

The value of property captured at Fort Henry was estimated at over \$1,000,000.

A special dispatch from Kentucky stated that General Thomas' division had made a forward movement, and would invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter would go through Cumberland Gap, General Schoepf by way of the central route, and General Thomas with two brigades via Mill Springs. They would advance immediately on Knoxville, where they would take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the Confederate Government.

After the surrender of Fort Henry the gunboats Lexington and Conestoga were sent up the river to Florence, Alabama. One gunboat was captured. Six steamers were burned by the Confederates to prevent their being taken by the Federals. On the return of the boats they reported that all along the river the people came out with white flags, and when assured that no harm was intended them, they were vociferous in cheering. At every landing, farmers came to the boats shouting with joy, as if they were sure their deliverance was at hand.

General Burnside's expedition commenced an attack on the Confederate fortifications on Roanoke Island early in the morning of February 7th, and the fighting continued during that day and the 8th, as reported, and the place was captured on the 9th. The victory was complete. The Confederate fleet were all captured excepting one gunboat, and two thousand five hundred prisoners were taken.

The Richmond papers in their first report of the battle stated that the Confederate loss was three hundred killed and one thousand wounded and that the Federal loss was about the same. A later report stated that one thousand of the Federal troops were killed. Elizabeth City, or its site, was occupied by Burnside's troops on Sunday the 9th. The Confederates had fled after setting fire to and burning the city.

O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, was reported killed in the action. Gov. Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and when that location was threatened, and the situation was considered dangerous, he was conveyed to Norfolk.

One report of the fight states that only 70 of the Confederate army escaped, and others that there were but 25. Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 escaped.

The Richmond *Examiner* stated in a leading editorial that the loss of the Confederate army at Roanoke was the most painful event of the war, and added that 2,500 brave troops were exposed to the entire force of the Burnside fleet. They replied with determined courage, but retreat being cut off by surrounding elements, they were compelled to surrender.

Edenton was also taken possession of and occupied by the Federal forces.

Officers from Fort Henry reported at Cairo on the 11th that General Grant had surrounded Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, and that if the place did not surrender shortly it would be shelled. Special dispatches received at St. Louis on that day stated that the enemy was being rapidly reinforced and the officers in command were confident that they could hold the place against any force. Gen. Grant could bring against it. The appearances were that there would be a most desperate conflict.

Plans for Raising Revenue.

To increase the revenue of the Government in these troublesome times, many plans and schemes have been proposed.—A correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* advocates a tax of \$5 a head on dogs; one on bachelors from 25 to 40 years and over of \$20 to \$60, according to age and incorrigibility, and a third tax on widowers, double that on bachelors—the estimated amount of which would be \$6,000,000, and alleged that in addition to replenishing the Treasury, it would have a beneficial effect in abating the nuisances thus taxed. A tax on whisky has been proposed by the committee of ways and means in Congress of ten cents on each gallon, of which it has been estimated that at least six hundred million gallons are distilled annually in the Northern States, which would produce sixty millions. The Cleveland *Herald* proposes to have tobacco also taxed, and says that whisky and tobacco are not necessities, and if men will use them, they should pay tax on them as well as on other things deemed luxuries, and if a large revenue should accrue well and good, but if the tax should induce people to abandon both, all the better.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Arrangements have been made for a horse fair in Chicago, commencing on the 2d day of September, and to continue two weeks; open to the world for competition. A large sum in premiums is to be given.

It is reported that on the 28th ult. over a dozen vessels ran the Confederate blockade of the Potomac without having been fired at, but that on the 29th one gunboat was fired at some sixty times.

The Paymaster General of the Army, in a recent communication to a member of Congress, in answer to an inquiry in relation to the annual cost of the bands of volunteer regiments, estimated the expense at five millions, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsisting and transporting the men composing them. The estimate was founded on the seven hundred regiments now in service, besides the liability to pay each of these musicians, the \$100 bounty, if kept in service two years, or till the expiration of hostilities. The number of musicians composing those bands is said to be seventeen thousand five hundred, a larger force than the whole army before the commencement of the war. A bill has been introduced in the House to discharge them after the 1st of March.

The legislature of Massachusetts passed a bill on the 30th of January, authorizing the reading of some portions of the Bible in the public schools daily, leaving the various school committees to decide upon either the common English, or Douay version.

