

# SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

## Heavy Loss on both Sides.

### THREE DAYS DESPERTE FIGHTING.

#### 3 Generals and 15,000 Men Prisoners.

#### Terrific Fire of the Enemy on the Union Gunboats.

#### Flotilla Disabled in the Conflict.

The attack on Fort Donelson commenced at half-past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, February 13, by the land forces, under Generals Grant, Smith and McClelland, about forty thousand strong.

The rebels gave battle from their intrenchments, but they were driven in after severe fighting and considerable loss on both sides. Our troops took two of the enemy's batteries outside the fort, and held them.

Only one gunboat, the Carondelet, attacked the fort on the river front.

The fighting continued until eight o'clock at night.

Eight thousand troops and five gunboats arrived the same night to reinforce the Unionists.

### SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862.

The following despatch was this morning received at the Navy Department from Flag Officer Foote:—

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP ST. LOUIS, NEAR FORT DONELSON, Feb. 15, 1862. To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at three o'clock p. m., with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after one hour and a quarter severe fighting, the latter part of the day within less than one hundred yards of the fort, the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the Louisville were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received fifty-nine shots, and the others about half that number each.

There were fifty-four killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose would, in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river from disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tacks could not steer the vessels in the strong current.

When the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, they again hotly poured fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort upon the hill, while we only could return the fire with twelve boat guns from the four boats.

One rifled gun, aboard the Carondelet, burst during the action.

The officers and men in this hotly contested, but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gunboats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current.

On consultation with General Grant and my own officers—as my services here until we can repair damages, by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo—I shall proceed to that place.

I have sent the Tyler to the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impassable.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer commanding Naval Force of Western Division.

The following is a special despatch to the Missouri Democrat:—

CAIRO, February 16—P. M.

Commodore Foote reached here at twelve o'clock last night, on board the gunboat Conestoga. He stormed Fort Donelson Friday afternoon with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Tyler and Conestoga, and after fighting a little more than an hour, he withdrew.

Fifty four were killed and wounded on our gunboats, pilots Riley and Hinton, of the St. Louis, being among the latter. Commodore Foote, while standing on the pilot house of the St. Louis, his flagship, was slightly wounded.

The St. Louis was hit sixty-one times. Two gunboats were disabled, the Tyler and the Conestoga, and remained out of range of the enemy's guns.

The line of battle was as follows:—The St. Louis on the right, next the Louisville, then the Pittsburg and Carondelet on the left.

The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries, one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second. The upper one mounted four eighteen pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery.

One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of the trenches.

All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland except the Conestoga. She left there yesterday morning.

A rifled gun on the Carondelet burst, killing six men. The rudder of the Pittsburg was shot away.

The above statements of the fight were received from gentlemen who were on board the St. Louis during the engagement.

The mortar boats left here yesterday morning.

### THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

CAIRO, February 16, 1862.

A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, and reached here this noon, says the fight had been going on all day yesterday. The right wing of the enemy's fortifications was taken, and the Stars and Stripes were floating over them. The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

The steamer Minnehaha has arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at five o'clock last evening, bringing the military

mail and despatches, and one hundred and fifty of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah. The fight commenced on Thursday, and Friday and Saturday's contest was desperate. The Illinois Eighteenth suffered severely, and the Iowa Seventh sustained considerable loss. Swerz's battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men. Two Colornals were wounded and two killed. Loss heavy on both sides.

The upper fort was taken at four o'clock, and the Union flag is now floating over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburg were disabled.

The Minnehaha met the mortar boats at Paducah, going up.

CHICAGO, February 16, 1862.

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson, 15th, says:—

The firing commenced again at daybreak, and continued at intervals all day long. Up to four o'clock no movement or assault by the land forces had been made. Night before last an attempt was made by the rebels to take Taylor's battery of light artillery, but they were repulsed by two regiments and driven back beyond their intrenchments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more than three or four are dangerously wounded.

Six gunboats arrived yesterday, and commenced an attack on the fort at two o'clock in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The four iron clad boats went within three hundred yards of the fort. All the rebel river guns, except six, were either dismounted or silenced.

