

the mortar fleet is intended for that place.

on Tuesday. and Tennessee. Pamlico Sound :

"Rumors reached here yesterday, by passengers from Suffolk, that the enemy had taken possession of Edenton and also of Plymouth. "Later in the day it was stated that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnois-sance as far as Colerain."

PETERSRURG, Feb. 13 .- The editor of the Ezress has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hortford have been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton, yesterday at 9 o'clock. and afterwards fifteen more arrived. The citizens raised a white flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Eden-ton. The population is about 2,000, and it is distant from Suffolk about fifty miles. In the afternoon, two gunboats went up the Chowan river towards Minton, and several others towards Reanoke.

Affairs at Richmond BALTIMORE, Feb. 15 .--- A passenger by the Old Point boat says that some of the workmen at the iron works at Richmond, who came by the flag of

truce from Norfolk, represented that they laft for want of work. So great was the scarcity of iron and coal that the works there were being suspended, coal being

enormously high. The men say that there are few if any cannon left at Richmond, all having been sent away from time to time to other points, and that very few of the defences there have any cannon mounted.

..... 5.04

The Norfolk Day Book gives a sketch of a new flag adopted by the committee of Congress on the subject. It has a blue union in a red field, with

stars forming a square. The Richmond Enquirer says that four hundred

prisoners of war are expected to leave Richmond r Newport News, in a day or two, in exchange for an equal number of Confederates, released by

the Federal Government, and who reached Norfe Late and Important from North Carolina

FORTRESS MONROR, Feb. 15-via Baltimore. The following extracts from the Norfolk Day Book show the progress of the Burnside Expedition up

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday has the fel-

"Gen. Wise is near Currituck Court House, and sent down a flag of truce to Roanoke Island on Thursday." [Probably to recover the body of

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 07 LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGBAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. CABTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 1015 CARINET FURNITURE CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 201 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the HOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be reperior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-meter refer to their numerous patrons throughout the instances refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. suff-fm GROCERIES. CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

OLD CURRANT WINE. OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROCEBIES, Se8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. ARD AND GREASE.-50 tierces stime Leaf lard; 50 tierces White Grease, Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by MURPHY & KOONS, ja7-tf No. 146 NOBTH WHARVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, MACKEREL, A. HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c. -3.000 bbis Mess Nos. 1, 3, and 3 MACKEREL, large, noclum, and small, in essorted mekrages of oboice, late-caught, fat fab. 6,000 boks New Halifax, Mustport, and Labrador Her-Fang, of choice qualties. 6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings. 6,000 boxes extra new Scale Herrings. 6,000 boxes Herkiner County Cheese. 1,000 quintals Grand Baak Codish. 6,000 boxes Herkiner County Cheese. 1,000 quintals Grand Baak Codish. 6,000 boxes Herkiner County Cheese. 1,000 Herkiner County Cheese. 1 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACK Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &e. AGENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. fe12-2m WHITE LEAD, DEY AND IN OIL. Red Lead, White Load, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, White Lead, iLitharge, Sugar of Lead, -Copperas, -Oil of Vitriol, -Calomei, Patent Yellow, -Chrome Bed, -Chrome Yellow, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lao. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitrio, Sulphate Quinine, Gorro. Sablim., Denarcotized Opium, Chioride of Soda, Wetherill's ext. Cinchs. Tartar Emetic. Agus Fortis, Muristic Acid Epson Salta, Bochelle Salta,

series of creeks connecting with each other, and joined in one place by an artificial channel called Wall's Cut, and finally entering the Savannah about two miles above Fort Pulaski. This chain of communications is approached from Calibogne Sound on the inner side of Hilton Head Island. Both of these passages were reconnoitred frequently by naval and military officers during the month of January; important obstructions found in Wall's Cut were secretly removed, under orders from General Sherman, and on the 27th of January a force of gunboats was sent into each channel to make a reconnoissance in force. Six gunboats went up Wilmington Narrows, under command of Capt. C. H. Davis, and three towards Wall's Cut, under Capt. John Rodgers. A military force followed each little fleet; one under General Wright, the other under General Vielé. General Sherman himself, with his staff, also was present at the reconnoissance, on the left side of the Savannah. The boats under Capt. Davis proceeded to within two or three miles of the Savannah, when their progress was effectually obstructed by sunken piles placed in the channel ; at the same time, Capt. Rodgers, with the ships under his command, ad-other side ; he was within a mile in a direct line ced in the channel ; at the same time, Capt. vanced as far as it was thought advisable, on acsount of the shallowness of the water, on the from the Savannah. Both banks of this river are so lew, and the vegetation on them is so inconsiderable, that the two fleets, though separated by the Savannah and its shores, were within sight of each other ; indeed, the streams here are almost like canals, and the lands are covered with nothing but marsh and reeds. Between these two divisions of the reconnoitring party, came down from the city of Savannah a little rebel fleet of five guaboats under Commodore Tatnall; each gunboat convoyed a lighter, laden with provisions or water for Fort Pulaski, whose communications were by this move-

