ALL KINDS OF GOODS

TO BALTIMORE. ALEXANDRIA, ANNAPOLIS, FORTRESS MONROE,

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADING SQUADBON.

TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND EASTERN CITIES Heavy Goods should be delivered at DEPOT, corner of BROAD and PRIME Streets, before FOUR O'CLOCK

P. M., where our Clerk will give a Bill of Lading. SMALL PARCELS SHOULD BE LEFT AT OFFICE 337 CHESTNUT STREET. FREIGHT AT VERY LOW RATES DELIVERED Goods for the EAST at our Office in CHESTNUT Street.

DAVIS, BELDEN, & Co., PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN NEW YORK, 32 BROAD-WAY.

D. GREENE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COMPANYY.

THE ADAMS EXPRES Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandles, Bank Hotes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns and Ottics of the United States B. S. SANDFORD,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS TIME SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHISTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT STORE,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CERSTNUT STREET.
To Brow doors below the Continental. ia9-tf

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GREAT BARGAINS LADIES, OLOAKS,

At the ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
M. W. corner TENTH and ABOH Sta.
ansi-6m JACOB HOESFALL.

Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to select.

OOPER & OUNARD,
delá S. E. cor. NINT# and MARKET.

LOAK 8! HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market.

COMMISSION HOUSES. HPLEY, HAZARD,

HUTCHINSON, No. 113 CHESTRUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 0 F

FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are w manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au25-2m

GROCERIES.

CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. ARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces

Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
js7-tf No. 146 NORTH WHAEVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
SALMON, &c. 3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 2
MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in semorted
packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Har-

5,000 bbls. Now Halifax, Eastport, and rings, of choice qualities.
5,000 boxes extra new soaled Herrings.
5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
550 bbls. Mackinae White Fish.
55 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
15 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.

In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOOMS,
not Wo. 146 NORTH WHARVES. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.

Bed Lead,

White Lead,

Litharge,

Bugar of Lead,

Coppersa. White Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Bulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Jopperas, Bil of Vitriol, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortie, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salte, Rochelle Salta, Tartaric Acid, Ether Suprarie,
Ether Nitric,
Sulphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim.,
Denarcotized Opium,
Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's ext. Ginch Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime.

Tartarie Acid,
Orange Mineral,
Bolubic Tart.
Bub. Carb. Soda,
White Vitriol,
Red Precipitate,
WETHEBILL & BROTHEB,
WETHEBILL & BROTHEB, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, .

Mos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA

AISINS .- 300 boxes Layer Raigins; 300 haif boxes Layer Raisins; 300 boxes M B Bunch Baisins; 300 haif boxes M B Bunch Rai

and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, WO. 146 NORTH WHARVES. VAB, of all numbers and brands.

Eaven's not all numbers and brands.

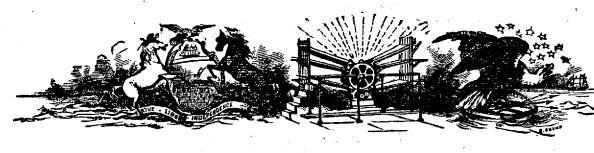
Eaven's Duck Awaing Twills of all descriptions, for cents, Awaings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 set wide.

Tarpenling, Belling, Sell Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & OO.,

165 JOHNS Alley,





PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. BLACK SILKS BY THE PIECE. ack Gro de Rhines. lack Gro de Brilliant.

Black Corded Gro Gram.
Black Figured Double Faced.
EYBE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, are opening for Spring 4-4 Rich Light Chlutzes. 4-4 Light Spring Brilliants. New Spring Style DeLaines.

VOL. 5.-NO. 165.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and
ARCH, are opening for Spring
Napoleon Blue Plain Silks. Napoleon Blue Flain Silks. Select Shades Brown Silks. Solld Colors Figured Silks. fel3 TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, are opening for Spring Fine Plaid Dress Silks.

Black and White Shenherd Plaid. NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING Fine Flemish, Irish, and Barnsley Linen Sheetings.

Fine Flemish, Irish, and Barnsley Liven Sheetings. Dunbar Dickson's and Richardson's Pillow Linens. Golden Flax Shirting and Fronting Linens. Table Linens, Table Cloths, Naphine, Doylies. Towellings and Towels of all descriptions, for the bath, chamber, pantry, kitchen, and nursery. Quilts and Blankels, of all sizes, for cribs and beds. Table and Piano Covers, and Materials for covers, by the vard. the yard.
Furniture Chintzes, Furniture Coverings, etc.
Rich Lace and Muslin Curtains and Curtain Materials.
Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, in all colors.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. THEAP MUSLINS AND FLAN-

NELS.—Having made large purchases of Muslins FOR CASH.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.—WE
will sell the balance of our stock of Muslins at
last months' low prices, by the piece. Storekeepers and
others are invited to examine this large stock of Domestics, as we guaranty to sell any make less than it can
possibly be bought, and have in store almost every make
made. We offer a bleached Muslin for 7c. per yard by
the piece; bleached Muslins for 8c. by the piece; bleached
Muslins for 8kc by the piece; bleached Muslin for 9c.;
bleached Muslin for 10c.; (this is first rate, such as other
stores are selling for 12kc. by the piece; bleached
Muslin for 11kc. by the piece; bleached Muslin
for 11kc. by the piece; bleached Muslin
for 10kc.; unbleached for 10kc.; these are firstrate. Two and a half yards wide 31kc; 40 luch
wide, bleached, 12kc.; 45 inch wide, 14kc.; 2x yards
wide, 31kc., and every other width, cheap. Good unbleached Canton Flamel 12kc. per piece; colored 12kc.
by the piece; colored Muslins, Drillings, Calicoes; 9-4
Dimity Quilts for 5cc, usual price 81. We have now
open a large lot of Linen Goods which we are selling at
a bargain.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
fel2-6t 1021 MARKET St., below ELEYENTH.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, fel2-6t 1021 MARKET St., below ELEVENTH. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES THEM INDUSTRIES OF WINTER GOODS FOR FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING THEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Plain Merinoes.
Plain and Gay Long Shawls.
Dark Dress Goods, Poplins, &c.
Plaid Flannels—Pink, Blue, and Brown.
Ladice, Scarfe reduced 30 prepared.

Ladies' Scarfs, reduced 30 per cent. One lot of L. C. Hdkfs., at 15c. One lot or 1. O.

Two lots do., at 25c., a bargain.
One lot of Linen Diaper at \$1.25 a piece.
Hoop Skirts—75, 87 ½, \$1, and \$1.12.
Nice assortment of Ginghams.
Ladies' Merino Veste, all sizes.
Misses' Merino Veste, all sizes.
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, splendid assortment at

J. H. STOKES',
ia25 tf 702 AROH Street.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE—MUSLINS BY
THE BALE.—Now is the time for housekeepers to buy
their Sheetings and Shirtings, as all kinds of domestic
goods are rapidly rising, and there can be no possible
diminution of prices. We still have a few boxes of
Wamseutta, Williamsville, Black Rock, and other popular
makes. Good Muslins at 8, 9, 10, 11 cents. The best 12cent Muslin in the city. Our Pillow-Case Muslins, and
our 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time
since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be
found elsewhere.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
ia22

N. W. COT. EIGHTH and MARKET. N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET. Gry PIECES NEW SPRING PRINTS.

New 4-4 Shirting Prints. New Oil Chintzes at 18% cents, worth 25. New Unported Ginghams.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH and MARKET Streets. BLACK ALPACAS.

One auction lot 37 k, worth

One auction lot 37%, worth 50 cents.
One auction lot 25, worth 31 cents.
Fine Black Wool Delaines, 37% cents.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. T INEN GOODS.

