THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862.



EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .--- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known t all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mome but patriots and traiters."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Further particulars of the bombardment of Fort

Donelson by the Federal forces will be found in another column. It will be seen that the fight was one of the most desperate that have taken place since our national troubles began. The principal redoubt commanding the whole rebel fort had been stormed by our troops, and the stars and stripes are now floating over it. The last despatch from General Grant is dated Saturday, and he was then confident that he could capture the fort yesterday. Our gunboats suffered materially. Commodore Foote, in his official report, states that he made an attack on Fort Donelson with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and that, after an hour and a quarter's bombardment, the wheel of the St. Louis and the tiller of the Louisvills were shot away, rendering the two boats so unmanageable that they drifted down the river. The two other boats were also damaged to such an extent that they had to retire from the fight.

The news from Missouri, this morning, is important. On the morning of the 13th, the Third division of General Curtis' Union army entered Springfield, where they found 600 of Gen. Price's sick soldiers, and a large amount of forage and wagons belonging to his army. General Curtis having learned that Gen. Price had only evacuated the place a few hours before our troops entered it, immediately despatched a strong cavalry force in pursuit, which encountered the rear guard of Price's army, and, after a short engagement, dispersed it, taking a large number of prisoners.

The St. Louis Republican has information, by correspondence and through private sources, that the Secession element in that section of the State, and especially in the interior, is daily losing belligerence. Instead of Union men being scowled upon and threatened, their friendship is now being sought, and their favor solicited. The news from Roanoke and Tennessee is beginning to have a wholesome effect in Missouri.

A joint order of the Secretaries of War and the Navy was issued on Saturday, in the name of the President, thanking Generals Burnside and Grant, and Commodores Goldsborough and Foote. with their respective commands, for the victories of Roanoke Island and Fort Henry. The order, while acknowledging the valor of the living, pays a fitting honor to the gallant dead.

One of the most gallant exploits of the war was the attacking and dispersing of a rebel camp at Bloomery Gap, on the Upper Potomac, by General Lander. His forces, led by himself, surprised the camp, and captured seventeen commissioned officers, some of them of high rank, and a number of others-amounting in all to seventy-five men. This affair opens the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as Hancock, and clears Gen. Lander's department of the rebels completely.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 14th inst. learns that the committee of Congress charged with de- that they are compelled to retire from a positermining upon a design for the flag of the South- tion which they once vainly styled a second Maern Confederacy have adopted one. The emblem passas. BUELL is not a general of proclamaof treason is to be a blue "Union" on a red field : tions or pronuncial

A troubled Sunday-full of alternate hopes Whenever the enemies of the good cause and fears-has at length passed away, and left attack a public man who devotes himself enus a clear sunset. Fort Donelson, the main defence of the Cumberland river, and the key, by navigation, to Middle Tennessee, has fallen tirely and unselfishly to his country, they resort to every means to crush him. In some cases ridicule is their weapon; when this into our hands after a stubborn defence. fails they invent and circulate the most atrocious personal calumnics. Few men have This news will carry joy to millions of loyal hearts, and none will more gratebeen more recklessly assailed than the Hon. fully welcome it than the overawed Unionists HENRY WILSON, Senator in Congress from the of the Valley of the Mississippi. Our suc-State of Massachusetts. Senator Wilson is a self-made statesman. Born among the toiling cesses have been so frequent and decided of late that an intensity of expectation had been millions, he has advanced to the position he awakened relative to the battle on the Cumnow holds by the triple influence of energy,

The Capture of Fort Donelson,

berland. Defeat would have been most deintegrity, and great natural ability. Earnestly plorable, and the advance of the Union arms dentified with the Republican party, he has vould have been long retarded. Kentucky, controlled large masses by his activity, persenow almost entirely rid of treasonable inverance, and persuasive elequence. When fluences, might have fallen again into disthis war broke out he was not one of those who loyal hands, and her citizens submitted to remained in private life ; but, taking an early her enemies as the surest means to stand in support of his flag, he has shown obtain permanent peace. Indeed, the conmasterly and unceasing zeal in his efforts to sequences of defeat at this place might have fire the public mind and strengthen the Goeen felt in Europe, as it is well known that vernment. After the Massachusetts troops the first decided check of the Federal armies had been murdered in Baltimore, by the mob of April 19, Senator WILSON, then in New will be urged afar as a reason for the recog-York, at once returned to Washington ! Genenition of rebeldom. Our doubts in these natters and at rest, and the effects of the ral BUTLER, at that time commanding the Anvictory will be as noteworthy as the contrary napolis department, asked him to go back to caults in case of repulse. New York and procure a number of coarse-The garden of Tennessee will be almost im-

grained cannon for the use of the army. This nediately redeemed, and the mavigation of the nission he successfully and promptly accom-Cumberland probably opened to Nashville. plished, and received the warmest thanks of The retreat of JOHNSTON and BUCKNER'S General BETLER. olumn from Bowling Green will be cut off Senator Wilson remained in Washington by the southwest, and the seizure of the railduring the dark days that followed, at the reroad to Memphis perfected. In the meanquest of the Secretary of War, and labored time, access being being obtained to interior with herculean industry to assist in military Tennessee, the Union sentiment will be enpreparations. When Congress was summoned couraged and the Union strength enlisted. y the President, General Wilson was chosen Indeed, the northern districts of Mississippi

and Alabama may be reached, and the suppressed hate of the masses thereof fomented ind made effective. For our brave soldiers who fell in this fight-and their number is said to be considerable-we are assured that they died valorously and confident of victory. The enemy suffered fearfully, and fought with the recklessness of despair. Of their complete loss we shall be advised, and it pro-

bably comprises many noted officers and former public citizens. Our gunboats were damaged somewhat, but this is a material loss that can be replaced with little delay. In fact, the victory is one cheaply bought at the cost of a whole army, and it will resound through both continents, and be hailed everywhere with profound satisfaction by the friends of [Since writing the above, a later telegraphic

despatch from the scene of hostilities has been received, which states that Fort Donelson had not been taken by our troops up to Satur

day evening. The principal redoubt of the rebel fortifications had been stormed and captured by our forces, and as it commands the whole rebel fort, General GRANT was confident that he could force it to surrende vesterday.]

