternoon. The force of the enemy is supposed to be fifteen thousand.

A dispatch, dated today, says that Gen. Grant's force was within four miles of Fort Henry. A fight is expected today.

Government Paper Money at the South.

A gentleman of Northern birth, long a resident of the South, and still retaining means of communication with friends at New Orleans, makes known to the Philadelphia INQUIRER the results which have thus far attended the unlimited issue of a government paper currency among the rebels, and describes the state of affairs now existing in that city:

The only money in use (says the informant) is Confederate notes, and corporation and individual shinplasters. These latter are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest appearance. The most popular of these are omnibus, bar-rooms and barbers' tickets, as they are redeemable. The city is flooded with them, and gold and silver have entirely disappeared, and command a premium of forty per cent. The increase of the deposits of Confederate notes in the banks is from five to eight hundred thousand dollars weekly. They are made a legal tender and are called par. There is no new business paper made, and old paper is renewed by the banks as fast as it matures. Property under these fictitious values, has risen in price fifty per cent, while rents have fallen from thirty to forty per cent.

The greatest secrecy prevails with regard to the operations of the Confederate Treasury, no report ever being made or even asked for. The only limit to the issues of its promises to pay is the capacity to print and sign them. Notwithstanding this unlimited scope of issue, the Government owes large sums to contractors and others engaged in operations with it. Loud complaints are constantly made of this, several millions being owed in New Orleans.

Our informant, after a careful calculation of data obtained from the best sources, is convinced that the daily expenses of the war to the Confederate States, owing to the inflation of prices, and the corruption of the Government, is at the rate of over *two millions* of dollars a day, or fully equal to ours, while their entire army is not half of ours, and a navy they only have on paper and on the stocks.

Later European News.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

WHAT BRITISH POLITICIANS SAY.

THREATS TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE.

Another Rebel Vessel at Liverpool.

Discussion of the Stone Blockade.

EARL RUSSELL'S OPINION.

Operations of the Sumpter.

SHE CAPTURES TWO PRIZES.

DESERTION OF SIX OF HER CREW.

The European Press.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

From Washington.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Portland Me., Feb 6.—The steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. Wm. Ballantyne, from Liverpool the 23d, via Londonderry the 24th, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing five days later news.

Great Britain.

The Paris correspondent of the London MORNING POST, says:—It is not true as some journals represent that the French government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South.

Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents at Talford, in which he advocated that the European powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and the South by recognizing the Confederate States and breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

Mr. Massey's speech attracted some attention. The London TIMES in an editorial upon it says:—"Let France interfere if she likes—England's true policy is to suffer a little longer and let the event work itself out; it will not be long. It may indeed be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof."

The Manchester GUARDIAN argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply it says:—It is a question how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to our production of cotton goods as to a mere dearth of cotton.

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The London TIMES publishes a letter from a correspondent, calling attention to the fact that the federal gunboat Tuscarora has infringed and continues to infringe the rules of neutrality at Southampton, and calling on the Government no longer to tolerate such a flagrant disregard for neutral rights.

The brig West Indian, Captain Foote, from Charleston, December 24th, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the federal blockade of Charleston as anything but effectual, and says that the "stone blockade" so far from stopping the entr