Medium and Fine Fronting Linens. Heavy Shirting and Pillow Linens. One lot Red-bordered Fringed Towels, 18% cents; cheap.
Linen Sheeting, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies.
Damask Table Cloths, Blay Linens, &c.
CUOPER & CONARD,
Foutheast corner NINTH and MARKET.

SHEPHERDS' PLAID CASHMERE. One case just opened. Black and White Checks, double width. Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

NEW BALMORALS.

Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts,
At prices lower than before offered.

Ja21 SHARPLESS BBOTHERS.

DUSSIA CRASH,

In medium and fine qualities. Scotch Crash and Towelling. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS—At very low prices, to sell the stock.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
ja21 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. WINES AND LIQUORS.

DURE PORT WINE. L DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN POBTUGAL IN 1820. ORTUGAL IN 1829.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of ure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the boye wine at CANTWELL & KEFFRE'S, wine at CANTWELL & DANS Avenue Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROserictors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet,
and other approved brands of COGNAO BRANDY, for
sale, in bond and from store, by
CANTWELL & KEFFEB,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

BY.
Buchanan's Coal Ha Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store.

OANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Arouse
and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Improved and far article. brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by OANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTEB Street. RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & REFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTEE Street. JIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot-lied and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-sast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. PROPOSALS. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUIA PAGE OFFICE.
PHILADRIPHIA, January 29, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until
FEBRUARY the 15th, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with Packing Boxes in such quantities as may be seeded until June 30, 1862. They will be subject to inspection on delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, where samples and sizes may be seen.

parties and sizes may be seen.

G. H. CROSMAN,

pa30-tfel5

Deputy Quartermaster General.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY COLALECTED.—Also, arrears of pay for resigned, discharged, supernumerary, and deceased officers—Bounty money—Consus money—Contractors' pay.—Dischar ges
—Extra pay.—Land warrants—Pensions—Prize money—
Becruting Expenses—State Pay — Subsistence and Transportation, procured by

ALBERT POTTS' Army and Navy Agoncy,
N. E. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets.

Jazz-1m*

DRIZE MONEY PAID TO OFFI CERS and MEN of the Ban Jacinto, Constella-tion, Dart, Monioan, Mystic, Brooklyn, Sumter, and other yeasels.

r vessels.

ALBERT POTTS' Army and Navy Agency,
N. E. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets. 1822-1m# SHOVELS AND SPADES. GEORGE HALFMAN,

CORNER OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS,

jal3-8m# Bet. Arch and Race, and Second and Third.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

THE REBELLION

Important from Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. NORFOLK UNDER MARTIAL LAW

AN ATTACK ON THE CITY HOURLY EXPECTED.

THE VICTORY AT ROANOKE ISLAND THE REBELS ASCRIBE THEIR DEFEAT TO THE TREACHERY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Rebel Newspaper Accounts of the Battle.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO THE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Affairs in Gen. Buell's Department. THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE REBELS.

INTERESTING FROM GENERAL HAL LECK'S DEPARTMENT.

A Gunboat Expedition Against Fort Donelson.

THE STRATEGIC POINTS ON THE CUM BERLAND AND TENNESSEE RIVERS. THE ALLEGED TREASON OF GEN. STONE &c.,

Latest News from Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12 .- There was no flag of truce to-day, and the expected steamer from latteras, with the official despatches, has not ar

rived. As the steamer Express was coming down from Newport News, this morning on her regular trip, man was picked up, in a small boat, who left Norfolk yesterday morning, and made his escape from Sewell's Point. He confirms all the previous reports, and adds hat Norfolk has been placed under martial law,

and volunteers to defend the city are called for in Work on the steamer Merrimac was suspended on Saturday, and she is now at the navy yard, but draws so much water that she could not get out if she was ready for sea The greatest alarm prevails at Norfolk, and an attack is momentarily expected.

A rumor is circulated at Norfolk that the defeat at Roanoke Island was owing to the treachery of the North Carolina-troops. The Sawyer gun, at Newport News, burst yesterday afternoon while being fired. Privates osiah Jones, of Company D, and James Shepard, of Company B, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Reginent, were instantly killed, and W. W. Bowman, of Company I, of the same regiment, was so seriously injured that his recovery is not expected. Jones belonged to Green Point, Long Island, and

Shepard to Lowell, Massachusetts. Their bodies were sent North to-night via Baltimore. Four or five other persons, who were in the vicinity, were injured, but none seriously. Rebel Reports of the Victory at Roanoke Island. The following "very latest" we copy from the Norfolk Day Book :

The following "very latest" we copy from the Norfolk Day Book:

[From the Norfolk Day Beok, Feb. 10.]

It is said that the enemy came up in their boats on the south side of the island, and by means of their boat-howitzers effected a landing in the rear of our batteries, and that after landing about fifteen thousand on all parts of the island, they marched up and flanked the batteries. It is also reported that, notwithstanding our small force of twenty-one hundred men against about fifteen thousand, on some parts of the island the resistance was of the most desperate nature, and a hand-fo-hand contest listed for a considerable time, showing the most desperate courage. This is said to have been the case particularly with the Richmond Blues, under command of Captain O. Jennings Wise. Captain Wise, we learn, fell bravely urging his men on.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, Feb. 10, 1862.

With inexpressible sorrow I announce the fall of Roanoke Island, after a spirited and heroic resistance by our brave troops. This occurred between twelve and two o'clock on Saturday, and the news was received here with every indication of regret and indignation. We gather the following particulars from a young man from the Richmond Blues, who participated in the fight, escaped in a small boat and rowed to Nag's Head, where he was taken up by one of our gunbosts and brought to this city. He is an intelligent lad, and I believe a son of your postmaster. The enemy's ships, he says, opened fire on our batteries, at Roanoke Island, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and kept up an incessant fire until 7 o'clock in the evening, doing, however, but little rigury to the island. About 9 o'clock the next day (Saturday) the Hessians were allowed to land on a point to the east of Roanoke Island, where they marched upon that point. The booming of heavy cannon in the distance heralded the enemy's approach. Our brave troops prepared to meet them, supposing their numbers to be about 5,000. Gradually the sounds came nearer

It will be a pleasure hereafter to record on the page of history the heroic fortitude of our gallant troops. Nobly and well did Captain O. Jennings Wise, of your city, stand up with his men to the fierce encounter, when, suddenly, he was shot through the side, and instantly fell. One of his men asking him if he was much hurt—"Not much," said he, "but fight them yet." He was borne from the scene of action in a blanket. About 300 of our brave boys fell, and nearly all the rest were either wounded or taken prisoners. The enemy's loss is laid down at 1,000. Four of their ships were sunk, they doing but little damage to any of our boats. Commodore Lynch and other parts of our fleet did noble service, his ship being among the first to open fire on the enemy's shipping. At last accounts they were in pursuit of Commodore Lynch.