The Evacuation of Bowling Green. General BUELL has telegraphed to General MCCLELLAN that the enemy are about evacuating Bowling Green. Thus the last rebel stronghold in his department has been broken up. In Eastern Kentucky, Colonel GARFIELD routed HUMPHREY MARSHALL; in Southern Kentucky, Gen. THOMAS perfectly annihilated the army of Zollicoffer and CRITTEN-DEN ; and now the columns of our grand Kentucky army are closing in so resolutely and powerfully around Generals A. S. JOHNSTON and BUCKNER'S forces

law, liberty, and Union.

tunes than of a suffering nation. This cruck futed by Senator Wilson on the 9th of November, in a letter, from which the following is an extract :

NATICK, Nov. 9, 1861.

is an extract: NATICK, Nov. 9, 1861. To the Editor of the Boston Journal: I ask you and other conductors of public journals in Massachusetts, willing to do me a personal favor, to publish this explicit denial of the trathfulness of the story some person or persons have invented and put in circulation, that I have a Government contract for one million pairs of shoes, by which I am to realize the sum of a quarter of a million of dollars. This story, in all: its parts and in every form, is utterly false, and the person or persons originating it knew it to be a false and wicked slander. I have no contract—I have had no contract with the Government, either directly or indirectly, for shoes or for anything else; nor have I now, nor have I had, any interest in any centract of any person whatever with the Government. I not only have no contract with the Govern-ment, nor interest in the contract so of others, but no man now has, or has had, any contract with the Government through any agency or influence of mine. The Government, since the 4th of March, has made no contract with any man, for any pur-pose whatever, through any agency or influence of mine; and it never will make contracts through any agency or influence of mine. As a Senator of Massachusetts, mindful of her interests. I have sometimes reminded the Department of the manu-facturing and mechanical skill of her people; of their losses by this wicked rebellion; of their readi-ness to furnish men and money to sustain the na-tional cause; of their cospacity to furnish the army, at the lowest rates, needed articles; and I have appressed the hops that the agents of the Government, in their purchases, would not forget the people of my State. This much I have said; this much I felt I had a right to say; and this much I felt in y duty to say. But to all men who have asked me, by word or letter, to aid them in obtain-ing contracts of the Government, I have said that my sense of propriety would not permit me to have anything to do with contracts; that I could not,

my sense of propriety would not permit me to have anything to do with contracts; that I could not, in any way, ald in procuring contracts; that no man ever had, or ever would have, contracts through my agency or influence. This has been, now is, and will ever be, my position." Every word of this is confirmed by Senator

Wilson's previous and subsequent conduct. and, as if to clinch his own statement, the author of the original charge voluntarily addressed him the following full, and frank apology and contradiction :

HON. HEXET WILSON-DEAR Sig.; You will ex-cuse my trespass upon your time in replying to your note. I only desire to express my regret in the publication of what has proved to be a sense-less or malicious heax, and should, in contresy, have made a statement to you of the circumstances at an earlier day. It was a source of mortification to me, on reading your published letter, that I should have acted so indiscreetly in giving credence or once a wine a difference or concise. snould have acted so indiscreetly in giving credence to such a rumer, and thereby presented an opportu-nity for opposing newspaper editors to vent their spieen, without any ground, for their exhibition of malice, or rather political rancor. To rob one of his good name I believe to be one of the most of his good name 1 believe to be one of the most contemptible of crimes, and 1 thank you for the confidence with which you have received my state-ment of absence of evil intention in this matter. Hoping you will excuse my troubling you with this further communication. I remain yours, truly, C. G. EASTERBROOK.

We never knew a public man so atrociously assailed, who has been so completely and publiely vindicated. These charges may have grown out of the supposition that the Senator intended to reduce the pay of the soldiers in the late bill reported from the Military Committee. We may state, in reply to this, that in a late bill reported from his committee the Senator caused this clause to be inserted : SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of the present rebellion, there shall be deducted from the compensation of all persons employed in the military, naval, and civil service of the United States, except warrant officers and

sailors in the navy, and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the army, ten percentum of the amount of their compensation. The only measure the Senator introduced was a measure of reform and economy, taxing officers' salaries ten per cent., and abolishing the commutation for horses and forage-this very commutation system, as all men know, having grown into a monstrous and wicked abuse. The same bill that taxes the officers of Volunteers; James Martagore, Frank Hart, and the army upon their pay, taxes every other

BONBARDMENT OF FORT DONELSON. ing taken better carc of himself and his for- and most profound lawyers, a supporter of Breckinridge last fall, and now holding a high falsehood, which originated in the columns of military position, is prepared to show that such the Abington (Mass.) Standard, was itself re- an act will not be in violation of the original DESPERATE FIGHTING ON cession of the District by the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia. No man who has any claims to the support of the Government ONE OF GEN. GRANT'S BATTERIES will be dispossessed of any of his rights by this measure, and it is believed that if Congress should take this step no future legislation will interfere with it. Washington, in truth, is IT IS RECAPTURED BY OUR FORCES. already a free city. It is surprising to observe the marvellous change that has been produced The Principal Redoubt of the in a few months by the presence of capital, enterprise, and wealth, which have made the great States of the North and Northwest so IT COMMANDS THE WHOLE REBEL FORT. prosperous and powerful, and if the war should terminate now these auxiliaries would remain in a greater or less degree for all time Our Gunboats Badly Damaged and OCCASIONAL. THE REBELS RAISE THE BLACK FLAG. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Sr. Louis, Feb. 16 .- The city is perfectly wild with excitement and rejoicing at the announce-FROM WASHINGTON ment, just made public, that the American flag now waves over Fort Donelson.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. CONFERENCE WITH RAILROAD MANAGERS DESIRED &c., &c.. &c.

