

FROM SECESSIA.

Gen. Zollicoffer, with a large force, was recently at Burksville.

The Richmond Examiner says that laborers were being hired for an immediate construction of a railroad from Centreville to Manassas.

R. W. Barnwell and J. L. Orr have been elected by the South Carolina Legislature to the rebel Congress.

Southern papers say that the Federal forces cannot get more than one-third of the Sea island cotton raised at the South, the value of which will be only about \$750,000.

In Tennessee the process of drafting soldiers was commenced in the last week of November, and, as reported, many fled to avoid this conscription, some of them seeking refuge among the loyal men of the eastern portion of the state.

The Electoral College, of Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 4th, voted for Davis and Stephens for president and vice-president.

Gen. Edward Sparrow and J. C. Semmes have been chosen to the rebel congress from Louisiana.

The Senate of Mississippi recently adopted a preamble and resolution, proposing the passage of effective laws preventing the growing of another (cotton) crop until the present is disposed of.

A party of Confederates visited Tybee Island on Dec. 11th, and burned the Light-house. The Federals shelled the island, but the Confederates were unhurt.

The Nashville papers have published a letter from George N. Sanders to Kossuth, extolling the secession movement, and hoping European lovers of freedom will extend their sympathies to the South.

At Pensacola there had been no more fighting up to Dec. 3d, but Gen. Bragg hourly anticipated a renewal of the attack from Fort Pickens. Federal vessels were fitting in and out of the harbor in the most bewildering manner to the rebels. Sometimes there would be a dozen in the evening, and all but two disappear before morning.

A dispatch, dated Memphis, Dec. 10th, says New Madrid was fortified. Two regiments were sent there the day before.

The Charleston Courier of the 9th, says that on the night of the 6th a detachment of the Beaufort artillery, twenty-two men, passed over to the island and visited Beaufort, where the utter desolation and abandonment were relieved only by the presence of one light and a barking dog. There were no signs of the enemy either on land or water. The chief object was to destroy the crops of cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which being near the enemy, was crowded with negroes, who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the want of boats, the object was but partially effected. Seven hundred bales of cotton and seven hundred bushels of corn were burned on Dr. Thomas Fuller's plantation. Returning to Battery plantation, the work of destruction was resumed. The torch was successively applied to the cotton of twelve other plantations, and the contents of five barns were emptied and consumed. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly four thousand bales, were thus effectively removed from the grasp of the invaders.

The Courier says that the English steamship of war Racer arrived off Charleston harbor on the 6th, and brought dispatches to the British consul, and left the next day for Port Royal.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Dec. 13th, says that they had, on the previous day, an interview with two Union refugees from Louisiana, who confirmed the report of the utter stagnation of business in New Orleans, the constant apprehensions of attack and scarcity of all the necessities of life. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were being impressed into service.

On the 7th, as reported, twenty-five hundred men, from Louisiana, passed through Nashville for Bowling Green, carrying black flags, embellished with skulls and cross-bones. They were mostly sixty days' men, and were armed exclusively with shot guns.

The two refugees were at Nashville on Dec. 6th, and reported that the city was in a high state of excitement on that day and the following, owing to an attempt being made to draft citizens into the army. The indignation of the people was intense. A mob broke out in the fourth ward, and four policemen, who attempted to quell the riot, were shot dead.

The hospitals at Nashville were said to be filled with the sick. The number was estimated at from eight to ten thousand men. The inmates complained of a lack of attention, and were suffering for want of food. The prevailing diseases were the small-pox and pneumonia. The troops from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi suffered most. All the Texas Rangers were on the sick list, and in a most pitiable condition. The deaths were so frequent that they supplied the draymen of the city with their principal business.

The Savannah Republican urges President Davis to send Wm. C. Rives and John J. Ward as commissioners to France and England.

A bill had been introduced in the Confederate Congress, prohibiting the importation of negroes from Africa.

The destructive fire at Charleston which commenced on the night of the 11th of December, a brief report of which was received by telegraph, commenced, as per published statement, in Ruzel & Co.'s sash factory, at the foot of Hazel street, and communicated to the opposite side of Hazel, to Cameron & Co.'s machine shop. Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent.

The burnt district included the most fashionable part of the city, where the richest planters and merchants had their residences, along the lower extremity, to Ashley river, and the public buildings, including the Custom-House, Court-House, and all the municipal offices, as well as the Theater, the Market and the best hotels, the cannon foundry, and hundreds of large mercantile establishments.