In the midst of this terrible struggle it will be regretted that General Wise wasseriously indisposed at Nag's Head. Both he and his son are expected here to-day. I am sorry to say that but very few at Nag's Head. Both he and his son are expected here to-day. I am sorry to say that but very few escaped from Captain Wise's company. Large quantities of ammunition were saved by our troops. The women, children, and a number of negroes are reported now on their way to our city. The enemy will be successfully checked from getting possession of our railroad in that vicinity. Active preparations have been made here regarding this disaster. ter, which It may be imprudent for me to mention.
The news fell upon the ears of our citizens with
fearful significance. Many would dare shut their
eyes against the fact had not dread conviction come

so direct: Every man was at his post, and our de-partments here were engaged in sending despatches to the various encampments. The alacrity with which every officer executed his orders is a theme of public praise, and especial praise is due to the Young Guard, of our city, for their service on the occasion. At a very late hour military movenents were going on, and everything is in great ex-

MARSHAL'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at the MERGHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, February 20th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the five sixteenths part of the Schooner ELLA, be reachle, apparel, and furniture. Being the interest therein of WILLIAM H. FOWLE, an inhabitant of that part of the State of Virginia lying cast of the Allegheny Mountains. The vessel is nowlying at House's wharf, Richmond.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

PHILADELFRIA, Januery 14, 1861 fel2-6t

MARSHAL'S SALES.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10, 1862.—The intelligence of the desperate and unequalled contest at Roanoke Island, and its result, has doubless reached you by telegraph. Of course this is the principal subject of conversation here. Considering all the circumstances attending the fight, a more favorable termination of the affair could scarcely have been expected by those competent to judge. Our force of the desperate and unequalled contest at Roanoke Island, and its result, has doubless reached you by telegraph. Of course this is the principal subject of conversation here. Considering all the circumstances attending the fight, a more favorable termination of the affair could scarcely have been expected by those competent to judge. Our force of the enemy. Of the bravery and gallant conduct of our troops too much can soarcely be said in commendation. That they were overpowered by greatly superior numbers, after fighting with a recklessness and desperation never surpassed, is a fact already established, and which will be placed upon the truthful pages of history.

I send you herewith and the time of the affair could scarc tle as I have been able to gather. A true account cannot be given now. We know enough to causes a deep sigh of grief for the brave men slain, and the gallant sons of the South, who are now captives in galiant fons of the South, who are now captives in this cruel war—of homes rendered desolate, of hearts wrung with anguish, and ties of love and friendship severed. But who believes, except the deluded and revengeful Yankees, that the South will ever yield to them? that the great cause of Southern liberty, and honor, and humanity is not still onward?

still onward?

True, the news comes that the hospitable town of Elizabeth City has been shelled and burned, and that the vanial hordes are desolating the pleasant places of the Sound coast. But they cannot go far into the interior, and the day is coming when these Northern minions shall be driven back in disgrace to their inhospitable and barren soil.

General Wise, though still sick, is, I learn, on his way to this city. Captain O. Jennings Wise was dangerously wounded. Major Lagson, Lieutenant Miller, and Captain Coles, are reported among the killed. The enemy lost in killed and

wounded one thousand; our loss three hundred, besides more than two thousand prisoners. We must be nerved for a vigorous resistance, and Providence will assist us as heretofore in the cause of oper and truth and human rights. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 11.]

The exciting occurrence at Roanoke Island, re-The exciting occurrence at Roanoke Island, resulting in a reverse to our arms, was the theme of conversation yesterday in our city, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The fact that some of our Richmond companies were engaged in the fight occasioned an intense and painful anxiety, particularly among those who had friends or relatives among them, which could not be well concealed. It is but a short period since the Wise Legion after an ardung and tollows companies in cealed. It is but a short period since the Wise Legion, after an arduous and toilsome campaign in Western Virginia, left here for the coast of North Carolina, and though now defeated in one of the most desperate conflicts of the war, it is at least conseling to know that the men fought with determined bravery, against overwhelming odds, and won for themselves the proud appellation of heroes, of which their present situation cannot deprive them. The Light Infantry Blues (Company A of the Legion) date their organization as far hack as the year 1793, and number among their honorary members many of our

(Company A of the Legion) date their organization as far back as the year 1793, and number among their honorary members many of our oldest and most venerated citizens. The history of the company is so well known that we need not repeat it here. Capt. O. Jonnings Wise was elected commander a short time before the war broke out, and the corps was one of the first to respond to the call of the country. Capt Wise is reported budly wounded, and Lieuts. Fred. Carter and Charles P. Bigger are taken prisoners, with, it is presumed, a majority of the men. The Jackson Guard and the Light Guard, both attached to the Legion, were enlisted here after the commencement of the war. Capt. Hiram B. Dickinson, of the former, and Capt. Gus. Wallace, of the latter, reported captured by the enemy, are well known citizens of Richmond. Lieut. Miller, of the Jackson Guard, is said to be mortally wounded. Major Hugh W. Fry, who is among the prisoners, has many friends here, who regret his misfortune, but who are proud to believe that he same remark applies to Frank Johnston, of the Blues, as brave a young man as ever shouldered a musket.

The telegraph informs us that our killed and

a musket.

The telegraph informs us that our killed and wounded amount to 300, while that of the enemy reaches 1.000. The reader will find some further particulars of the affair in our Norfolk papers, from which it appears that the infamous secondrels have particulars of the affair in our Norfolk papers, from which it appears that the infamous scoundrels have shelled and burned the pleasant little town of Riizabeth City, and are threatening Edenton. Their operations in that quarter, however, will be limited; and instead of depressing the spirits of our people, such acts of vandalism will serve to make them more determined, and rouse them to thrice vigorous resistance. ous resistance.

Personally we regret the loss of our accomplished correspondent "Bohemian," whose letters from the Potomae and other points have for some time past adorned the columns of this paper. Dr. Shepherdson is well known throughout the South, and in his captivity (which we trust will be brief) he has the

sympathy of a vast number of friends. The Campaign in Carolina.

[From the Bichmond Dispatch, Feb. 11.]

Until within a day or two past, the capture of Roanoke Island by Burnside was considered a foregone conclusion. A fleet of nearly a hundred sail, and an army of fifteen or twenty thousand men, with guns and equipments in profusion, were esteemed equal to the capture of any exposed piece of water-bound land like the island in question. But the brave resistance offered for nearly two days by our troops, and the hopeful terms in which From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 11.] days by our troops, and the hopeful terms in which they spoke of their prospects, led our people to be-lieve that the island might be held. It has, however, been lost, and we are compelled to resign ourselves to the conclusion which a day or two of hope—we confess not strong in our own case—had

unsettled.

Burnside has landed, after a hard fight, on a seaboard island, not as advantageously situated nor encompassed by as rich surroundings of country as Beaufort. His object is supposed by some to be Norfolk; but if we are to believe the recent outgivings of Northern journals, his leading purpose is to make a demonstration against the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, with a view to cutting our great line of Southern communication. That thing seems, for the present, to be the special aim of the enems; in every quarter. His movements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee seem to have that sincle object, for the present, in view; and it has There are said to be only about 200 troops at single object, for the present, in view; and it has been repeatedly declared by Northern journals that been repeatedly declared by Northern journals that Burnside's primary purpose is a demonstration upon our railroad. It remains to be seen whether such be his real design, and with what success he will procecute it. The experience of Sherman in a similar undertaking may possibly be his own.

The assault upon Norfolk is the only object next after the railroad enterprise, commensurate in importance with the magnitude of the expedition. In such an undertaking the enemy's vessels could be of little use. The water approaches to that city from North Carolina are too narrow, tortuous, and easily obstructed to admit the use of vessels; and if the enemy attempts a land attack the chances in our favor of 'repelling him are two or three to one. The reduction of Norfolk would be the work of months, and could only be effected by a large in-The reduction of Norioik would be should be months, and could only be effected by a large increase of Burnside's forces, an increase which the Yankee exchequer is not able to afford for an operation stratabling through a protracted period. No-

Yankee exchequer is not able to afford for an operation stretching through a protracted period. Nothing at all can save their treasury, and nothing can keep the war on foot, but rapid operations and decisive successes. Yet we do not see wherein the Burnside Expedition promises these results more unmistakably than Sherman's did, which landed in November, nearly three months ago.

Measured by its cost to the enemy, not even the capture of Norfolk, if it could be effected, would compensate him for his outlays, and this at last is the true standard by which his successes should be estimated. The South need not expect, and cannot rationally expect, that these huge expeditions, fitted out at immense expense, should fail to effect any achievement. Fifteen or twenty thousand men landed anywhere upon our seaboard must succeed in getting possession. It would be idle to expect otherwise, and imbesile to be discouraged by the fact. The true consideration is, whether such sucfact. The true consideration is, whether such suc-

otherwise, and imbeaile to be discouraged by the fact. The true consideration is, whether such successes/repay their cost.