Special Despatches to " The Press." WASHINGTON, February 16, 1862. Sick and Wounded Soldiers Sent to Philadelphia.

The following is a list of the names of eighty-two sick and wounded soldiers, sent to Philadelphia last ovening, from the General Hospital at Alexandria W. A. Wright and George Lee, Second Michigan; B. F. Griffith, Fifth Michigan; James Kavanaugh, Thirty-seventh New York ; Henry Ho. ber, George Egnarch, John Eitle, John E. Ferd, Ralph Stone, and George Hobbs, all of the First New Jersey Cavalry; Michael Powers, John S Kimball, Bernard Todd, Frederick Boyer, T. H. B Geiger, Sylvanus Vangorden, and Charles Bridge all of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Vols.; Edwin Foobes, Thirty-third Pennsylvania; John Poster Fifth United States Regulars; Daniel S. Smith, Fifth Penna. Vols.; A. F. Faucher and John Johnson, Sixth Wisconsin; Jas. Arnold, Fifth Wisconsin Wm. Brooks, David Dutcher, and George Flood Seventeenth New York; Henry Carroll, Wm, McKinney, August Berthold, Frederick Edist, Wm Frantz, Martin Mack, Elder J. Couser, and Harrison Weand, all of Col. McCarter's Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; John C. Hessy and Ja cob Ragle, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana; A Teuteberg, Fifty-fourth New York ; Frederick Shearer, First Pennsylvania Artillery; J. Whitty, Third Wisconsin Volunteers; Reuben Hill, David Riche, Edward S. Chamberlain, and E. S. Lan ders. Fourth Rhode Island ; Anthony Reinhard, First U. S. Cavalry; Albert Bahpey, Seventh Pennsylvania; H. Dove, Sixteenth New York; Edward Battsford, Philip Wall, and George Scott Fifth Connecticut : E. Jeffards, Ninth New York State Militia; Wm. M. Wockman, Pat O'Boyle, and R. Whittier, Second Massachusetts; Wm. M. Dean and Robt. Bradford, Sixteenth New York James Fogle, Cameron Dragoons; D. Carrier, Third Wisconsin; Ira Odell, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; D. Atwater, Thirty-second New York; John C. Stoddard, Second U.S. infantry; Jacob Zimmerly, Eighth New York cavalry; Pat. Foley, Fifth Conn. Vol. : John Hennessey, Twenty-second N. Y.; Orrin Howes, Forty-fourth N. Y.; Jas. W. Messener, First Pennsylvania Cavalry; Benjamin T. Fuller, Twenty-fifth New York; John Dixon. Third U. S. Infantry; W. H. Carpenter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lewis Lassoe, Fifth Vermont ; Antonio Cellar, Thirty-ninth New York ;

The Tyler and Conestoga remained out of the range of the enemy's guns. The line of battle was as follows : The St. Louis on the right, next the Louisville, then the Pitts. burg, and the Carondelet on the left. The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries-one near the water's edge, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second. The upper one mounted four 18pounders. This was held in reserve until our boats ot within 400 yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water pattery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and s number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of their 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 ix men. The rudder of the Pittsburg was shot away. The mortar boats left here yesterday morning for Fort Donelson The above is gleaned from statements made by rentlemen who were aboard the St. Louis during the engagement. LATER. A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday Robert McMoran, Twenty-fifth New York ; James R. Benson, and John Oliver, Eleventh Pennsylvania

afternoon at 3 o'clock, and reached here at noon to-day, says that the fight had been going on all day yesterday.

fifty wounded to the hospital at Paducah.

the latter day was desperate.

was recaptured by our men.

Union flag now flosts over it.

effectually disabled, except one.

ment, from Flag Officer Foote :

burg were disabled.

Paducah, going up.

day, Sunday.

fatally.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The Official Despatches.

Commodore Foote was wounded twice, but no

Official Despatch from Com. Foote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The following despatch

I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday

3 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 400 yards of the fort, the wheel of the

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 greatly damaged

between wind and water. This vessel alone re-

ceived 59 shots, and the others about half that num-

ber each. There were 54 killed and wounded in

this attack, which we have reason to suppose would

in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been

two of our gunboats suddenly helpless in the nar-

GIDBON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy

patch has been received by the Tribune :

Further Particulars.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, NEAR FORT DONELSON, Feb. 15-Forenoon.-The firing commenced again to day at daybreak, and was continued at intervals

all day long. Up to 4 o'clock no movement or as-sault by the land force had been made.

A. H. FOOTH,

row river and swift current.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP ST. LOUIS, NEAR FORT DONELSON, VIA PADUCAH, Feb. 15, 1862.

them.

was to be renewed.

BOTH SIDES.

TAKEN BY THE REBELS.

Rebels Taken.

Forced to Withdraw.

åz c.,

The loss has been heavy on both sides

One of General Grant's batteries was taken by

the rebels, but was soon recaptured by our

The gunboats are said to be badly damaged.

We expect the particulars of the victory to-

CAIRO, Dec. 16 .- [Special despatch to the St.

Louis Democrat. 1-Commander Foote reached here

at 12 o'clock last night on board the gunboat

Conestoga. He stormed Fort Dopelson on Friday

afternoon with the gunboats St. Louis, Louis-

ville, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Tyler, and Conesto-

The St. Louis was hit by 61 shct.

Two of the gunboats were disabled.

Sec.

åzc.,

troops.

night.

nonnded.

rounded.

which the rebel fortifications are built, our cannot cannot have as much effect on them as on Fort Henry, therefore it will require a much longer time to reduce this fort. The rebels have raised the black flag, and it can be seen flying from the bank, a short distance above.