Wm. Duncan, private, Jan. 18, typhoid fever. FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE, Robert L. Holbrook, private Co. A, Jan. 15, con-Gooert L. Honoroz, private Co. A, Jan. 24, larynxitis.
Sam'l Beard, private Co. A, Jan. 26, typhus fever.
Jas. Brown, private Co. D, Feb. 1, larynxitis.
Geo. E. Hartford, private Co. A, Feb. 2, congestive fever. Geo. H. McCondire, private Co, H, Feb. 7, conrestive fever. NINTH MAINE. Elisha Bisbie, corporal Co. F, Jan. 15, typhoid ver. Geo. Roberts, private Co. E, Jan. 18, typhoid Altred Huntress, private Co. E, Jan. 21, diarrhosa. Melvin F. Walk, private Co. F, Jan. 24, conges. tive fever. Edw. Boothby, private Co. E, Feb. 2, typhoid ever. John C. Fellows, private Co. K, Feb. 6. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS. Levi M. Hambleton, private Co. C. Jan. 4, congestive fever. Geo. R. Squire, private Co. G, Jan. 5, congestive fev Antoine Klohe, private Co. B, Jan. 15, congestive fever. Thos. E. Wolfe, private Co. K, Jan. 17, pneu-Jacob Miner, private Co. A, Jan. 20, congestive ment of the Union force so seriously threatened. Nothing but the entrance of either party of gun-George Gunn, captain Co. A, Jan. 21, suicide. Charles Green, private Co. C, Feb. 2, congesboats into the river was required to complete the investment of the fortress. A deserter subsequently ive fever. THIRD RHODE ISLAND. Alfred S. Ketchum, private Co. K, Jan. 10, ru-

lever.

tive fever.

stated that the supply of water in the fort was very Tatnall opened fire at suce on the morning of the 28th, upon Davis's fleet, in Wilmington creek, and was immediately answered by a vigorous cannonad. ing. Rodgers, also, from his position on the left, began to annoy the rebel commodore, but the boats fever. in Wall's Cut, and its vicinity, were apparently too far off to be able to do much damage. Those under fever. Davis seemed to be more successful; several of their shots were seen to take effect; one or two shells burst upon the deck of Tatnall's flag-ship, driving the gunners from their guns, and two of the musquito fleet were obliged to return to Savannah, one apparently very much disabled. The other three, however, succeeded in getting through the double fire that saluted them, and reaching tive fever. E. H. Maxem, private Co. F, Jan. 25, variola. Fort Pulaski. They left their lighters, and started back before a change in the tide. The firing began again on them both from Rodgers and The helpless condition of the blacks inhabiting the vast area in the occupation of the forces of this command calls for immediate action on the part of Davis, and the rebels replied vigorously; but on their return passage no harm seemed to be received cemmand calls for immediate action on the part of a highly-favored and philanthropic people. The occupation of a large portion of this area of country, on the 7th of November last, led to an ad-dress to the people of South Carolina, briefly setting forth the causes which led to it; its objects and purposes; and inviting all persons to the reoccu-pation, in a loyal spirit, of their lands and tone-ments, and to a continuance of their avocations, under the auspices of their legitimate Government, and the protection of the Constitution of the United States. by either party. No damage whatever was done during the day to any Federal vessel. The three rebel steamers, however, succeeded in getting back to Savannah. During the action, the two Union fleets were able to signal to each other across the Savannah river, and over the vessels of the enemy, an occurrence unprecedented in naval warfare, and which reflects infinite credit on the signal system and the protection of the Constitution of the United States. The conciliatory and beneficent purposes of that proclamation, except in a few instances, have not only been disregarded, but hordes of totally un-educated, ignorant, and improvident blacks have been abandoned by their constitutional guardians, not only to all the future chances of anarchy and of starvation, but in such a state of abject ignorance and mental stolidity as to preclude all possibility of self-government and self-maintenance in their pre-sent condition. Adequate provision for the pressing necessities of this unfortunate and now interesting class of people being therefore imperatively domanded, even by the dictates of humanity alone, an addi-tional duty, next only in importance to that of the preservation of a world-revered Constitution and Union, is now forced upon us by an unnatural and wicked rebellion. by which it was achieved. The whole engagement was a peculiar one. The rebel gunboats in one river were running the gauntlet of a fire on either side, and each of those fires proceeded from vessels in a different river. The flatness of the country allowed one to overlook all three fleets at once. while Pulaski at one extremity of the picture, and Savannah at the other, were plainly visible. The firing each time lasted about an hour and a half. L I shall probably be able to send you by this mail a copy of an extremely important order about to be issued by General Sherman. Its provisions will unloubtedly excite comment and criticism ; but before unfavorable criticism is passed upon them, a complete apprehension of some of the circumstances in this command should be obtained. Such an apprewicked rebellion

hension, it seems to me, must obviate any thing like censurable remark, and, indeed, provoke unqualified approbation. After making the kindest offers of protection to the citizens of South Carolina, in case they returned to their allegiance, or even remained quietly in their homes, and receiving, except in the rarest instances, no reply but abuse to such offers, General Sherman conceives himself released from any obligation to protect those citizens in the possession of their property of any description. He is, however, placed in a position unlike that of any commander in the Federal armies. Within the region occupied by his troops, there are now thousands of ignorant blacks abandoned by their disloyal masters, and likely to become a [charge upon the Government, who have already become a serious burden upon the attention and consideration of the commanding general. wound. Thos. Kipp, private Co. A, Jan. 6, typhoid fever. Thos. Heather, private Co. A, Jan. 10, apoplexy. Amos Smith, private Co. K, Jan. 11, dysentery. Peter Shick, private Co. E, Jan. 13, variola. Dennis Wood, private Co. K, Jan. 19, typhoid commenced, our gunboats replying with increased vi The fire from our resels for half an hour is exceedin lively, and the flames seem to gain on the garrison, we keep up their fire from one gun with unabated ener The outing quarters are now with unabated ener ever. Wm. Kelly, private Co. H, Jan. 22, pneumonia.