The marine losses on the Atlantic during the month of January, so far as known and reported in the New York papers, amounted to eighty-two vessels, including two steamers, ten ships, fifteen barks, eighteen brigs and thirty-seven schooners, of which number thirty were abandoned at sea, many of them laden with wheat and corn to the amount of four hundred and twenty thousand bushels. The value of the property lost, exclusive of damage to vessels not a total loss, was one million six hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred dollars. Of the vessels thus lost, all but some twenty were American, and twenty-six of the number sailed from New York.

The Postmaster General is of the opinion that the postage on the dead and un-called-for letters which, under the recently enacted law, are to be returned to their owners, will fully compensate the department for the extra expenditures incurred. Female clerks are to be employed to read and return these letters by the department.

Dr. Scales, who had been arrested for horse-stealing and murder, was tried by a military commission at Charleston, Kentucky, on the 29th ultimo, found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to confinement in the military prison during the war. There seems to be no use for courts nor for juries—grand or traverse, where the military can obtain jurisdiction in the States.

In expectation of the success of General Burnside's expedition in North Carolina, and the opening of at least two Congressional districts, the Rev. Marble Nash Taylor, provisional governor, issued a proclamation ordering an election on the 22d of February to ratify or reject the ordinances of the convention of the 18th of November, and also for the election of two representatives to Congress.

At St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the last day of January, no water was to be seen, and nothing but ice, and at Cape Race station it was said to be nearly the same. The weather was excessively cold.

On the 31st day of January, Mr. Seward ordered the release from Fort Lafayette of the prisoners there confined, who had been taken from on board insurgent armed vessels.

There was a snow storm on the south side of the Potomac, opposite Washington City, on the 2d instant, the snow falling to the depth of six inches, which occurrence was referred to as likely to cause a delay in the advance movement of the army of the Potomac. It was deemed a little strange by those who were anxious for the army to move southward, that so small a circumstance should retard the movements of such a mighty host.

The legislature of Nebraska Territory has this winter been changing the names of some of the counties in that Territory which were named after persons not as popular now as they were at the time those counties were organized, and substituting the names of others more loyal and patriotic. Classic or

Indian names in these days of change, would be more appropriate for civil divisions of country than those of politicians who adopt new political creeds and choose new file-leaders so often, that they are frequently considered patriotic one day and traitors the next, and vice versa.

The expulsion of Senator Bright of Indiana by the Senate, on the 5th instant, is represented as having been quite an exciting scene. His final speech was listened to by the crowded galleries with breathless silence. The vote for expulsion stood thirty-two to fourteen.

The seizure of a quantity of household furniture and goods to pay the levy made by military authority on sundry wealthy individuals in St. Louis, of known or suspected secession proclivities, by the government police, on the 30th of January, is represented as having been a novel scene. The houses of those thus taxed, who did not pay the amounts demanded, were entered, and pianos, carpets, and other valuable and costly parlor furniture, taken and conveyed by car loads to the government warehouse, to be sold to pay the exactions, and the fines and cost imposed and made for non-compliance with the provisions of the order made to obtain the forced loan. The numbers thus assessed in the city was sixty-four, several of whom were ladies, and some of the non-paying were widows, as averred, who were relieved of their household furniture very civilly that the order might be honored.

It has of late been discovered that the secessionists have had for a long time an express line in operation, from Olney, Richland county, Illinois, down the Wabash and across the Ohio, and through Kentucky to the Confederate lines. The United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, arrested a number of the individuals who had been engaged in the business on the 4th inst., among whom was one lady, and they were to have lodgings at Fort Warren, to which place they were immediately sent.

Pig iron in Pittsburgh recently advanced in price from three to five dollars per ton, and nails about a cent per pound, which caused iron men to feel jubilant, and some of the idle furnaces would be in blast again shortly.

Special Mail Agent.

Mr. Charles Watrous, special agent of the Post Office Department for the Pacific States and Territories, arrived here from California on Monday at noon. Mr. W. is on his way to Washington, and giving attention to mail matters as he passes along. Notwithstanding his anxiety to continue onward to the east without interruption, he remained in the city over yesterday in order to give attention to mail matters in this Territory.