Union Commanders Engaged.

The troops engaged on the Union side numbered probably 50,000 men, consisting of Iowa, Ohio, In-diana, and Illinois regiments, and were under the command of Generals Ulysses S. Grant, John A. McClernand, and C. F. Smith. General Grant being the senior brigadier, had command of the whole force. He was formerly an old army officer, but resigned his position to engage in new pursuits. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed to a brigadier generalship, and assigned to the post at Cairo. He commanded the Federal forces when they attacked Belmont and destroyed the rebel camp situated there. General John A. McClernard was formerly member of Congress from Illinois but on the

breaking out of the rebellion, he resigned his seat. and was appointed by the President a brigadier general of volunteers. General C. F. Smith is a Pennsylvanian, and holds the position of colonel in the regular army. le was lately in command of the Federal forces at aducah.

The Gunboats Engaged. The following is a list of the officers of the gunoats taking part in the bombardment : GUNBOAT SAINT LOUIS. Lieutenant Commanding, Leonard Paulding, U.

S. N. First Master, Samuel Black. Second Master, James Y. Clemson. Third Master, Charles S. Kendrick. Fourth Master, Alexander Fraser. Acting Paymaster, Llewellyn Curry. Surgeon, — McDill. Master's Mates, S. H. McAdams, James Pauldine.

aulding. Pilots, Frank Riley, Robert G. Baldwin. Gunner, — Hall. Chief Engineer, W. Carswell. First Assistant, T. F. Ackeman.

Second Assistant, James L. Smith. Third Assistant, John Wilcoxen. Carpenter, Robert H. Medill. GUNBOAT CONESTOGA

Lieutenant Commanding, Phelps, U. S. N. ga. After fighting a little over an hour he with-Lieutenant Commanding, Pheips, U. S. First Master, John A. Duble. Second Master, Charles P. Noble Third Master, Benjamin Sebastian. Aesistant Surgeon, William H. Wilson. Acting Paymaster, Alfred Phelps. Chief Engineer, Alfred Phelps. First Assistant Engineer, Alex. Magee. Third Assistant Engineer, Alex. Magee. Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats, Pilots Riley and Hinton being among the Commodore Foote, while standing on the pilot-Third Assistant Engineer, Michael Norton. Master's Mates, James Kearney, Richard H. Cutnouse of the St. Louis, his flag-ship, was slightly

> Gunner, Henry Hamilton. Carpenter, Andrew Woodlock. Armorer, James O'Neil. GUNBOAT PITTSBURG.

GUNBOAT PHTENERG. Lieutenant Commanding, E. Thompson, U. S. N. First Master, C. Bentley. Second Master, M. Snyder. Fourth Master, E. P. Morgan. Paymaster, Cephas G. Gunn. Pilots, David E. Wade, Charles S. Tennison. Master's Mates, J. F. Nichols, Charles H. Mat-bawa

hews. Chief Engineer, J. McDonald. First Assistant Engineer, George H. Atkinson. Second Assistant Engineer, George Sanford. Third Assistant Engineer, Charles W. Blessing. Gunner, vacant. Carpenter, George W. Rodgers. Armorer, Thomas Smith. GUNBOAT LOUISVILLE.

Commander, Benjamin M. Dove, U. S. N. First Master, Robert Getty. nd Master, R. A. Ba Second Master, R. A. Bausman. Third Master, Thomas M. Parker. Fourth Master, Samuel C. Harrison. Paymaster, L. Jargensen. Surgeon, A. L. Vail. Master's Mates, Robert Sherman, Charles L. Fel

Dilots, Samuel McBride, Samuel Williamson. Pilots, Sanuel McBride, Sanuel Williamson. Chief Engineer, James P. Fulton. First Assistant Engineer, A. W. Hardy. Second Assistant Engineer, John C. Parkinson. Third Assistant Engineer, Deodatus Chapel. Carpenter, — Boggs. Gunner, James G. Austin. Armorer, Charles Degleman. GUNBOAT CARONDELET, THIRTEEN GUNS. Commander, Henry Walke, United States Navy: Masters-First, Richard K. Wede; Second, John Dorety; Third, Charles C. Gray; Fourth, H. A. Walko.

Pilots, William Henton and Daniel Weaver.

Paymaster, George J. W. Nexsen. Masters' Mates, Theodore L. Gillman and Ed-

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

PRICE'S REAR-GUARD ROUTED!

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16 .- Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Gen. Curtiss stating that General Price's rear-guard was overtaken by the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance the rebels fied, leaving the road strewn with

wagons and baggage. Gen. Curtiss reports having taken more pri-

soners than he knew what to do with. It never rains but it pours!

The Pursuit of the Rebel Price.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The following is a special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat: SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 15.—Our army, under command of Gen. Curtiss, marched from Lebanon on the 15th, formed in three divisions—the right under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, the second under Col. Carr, and the centre under Gen. Sigel. On the 12th, when six miles from Springfield, a skirmigh took place between our advance and a

On the 12th, when six miles from Springfield, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset, on the same day, thirty of the enemy at-tacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of three. This was regarded as the commence ment of the battle, and 200 cavalry, with a battery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminate comvending the suppress approximate of were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made. Our force then retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up by the pickets. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th our army advanced in line of battle, and at day-break the third division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took peaceable possession of the town. Gen. Price had left at 3 o'clock on the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick, and large quantities of forage and wagons behind him. He had 12,000 effective troops, and 50 pieces of ar-tillery.

dual lites of lorke and wagons beind min. He had 12,000 effective troops, and 50 pieces of artillery.
Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 10 wagons of his train, and last night firing by the pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at 6 o'clock our whole force followed the energy.
It is reported that Price is merely falling back to meet McIntosh, who was coming up with reinforcements, and, on his joining him, he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are that he is in full retreat.
The people in and around Springfield express undoubted satisfaction at the arrival of our troops, and general rejoicing is manifested throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebols.
This expedition is doubtless the end of the campaign in Missouri.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Accounts of their Loss at Roanoke.