Among the churches burned were the Church of St. Michael, said to be the oldest in America; the Catholic Cathedral; the Circular; the French Protestant; the First Presbyterian and St. Philips. The hotel's laid in ashes were the Mills House, Charleston Hotel, Planters Hotel, and Junghlath's. The Custom House, Post Office, City Hall, Guard House, Court House, Theater, Hibernian Hall—the headquarters of the Democratic convention of 1860, St. Andrew's Hall and many other noted and costly edifices are mentioned as having been destroyed by the devouring element. The large wharfs, some thirty of which projected into the Cooper river, were also destroyed, with the buildings and stores upon them. It is said that at least two thirds of all the provisions in the city were stored in the burnt district.

There were, as reported, five hundred and seventy-six houses destroyed and the loss of property is estimated at seven million dollars.

Richmond papers of the 10th ult., announced that on that day the Confederate Congress admitted Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. The admission was complete as commissioners were appointed at Russellville, and empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

It was reported that Parson Brownlow was arrested for treason by the Confederate States commissioners at Knoxville, on the 6th, and committed to jail. The Knoxville Register says that the rumor of an order from the rebel war department for Brownlow's safe conduct north had created intense excitement.

It is reported that the Confederates at Columbus had received a large number of heavy anchor cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river at that place. Great preparations were being made there, expecting an early attack.

Richmond papers announce that President Davis had appointed, and the Confederate Congress had confirmed, Geo. P. Scarborough, of Virginia, Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, and Walker Brooke, of Mississippi, to constitute a court of commissioners to determine claims for indemnity for losses by the war.

It was reported that Ben. McCulloch had arrived at Richmond.

Inquiries.

If any one can give information of the present whereabouts of JOSEPH FORESTER, who emigrated from Willenhall, England, to Utah, in 1855, the same will be thankfully received by his sister, Elizabeth Forester, Talbot Hotel, King Street, Wolverhampton. Information is also wanted by Thomas Davis, of Newbury, concerning WILLIAM and MARY TAYLOR, and their son HENRY, who left for Utah about six years ago, and has not been heard of since Sept., 1855. Any person who may be acquainted with the whereabouts of the above will please communicate the same to this office, or to Thomas Davis, Mason's Yard, Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berkshire, England.—[Millennial Star.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Dec 12TH.—In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull presented a petition to repeal the law which prevents Jewish divines officiating as chaplains in the army.

Mr. Trumbull also offered a resolution that the Secretary of State inform the Senate whether any persons have been arrested and imprisoned by his order, and if so, by what authority.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution that the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for commissioners to revise public statements of the United States, simplify the language and reduce the size, so as to be accessible to all, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the inspector-general, quartermaster-general, and commissary-general of subsistence be directed to inform the Senate what articles ought to be sold by the sutlers to volunteers, and such as best would secure their efficiency. He said it was necessary that the volunteers now in the field should go back to their homes without being demoralized. He had information from all sources that the sutler system, as it is now, is a prolific source of demoralization and degradation to the volunteers. The evidence of medical men is that it tends to sicken the men. The sanitary commission have passed a resolution against it.

In thirty-one regiments liquor is sold with the consent of the officers; in one hundred and thirty-seven regiments it is sold with or without the consent of the officers, and in only twenty-three regiments is it entirely excluded.

This system to-day is robbing the men of their hard earnings, which ought to go to their families at home. The sutlers have determined to make a fight on this question, and he (Wilson) had read a circular sent out to the sutlers to collect twenty-five dollars from each sutler to defeat the bill. He had been told definitely that no such measure could be passed. The other day, when one company in a regiment was paid twenty-three hundred dollars and over, eleven hundred went to the sutler.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the military committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a committee of both houses to retire improper officers of the army.

Mr. Doolittle offered, as a substitute, that the committee on military affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode of retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army.

The substitute was accepted and agreed to. The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, reported by Mr. Grimes from the naval committee, was taken up.

Mr. Grimes explained the bill and urged its passage at some length. It provides for retiring officers who have been on the register for forty years, and that the President may select an officer from the grade of captain, or commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank of flag officer. It also provides for two hundred medals of honor for petty officers and seamen as rewards of gallantry and merit, and makes some further regulations in regard to navy yards.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, the time of retiring was made forty-five years instead of forty.

The bill passed. In the House, Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky. It proposes to raise a volunteer force of twenty thousand men for twelve months, to be employed within the limits of that State to repel invasion and guard and protect the public property; but, whenever necessary, they may be employed temporarily outside of Kentucky. He said Kentucky was to be the great battle ground of the war.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the various propositions involving the question of emancipating the persons held as slaves by rebels.

A lengthy discussion followed which was participated in by Messrs. Elliot, Steele, Conway, Fouke and Richardson. The three latter became quite warm and sharp words were passed between them, caused by an allusion by Mr. Conway to the battle of Belmont. Mr. Conway, in the course of his remarks, said that the conflict which had been progressing for nine months, had changed its original character. From an attempt to put down an insurrection it has settled into deliberate war. We have not encountered the enemy in any battle in which we have won an unquestionable victory. With the exception of the advantages gained by two expeditions on the southern coast our arms have everywhere been overborne, notwithstanding our volunteers have displayed a gallantly rarely equalled.