Messured by this standard, the schievements of the Burnside Expedition are not likely to be very important. Its cost cannot have been less, in the first instance, than ten millions of dollars, and its charges every day are at least a quarter of a million. It has been thirty-one days prosecuting its career to the point of capturing Rosnoke Island, a feat which has cost the Federal Government several millions, independently of the first outlay in the enterprise, and the losses incurred by the storm. If the expedition should succeed in capturing the whole Carolina seaboard, and even a considerable slice of the country besides, together with Norfolk, still the fifteen or twenty millions of Federal money laid out in the whole operation would not be reimbursed by half.

We are not of those who suffer discouragement from occasional sticcesses of the North in bringing their prodigious forces into the field. The effect may be to damage us considerably, but they are damaging themselves much more. The injury they inflict upon us is local and remediable; that which they bring upon themselves in debt and taxation is general, universal, and enduring. They have chosen a gigantic and expensive programme, which must break down, and which no successes, however great, can compensate the cost of.

successes, however great, can compensate the cost

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES. Gen. Johnston's Address to the Rebel Army of the Potomac. The following is a copy of Gen. Johnston's ad-

dress to the army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF
NORTHERN YINGENIA, Feb. 4, 1862. }

SOLDIERS: Your country again calls you to the
defence of the noblest of human causes. To the indomitable courage already exhibited on the battlefield, you have added the rarer virtues of high endurance, cheerful obedience, and self-sacrifice.
Accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of home,
you have met and borne the privations of camp-life,
the exactions of military discipline, and the rigors
of a winter campaign. The rich results of your
courage, patriotism, and unfaltering virtue, are before you. Entrusted with the defence of this important frontier, you have driven back the immense army which the enemy had tent to invade
our country and to establish his dominion over our
people by the widespread havoc of a war inaugurated without a shadow of constitutional right, and
prosecuted in a spirit of ruthless vengeance. By
your valor and firmness, you have kept him in
check, until the nations of the earth have been
fored to see us in our true character—not dismemdress to the army of the Potomac: courage, patriotism, and unfaltering virtue, are herefore you. Entrusted with the defence of this important frontier, you have driven back the important of the carth have been forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the nations of the earth have been forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to be contained to the forced to see us in our true character—not dismensible the forced to be three the forced to be seen to conflict to the sound of the period of the forced to be in the forced to be soon disbanded, he hopes that his immense numbers will be left here, and thus remove the chief obstacle to his cherished soheny and have proved to the sound of the enemy's cannon," and he hopes that at that of the forced to the second of the true of the forced to the second to the forced to the second to the second to the forced to t

once, and thus show to the world that the patriots engaged in this struggle for independence will net swerve from the bloodiest path they may be called to tread. The enemies of your country, as well as her friends, are watching your action with deep, intense, tremulous interest. Such is your position that you can act no obscure part. Your decision, be it for honor or dishonor, will be written down in history. history. You cannot, you will not, draw back at this solemn crisis of our struggle, when all that is heroic in the land is engaged, and all that is pre-cious hangs trembling in the balance. Scramble for Office at Richmond.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the permanent Congress of the Confederate States, the contest is getting animated for the offices connected with the organization of the two Houses. For the Clerkship of the House of Representatives the most prominent candidates are Mr. McDowell, associate editor of the Richmond Whig, Mr. McClusky, of Tennessee, and Mr. Dixon, at present the reading clerk of the Provisional Congress. For the secretary of the Senate those most frequently spoken of are Johnson J. Hooper, Esq., secretary of the Provisional Congress, John R. Thompson, formerly editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, and A. H. Dawson, of Georgia. A. H. Dawson, of Georgia.

Home-Made Cannon The Rome (Ga.) Courier says: At this foundry they are now completing, on an average, one cannon a day, and in the manufacture of gun-carriages, caissons, &c., are fitting up a battery of six guns once in three weeks. With a few other stablishments as active and energetic as are the Messrs. Noble, the Confederate States would soon be supplied with abundance of cannon of her own manufacture. We are glad to learn that these guns have been proved to be of the very best character of iron ordnance. The famous Cutt's battery, that did such distinguished service at Drancsville, we are told, was from this establish-

Drancsville, we are told, was from this establish-The Stone Blockade. From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3.] Within the last few days a large quantity of wrecked material, consisting of blocks, spars, &c., have been picked up in and near this harbor. These nave seen ploked up in and near this harbor. These articles have undoubtedly come from the Lincoln stone seet sunk near this port, and which the winds and waves have been gradually breaking up. Many of the smaller specimens are being distributed over the city, and will, in time, be among the curiosities of the Lincoln war. Others, that are more valuable, are being sold by the wreckers.

Home: Grown Coffee.

The Charleston Courier says: "We have been

The Charleston Courier says: "We have been favored by a friend with a sample of cotton seed coffee, prepared by Dr. H. Ravenel, of Posshee, St. John's, Berkley, which we had served up at breakfast yesterday moralise, and found very palatable. The aroma is yery like that of coffee, and in flavor it is similar to coffee, but rather more like brema. We have little doubt that a mixture of one third or one half coffee, and the rest of ground or powdered cotton seed, would easily pass for good, if not pure coffee." Sugar Superabundant.

In consequence of the large crop of sugar and nolesses in Louisiana, a movement is on foot among the planters to plant only half a crop of came next year, and turn their attention to other products. It is stated that at least one-third of the present crop will be on hand at next planting time. The planters complain of low prices.

Mississippi Manufactures.

The number of softon looms in operation in Mississippi is 183-30 at Jackson, 40 at Grenada, and 35 at Bankston. Each loom is capable of turning out sixty yards of cloth per day for the full number of working days in the year, (313.) which would give a product of 3,435,740 yards per annum. This aggregate will not near supply the wants of the State. Re-enlisted.

The Florence (Miss.) Gazette is informed that the Ninth Mississippi Regiment had re-enlisted for the war. It participated in the recent heavy bombardment of Fort Pickens, and also the subsequent attack upon Billy Wilson's camp on Santa Rosa Island. The regiment is now at Corinth, Miss. The Wheat Crop.

The Harris county (Ga.) Enterprize says: It is useless to speculate, at so early a day, as to the probable yield of the incoming wheat crop, yet it is a common remark among the planters of this section that the young wheat presents an unusually determing resents. flattering prospect. Cotton and the Blockade. The cotton planters of Nachitoches Parish, La.

have, in public meeting, resolved that no planter, no matter what may be his force, should plant or reise more than five bales of cotton, of 500 pounds each, in 1862, unless the blockade is raised before the first of March. Confederate Bonds. At Richmond, on the 23d ult., Confederate bonds of the \$15,000,000 lean were sold at 101 and interest; of the \$100,000,000 loan at 100 and interest. North Carolina bonds at 37, and Virginias 85½.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT. The Depredations of the Rebels The Depredations of the Rebels.

The Louisville Journal says: The rebel General George B. Crittenden, in his recent proclamation to the people of Kentucky—dated from the campthrough which, in less than two weeks afterwards, he fled, panic-stricken, with all his forces before the avenging might of the insulted nation—had the assurance to say: "We come among you as friends and brothers to protect you in your persons, liberties and property, and only to make war against the invaders of your homes." Such are the promises held out by the leading of the Confederace. the invaders of your homes." Such are the promises held out, by the leaders of the Confederacy to induce the people of Kentucky to join their ranks, but we have repeatedly shown that these promises are never realized.