The first shot fired from the gunboat Louisville dismounted the rebels' one hundred and twenty-eight pounder. The Louisville received fifty-seven shot, two of which took effect, one striking the starboard side of her deck, and passing through the entire length of the boat, killing three men and breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the pilot house. The rope was then managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the Tyler, which lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville, scattering the men at the tiller rope, and so much disabled her steering tackle that the boat was compelled to drag astern.

A shot struck the Pittsburg in the bows and stove an immense hole in her, which caused her to drop out of the action. The leak, however, has been stopped.

A shot struck the pilot house of the St. Louis, passing through it between the pilot's legs, without injuring him. All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the Louisville seriously.

There were five killed and two wounded on the Louisville.

The gunboats will not be in a condition to renew the attack before to-morrow morning.

In consequence of the height of the bluffs on which the rebel fortifications are built, our shots cannot have as much effect on them as those at Fort Henry. It will therefore require a much longer time to reduce the fort.

The rebels have raised the black flag. It can be seen flying from the bank a short distance above here.

ST. LOUIS, February 16, 1862.

Despatches received at headquarters say that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled except one. Commodore Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper redoubt was taken by our troops. This commands Fort Donelson, and General Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that fort to-day (Sunday).

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Monday, February 17, 1862.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

The Carondelet has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings information of the capture of that fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with 15,000 prisoners.

Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escaped with 5,000 men during the night.

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed up to Clarksville.

Eight mortar boats are on the way, with which I hope to attack Clarksville.

My foot is painful but the wound is not dangerous.

The army has behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gunboats with me, as the others are disabled.

The trophies are immense.

The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Major-General McClellan:—

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious intelligence.

The fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Generals Johnston (A. Sydney) and Buckner and fifteen thousand prisoners and a large amount of material of war are the trophies of victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the Rebels as a traitor. I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering from the wounds in his foot, with the noble characteristic of our Navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the eight mortar-boats which he will overtake will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, Gen. Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

GEORGE W. CULLUM,

Brig-Gen. Volunteers U. S. A., and Chief of Staff of Engineers.

THE MATTER ABOUT GEN. McCLELLAN AND SECRETARY STANTON.—The various rumors to the effect that Secretary Stanton is to assume the active management of the army, leaving to Gen. McClellan the command of the Potomac only, has this foundation: A week since, the staff of Gen. McClellan were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. They made every preparation for so doing, and Major E. L. Green, of their number, went to New York for the purpose of purchasing certain personal supplies for their use.

In consequence of the state of the roads they have not yet been ordered over, but they are ready to go, and when they do, General McClellan will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army, with the exception of the army of the Potomac.

It will be remembered that when General Scott went to Mexico he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matters in hand.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 20, 1862

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The general tenor of the news we print under the proper war head, is too well known to need a re-statement in this column. Additional news of the victory which has given us Fort Donelson, three Generals and 15,000 prisoners, is slowly reaching us by telegraph. At the time of our going to press, however, we have comparatively few particulars as to the losses of the land force, or concerning the incidents of the fight. We know that the fort was surrendered, that Gens. Buckner, Johnston, and Bushrod were captured, that Floyd, disregarding the time-worn maxim of "honor among thieves," stole away by night, taking with him Pillow and 5,000 men, thus weakening his Rebel friends as he had weakened this Government, when he disgraced the Capital with his presence; we know that the navy engaged did its work most nobly, and suffered severely—we know that our losses have been very great—one account saying that 400 were killed and 800 wounded. We know that our troops behaved with an enthusiasm beyond all precedent—day and night they were fighting or ready for the onset. All these things we know, but for a connected narrative of the siege and surrender we must wait a little while.

We publish in another column the Federal accounts of the recent doing of the Burnside expedition in North Carolina. Although the battle was hotly contested, we are glad to see that the loss of life to our troops is considerably less than first reported by the rebels. Our loss amounts to 40 killed and about 200 wounded, while the rebel lost 30 killed and 100 wounded. Among the killed on our side were Colonel Russell, of the tenth Connecticut, and Lieut.-Col. De Montell, of the De Epeninul Zouaves. Our forces lost the most on account of their having to storm several unmasked batteries. Gen. Burnside states that his forces captured six forts forty guns, three thousand prisoners, and over two thousand stand of arms. Enough colonels, lieutenants, colonels, and majors were also captured to insure the release of all our officers of the same ranks now in the hands of the rebels. The navy acted with its accustomed gallantry, and the victory is, to a great extent, indebted to it. All of the rebel gun-boats were sunk or burnt except two, which escaped up the canal. The *Seabird*, the flag-ship of Commodore Lynch, was run down and boarded, the Commodore jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. Elizabeth City and Edonton were both taken possession of by Commodore Goldsborough without opposition.