Federal Gunboats at Currituck Sound.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15, via Beltimore .-The northeast storm continues, accompanied with ain and hail. A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day

with one or two passengers, but none were brought back.

The Southern papers received contain little of nterest.

The Norfolk Duy Book says that their total loss during the battle of Rosnoke Island was 8 killed and 30 wounded. Two of the latter died subse quently-Capt. Wise, and private Burnell, of the Richmond Blues. The killed are Capt. O. J. Wise, Capt. Robert Coles, Lieut. Wm. B. Selden, and T privates.

The Day Book also says that 2,500 prisoners were taken, and that they will be parolled for exchange, and sent immediately to Norfolk.

A gentleman who arrived from Currituck Sound yesterday says that several of the Federal gunboat arrived at the capal on Thursday afternoon, and commenced firing shot and shell at the vessels sta; tioned there, the crows of which were engaged in destroying the canal. The steamers Stars and Stripes, and the Jerset

Blue destined for Hatteras, are still detained here by the storm.

From the Upper Potomac. FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 14.-Reports from pri-

Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. This position, always important, became a post of great labor and responsi-ABINGTON, December 2, 1861. Hon. HENRY WILSON-DEAR SIE : You will ex-

efficiency. It is pleasing to remember the pains you took to obtain accurate information, wherever it could be found, as a basis for wise legislation, and we hope it may be long before the army loses your

With great esteem, Yours, very truly, WINFIELD Scott.

upon the application of General McCLELLAN. enator Wilson was called to the staff of that distinguished officer, a position he was induced o accept by the representations of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the knowledge he had gleaned as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. It will be recollected that there was a great tos, but of action. De

following complimentary letter :

letter :

as its late head

them upon the floor of the Senate. During the whole of the called session Senator Wilson not only discharged these manifold duties. but was in constant consultation with the Administration and the military chiefs. And it is not going too far to say that, as chairman of the Military Committee, he has done more vork than any chairman since the beginning of the Government. So well and so ably, indeed, were all his obligations fulfilled, that the veteran Lieutenant General Scorr addressed the following is a copy :

the following is a copy: WASHINGTON, August 10, 1861. DEAR SIR: In taking leave of you, some days ago, I fear that I did not so emphatically express my thanks to you, as our late chairman of the Senate Committee, as my feelings and those of my borher officers of the army (with whom I have conversed) warranted, for your able and zealous efforts to give to the service the fullest war development and effectment. It is pleasing to remember the pains

Hon, Henry Wilson

valuable services in the same capacity.

bility in consequence of the war. More than twelve hundred military nominations were made by the President, and referred to this committee. A number of intricate bills had to be prepared, and when prepared, the chairman was called upon to defend and explain

him a letter on the 10th of August, of which

After the adjournment of Congress, and need of troops at Washington in August and

Hon, Gen. H. WILSON, Chairman Senate Military

to come.

the stars being white, the national colors of red, voting his whole attention to the great military white, and blue, being thus reproduced. There are four stars disposed in the form of a square within the Union.

The official report of Gen. Drayton, the rebel commander of the fortifications at Port Royal, at the time they were bombarded by Commodore Dupont, has just been published. The gallant Commodore's tactics puzzled the robel general, and he says that the enfileding fire which was kept up by the Union fleet on Fort Walker was very annoying and damaging to him. When the fight was most warmly contested, he left the fort to bring up 'his "reserves" to the support of the garrison, but when he returned he found the troops coming out of the fort and retreating, when he took command of them and continued the retreat. The total killed, wounded, and missing, is stated at 60.

Further rebel accounts of the doings of the Burnside Expedition will be found in another column. Heriford, Edenton, and Plymouth have been occupied by our forces. General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough are striking their blows so fast that they bewilder the rebels.

The steamship Asia, which arrived at New York on Saturday, brings important intelligence from Europe. From the tenor of the despatches, it appears that England and France will respect the blockade. Earl Russell had issued an official order to the Admiralty, in which both the Ame. rican belligerents are prohibited from using British ports. The port of Nassau and other ports of the Bahama Islands are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather, provisions may be supplied, but only such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country is to be given, and no second supply is to be allowed to the same ship in the same port within a period of three months. The Tuscarora had left Southampton, and it was rumored that she had gone in search of the Sumpter, which at the latest dates had been committing depredations on American commerce in the Mediterranean. The Nashville, as already reported, had been ordered to leave Southampton in twenty four hours after the Tuscarora had sailed, but Captain Pegram begged so hard to be allowed to stay, for if he had to go to sea, he and his ship would be blown to pieces by the Federal gunboat, that the authorities, on the grounds of humanity, extended the time of her departure.

IT IS a somewhat curious circumstance that the only rebel steamers saved after the late victory at Roanoke Island were the Beaufort and the Roanoke, boats named after the localities which have fallen into our possession. Having gained the stragetic points which they so much prized, however, we can well afford to allow them to temporarily retain vessels which, whenever they sail, will remind the traitors of two of our most important triumplis.

Public Amusements.

Mr. John Drew enters to night upon the sixth week of his engagement at the Arch-street Theatre when he will play Handy Andy and O'Callaghan These are both sterling portraitures, and, as the class of pieces to which they belong is soon to be withdrawn for dramas of a different character, the populace will do well to enjoy at once something after their own hearts.

Mr. Hackett, the great impersonator of Falsiaff and the only living representative of that eccentric knight, will appear at the Walnut-street Theatre to night in King Henry IV. Edwin Adams will play Hotspur, and Sam Hemple Bardolph Five nights'is said to be the limit of Mr. Hackett's tonure in Philadelphia.