The chire quarters are now apparently enrapped in smoke and flame, but the gun from the battery booms forth at intervals, steadily maintaining the fight, and sending its shot ricochetting along the water, but their aim is bad. Scarcely any of their shot strike our vessels. All acknowledge the resistance of the rebels to be most determined. The slackening of our fire when theirs slackened was an acknowledgment of the bravery of the carrison. For drings the whole hombariment all expected SIXTH CONNECTICUT. Seth P. Barnes, private Co. E, Jan. 1, congestive Thos. E. Tracy, private Co. G, Jan. 30, congesslockened was an acknowledgment of the pravery of the garrison, for during the whole bombardment all supposed our fire to be terribly desiructive, and a desire to pre-vent further bloodshed prevailed throughout the fight. The flames within the enemy's work having again been SEVENTH CONNECTICUT. Wm. H. Brown, corporal Co. I, Jan. 14, typhoid

The names within the otemy's work naving again occu-partially subdued, their fire recommences with some briskness, but with very little effect on our gunboats. Our vessels have gained a nearer range, and every few minutes shot and shell rain on the battery and are seen

Initiates show and ance if with great precision. A movement among the rebel gunboats, apparently to flank our fleet and attack the transports, is prevented by Fils Officer Goldsboroigh, who sends three or four gun-boats out in the direction of the mainland, on seeing which the rebels abandon the attempt, and retire further up the sound.

which the reders soundon the attempt, and rester the store up the sound. The flames from the barracks are again extending, and have broken out in other places. They continue their fire, but with less vigor. Twenty minutes elapse between the discharges from the battery. The time of each dis-charge is carefully noted by the spectators, in expecta-tion that it will prove to be the last shot from the bat-tery. Half hours now elapse between the discharges, and it is expected that the work is about boing aban-doned.

REBEL GUNBOATS SCATTERED.

BEBEL GUNBOATS SCATTERED. The rebel gunboats which retired up the sound again appear near Wier's Point, coming down to engage our vessels. This was evidently intended to draw our atten-tion from the landing of reinforcements on the east side of the point. A brisk contest onsued between the rebel vessels and three or four of our boats, which resulted in -one of the rebels haulung off toward the mainland, and running ashore, where she was soon seen enveloped in flames. This vessel was said to be the *Gurlew*, and is suppored to have been the flag-ship of Commodore Lynch, the rebel commander. She was struck by a hundred-pound shell from the Parrott gun on the *Southfield*, which exploded on her deck.

pound shell from the Parrott gun on the Southisid, which exploded on her deck. The context between our gunboats and the rebol batta-ry is still continued, but is kopt up by the battery at long intervals. The white puffs of smoke from our vessels are frequent, and the roar of our guns and hum of the pro-jectiles till the air with terrible sounds constantly. Our vessels are frequently enveloped in smoke so imponetrable as to obscure them entirely. In order to cover the landing of the troops, at three in the after con, three sit our gunboats took positions along the shore, to the south of the battery, in order to shell the woods, and the batts are now bursting high if the air, and dropping a shower of fragments among the trees every few minutes. Two boats have taken positions close to the landing point, to more effectually cover the landing of our men.

of our men. Seeing a portion of our gunboat fleet drawn off in Seeing a portion of our gunboat fleet drawn off in another direction, six of the rebel cra i appear under the shore at a quarter past four o'clock, and another conflict is opened. A small tug, in which Genoral Burnside is making the oricuit of the fleet, passes within easy range of the rebel vessels, and a shell from one of their guns explodes over them, showering the water about with the fragments, one ei which came on board the tug. No perscn was injured, howers. For half an hour this fight continued, and was maintained on both sides with great spirit, sitter which the robels put off up the sound and disappeared.

stear spirit, siter which the rebels put off up the sound and disspeared. The fire from the battery was continued until our vessels hauled off for the night, about six o'clock, the last shot being fired by the battery. All became quiet in a very short time, and the only light that could be dis-cerned on shore was the raddy glew of the smouldering fire of the burnt quarters of the rebels. About one thou-sand five hundred missiles of various kinds were thrown into the robel battery by our vessels, and nearly two thousend were thrown throughout the bombardment. The bravery of the garrison was universally commended with that true chivalrous spirit that recognizes a noble quality eyten in an enemy. Such courage would certainly hold out unth morning, and all were in expectation of a re-newal of the conflict. Our casualities were extremely slight Five were killed and ten wounded. The bursting of a 32-pounder rified gun on the after deck of the gunboat *Hetzel*, which shat-tered ho gun-carriage, destroyed a portion of the bur-

gun to the sub-carriage, destroyed a portion of the bul-warks, cutting through the deck into the upper part of the hull, wounded five men, one only seriously. The master's mate of the gunboat J. N. Seymour was killed by a shell that took off the upper part of the skull.