The uprising of the Union men in Tennessee, and other parts of the Southern Confederacy, has caused a great deal of commotion among the rebel leaders. Ever since the battle of Bull Run the rebels have tried, through their papers and orators, to disguise the fact that there were persons in the midst who still retained their love for the old Union. But now they are forced to acknowledge the fact that there is a Union sentiment, and that it has become so strong and resolute, that they (the rebels) entertain serious fears that it will break out in open insurrection. The recent successes of Union troops have given those people additional resolution and courage, and they have become so emboldened, that they exhibit open manifestations of joy, whenever they hear of the triumph of the Federal forces over their persecutors.

The steamship *Melita*, which arrived at New York from Antwerp, brought a large cargo of arms, saltpeter, and ammunition for the Government.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on Saturday morning, bringing intelligence to the 1st instant. The news indicates a prevalent belief in England that the French Emperor's speech, at the opening of the Legislature, really means non-intervention. And this feeling would appear to be in part reflected in the English Money market, where Consols, on Saturday, the 1st, are reported at 93 7/8 to 93. Further restrictive orders have issued from the English Foreign Office in reference to the furnishing of supplies for American vessels of war, or commissioned rebel boats. The orders, however, lay down no new principle, but merely point to the observance of what is defined as the strictest "neutrality." Among the general news of interest by this arrival is the report that a Roman Ecclesiastical Council is summoned to meet at Rome in the month of May; and with this, we have accounts of additional troubles in Russia attendant on the working out of the Emperor's policy of emancipation. The Mexican question is still furnishing grounds for much speculation in the higher political circles of the three intervening powers; and if the Paris *Patris* may be held as an authority, the subject of re-establishing a non-archival form of government is still seriously canvassed. The arrangement contemplated still points to negotiations with Austria, by which she should resign her Italian pretensions in consideration of having an Archduke of the Empire planted on the throne of Mexico. By this arrival Middling Cotton is reported at 28c. 20c., and in Breadstuffs there is little change to note, the market for Wheat being dull, and Western mixed Corn being held at 95 cents.

The worst of all kind of eye water is a coquette's tears.

### EXPULSION OF JESSE D. BRIGHT.

On the first page of our paper will be found the remarks of Hon. GEORGE LONDON, of the State Senate, and Hon. H. W. TRACY, of the House of Representatives, on the resolution instructing our United States Senators to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from that body. We publish these remarks with much gratification, as we believe they embody the sentiments of a large majority of their constituents, and showing that in our State Legislature as well as in our National Councils, the people of our county are not misrepresented.

As these speeches explain themselves, an extended comment from us is unnecessary.

The fears expressed in regard to the action of the Emperor Napoleon, on the 21th ult., when the session of the French Chambers were opened, have not been realized. He contented himself with expressing a regret that French commerce was deranged by the existing difficulties in this country, and announcing that, so long as a rigid blockade was maintained by our navy, it was the duty of foreign nations to abstain from any violation of it. Vague rumors still reach us from England of his intention to forcibly break our blockade, but it is so common for English journals to attribute sinister designs to Louis Napoleon, in reference to every important movement, that but little reliance can be placed in such assertions.

The success which have lately been achieved by our army will prove a more effectual check to hostile action on the part of European Government than any other influence we could exert. When the news reaches the Old World of our triumph at Mill Springs, the capture of Fort Henry, the success of General Burnside, notwithstanding the numerous obstacles he was unexpectedly obliged to encounter, and of the preparations we have made for hemming in the enemy on all sides, there will, we hope, be little disposition to sustain the infamous conspiracy which is now gasping in the last stage of a rapid decline.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DIRECT TAX.—Governor Curtin has signed the bill passed by the Legislature for the assumption of that portion of the direct tax appointed to the State of Pennsylvania. The fact has been officially communicated to the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, and as soon as the receipt of the Treasurer of the United States is forwarded, Pennsylvania's share of the current year's war tax will be fully liquidated. All this is done without imposing additional taxation upon the Commonwealth. Having been the first to complete and exceed her quota of men for the war, Pennsylvania is also the first to pay her share of the expenses. The resources of the Commonwealth are so abundant, and its finances have been so discreetly managed during the trying period of war that it is able to bear its burdens without difficulty.