SIGNOR BLITZ AND DR. VALENTINE have ongaged the Academy of Music for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and Wednesday afternoon, next week, and will give their amusing performances, introducing a varied programme, mbracing much that is new and novel. Dr. Va lentine will make everybody laugh at his humorous representations of character, many of which he has never exhibited in this city. Blitz is to surpass all his former endeavors. The magic and ventriloquism is to be such that will be amazing. The au-

comaton rope dancer will also be introduced. MR. SIDDONS, who is now well known to many Philadelphians for his charming readings of the land state that Lord PALMERSTON had deterpoets and comic prose-writers, announces three entertainments in the parlor of the Continental Hotel, beginning this evening. Mr. Siddons has just returned from a prolonged tour to the westward. His old summer friends will, we trust, give him a

work before him, he has assiduously labored to perfect the organization of his troops, and Fancuil Hall, and after three weeks of incesto push them forward as rapidly as possible at sant labor in addressing the people, he raised,

every point where a victory could be gained or the Union cause advanced. In a short time hence there will be no barrier left to his triumphant entree into Tennessee.

The Tax Bill. The tax bill which is in order for this week

is the foundation on which the financial measures necessary to the success-indeed, to the very existence-of the Government are to rest. From the tax bill the interest on the loans, the redemption of the demand notes, and the means of ultimate payment of the loans, are to be derived. Confidence in the Government securities is to come from its provisions and operation. They are the evi-

dences of debt; the tax bill is to show the means of payment. Our arms are now everywhere triumphant. The genius of Mc-CLELLAN, which has planned the overthrow of the rebels, now so happily commenced, will carry it on to completion, if only money, the sinews of war, be not denied the Government. The money will be freely accorded for the preservation of the Union, if Congress does its duty promptly and efficiently. Heavy taxation has happily been hitherto unknown in this country, but the people are ready to submit to it ungrudgingly for the sake of the end it is to accomplish. They will not fail to do their

part ; let Congressmen not hesitate, therefore, to do their work at once and thoroughly. It has been shown that a tax of two hut dred millions of dollars a year is but two cents a day for each individual. What, after all, is such a tax when weighed in the balance against national existence? Pass the tax bill at once.

Fort Sumpter.

The rebels began the war by attacking Fort Sumpter, and they not only gloried like fiends over its fall, but they have boasted of its capture as if it was one of the greatest military achievements of modern or ancient warfare. They may learn now by the capture of Fort Henry, and of their works on Roanoke Island, how amply the nation they have defied is preparing to avenge the humiliations treason inflicted upon it at the outset of the war. They need not be much surprised either, if Fort Sumpter itself should

soon fall into our hands. Our Hilton Head correspondent writes us that one of the late expeditions of Gen. SHERMAN marched to a point not more than fifteen miles distant from Charleston; and the city is so completely at our mercy, that whenever the fiat for its capture goes forth, the alternative will speedily presented to the Palmetto metropolis of being destroyed, or of seeing the glorious flag it spurned and sought to dishonor waving in triumph in all its streets.

The Union Prisoners.

One of the most gratifying results of the recent sucesses achieved by our arms is the capture of so large a number of prisoners that our Government will be enabled, we trust, to secure the release of every Union soldier now in the possession of the Rebels. The families and friends of the brave men who are now

pining away in the gloomy prisons of the South have a double cause for rejoicing in the triumphs of our troops, as they can congratulate. themselves upon a great national triumph, and the speedy realization of their earnest prayers for the restoration to home, country, and friends, of the victims of the disastrous battles

of the campaign which is now progressing so gloriously.

The Next News.

The British Parliament was to be opened on Thursday, the 6th instant., and the mail steamer of the 8th, with the Queen's speech, and two night's debate on public affairs and ministerial policy, will scarcely arrive before Wednesday or Thursday. The latest advices from Engmined to remain neutral on American affairs -which, of course, means non-recognition of "the so-called Southern Confederation." The intelligence of our last week's successes, on

Sentember. Senator Wilson, at the request officer in the civil service, and Senator WILSON of the Cabinet, went back to Massachusetts, himself will bear the burden in common with took the stump, called a great meeting at others.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