It seemed to us that the measure of this secession wickedness and lying hypcorny had been filled to the very brim, but we have heard of some recent transactions which, in base turpitude, assume a blacker hue than any antecedent ones. Mr. E. K. Owsley, well known as the proprietor of the hotel, at the Mammoth Cave, has, on many occasions, been called upon by foraging parties of the rebels, who took what they wanted, giving him receipts therefor, and telling him if he would come to the camp in two days he should be paid. A colonel, major, and two captains pledged themselves the camp in two days he should be paid. A colonel, major, and two captains pledged themselves that he should not be molested. He therefore went, and handed his receipts to Major C. W. Philfard, who professed to be his friend, and said he would see to getting the money for them, instead of which he lafterwards denied that they had been entrusted to him, and Mr. Owsley never received one cont from that quarter.

Shortly after this he was served with a notice in the handwriting of General Hindman, signed R. C. Nowton, A. A. G. &c., and directed to Lieutenant J. B. Bradford, First Arkansas Cavalry, warning him to leave the Arkansas Cavalry, warning him to leave the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and remove his family and

Arkansas Cavalry, warning him to leave the Maßmoth Cave Hotel, and remove his family and household effects, or it would be burned down on the 24th of January, atten o'clock in the morning. Mr. Oweley sent his people to some relations, and had all his effects placed in the Mammoth Cave. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week of warning gangs of rebels went to the Cave in numbers of from fifty to one hundred and twenty, and each man went away loaded with what he fancied or could lay his hands upon, like the "notorious satellites" of the tyrant Dionysius, "high heaped with arms and plunder" from the sack of the citadel of Syracuse. Everything was swept away—blankets, coverlets, silver and plated wares, wines and liquors, and what they could not carry off they destroyed in wanton havoc.

We must do justice, however, to the honor and magnanimity of one of the rebels, a licutenant of one of Morgan's company, and we regret that we have not his name to record on the lasting page of history. This man, like Pierre in the Venetian conspiracy, was "a gay, bold-faced villain," and, as he was "toting" off about five hundred dollars' worth of Mr. Owsley's valuables, he handed the owner a one-dollar shinplaster of the Bank of Tennessee in payment. We have this memento of the truth of the adage "Honor among thieves" in our possession, and shall prize it highly, as illustrative of the fate of one of Milton's rends or fallen angels—

Utter darkness has place,

fallen angels-Utter darkness has place, Ordained without redemption, without end. The hotel had not been burned when Mr. Ows-The hotel had not been burned when Mr. Owsley left home, but we do not doubt what its fate will be before the rebels fall back upon Bowling Green, as they most certainly will do before our advancing army, without making a stand to fight anywhere outside of their entrenched camp, but desolating the entire country as they retreat. These facts fully exemplify the hollow perfuly of the Crittenden Proclamation. The "friends and brothers" who were to protect the persons, liberty, and property of Mr. Owsley, and only to make war against the invaders of his home, have exiled his person, restrained his liberty, stolen his property, and made war, with threats of incendiarism, upon his home.

home.
Since the above was written, we have received full intelligence from the Mammoth Cave Hotel, which has been burned to the ground, after scenes of wanton destruction which would disgrace a tribe of savages. We have before us an intercepted letter from a rebel to his nieces, written upon the "bill heads" formerly used at the hotel, which says, in choice language: "We are camped clost to the Mamoth Cave—go thear evry day. Everything in that fine Hotell has bin hid in the cave, the Hotell barned; we are stealing everything; we got all them guatars and then mashed that grand plane; drank the whisky and eat all the good vitthem guatars and then masned that grant puntly drank the whisky and eat all the good vit-We give some further extracts from this epistle,

tions, not good at that? Why not turn us loose, we can whip the d—d Yankees, and that quick. But I weary you, and then hay stolen paper as well as ink is about extinct—I've had no supper, my little camp-fire is out, and it's too cold to get more wood Wouldn't you like to see your eld uncle squatted on an old greasy camp-stool, writing by fire-light? Hard is the fate of the poor soldier, in sight of home and yet can't get there. Coffee is \$1 per pound, sods 90 cents, pork from the hook \$13 per hundred, butter '75 cents, eggs 35 cents per dozen, a common jean coat \$23, and good-looking girls 37 per dezen. Excuse the last, with that exception every syllable is correct. Your devoted uncle till death, which I hope won't come by a Yankee.

hope won't come by a Yankee.

S.

The above is a rough but correct picture of Confederate camp life. An "old uncle" writes to his two nieces unreservedly, and confesses that the rebel army is nothing but a gang of thieves, kept together by constraint, anxious to get home, but wrolks to do so. He canta a little seguent the approximation of the canta sittle seguent the approximation of the cantal sittle seguent the segu together by constraint, anxious to get home, but unable to do so. He cants a little against the enormity of stealing, but does not hesitate to use stolen paper and ink, and he draws a little upon his imagination to make his description graphic and ploturedue, by saying that his little camp fire is out but still he is writing by fire light! But the exposure made by this letter of the vandalism of the rebels is so complete a refutation of the objects of the Confederates, as proclaimed by Gen. George B. Crittenden, that nothing could more eloquently convince us that Kentucky is to be ground under

the iron heel of despotism unless her invaders can be driven from the soil they have too long polluted. Nothing has occurred since the inception of the re-bellion more wanton and fendish than the incen-diarism of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and the stealing or destruction of everything it contained. How Nashville Union Men Love Texas Rangers.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing under date of February 9, says: Some of our "conservatives"—hypocritical Se-cessionists—affect sometimes to discredit the fact that there are Union men in Tennessee, especially that there are Union men in Tennessee, especially in Nashville. Speaking by the card, as I do, I can assure them there are more Union men in Tennessee than Secessionists—throwing in with the more honest Secesh such copperheads as the afore-said hypocrites. If disguised traitors in that State, braced and strengthened by the wicked and adulterous platferm of neutrality, sent over from Kentucky, had not gone before the people in February, 1861, with an unctuous lie in their mouths, but had presched in the

tucky, had not gone before the people in February, 1861, with an unctuous lie in their mouths, but had preached the truths that Etheridge preached in the House and Johnson in the Senate, there would have been a majority of one hundred thousand for the Union, instead of sixty-four thousand. In spite of all the dust their false teachers could throw in their eyes, they voted a majority of twelve thousand against a Convention, though the sheep-skinned wolves of neutrality urged them to vote for a Convention. Davidson county, which contains Nashville, voted against a Convention, under the nose of Governor Harris, with two eilly-tongued lawyers, each in the first rank of his profession, and at the head of the old party with which he had acted, pleading for a Convention; supported, too, by that portion of the press which pretended to be loyal.

The other day I was not a little pleased to hear an eye witness tell of a scene which occurred while the Texas brigands were galloping about the streets of Nashville, on the eve of their departure for Bowling Green. Two intelligent gentlemen were entering a door as some of the Rangers dashed by with lassos in their hands. Said one of these Unionists to the other: "Great Jupiter, what aspectacle! Texas Rangers!—Texas thieves and blackguards! going to Kentucky with ropes to catch honest American citizens!!" A bystander, himself a Union man, chided them, with this interrogatory: "Gentlemen, are you not afraid seme one will inform on you for using such language, and have you arrested?" Thereupon the two embraced, and declared they

are you not alraid some one will inform on you for using such language, and have you arrested?" Thereupon the two embraced, and declared they could cheerfully die on the spot for their country, were "the old flag" but waving before them. "White Money" in the Southern Con-fédéracy.

Union men in the South have a facetious habit of calling Confederate rags "white money," because the common paper upon which they are printed, and the indifferent engraving, give them a white appearance. Though it is intrinsically worthless, appearance.