How Great Britain and France will consider the news from Roanoke is a matter *appropos*. If anxious to interfere in our concerns, it will probably resolve them at once; for three, and at most six months, will put interference out of the question. If merely desirous, for the sake of humanity and the prosperity of commerce, to secure an early and a lasting peace, they will see that both these ends can be obtained by giving the Government fair play, as it will soon crush the rebellion, and by re-establishing itself, promote trade, the arts, and freedom. But if, animated by envy, tyranny, and bloodthirstiness, they contemplate either recognition of the South or armed help to armed treason, let them first behold a vigorous and united North, its energies now developed and its spirit aroused, determined to accept neither meditation nor compromise till the old landmarks shall be re-established and the old flag again honored from the sea to the lakes.

The regulation requiring all passes across the military lines to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, has been rescinded by Secretary Stanton, who directs that hereafter all applications for passes to go South shall be made to General Dix, at Baltimore, who shall act upon his own discretion. The order also directs that all prisoners of war, and other persons imprisoned by authority, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves to General Dix, and be subject to his direction.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT DUNKIRK.—An accident occurred at Dunkirk yesterday afternoon, by which probably two persons have lost their lives. It appears that Mr. Ephraim Jones, his wife and son, were in a wagon coming from Sheridan, and attempted to cross the track west of the passenger depot, as the engine which brought the mail train on the N. Y. and Erie Road, was running down toward the switch. The wagon had almost cleared the track when the cow catcher struck the hind wheel, and carried the back part of the wagon round, breaking it somewhat. Mrs. Jones, in her fright, jumped from the wagon directly upon the track, falling across the rail in such a manner that both of her legs were cut off, one above and the other below the knee. Mr. Jones and the boy were unhurt, and were carried by the frightened horse some rods, when Mr. Jones, telling his son to hold the horse, went back to where his wife lay. On seeing the horrible mangled condition of the poor woman, he exclaimed "my wife is killed!"—threw back his head and fell to the ground.—Both were conveyed to the Eastern Hotel, close by. Every effort was promptly used to restore Mr. Jones, but was unsuccessful. He was dead. His body was carefully examined by physicians but no injuries discovered.—Mrs. Jones was alive yesterday, but no hopes were entertained of her recovery.—*Fredonia Censor* 12th.

# BURNSIDE'S VICTORY!

## Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City Captured.

### 300 Rebels Killed and 1,000 Wounded.

#### THE REBEL FLEET CAPTURED.

#### Elizabeth City Fired by the Enemy!

(Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.)

Our correspondent, whose dispatch is dated at Old Point, 11 o'clock p. m., February 11th, says:—

"Roanoke Island has certainly been taken by the forces of the Burnside Expedition. We have at least twenty-five hundred prisoners, as but few engaged in the defence escaped."

"Among those who ran away was the valorous Ex-Governor of Virginia, whose exploits in Kanawha Valley had already distinguished him in that capacity."

"But Wise's no less valiant son (Mr. O. Jennings Wise, I presume) acted a bolder part, and was wounded and captured."

"Our own losses are reported to be heavy, for the rebels made a stubborn resistance, and fought as long as they could. But the Union boys were not to be repulsed."

"It is also reported that in their despair the rebels have set fire to Elizabeth City, in order to cover the retreat of the forces on the mainland."

FORTRESS MORON, Feb. 17.

via Baltimore Feb. 12.

By a flag of truce to day we learn the complete success of the Burnside Expedition at Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory to the rebels, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been only a little over three thousand efficient fighting men.

General Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement.

When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably also destroyed.

One report says that only seventy, and another that only twenty-five of the Confederates escaped from the island.

General Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only fifty on the island escaped.

There appears to be no bright side to the story of the rebels.

The *Richmond Examiner* this morning, in a leading editorial, says:—

"The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops, on an island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but fifteen thousand Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale."

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:—

NORFOLK, February 10.