BRAVERY OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

BRAYERY OF THE RAYAL FURUE. The conduct of the officers and men of the naval squadros is highly commendable. The spirit with which the engagement was commenced and kept up is an indi-cation of the courage of the officers of our navy. Some of the vessels were in critical positions at different periods during the fight, owing to the dangerous character of the water

water. The gunboats of the coast division, under the direction of Commander Hazard, U. S. N., did excellent service. The *Vidette* was prominently engaged during the day, and received a shot in her quarter, which did little

and received a shot in her quarter, which did little damage. The plan of attack varied from the original plan, which was arranged in expectation of batteries just at the inlet, which is but two liundred feet wide, and se difficult that great care is necessary in navigating it. Had such batteries existed, the resistance to be over-come by na would have been vasily increased. The ab-sence of these hatteries changed the nice of attack from sence of these batteries changed the plan of attack from three columns to two. The foresight of Commodor Goldsborough kept our fleet out of a trap, which, if i To relieve the Government of a burden that may

should have entered, would have annihilated it. The effective nature of our fire was subsequently proved by the fact that every vessel of the rebel ficet was

To relieve the Government of a burden that may hereafter become insupportable, and to enable the blacks to support and govern themselves in the absence and abandonment of their disloyal guar-dians, a suitable system of culture and instruction must be combined with one providing for their physical wants. Therefore, until proper legislation on the subject, or until arders from higher autherity, the country in occupation of the forces of this command will be divided off into districts of convenient size for proper superintendence. For each of these districts proved by the fact that every vessel of the robel fleet was struck in the engagement. About four o'clock all our transports had passed through the inlet, and were anchored beyond the range of the gues of the battery. Their decks, spars, and rigging were crowded by the soldiers, eagerly watching the progress of the struggle between our vessels and the battery, and cheers were given whenever a well-directed shot was observed to strike. They clumg to the rigging like bees to a hive, in clusters as close as they could cling. Their dark figures were clearly defined on the western sky, lighted by the striking appearance of the scene. THE NAVAL, KOPCE ENGALED proper superintendence. For each of these districts a suitable agent will be appointed to superintend the management of the plantations by the blacks, to enroll and organize the willing blacks into work.

of General Foster, was composed of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Colonel Upton; Twenty-third Massachusetts, colonel Kurtz; Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Colonel Lee, and the Tenth Connecticut, Colonel Russell, moved forward about eight o'clock. They were followed by the second column, under General Reno, consisting of the Swenty-first Massachusetts, Licutenant Colonel Maggi; the Fifty-first New York (Shepard Rifles), Col. Førrero; Ninth. New Jørsey, Licutenant Colonel —, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Hartrant. The third column, led by General Parke, was formed of the Fourth Rhode Island, Colonel Bodman; First battalion Fyith Bhode Island, Maior Wright, and the Ninth New

Fourth Rhode Island, Colonel Rodman; First battalion Fifth Rhode Island, Major Wright, and the Ninth New York, Colonel Hawkins. As the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, at the head of the first column, advanced up the road, the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh were thrown out on the right and left flank, to prevent a flank movement from the coemy. They socia encountexed strong bodies of the rebel skir-mishers, when a sharp fire was opened. The progress of They soon encountexed strong bodies of the rebel skir-miniters, when a sharp fire was opened. The progress of our men was marked by thess encounters until they reached the open space in front of the enemy's battery, when the skirmishers were called in, and preparations for an advance in column made. The right and left attack-ing columies commenced the movement through the woods to gain their respective positions, in doing which the right, under Gen. Parke, came under the enemy's fire. The Fourith Bhode Ialand returned their fire with energy. A battery of six 12-pounder boat howitzer from the vessels of the navy headed the advancing column in the centre. The battery was commanded by Midshipman The Tourish Endow Laka of the transmission of the second street of the s

os afterwar

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. MONTEIL.

It was at this time that Lieut. Col. Vigier de Monteil, of the idd New York, distinguished himself. He fearlessip exposed himself to the enemy's fire, thinking only of en-coursadge that man, and contributing to the successfor the charge. He deliberately loaded and fired's rifle he car-ried, thing a steady aim bofors firing. He spoke to the soldies in the most cheering tones of encoursgement, and when it last he was struck in the head by a musket-bul-the heak it to the earth without a struccie. A braver

soldism in the most chooring tones of oncouragement, and when # last he was struck in the head by a musket-bul-let, hejank to the earth without a struggle. A braver man ceuld not be found. A more ardent defender of the cause if liberty need not be acked. He leaves a wife in Naw York, whose protection should be made a special object by the country. As the Zouaves neared the battery, General Reno's columi, beaded by the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fity-first New York, appeared in the woods ad-vancing on the enemy's right. Their bullets were al-ready fropping the men inside the battery. The rebols soon found their great reliance on the impenetrability of the work in the most precipitate manner, leaving a wounded captain inside the work. They cast off knapsacks, haversacks, and overcoats, and whatever else tended to retard their flipt. Three companies of the Fifty-first New York (Lieutenant Colonel Portor) were the first to enter the battery, where they planted the stars and stripes. They were soon follow ed by the Twenty-first Massachusets, when Lieutenant Colonel Maggi planted the white flag of Massacanuesties on the work. Hawkins' Zouaves neit came dashing over the dich and up the side to find the Zouaves would have stormed the battery at the point of the bayonet, had the work not been evacuited. the uniform steadness and good conduct of both officers at d men during the battle, and I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the different commanders for the names of those officers and men whose conduct was

the names of these officers and men whose conduct was particularly noticed by them. I regret to have to report that Gol. R. L. McCook, commanding the Third brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant A. S. Burt, Eighteenth United States Infantry, were both severely wounded in the first advance of the Ninth Olio Regiment, but continued on duty until the return of the brigade to camp at Logan's Gress Reads. Col. S. S. Fry, Fourth Kentucky Begiment, was slight-ly wounded whilst his regiment was gallantly resisting the advance of the enemy, during which time Gen. Zolli-coffer fell from a shot from his (Col. Fry's) pistol, which, no doubt, contributed materially to the discomflure of the enemy. been evacuated been evacuated. General Jarke, with the right column, soon appeared, but the endry had retired. The Zouares, who were in his column having the left, were nearest the front of the The bodies of five robels were found inside the battery, and the creases of a mule. The gun caissons of one of the field pieces in the battery were riddled by the bullets for one wides in the battery were riddled by the bullets

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to

to attract the attention of the enemy, while the most effective of the troops are to be suddenly di-rected to Louisville, there to be transported, by boat, to take part in the movement up the Tennes-zee and Camberland rivers. The army under Gen.