Though its initiality with it—keep it moving. An inveterate Unionist in Nashville, than whom few understand better the value and stabiliwhom tew understand better the value and stability of currency, drew another Union man aside on
a public street not long since, when some news of a
Federal advantage had reached him, and said:
"We'll give 'em h—l yet. It does nt matter if we
are compelled to take this white money. We can
buy everything we want for it, except liberty. We
can put it off."

One circumstance related to me shows the esti-

marked: "For my part, I'd greatly rather have the Confederate paper. But them's the old wo-man's socks, and she's sort o' curious; so I'll just step out and ask her." He returned with orders to take the Tennessee bill. A Cheap Way of Getting Gold.

In Texas, especially, if a man refuse the Confederate money as a legal tender, a mob can be raised in five minutes to force him. At one of the villages in that State a party of four, who had no other currency with them than gold, as they were on their way to Mexico, closed a bargain for stage fare at twenty-five dollars each, and were beginning to draw forth the glittering metal. A fifth party, standing by, who had a hundred-dollar rag, stepped forward, winked at the travellers, and said to the stage contractor: "Here, I have a hundred-dollar Confederate note; I'll just-take these gentlemen's change, and pay the entire bill." The travellers, anxious to humor the joke, hastened to place the gold in the hand of him who made the proffer; and the contractor was afraid to refuse the bitter bill He cast his longing eyes at the gold, bit his lip, and shoved the rag into his drawer.

Incidents of the Battle between Col. Gar-A Cheap Way of Getting Gold.

Incidents of the Battle between Col. Garfield and Humphrey Marshall. The following incidents, although several weeks old, will help to show the material which the rebel soldiers in Kentucky have to contend against. They are copied from letters published in the Ravenna (Ohio) Democrat; One poor fellow, whose thigh was broken by a Minic ball, (his limb has since been amputated,) killed two rebels after he was struck. Sergeant Irish, of Captain Bushnell's company, was bringing his cartridge to his mouth, when a ball cut away the powder and left the lead in his fingers. Turning his body between the gun and the enemy, as he put in the next cartridge, he said, "There, see if you'll get that." Another man took out a cracker, which a ball shivered in his fingers; he ate the remnant, and fired away! From a letter, written immediately after the battle by S. R. Freeman, Jr., the following items are

As the men were retiring from the field at night-fall, a member of Co. F, who stood near Captain Williams, after going a little way, said he could go no farther—that a spent ball had hit him on the belt, and knocked his breath out of him and made belt, and knocked his breath out of him and made him faint. Captain Williams told him to let him have his gun and go back. He insisted upon going on, but seen gave out, and came near fainting. When his belt was taken off the blood spirted out. Upon examining the belt it was found that a bullet had passed through it, and the hole closed up again, making it look like a dent.

Another man from Co. F thought his pants chafed him, but when he came to sit down, found a musket ball under his skin. He said he didn't know it—he thought some one had thrown a stone at him. ball under his skim. He said he didn't know it—
he thought some one had thrown a stone at him.
David Hall, of Freedom, was wounded, the ball
going in at the arm and passing through the muscle
of the shoulder blade. Sherman Leech, from
Hiram, was wounded, a ball going in at the knee,
and lodging in the calf of his leg.

Leech, after he was wounded, saw a fellow reach
out and shoot from between a couple of rocks.
Next time Secesh peeped out, Leech drew a bead
on him, and both fired at the same time. As Leech
was carried down the hill, he quietly remarked,
"Sh.sh.sh.sh.shot the infernal cuss that hit me."
Next morning Secesh was found with the whole top
of his head blown off by Leech's rifte ball.

The only man killed on the field was a Kentuckian, who had hot from a tree five of the enemy at
six shots. As he was climbing over a rock he received a ball in the forehead, which blew out his ceived a ball in the forehead, which blew out his

So hot was the fire that men had their clothes cu through and through by the balls. One man had three ball holes through his cap, others through their boots, pante, and straps.

Col. Garfield had his canteen straps out by a musket ball. One fellow sat on a log, his back to a tree, where he loaded and fired. Just as he was raising up to fire—for the last time, it proved—a ball took him in the left eye, and blew his whole forehead off; he settled back in his seat, keeping an upright position, and thus we found him.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT. A Gunboat Expedition for Fort Donelson. ST. Louis, Feb. 13.—The Democrat learns that Com. Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louis. velle, and Pittsburg, left Cairo for the Cumber land river at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The Carondelet was expected to join them at Paducah. In consequence of the high water, and an unusually capid current in all the rivers, the ficet was not expected to reach Fort Donelson till this morning. As it is presumed that the attack will not be nade until there is a complete readiness on the part of both the land and naval forces, the news of the result cannot be expected before to-night or to-morrew morning.

The Republican of this morning states that Gen,

source to its mouth is about 1,700 feet. Its whole length by the course of the river is 1,200 miles. It drains a surface of 41,000 square miles. There are no perpendicular falls, and few rapids which obstruct navigation through its whole course. The greatest obstruction is at Muscle Shoals, Alabams, 257 miles from the mouth, to which point ateamboats ascend. A canal thirty six miles in length has been built around these shoals, and above the navigation for boats is unobstructed for 250 miles. The river being rapid, is chiefly favorable for navigation down stream.

about three hundred miles from the mouth of the river. The river here is about half a mile wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. The route of the Memphis and Charleston Railread is within a short distance of the place. It has several public buildinstance of the place. It has several public buildings, including three large brick churches.

The most important fact in connection with the town is, however, that it is the principal shipping point for the produce of the country and the adjacent parts of Tonnesseo. The amount of cotton raised is the vicinity is very large. Lauderdale country, of which Florence is the capital, produces from ten to twelve thousand bales of ginned cotton.

from ien to twelve thousand bales of ginned cotton of four hundred pounds. Franklin county, on the other side of the river, produces over 15,000 bales. Cotton is also produced to some extent in Tennessee, on the line of the river. There are two large cotton factories on Cypress creek, three miles from the place, having a capital of \$45,000 each. Shoal creek, nine miles distant, also gives motion to a cotton factory which cost \$60,000. The hospitable and cordial greeting given to the men on our gunbads in this vicinity, although due to seme extent, no doubt, te fear, may yet be considered as not no doubt, to fear, may yet be considered as not wholly affected. It was known that Northern Alabama, together with Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, were the last to assent to the heresy of secession, and were only driven into it by the mob spirit everwhere prevailing. They illustrate the lines—

TWO CENTS.

"He that consents against his will Is of the same opinion still. It would appear, from the facts quoted above, that one of the most eligible places to open a "cotton port" would be at Florence, as the principal shipping point of a large cotton-growing region

EXPECTED ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON. We expect momentarily news of the attack on Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, sixty miles from its mouth, and fifteen miles southeast of Fort Henry. It was intended that the attacks on the two forts should be nearly simultaneous. The last news that we received was that General Grant had surrounded it with several batteries of artillery, and that the attack would be comof artillery, and that the attack would be com-menced shortly. It was constructed some time last summer, together with Fort Henry, to prevent the advance of our forces up the Cumberland, as Fort Henry was built to prevent our advance up the Tennessee. It is the counterpart of Fort Henry, and these two forts in our possession, we have the key to the positions of the rebel armies at Bowling Green and Columbus, and can easily prevent them from effecting a junction, and can cut off their com-munication with the South, unless they abdicate munication with the South, unless they abdicate their positions speedily and retire further into the recesses of rebeldom. Fort Donelson is situated on the west bank of the Cumberland river, where that stream washes an acute angle at Dover. It is a fortification of earth. It is at the intersection of some seven or eight postroads, and but four miles north of the Memphis and Clarkesville Raitrond. The position is important as controlling the river as far up as Clarkesville. Clarkesville is thirty miles distant, and is the site of extensive and formidadistant, and is the site of extensive and formida-ble rebel works, which have been in construction for four months past, to protect the bridge crossing the Cumberland on the railroad route to Nashville. The capture of Fort Donelson is considered only as a

buy everything we want fer it, except liberty. We can put it off."