The latest news states that Captain O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal. Major Lawson and Lieutenant Miller were mortally wounded. About three hundred Confederates were killed. Our wounded number over one thousand. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same. Midshipman Cann had his arm shot off. The other casualties are as yet unreported.

"A late arrival this morning says Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday Feb. 14.

A special messenger arrived this morning, bringing the following dispatches:—

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,

OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862.

Roanoke Island is ours. The Military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defence were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together twenty-two heavy guns, three of them being one hundred pounders, rifled. Four other batteries mounting together twenty guns, a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled; eight steamers, mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun with a diameter of a thirty-two pounder, a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and spiles to thwart our advance, and altogether a body of numbering scarcely less than five thousand, of whom three thousand are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about 11 o'clock, and was continued till dark. The following morning it was resumed at early hour, and it lasted until well in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge by our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

A detailed account of the operations of the naval branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the Department hereafter.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of a general order to be read on the quarterdeck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The General Order is as follows:—

"Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy, were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause our glorious flag upholds."

I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the results achieved. No Commander.

In Chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline. We have yet more work of the kind to do to crush the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed, I am sure that I will do it well.

(Signed.)

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

WASHINGTON, February 11.

The special bearer of despatches for the Government, who arrived at Fortress Moron in the *Stars and Stripes*, has reached this morning.

The account the Government messenger gives fully confirms the information received from our own and rebel sources. The victory was indeed glorious and perfect, and our loss was very small compared with the force engaged.

O. Jennings Wise died of his wounds received at Roanoke.

There is every prospect that, by the time Gen. Wise has been captured by the Federal force.

The Richmond Blues, commanded by O. Jennings Wise, appear to have cut a very prominent figure in the engagement. They were almost annihilated.

The precipitate retreat of the rebel force caused them to suffer more seriously than they had stood their ground, and they surrendered without trying to escape.

### The Arrest of Gen. Stone.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press.

"The arrest of Brigadier-General P. Stone on Saturday night, and his transfer to Fort Lafayette, was not unexpected by those who had known his strong secession proclivities. His conduct in the battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted in the massacre of the gallant Baker and his heroic band, and the manner in which he attempted to brow beat Sumner for criticizing his military policy in the Senate, would, I think, have led to almost unanimous rejection had he not been previously confirmed, at the called secession, to the office of brigadier-general."

"The fact is, there are to many of the officers, particularly of the regular army, who, while fighting against the rebels, do not hesitate to indulge in certain expressions of conditional and qualified patriotism. This class is composed of those who have had intimate associations with southern society, and are well inoculated with the berries of state rights. They talk flippantly against abolitionists and Black Republicans, and are particularly addicted to complimenting the rebel leaders."

"They forget the great issues involved in this contest, unconsciously ignore their own duty in the premises. Happily, however, they are in a minority, even in the regular army. If it were not for the brave and mourning men taken from private life, and clothed in the confidence and commissions of the government, even the example of this minority could not be otherwise than injurious."

"The sympathizers with secession in private life have been greatly assisted and encouraged by the example of half hearted officers of the regular army, and it was high time for Secretary Stanton to give them such an admonition as will not fail to be effective."

### Our Soldiers.

The authorities of Pennsylvania, not unmindful of those who have left the state, and who are now in the service of the nation, have lately been devoting themselves to the laudable purpose of promoting by every possible means the comfort, the discipline and the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers from the Keystone State.

Still further to increase this purpose, Governor Curtin left the state for the federal capital, to consult with the Department there, and also visit the various camps, that he may be able personally to inspect the troops, ascertain their sanitary condition, and with all the means in his power, contribute to all their just and honorable wants. It is the purpose of the Governor also to urge on the favorable consideration of the War Department, the practicability and policy of organizing the troops now in camp in this state, for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to sail from the port of Philadelphia. In bringing this matter to the attention of the national government, we infer that it is not the purpose of the Governor of Pennsylvania to urge any action on the national government, that may not be in harmony with the plans and preparations of the War and Navy Departments. In this particular it is not the disposition of the authorities or people of Pennsylvania to attempt an intrusion either on the notice or the attention of the national administration, but simply to suggest their willingness to labor in a cause in which their all is invested, and than await acquiescence and direction.

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