Grant is assuming gigantic proportions. Troops are being rapidly sent to him, not only from the State camps in the northwest, but Missouri. The first thing on the programme is to take Fort Donelson. The next, Clarksville. The next, Nash-ville. And, from the immense number of steam-boats chartered, it seems likely that an army will be despatched to Flowmen Alabama Grant araptis be despatched to Florence. Alabama. Great events are at hand.

The Military Movements in Kentucky. The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing under date of February 12,

General Schoepfi visited me on my arrival, and after consultation I directed him to send to my camp Stand-art's battery, the Twelfth Kentucky, and the First and Second Tenesses regiments to remain until the arrival of the regiments in the rear. Having received information on the evening of the 17th that a large train of waxons, with its secort, were en-camped on the Robertsport and Danvills road, about six miles from Col. Stedman's camp, I sent an order to him to send his wegons forward under a strong guard, and to march with his regiment (the Fourteenth Ohio) and the Tenth Kentucky, (Col. Harian,) with one day's rations in their haversacks, to the point where the enemy were said to be encamped, and either capture or disperse them. Nothing of importance occurred from the time of my arrival until the morning of the 19th, except a picket akirmish on the 17th. The Fourth Kentucky, the bat-talion of Michigan engineers, and Wetmore's battery, joined on the 18th. About half past five o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the picketsfrom Woolford's cavalry encountered the enemy advancing on our camp, ratired slowly, and reported their advance to Col. M. D. Man-son, commanding the Second Brigade. He inmediately formed his regiment—the Tenth In-diana—and took a position on the road, to await the at-tack, ordering the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel S. S. Fry, to support him, and then informed me in person that the eveny were advancing in force, and what disposition he had made to resist them. I directed him to join his brigads immediately, and hold the enemy in check until I could order up the other troops, which were ordered to form immediately, and were marching to the field in ten minutes attavance. I sent you, on the 8th instant, the import and substance of the statement of a gentleman from Bowling Green, in regard to certain movements of the army at that point. Later information not only corroborates the fact that Floyd, Breckinridge, and corroborates the fact that Floyd, Breckinridge, and Buckner, and their brigades, have left Bowling Green, but establishes beyond doubt that the re-bels intended, at an early day, to evacuate that position. General Buell has, within a day or two past, received such information as has lod him to express "his fears that the rebels will not make a stand at Bowling Green should he cross Green river." This information in effect says that the rebels have virtually abandoned their position. The force which, under Floyd, Floyd as major general, marched into East Tennessee, was com-posed of the brigades of Generals Floyd and Breckminutes afterwards. The battalion of Michigan Engineers, and Company A, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Captain Greenwood, were ordered to remain as guard to the camp. Upon my arrival on the field soon afterwards, I found the Tenth Indiana formed in front of their encampment,

apparently awaiting orders, and ordered them forward to the support of the Fourth Kentucky, which was the only

tire regiment then engaged. I then rode forward myself to see the enemy's position, general, marched into Esst Tennessee, was com-posed of the brigades of Generals Floyd and Breck-inridge and Colonel Wood. This force amounted probably to fifteen regiments of infatry, which -recruited, as is the case with most of the Southern regiments, to about 700 men, would give the total number at 10,500 men. Cavalry and artillery forces in proportion would swell the whole to an army of 12,000 men. In East Tennessee are a few regiments, say 3,000 men. With the remnants of Crittenden's army gathered together, it is possible that Floyd can command an army of 15,000 men. It is not to be supposed that this force can suc-cessfully resist the onward march of Thomas' entire division, marching, as it is, in three heavy bodies by different routes into Tennessee. Whence will the Potomac spare them? Can he Potomac spare them? It is moderstoad here that the fastifications at to be I could detormine what disposition to make of my froops as they arrived. On reaching the position held by the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana, and Woolford's cavalry, at a point where the roads fork, leading to Somerset, I found the enemy advancing through a corn-sold and indication accounting through a corn-Somerset, I found the enemy advancing through a corn-field, and evidently endeavoring to gain the left of the Fourth Kentucky regiment, which was maintaining its position in a most determined manner. I directed one of my aids to ride back and order up a section of artillery, and the Tennessee briends to advance the and the Tennessee brigade to advance on the energy's right, and sent orders for Col. McCook to advance with his two regiments (the Ninth Ohio and Second Minne-sota) to the support of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth

his two regiments (the Ninth Ohio and Second Minne-sota) to the support of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana. A section of Kinney's battery took a position on the edge of the field to the left of the Fourth Kentucky, and opened an efficient fire on a regiment of Alabamians, which was advancing on the Fourth Kentucky. Soon afterwards the 2d Minnesota (Col. H P. Van Cleve), the colonel reporting to me for instruction, I di-rected him to take the position of the 4th Kentucky and 10th Indiana, which regiments were nearly out of annun-nition. The 9th Ohio, under the immediate command of Major Kaemmerling, came into position on the right of the read at the same time. Immediately after the regiments had gained their posi-tions the enemy opened a most determined and galling fire, which was returned by our troops in the same spirit, and for nearly half an hou the contest was maintained on both sides in the most obstinato manner. At this tims the 12th Kentucky, Col. W. A. Hoskins, and the Tennes-see brigude reached the field to the left of the Minnesota regiment, and opened fire on the right flank of the enemy, who then began to fall back. The 2d Minnesota kept up a most galling fire in front, and the 9th Ohio charged the enemy on the right, with bayonets faxed, turned their fank, and drove thom from the field, the whole force to ad-vance. A few miles in the rear of the battle-field, a small force of cavalry was drawn up near the road, but a few shots from our artillery (a section of Standart's battery) disported them, and none of the enemy were seen ngain until we artived in front of the standart's battery di hill no of battle and steadily advanced to the sammit of the hill at Moulden's. From this polay I directed their entrenchments to be canonaded, which was done until dark by Standart's and Wetmore's batteries. Kinney's battery was placed in position on the existemele fire at Lussell's house, from which point he was directed to fire on their farry to detar them from attempting to cross. On the following mor them? It is understood here that the fortifications at Bowling Green have no heavy guns mounted upon them. A demand having arose for all heavy guns at Columbus about the first of the new year, they at Columbus about the first of the new year, they were hastily shipped to that point, leaving the forts at Bowling Green in some instances entirely destitute of guns. While the works at Bowling Green are known to be strong and admirably built, it is also certain that they are lacking in heavy guns. There is nothing larger than 32-pounders mounted at Bowling Green, and there are but few to them. While the beau entry heav heavier mounted at Bowling Green, and there are but few of them. While the heavy guns have been lying idle at Columbus, the direct line of rebel commu-nication and conveyance has been completely out off at Fort Henry, and it is almost a matter of im-possibility, and certainly a matter of considerable uncertainty, to re-convey them by the other routes to Bowling Green. The same informant who brings this information, and much other interesting matter in detail, asserts that there are not more than 15,-000 men at Bowling Green, consisting of the bri-gades of Gens. Hardee and Hindman. He is posi-tive that only the two brigades named remain. To gates of Gens. Hardee and Hindman. He is posi-tive that only the two brigades named remain. To have a force of 15,000 men would require at least twenty-five regiments, and it is hardly to be sup-posed that two brigades comprise that number of regiments. I think the force much smaller than the number named. Gen. Buckner, in command of two or three bri-gades is menonyring south of Honkinsville and

Gen. Buckner, in command of two or three bri-gades, is mancouvring south of Hopkinsville, and along the line of the Memphis branch railroad. After a long series of strange movements-strange on both his part and Crittenden's-the two op-posing armies of Buckner and Crittenden lately came within dangerous distance of each other, and sat down to forify and eye each other. Sud-denly both armies, as if by agreement, struck tents and departed, Buckner moving south upon Hop-kinsville, and Crittenden north upon Calhoun. The movement, on Crittenden's part, is comprehensible, and in some measure orplains that of Buckner. Crittenden marched to Calhoun with his whole foree. Calhoun is on Green river, twenty-five miles from its mouth, and where the river is at all times navigable. At the time of this movement if was navigable. At the time of this movement is that roady to receive his command, and the whole was hastily embarked and steamed for the Ohio. The fleet passed Henderson, Ky., at noon on Monthe forry. Cel. Manson's brigade took position on the left near

the forry. Gel. Manson's brigade took position on the left near Kinney's battery, and every preparation was made to assault their entrenchments on the following moraing. The Fourteenth Ohio (Colonel Stedman), and the Tenth Kentucky (Colonel Harian), having joined from detached with their brigade in the pursuit, although they could not get up in time to join the fight. General Schoeger falso joined me on the evening of the 19th with the Seven-terach, Thirty-first, and Thirty-eighth Ohio. His entire brigade ontered with the other troops. On reaching the entrenchments we found that the onget up in time to get a the strong. On reaching the entrenchments we found that the onget, a large amount of annunutition, a large number of small arms (mosily the old funt-lock musket), one hun-dred and fifty or sixty wegors, and nuwsets of one thou-said horses and mules, a large amount of commissary stores, chill into our hands. A correct list of all the cap-tured up and the property secured. The steam and ferry boats having been barned by the store invest and property secured. The steam and ferry boats having been barned by the store invest and pursue them; besides, their command was the river and pursue them; besides, their command was the directions, making their complete dispersion will have a more decide differ capture in any numbers quite-doubtful, if pursued. There is no doub but what the moral effect produced by their complete dispersion will have a more decide differ the re-stablishing Union senti-ments than though they had been captured. The atom may here have a conder of both offerers it affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the uniform steadiness and good conduct of both. was hastily embarked and steamed for the Ohio. The fleet passed Henderson, Ky., at noon on Mon-day, and, in the wake of the gunboats, is now ploughing the flooded waters of the Gumberland. Buckner, understanding this programme, has fallen back, and ere this, doubtless, added his force to that at Fort Donelson. The gunboats and Critten-den's fleet will reach Dover and the fort about Thursday, and about that time we may hear of the expected conflict at that point. You wondered in Monday's issue as to what point in Alabama the gunboats were going. At this time