One circumstance related to me shows the estimate Secessionists place upon the pledges of their "Confederacy." An eld Secesh farmer alighted one day from his vehicle at a tradesman's door, leaving his better-half to mind the "critter," and proceeded to offer for sale a considerable lot of woollen sooks, which he said were intended especially for soldiers; yet he was careful to demand the highest price for them. A trade was effected, and the merchant stood indebted to him twenty dollars. Just as the bargain was closed, another customer paid the buyer a twenty-dollar Confederate bond or note, drawing interest from date at eight per cent., payable six months after the establishment of Southern independence. "Now," said the tradesman, "here is the very best money in the world. You can just put it in your pocketbook, and it will grow all the time, like California books, and it will grow all the time, like California centre of fort Donelson is considered only as a matter of time since the taking of Fort Henry.

The cumberland river rises in the Cumberland mortiver rises in the Cumberland river rises in the Cumberland mortal pot solution to repeat on the mouth of the State of Tennessee. After a certainty sweet of the south it turns north westwardly and northerly, and enters and crosses Kentucky, entering the Ohio 11½ miles east of the mouth of the Ohio. The entire length of the river is about 600 miles, and it drains a territory of 17,500 square miles. It is navigable for large steamboats and vessels to Nashville, 203 miles from the mouth, and for boats of 15 tons 300 miles further. At certain seasons of high water, vessels of 460 tons can descend the river in size which enters the Ohio, being inferior only to the Tennessee. Bellow Nashville, the capital of Tennessee. The only of the south it turns north westwardly and northerly, and enters and crosses went to boundary between the mouth of the Ohio. The entire length of the river is about 600 miles, a matter of time since the taking of Fort Henry.

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

In a short time, if our armies progress in the West as energetically as they have done of late, Nashville will become a place of interest as connected with our movements up the Cumberland. It is connected with Bowling Green by railroad. Nashville is situated on the left or the west bank of the Cumberland river, some two hundred miles by the course of the stream from its mouth; two hundred and eighty miles northeast of Memphis; two hundred and six miles southwest of Lexington, in Kentucky; and six hundred and eighty-four miles from Washington city. Many of the private residences are erected on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The suburbs abound with picturesque scenery, enriched with beautiful groves of cedar. The city was originally laid out in lots of one acre each, with a reservation of four acres for public buildings. The boundaries have since been enlarged. The new capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is one of the most noble, magnificent, and costly structures in America. The material is fine limestone which was curried on the spot and costly structures in America. The material is fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 240 feet by 185, and the estimated cost \$1,000,000. It is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened; the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. A lunatic asylum, on a large scale, has recently been creeted in the vicinity. The State penitentiary at this place is 313 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. The medical college connected with the university was opened in 1851; it occupies a spacious building, and has upwards of 150 students. There are also a number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by more than 300 pupils. of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by more than 300 pupils.

There were fifteen newspapers published here, six of them daily. Nashville contains three banks, with a total capital of \$5,182,500, and fifteen churches, representing the various religious denominations. The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost contains the largest private collection in the United States. The city is lighted with gas. The Cumberland river is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, built at a cost of \$100.000. Water is supplied by being raised from the Cumberland river. Six railroads now centre at Nashville, affording communication with many desired

berland fiver. Six railroads now centre at Nash-ville, affording communication with many desired points. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of about \$3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial mannor, and completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah. The commerce of Nashville is very ex-Savannah. The commerce of Nashville is very extensive, amounting annually to over 5,000 tonnage, composed of steamboats navigating the Cumberland river, engaged in the conveyance of passengers, and the traffic of goods and produce. Extensive manufacturing establishments are in successful operation at this place, among which may be mentioned the powder mill, the rolling mill, the Tennessee Iron Works, just below the city, on the Cumberland river, which are as extensive and equal in capacity to any in the United States; foundries and machine shops. The population of Nashville, at the present time, is about 26,000.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Arrival of the United States Storeship Supply from Ship Island. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- The storeship Supply has arrived, bringing Ship Island dates to the 29th ult. She has on board the captains and crews of the captured rebel steamers Anna and Lewis, and the schooner A. J. Pierce, taken by the New London,

off Florida.

Nothing new at Ship Island. The troops are healthy and the works progressing rapidly. The United States frigate Niagara, gunboats New London, Hatteras, Itasca, Coon, Pampero and ship Black Prince, and brig J. P. Wetherill, were anchored off the island. The Supply boarded off Florida, on the 30th ult., the British schooner Samuel Hart, of Liverpool, whose captain said he was bound from Liverpool to Cardenas, but having no papers, and being on the route to rebeldom, the schooner was taken by the Supply. A crew was put aboard and she was brought to this port. Her cargo is supposed to be

arms and ammunition. From the Upper Potomac. FREDERICK, Feb. 13.—Rumors are current of the concentration of the rebel forces near the river, between Point of Rocks and Leesburg; also, of the erection of batteries there, but as yet no authentic intelligence of this movement has been obtained. The Occupation of Romney by the Federal Troops—More Particulars. The Romney correspondent of the Cincinnat Commercial, writing under date of February 7,

The Republican of this morning states that Gen. Hitchcock has not yet accepted the appointment of major general, but that he will respond when the commission is received.

Strategic Points on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers.

The Tennessee Rivers.

The Tennessee, and is the largest tributary of the Ohio. Its most remote sources are Clinch and Holston rivers, which rise in the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia. It has half a dozen other branches, which uniting form the Tennessee proper at a point forty-five miles southwest of Knoxville. From Knoxville it pursues a southwest of knoxville it pursues a southwest of knoxville. From knoxville it pursues a southwest of knoxville it pursues a southwest could not support them, as its supplies were protty thoroughly exhausted some time ago. The recent severe weather, with considerable snow, overtook them in the mountains; some froze to death, some died of exhaustion, and the suffering was general. navigation for boats is unobstructed for 250 miles. The river being rapid, is chiefly favorable for navigation down stream.

**The First county with the Federal gunboats visited in their dashing expleit up the Tennessee, after the capture of Fort Henry, is at the head of navigation, three hundred miles from Paducah, and contains about two thousand inhabitants. It is at the foot of Muscle Shoals, nearly opposite Tuscumbia, and two hundred and fifty miles northwest of Montgomery, the whilom capital of the Confederacy. It

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

by inserted at the usual rates. M

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ATENNA AMERICANA MONIS

the company are busily engaged in rebuilding the bridge at Little Cacopon, for which the timbers and other material are ready. It will require but a short time to put the road in running order.

So far, Gen. Lander's combinations have worked out successfully, and so satisfactorily, that Gen. McClellan has, I understand, complimented him in warm terms. His movements were delayed by the rise in the rivers and the impassable condi-tion of the roads, so that the rebels effected their retreat. It is possible some of thom may be caught in a trap before the problem is worked out. Lander conceals his plans, or at least their ultimate object a good quality in a general, you will say. Whether he merely contemplates simply the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio road, or an advance upon Win-Baitmore and Onlo rosa, or an savance upon win-chester, can hardly be surmised from the present indications, and it will probably be weeks before his plans will be fully developed. At all events, the road will be opened through to Harper's Ferry.