in thirty-two days, twenty-six companies of WASHINGTON, February 16, 1862. infantry, including two full batteries, and two The conspirators at Richmond are, no doubt companies of sharp-shooters-in all, more than greeting the news from all quarters with a two regiments. He assumed the command of gloomy despair. They can read their own one regiment as colonel, but with the distinct doom without the aid of an interpreter. The understanding that, while he was ready to language of victory that fills every honest offer up his life for his country, he could not heart with joy comes to them as the fiat of an leave his place in the Senate, at the same avenging God. Like the prisoner in his iron time pledging himself to secure a regular officell, which daily contracted, they see the army cer as his successor. The material of which and navy of the Republic they have insulted, and this regiment was composed, its numbers and the Constitution they have violated, clusing its discipline, excited great enthusiasm on its around them with inexorable and unparsing cerway from Boston to Washington, its journey tainty. The thunder of our destructive cannon being one complete ovation. In New York tells them that there is no escape. As if to cal attendance. a grand dinner was given to Senator add to their remorse, they behold the people Wilson and his men, at which distinthey have plundered and impoverished, the guished men of all parties were premasses they have betrayed and brutalized, sent, and in Philadelphia the regiment hailing the onward march of the soldiers of the was cheered along the streets by thousands of Government, and taking these soldiers to their enthusiastic people, and entertained at our arms as so many deliverers from a despotism Refreshment Saloons. Senator Wilson devoted himself to his soldiers with all his enerannals. Presently the example which became gies. He saw them provided with subsistence and clothing, and protected them against in Richmond. That city has always been a fraud. It is a fact highly creditable to him. conservative city. The Union spirit, stifled by that while he performed this service he was a few tyrants, will break out like a Vesuvian not interested to the value of a farthing in a eruption, and the traitors will be compelled single one of the purchases, all regimental bills to fly to save their worthless lives. Their being paid as all contracts had been made, by is in fact no avenue by which these the State authorities. He did not take a cent wretched men can escape from the terof pay, while acting at the request of the War rible calamities they have brought upon them-Department and Gen. Scorr, after the 19th of selves. Europe, upon which they depended April-while serving on Gen. McCLELLAN's for succor, turns from them with contempt, staff-while laboring to raise men, or even and when she realizes that they are as weak as after he had taken the field as their beloved they are wicked, she will not hesitate to regard commander. Every dollar of his expenses them as a banditti, that have been justly punwas paid out of his own pocket. He remained ished for attempting to destroy an indulgent on Gen. McCLELLAN's staff until the 9th of and generous Government. Riot reigns in January, when his exacting duties in the Setheir midst ; red-handed murder stalks through nate compelled him to resign. When the fact their streets; bankrupley broods like a horrid of his resignation became known to Gen. pestilence in their marts; and their ragged McCLELLAN, he addressed Senator Wilson the army is instinct with fear of the vengeance about to be precipitated upon the HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, conspiracy, and with secret hatred of those who have led them to their fate.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTONAC, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1362. { COLONEL: The Major General Commanding de-sires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in which you tender your resig-nation of the appointment of Aid-de-Camp upon his staff. The reasons assigned in your letter are such that the General is not permitted any other course than that of directing the acceptance of your re-signation. Their navy, partly stolen and partly improvised, is being crushed into fragments, and martial law is declared in order that the heads of the rebellion may be protected from their own people. What a fearful sequel to a recksignation. He wishes me to add that it is with regret that he sees the termination of the pleasant official rela-tions which have existed between you and himself, less career! Our most experienced captains and statesmen predict that in sixty days the and that he yields with reluctance to the necessity head of the servent will be annihilated. created by the pressure upon you of other and more important public duties. As victory after victory comes pouring

important public duties. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. COLONEL H. WILSON, U. S. Senate. upon us the treatment to be extended to these conquered people is generally discussed. For the masses who have been led into treason either against their will or in a moment of fa Senator Wilson had previously resigned his natical delirium, there will, of course, be a ful position as colonel of his regiment, having and generous pardon, on the express condition fulfilled his promise to secure a competent rethat they cheerfully submit to the laws, regular officer as his successor. On reaching swear allegiance to the Constitution, and aid to Washington directly afterwards, he received deliver up their tyrants, or to banish them to news of the fatal and disastrous massacre at other lands. The State government at Wheel Ball's Bluff, and he immediately returned to ing will soon be inaugurated at Richmond, or camp, ready to advance with his men, who else Richmond will be made to bear the rela were expected to move every minute, thus tion to the western metropolis of Virginia showing his willingness to share their perils heretofore sustained by that metropolis to here in the battle-field. Their devotion to him is The process by which rebellion has been such that, till this day, they regard him as put down in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri their father and their friend. After General will of course be resorted to in all the seceded CAMERON retired from the War Department he

States. There need be no fear, unless some wrote Senator Wilson the following grateful unexpected change should take place in the course of time, that the men who have here. WASHINGTON, January 27, 1862. My DEAN SIR : No man, in my opinion, in the whole country, has done more to aid the War De-partment in preparing the mighty army now under arms, than yourself, and before leaving this sity, I think it my duty to offer to you my sincere thanks tofore domineered in the Slave States will be permitted to take part in our national councils. They are a miserable minority, and, having proved their treachery to the Federal

power, will either be expelled or punished. As chairman of the Military Committee of the As chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, your services were invaluable. At the first call for troops you came here, and up to the meeting of Congress, a period of more than six months, your labors were incessant. Sometimes in encouraging the Administration by assurances of support from Congress—by encouraging volun-teering in your own State — by raising a regiment yourself when other men began to fear that compulsory drafts might be necessary, and in the Senate by preparing the bills and assist-ing to get the necessary appropriations, for organ-I have an abiding faith in the Union sentiment of the South, and I believe that nothing is required to give it life and organization but a nanimous policy that, from the first, has chirac terized Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Thousands of men known to be loyal have refused to take part in the rebellion, and these, backed ing to get the necessary appropriations, for organ-ising, clothing, arming, and supplying the army, you have been constantly and profitably employed by the strong arm of the Government, will reappear upon the scene, and aid to restore order in the great cause of putting down the unnatural to society, trade to its accustomed channels, and prosperity and peace. If such men are For the many personal favors you have done me

Edward Costello Sixty-si Tosh, Thirty-second Pennsylvania; John Eddinger. Seventy-third Pennsylvania; Simeon Chapman, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania; Edward

Merritt. Sixteenth New York ; and Martin Jennie, Twenty-ninth, New York.

The Hospitals at Alexandria. Since the 1st of December last there have bee admitted into the Mansion-house Hospital, at Alexandria, 599 patients, of which number only 32 have died. There are now remaining 269 patients. The charges brought against the principal of this institution. Dr. PORTER, are now, at his urgent request, being fully investigated, and from outside reports, will result in entirely vindicating him from the charges alleged against him. The Doctor is a regular army surgeon, and the patients speak of him in the highest terms. There are now 58 patients at the Fairfax-street Hospital, 29 at the Wolf-street Hospital, and 49 at the Washingtonstreet Hospital. They all receive the best of medi-

The Slave-Pen Closed

At the request of the Secretary of War. Dr. PARRISH, accompanied by Dr. SELTZER, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, made an official visit to the slave-pen at Alexandria yesterday. They found it even worse than it has been represented. Both these medical gentlemen recommended that as grievous as any that has disgraced human it he closed, which has been done. The prisonors are now comfortably housed. so contagious in Tennessee will manifest itself Reported Resignation of General Montgomery.