You wondered in Monday's issue as to what point in Alabama the gunboats were going. At this time of a heavy flood, why may they not go to Alabama? In ordinary stages, the Tennessee is navigable as far as Fierence, Ala. Just above Florence are what are known as the Muscle Shoals-a shallow point, at which all ordinary navigation ceases. But why may not the gunboats pass them at this time, and reach Decatur? I know nothing to the contrary, but cannot say that they can pass. At Deeatur are two splendid railroad bridges, one of which is that of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad-by far

he most important in the South. The destru of this work would give the rebels as much trouble as will the interruption of the Memphis branch. GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. E. Flint, Assistant Adjutant General ; Capt Abram C. Gillum, Division Quartermastor; Lieut. Jos C. Breckinridge, A. D. C. Lunt, J. B. Jones, Assistant A. General Order from Commodore Foote-

A gentleman, just arrived from Gatesville, says that 700 horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City. Hertford, the capital of Perquinans county, was taken by the Federals yesterday. The population is only 1,500.

Captain Goodwin, of Robinson, N.IC, with fifty two of his men and seven of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment o Doneison.

A Nashville telegram of the 12th says that des patches received from Cumberland city this evening state that one of the Federal gunbeats appeared in sight of Fort Donelson, this morning, about 10 o'clook, and opened fire, but without injury. The fort returned the fire, and the gunboat withdrew. The Federals have landed in force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. It is reported that the Federal force is 10,000 to 12.000. When the steamer left for Cumberland City the battle was raging. We have no particulars.

NASHVILLE, February 13 -A despatch dated Fort Donelson to day at 11 o'clock A. M., states that the firing of artillery commonced this morning before sunrise, and had continued unceasingly up to that time. A number of pieces are rapidly firing, but the enemy keeps at a respectable distance all. along the line.

2.45 P. M .- The firing has ceased, probably that the enemy may change positions. We have se far repulsed the enemy at every point on our line. Our loss is small. The Federal gunboats retired, and we think they are severely injured.

STILL LATER.

The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy and driven back their gunboats, and whipped them by land and water. He still lies around, probably to attack us to-morrow again.

Our loss is not very great, while that of the enemy must be heavy. We have had lively fight-ing and heavy cannonading all around the line all day. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied that we have injured their gun boats materially. "Our lines are entrenched all around.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12 .- The latest advices from Ten nessce river report that General Pillow has the Union force hemmed in near Fort Donelson.

The river is still rising. Fort Henry is submerged. and has been abandoned by the Unionists. One Union gunboat returned up the Tennessee river to the bridge, on yesterday. The bridge is guarded by 500 Unionists. There is a large Confe

derate cavalry force between them and Paris. The Union men were cheering for Lincoln.

The people of Paris were preparing to leave. The latest advices from Paducah say that boat are constantly arriving with forces from Tennessee river. Fourteen have already gone towards Fort Donelson with troops. Heavy firing was heard in

that direction on Tuesday. The Confederate loss at Fort Henry was five killed and ten wounded. Gen. Tilghman was taken prisoner. The Federal loss was one hundred.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 12 .- Several Federal gunboats have again come down the Tonnessee river. RICHMOND, Feb. 12.--Congress has passed, and the President approved, an act authorizing the construction of the railway between Danville, Ya.,

and Greensboro, N. C., on the ground of its being a military necessity. SAVANNAH, Feb. 12 .- There is considerable ad

tivity among the Federal vessels below the city.

Symptoms of Discouragement.

The Richmond Dispatch declares that the news of the Roanoke and Fort Henry victories has only indurated the universal determination in the South -especially among the people in the rural districts -to fight to the bitter end. But it confutes its statement almost in the same breath, for it says :

It is said that some of the officers in the field are It is said that some of the onders in the field are discouraging enlistments in their companies and re-giments, desiring themselves a protext to leave the service of their ecuntry. The officers who would act so base a part never would have joined the ser-vice at all if they had not, by mistaken use of the appointing power, been seduced into the service by femuning commissions. But ten times stronger than tempting commissions. But ten times stronger than the influence of these unworthy characters is that of appeals from home. Let but this latter influence be exerted by our patriotic fathers, mothers, and

iola. Edwin R. M. Horton, private Co. A, Jan. 17, typhoid tever. John S. Bullock, private Co. A, Jan. 18, typhoid FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA. John W. Killner, private Co. D, Jan. 5, typhoid FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA. Eli Harbough, private Co. K, Jan. 27, variela. SEVENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA. Joseph Fennel, private Co. H, Jan. 2, phthisis. NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA. Henry Stevens, private Co. F, Jan. 7, conges-

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C., MILTON HEAD, S. C. February 6, 1862.