The Alleged Treason of Gen. Stone—A Serious Charge Against Him. The Washington correspondent of the New York The action regarding Gen. Stone excites no

The action regarding Gen. Stone excites no surprise among those who have been familiar with his conduct the last six months. The developments in regard to him are only another illustration of what we have been so slow to learn, that friendship to slavery is hostility to the Republic. General Stone's wife is notorious for her Secession tendencies, while his own course has made him an object of quite general suspicion. The discovery of his treascable communication with the enemy is said, on good authority, to have happened in this wise:

A soldier in one of the New York regiments, who had procured his discharge, and came to the capital for the purpose of getting his pay, mentioned to a gentleman in one of the public offices that there were suspicious circumstances connected with Gen. were suspicious circumstances connected with Gen. Stone's movements, and related the following incident:

While he (the soldier) was on picket duty near

Stone's movements, and related the following incident:

While he (the soldier) was on picket duty near Edward's Ferry, some time subsequent to the Ball's Edward's Ferry, some time subsequent to the Ball's Edward's Ferry, some time subsequent to the Ball's Edward's Ferry, accompanied only by a servant. After some little time he went to an unoccupied house near, and bringing out a spy-glass looked across the river. He then remounted and rode away, but shortly returned to the same house, and again brought the glass into requisition, and seeming to discover the object of his search, waved his hat as though communicating a signal. Directly about a dozen horsemen came out of the woods on the opposite side of the river. General Stone, going to our pickets, remarked that some of them should cross, and see what it might be. Five men volunteered to go on this service, and on reaching the Virginia shore, the rebels proposed that they should remain as hostages while an equal number of their party crossed for the purpose of having an interview with General Stone. They withdrew from the river bank near the house above named, and remained in conference for some time. A soldier at the ferry observed a scaled packet passing between the rebels and General Stone. One of the rebels remarked to one of the men who remained as hostages, that they "had come down by appointment." The one who headed the rebel party was Captain Porter.

It may be asked wby it is that these facts did not come sooner to the knowledge of the proper authorities. One reason is the difficulty, if not the danger, involved in the msking of charges by a private against an officer of high rank. Still further communication has been as far as possible prevented by Gen. Stone between the men of his command and the capital. He is said to have manifested a neryous anxiety in regard to this, as though fearing that some one who might come here from his command might know something of his doings. Rumors of his disloyalty have for a long time been current, but have seemed known Secessionists in their right to property in human flesh—a fact so notorious that, since the recent article in the Tribune on the "Maryland

Overscor," he has been generally characterized by that title. Depredations of the Sumpter.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 20, says : You will have already heard by telegraph of the arrival of the Sumpter in this bay. On Friday light a message was received here, saying that she had left Cadiz, but that her course was not known. As the wind was favorable for the passage of vessels through the Straits to the westward, it was thought not unlikely that she would steam for Gibraltar, with the object of intercepting the many Union merchantmen homeward bound.

On Saturday morning signal was made from the look-out on the summit of the Rock that the Sumpter was six miles to the eastward, capturing two large Union ships. The news, as may be imagined, caused the greatest excitement, and everybody rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey.

rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey.

The seizure was accomplished simply enough; no defence could be made. A boat's crew was sent on board, the Federal fisg hauled down, and the thing was done. The cruiser was evidently used to her work. No time was lost in searching the prizes, the few valuable effects were removed, the match was lighted, and in another moment the blazing ship was fast drifting away with the current. When evening closed the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned.

evening closed the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned, as the master endeavored to make out, to Baring Brothers; but, as Captain Semmes afterward remarked, sulphur being the principal ingredient of gunpowder, and its exportation from England being just at this time prohibited, it was considered as well to destroy it, sepecially as the master had no papers to show.

The other vessel taken, a large bark, proved to be laden with an English cargo, so she was released, and came in here yesterday.

In the evening of Saturday the Sumpter anchored in this bay. On Sunday I went on board, most anxious to see the celebrated craft that has led the Federal navy a dance over so many miles of ocean. When going alongside I could scarcely believe that so poor a vessel could have escaped so many dangers. She is a screw steamer, with three masts, a funnel strangely out of proportion to her size, and a tall, black hull, so high out of water that she gives you the idea of being insufficiently ballasted. Four thirty-two pounders peeped from her sides, and a large eight-inch pivot gan was on her main deck forward Before she was fitted for her present work she was a passenger ship, running between Now Orleans and the Havana. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been mada in her decks.

In order to afford more accommodation, and to give more cover for the engines and guns. a light. ner present work and was a passenger samp, running between New Orleans and the Havana. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been made in her decks.

In order to afford more accommodation, and to give more cover for the engines and guns, a light, temporary flush deck has been built over what was originally the only deck of the ship. This raises her an additional ten feet out of water, and, at the same time, dwarfs her masts and funnel. She is crank and leaky. Her engines are partially above the lower deck, and with the object of preserving them from the effects of gunshot, they are surrounded by cylindrical casing of six-inch wood covered with half-inch iron hars, a very poor protection against an eight-inch shot. Her officers and crew number ninety in all. The latter are a hardy, devil-may-care set of fellows, ready for any work, men who would stick at nothing. They are of all nations; even the Irish brogue was among them. The commander, Captain Sommes, is a reserved, determined-looking man, whose left hand knows not what his right doeth. He received me most courteously, and took me over his ship.

The Akhbar, of the 22d inst., a paper published at Algiars, has the following!

On Monday last, between ten and cloven in the evening, an event occurred opposite Point Pescade, which will, doubtless, soon be explained Moanwhile we have received the following details:

About 10 o'clock a heavy cannonade was heard at sea distinctly by the inhabitants of the village of St. Eugène. It was also heard at Algiars. A fisherman, who had been out late, was for a short time in danger from the projectiles of the two vessels engaged in combat. It is supposed that a naval combat was taking place between the two American ships, the Sumpter and the Iroquois.

The Moniteur de Valgérie says:

On Monday, between 10 and 11 in the evening, a well-sustained cannonade at sea excited the population of Algiers. Two police agents were immediately sent to Pescade Point, in which direction the guns were heard. The Coas

chase to the vessel she attacked on Monday eve-

Mr. Yancey and the Commander of the Tuscarora. The following letter appeared in the London The following letter appeared in the London Morning Star of the 29th ult.;

The injured Mr. Yancey "has made but one speech on the African slave trade," and "cannot at this day say what he did or did not say in that speech." If Mr. Yancey had said that his speech had occupied nine years instead of "nine hours," he would have come nearer to the truth, as his voice in public life has never been pitched to any other note; and as to what he "has or has not said" on the subject, we can readily believe it to he were income. ent as to what he "has or has hot said," on the sug-ject, we can readily believe it to be very incon-venient to have it remembered at this period, and in this country. It is remarkable, how-ever, that he should expect to make Englishmen believe him to be opposed to slavery, and the hor-rors its trade entails, or that "all of his speeches and letters have been made and written to show that he ween retired to the African slaver trade." and letters have been made and written to show that he was not in favor of the African-slave trade." Are the public such poor, deluded fools as to believe that the rayings of a madman have any other meaning except the exact reverse of the language and arguments used? It appears, however, by Mr. Yancey's own showing, that his friends and admirers, too, were so much deceived as to his motives as to have elected him champion or "orator" of a society called the "African Supply Labor Association," or, as we understand it, a slave-trade company. So, while he, poor man, has been all the while deluding himself with the belief that his arguments were opposed to the slave trade, his friends and kindred have been wonderfully deceived in regarding him as the great exponent of the right of and kindred have been wonderfully deceived in regarding him as the great exponent of the right of that abouinable traffic.

He may be doesn't know two public men in the South of any note who advocate the African slave trade. If this be true, of whom did that "African Labor Supply Association" consist? We are left to conclude that "the president" and "orator" were the only ones known to him. It is no doubt very inconvenient, very unpleasant, to have his speeches, thoughts, and writings, too closely examined at this juncture:

"When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be:

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be. When the devil was well, the devil a saint was he." I am, sir, yours respectfully,
T. A. CRAVEN, Com. of the Tuscarora Southampton, Jan. 28.