With the present demands upon the public treasury, curtailment is the order of the day in Utah, as well as elsewhere, as will be observed by the advertisements for carrying the mails. Mr. Watrous, however, we are given to understand, will in all probability recommend to the Department, on his arrival at Washington, such changes in the present "proposals" as will secure to the extreme settlements in the south weekly communication with this city, which will doubtless give great satisfaction to the enterprising settlers on the banks of the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara, as well as to their numerous friends throughout the Territory.

Mr. Watrous is, as far as we know, the first special agent of the Post Office Department that has passed through our Territory; and from reports to us, we are led to believe that many things that have been long and justly complained of by the people will have his immediate care. During his short stay his attention has been drawn to the general complaint of the loss of foreign mail matter, likewise the insecurity of remittances by mail; and we have no doubt that these and other matters will receive his attention. We wish him success.

ANOTHER JUDGE FOR UTAH.—New York papers announce the appointment of C. B. Waite, of Chicago, as one of the Federal Judges for Utah Territory, but do not state whether the appointment was to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death, resignation, or the removal from office of one of the late incumbents. There is a rumor that Judge Flenniken is dead. It is not very probable that a successor to "the Judge too many" has yet been appointed.

NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

Contrabands reported at Fortress Monroe that the last of the iron plates were put on the Merrimac at Norfolk on the 28th, and she would be launched the next day.

According to a dispatch from Savannah on the 29th, no immediate attack by the Federal forces was then anticipated. There were six federal gunboats at Wall's Cut, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river. Commodore Tattnall conveyed two steamers and a fleet toward Fort Pulaski with provisions. The enemy opened fire upon them, and a battle ensued, lasting forty minutes. The provision boats and the steamer Sampson returned. The Federals fired upon the latter, and she was slightly damaged. Fort Pulaski was fully provisioned for six months. A letter from an officer at the fort represented that the enemy could not take it by any attack they might make. The Federal forces were engaged in removing the obstructions in the channel, but there were other defenses to pass. The people of Savannah were firm and confident of their inability to defend the city.

A dispatch from Augusta stated intelligence had been received from Savannah that subsequently six Federal vessels entered the river back of the Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city of Savannah. The Federals shelled Wilmington Island and fired at the Confederate steamer *Ida*, but no injury was done. Commodore Tattnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt.

The New Orleans *Delta* announced that a steamer ran the Federal blockade on the night of the 13th ult., with 1,000 bales of cotton.

The vacancy in the Confederate Congress, occasioned by the death of John Tyler, was to be filled by an election on the 10th of February.

The Norfolk *Day Book* had called upon the ladies to contribute their old woollen skirts and dresses to the government, the price of flannel used for fixed ammunition being so high as to subject the government to a great expense.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writing from Charleston on Jan. 25th, stated that he was as on shore looking about the wharves, to see what a large business was going on in the cotton trade. Planters were selling their crops at eight cents and a half per pound, and everything presented a lively appearance. On asking the dray-men if there was no blockade, they replied that it mattered not about the blockade, cotton would go, whether there was or was not. There was a vessel then in the harbor, that had run the blockade but a day or two before. There was much sympathy in behalf of the city, and donations were constantly being received from other cities of the south, to aid in re-building the burned district.

Mr. A. S. Willington, senior editor of the Charleston *Courier*, aged 81 years, is reported to have died in Charleston on the 2d inst. Mr. Willington connected himself with the *Courier* about the commencement of the present century, and for nearly sixty years his name as editor and proprietor has continued at its head.

A gentleman who left Memphis on the 19th of January, arrived in Cincinnati by a circuitous route about the 1st of February, and reported that there were twenty thousand men at New Orleans; two batteries of artillery at Lake Borgne, and three at Lake Pontchartrain; that at Mobile there were twelve thousand men, under command of Gen. Walker, ex-Secretary of War; at Pensacola there were between fifteen and twenty thousand; twelve thousand on the railroad line between Charleston and Savannah, and only fifteen thousand at Columbus. There were some doubts as to the truth of his statements.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. Wm. Bell, of the firm of Livingston, Bell and Co., leaves this morning by mail stage for the east, having, we understand, terminated his business relations with the people of Utah, for the present at least. Mr. Bell has resided in the Territory from almost the commencement of its settlement, and though not exactly identified with its interests in the same way as the majority of the citizens, we are satisfied that it will be long before he will forget "Our Mountain Home." He expresses kind feelings for the people which most of them will reciprocate and wish him a prosperous journey.