Muriatic Acid, Epson Salis, Bochele Salis, Tartaria Acid, Orange Mineral, Solubie Tart. Solubie Tart. So	tion and consideration of the commanding general. These blacks cannot be ignored; humanity de- mands that they shall be fed and clothed; justice demands that they shall be fed and clothed; justice demands that they should not be sent back to their masters, even if that were possible; they are con- stantly increasing in numbers, and Gen. Sherman has received no orders from the Government in re- lation to them, other than the original instructions of Mr. Cameron, with which the sountry is familiar. Under these circumstances, the most abselute con- servative would be forced to act, and Gen. Sher- man, than whom I believe no man in the country is more honestly anxious to do his duty to the whole country, even to the rebellious States, where his troops are situated, has devised a plan whose work- ings are now to be tested. He will divide the coun- try, occupied by his command, jato sections, over each of which a superintendent will be appointed, and ever the whole two general superintendents, and the other to direct their labors. In a word, the negroes are to be set to work, to be clothed and fed and paid for their work, to be cared for and in- structed in their duty towards God and man, and their condition, so far as practicable, to be amelio- rated. Those who have seen the stolidity and ignorance that prevail among them will be con-	 charge of all property on the plantations, whether found there, provided by the Government, or raised from the soil, and to perform all other administrative duties connected with the plantations, that may be required by the Government. A code of regulations on this subject, as well as a proper division of districts, will be turnished in due time. In the meanwhile, and until the blacks become capable of themselves of thinking and acting judiciously, the services of competent instructors will be received—one or more for each district—whose duties will consist in teaching them, both young and old, the radiments of civilization and Christianity; their amenability to the laws of both God and man; their relations to each other as social beings, and all that is necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves in social and business parsuits. For an efficient and complete organization of this system, there will be appointed two general agents, one to have a general superintendence over the administrative or agricultural agents, and the other respect, te interfore with the existing orders respecting the employment of contrabands by the staff department of the army, and by the ootton agents. S. As the blacks are now in great need of suitable clothing, if not other necessaries of life, which necessity will probably continue, and even increase, until the above system gets into working order, the enveloped to for assistance in rejecting the employment of contrabands by the suff department of the army, and by the ootton agents. 	Hetzel-1 9-isch shell gun and 1 80-pounder rifled gun. Commodors Perry-29-inch shell guns. Underwriter-1 8-inch gun and 1 80-pounder rifled gun. Valley City-4 32-pounders and 1 rifled howitzer. Commodore Barrey-2 9-inch shell guns and 1 100-pounder Hunchback-2 9-inch shell guns and 1 100-pounder rifled gun. Cerre-1 82-pounder and 1 34-pounder Parrott gun. Putnam-1 30-pounder rifled gun and 1 light 32- pounder. Lockwoed-1 80-pounder rifled gun and 1 24-pounder howitzer. J. N. Beymour-2 30-pounder Parrott guns. Sloop Grauite-1 32-pounder. Brinker-1 30-pounder rifled gun. Whitehead-1 9-inch shell gun. Shawheen-2 20-pounder Parrott guns. The gunboaus of the coast division engaged, under the direction of Commander Hazard, U. S. N., are: Picket, 4 guns; Pioneer, 4 guns; Hussar, 4 guns; Vi- dette, 3 guns; Ranger, 4 guns; Hussar, 4 guns. THE LANDING. At feur o'clock in the alternoon all our transport ships were within the inlet and clestered in rear of the bom- barding fleet, at a safe distance. Their boats are being lowered and got ready with crew and costswan, to pull ashore or be towed by a steamer. The Stavally, with the Stern Strate Vork volunteers crowded on her decks, apprached the shore gradually. The Pa- fuzzent, with the Twenty-first Massachusetts on board and bouts at her stern, next passed. The Pa- fuzzent, with the Twenty-first Massachusetts on board and bouts at her stern, next passed. The Pa- fuzzent, with the Twenty-first Massachusetts on board	Wise died the same night. The Twenty-first Massachusetts advanced in the di- rection of a large camp of the rebels, which they were	 of the brigade to camp at Logan's Gress Roads. Col. S. S. FT, FOurth Kentuexy Begiment, was slight- ly wounded whilst his regiment was sellantly resisting the sdvance of the enemy, during which time Gen. Zolli- coffer fell from a shot from hic (Col. Fr's) pitol, which, no doubt, contributed materially to the discomfiture of the enemy. Captain G. E. Flint, Assistant Adjutant General ; Capt Abram C. Gillum, Division Quartermastor; Liout. Jos C. Breckinridge, A. D. C. Lunt, J. B. Jones, Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster; Mr. J. W. Scully, Quartermaster's clerk ; privates Samuel Letchor, Twoity-first Begi- ment Kentucky Volunteers; ————————————————————————————————————	the most important in the South. The destruction of this work would give the reheat as much trouble a will the interruption of the Memphis branch. GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT. A General Order from Commodore Foote- Words of Cheer to the Officers and Crews of the Gunboats. CAIRO, February 10, 1862. The officers and rew of that portion of the gun- boat doublia which were engaged in the eapture of "Fort Heary," on the 6th inst., already have had their brilliant services and galant conduct favora- bly noticed by the scoretary of the Navy Department of the United States, the Congress, and the country, ap- profound thanks of the Navy Department for the services are acknowledged by the highest authorities of the Government, you will persite in the subter, and efficiency of officers and men in the memorable ac- vices are acknowledged by the highest authorities of the Government, you will persite interest all the offi- cers and men who participated in the battle, and the further shall with the liveliest interest all the offi- cers and men who participated in the battle, and the further shall with the septone of every duty, whether in the fight or the laborious work of the four scale append upon all officers and men as the portiones. He will prostate to the fortile, in the performance of every duty, whether in the fight or the laborious work of the other side of Jordan," together with his family He oan do no harm there to our canse, while Hi rescore among us might do la juryMemphi destared to a on harm there to our canse, while Hi rescore among us might do la juryMemphi destared to a on harm there to our canse, while Hi rescore among us might do la juryMemphi