Mr. Fouke, who was in the battle of Belmont, asked if that fight was included in the unquestionable victories, and, on being answered in the affirmative, said it was false, hence the ebullition.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday, the 16th.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Mr. Bartlett Tripp will deliver a lecture on English grammar, next Friday evening, the 10th inst., preparatory to opening classes in this branch. Those interested in this branch of education are invited to be present at the Union Academy lower room.

Information Wanted.

James Denton, of Welston, Northamptonshire, England, wishes to know where his brother, GEORGE DENTON, is, who came to this country some ten years since. If any person knows his place of residence they will please report. We have a letter from his brother which will be forward to him on receipt of such report.

Married:

In this city, on the 31st ult., by Elder F. D. Richards, RICHARD TRESEDER, late of Jersey, Channel Islands, and JANE EDMUNDS, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

We wish Richard and Jane much real happiness and thank them for the cake. TYPES.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by Elder James W. Cummings, Mr. HENRY MCGEE, of G. S. L. City, and Mrs. MARY ANN TAME, recently from Birmingham, England. * * * Mill Star please copy.

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO WAGONS.

FOR SALE a few of those splendid iron axle WAGONS, on the Narrow and Middle Track. Also a few sets of DOUBLE TREES and NECK YOKES. Terms CASH. For particulars apply to JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL, second house west of Tabernacle, or 28-2 JOHN HINDLEY, American Fork.

WOOD! WOOD!

FIVE gallons MOLASSES given per cord. G. B. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-1f

FOR SALE

A LIGHT thimble skinned WAGON, apply first house east of Wright's store, East Temple street. 28-1

LOST

A YOKER of brindle CATTLE with brockled faces, branded FOXLEY on the right horn. Whoever will deliver them or give information of their whereabouts to Gustave Anderson, 2d Ward, or to Mr. Wm. Jennings will be suitably rewarded. 28-1*

STRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following Strays, the owners of which are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, viz.: One red and white pied COW, 12 or 14 years old, points of horns off, and branded PAUL on each horn and on left shoulder thus, resembling a comma. Also a red three year's old COW and calf, cow branded on left shoulder 31.

WM. MIDDLETON, Poundkeeper, Ogden city. 28-3

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession in the City Stray Pound—One brindle, brockle faced OX, white on belly, swallow fork in left ear, underbit in right ear. One red brockle-faced OX, white on belly and bush of tail, swallow fork in right ear, crop off left. One two year old, red and white STEERS, notch in left ear, W S on right hip. The owners thereof are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. 28-2 STEPHEN W. ALLEY, Pound keeper.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN Pursuance of an ordinance of the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, relating to estrays, I will sell by public auction, at the city stray pound, on Monday the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., the following animals: One black OX, brown back. One red Steer calf. One red heifer. One red steer, white face, white on belly, hind legs and bush of tail. One red, lined back ox, white face and belly, D on left horn. One red cow, white on belly, white on forehead and bush of tail.

TERMS, CASH.

STEPHEN W. ALLEY, Stray pound keeper. 28-1

\$5 REWARD.

ON the 2d of Jan., 1862, some one on horseback was seen to drive from my herd in the Big Field, west of the State Road, one of my heifers, which is white, two years old, branded with a heart on the left side, with other marks. If the animal was taken through mistake, the taker would do well to return her to me immediately; if not, any one returning said heifer so me or giving information that will lead to her recovery, will receive the above reward. THOS. DAVIES, Mill Creek Ward. 28-1

HO! LOOK HERE!

WE HAVE A FEW FIRST-RATE COOKING STOVES,

LEFT, WHICH WE WILL EXCHANGE FOR OATS & BARLEY, OR EGGS & BUTTER.

The same kind of pay received for all kinds of staple

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

28-2 J. M. BROWN & CO.

WILLIAM JENNINGS

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM CALIFORNIA

A SUPPLY OF STAPLE GOODS, CHOSEN WITH A View to meet the tastes and wants of this community, comprising

Factory, Denims, Hickories, Blue Drills, Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, with MERRIMAC AND SPRAGUE PRINTS, Delaines, Dress Muslins, &c.,

COTTON YARN,

MADDER, INDIGO, ALUM, AND COPPERAS, FINE FLAVORED TEAS, TOBACCO—favorite brands.

A large stock of UPPER, SOLE and HARNESS

LEATHER

On hand, which, for quality and durability, cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Beef Cattle, Pork, Hides, Barley, Oats and Butter wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. 28-3