A report was prevalent last evening that General MONTGOMERT, the Governor of Alexandria, had tendered his resignation. This, it seems, was brought about by the many charges which have been alleged against the General of his being too lenient with the Secessionists with whom he is sur-rounded. Colonel MCLEAN, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Colonel FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, are among those named as his successor. Colonel MCLEAN was for some time

the acting governor of Alexandria, and was much esteemed for his executive and sold aly qualities. There appears to be a constant conflict of authority at Alexandria, and the sooner a new government organized the better it will be for our arms. **Presentation to Pennsylvania Regiments** Gov. CURTIN yesterday presented to Col. WIL-LIAMS' Thirty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and Col. CAMPBELL'S Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, their regimental State colors. Several distin guished gentlemen from Pennsylvania were present The Governor was received with a salute of 21

A Drunken Chaplain

A chaplain, belonging to one of the volunteer re giments, was arrested in the street, yesterday. while in a beastly state of intoxication. He was kept in the guard house all night, and released this morning so that he could perform Divine service in his regiment.

The Harriet Lane. It is stated, this morning, that the Harriet Lan

ran the blockade during the snow storm last night, Notice from the War Department. ONFERENCE WITH RAILROAD MANAGERS DESIRED.

equire that there should be a just and efficient system of railroad transport that would secure to the Government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The Secretary of War, believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies, and to their patriotic feelings, for aid in devising such a system, he invites the chief fficials of the respective railroad companies in the

act as a committee of arrangements. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Sanitary Commission, on Thursday, sen

of hospital supplies for the wounded at Roanoke Island. Sudden Death.

THER. was taken sick suddenly in the War Department this morning, where he had been employed forty-two years as a messenger, and died just as he reached his home. He was appointed under perseverance in the same moderate and mag- MADISON'S Administration.

> Washington News and Gossip. The heavy snow storm of yesterday and the merry jingle of the sleigh-bells last night have

sault by the land force had been made. The night before last, an attempt wat made by the rebels to take Taylor's battery of light artillery, but they wore repulsed by two regiments, and driven back beyond their entreachments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more than three or four are dangerously wounded. roe, to-morrow, will bring the news of the capture

Six gunboats arrived yesterday and commenced

Masters' Mates, Theodore L. Ulliman and Ed-ward E. Brennard. Engineers, Chief, W. H. Faulkner; First assist-ant, Charles H. Caven; Second assistant, Samuel S. Brooks; Third assistant, Augustus F. Crowell. taken, and the Stars and Stripes were waving over Carpenter, O. Donaldson. Gunner, Richard Adams. The forces were breast to breast, and the fight

Armorer, H. H. Rhodes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNBOATS. CAIRO. Feb. 16.-The steemer Minne-ha-ha The gunboats St. Louis and Cincinnati are about one hundred and seventy five feet in length, fifty-one feet and a half in breadth, and draw five feet when loaded. The bows and bulwarks con-sist of about three feet of oak timber, bolted to-gether, and sheathed with the best quality of reproduct the set of the best products the best in the arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at five o'clock last evening, bringing a military mail and despatches, and one hundred and ast of about three feet of oas times, bolted to-gether, and sheathed with the best quality of wrought-iron plates, two and a half inohes thick. The sides have the same sheathing, with less bulk of timber. The St. Lowis and Cin-cinnati are pierced for thirteen guns each. The bow-guns are heavy eighty-four-pound rifed cannon; the others are eight-inch columbiads. The sides of the boats, both above and below the knees, incline at an angle of forty-five degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. The iron plating had been severely tested by shots from rified cannon at different distances, and had shown itself to be im-pervious to any shots that have been sent against it, even at a range of three hundred yards. The houts, it will be perceived, were built very wide, in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a sta-tionary land battery would possess. They were The fight commenced on Thursday, and was continued on Friday and Saturday. The fight during The Illinois Eighteenth regiment suffered severely, and the Iowa Ninth sustained considerable Swartz's battery, which was taken by the enemy, Two colonels were wounded and two killed

The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock, and the where, in proportion to their length, giving table almost the same steadiness in action that a sta-tionary land battery would possess. They were constructed on the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping up-ward and downward from the water line at an angle of forty-five degrees. The boats were built so that in action they could be kept "bew on;" hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broad-sides were so arranged as to be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate move-ments in action, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in number, constructed to work in connection with, or independent of, each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of feen, a valve was ar-ranged to close the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers, and the latter operate as . The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, and Pitts The Minne-ha-ha met the mortar gunboats at The upper redoubt taken by our troops com mands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that fort to-Sr. Louis, Feb. 16 .- Despatches received a

and undamaged boilers, and the latter operate as if nothing had happened. headquarters say that all the gunboats are pretty WASHINGTON, February 16 .- The despatch announcing a victory at Fort Donelson has occasioned ntense joy, but up to 10 o clock to night no official despatch has been received in confirmation of the report, further than that the upper fort had been captured by the land forces. was this morning received at the Navy Depart-

> A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. GEN. LANDER ATTACKS AND DISPERSES A

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT PRISONERS TAKEN,

REBEL CAMP.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 15.-General Lander made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up a rebel camp at Bloomery Gap, killing thirteen rebels and capturing seventeen commissioned cfficers and forty-five privates, and losing but two men and six horses.

He led the attack in person, at the head of the continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort First Virginia Regiment of cavalry. bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to his batteries, when the two gunboats drifted help-

Hancock again. lessly down the river from the disabled steering General Lander, having cleared his department apparatus, as the relieving tackles could not steen of the enemy, requests to be relieved of his com-mand, on account of ill-health. A portion of General Lander's command, under

Colonel Dunning, has occupied Moorefield, and captured 225 head of beef cattle. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The special despatch from General Lander has been received at headquarters

PAWFAW, Va., Feb. 14-8 o'clock P. M. Major General G. B. McCLELLAN. The railroad was opened to Hancock this morn-

The railroad was opened to Hancock this morn-ing; also the telegraph. We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed to-day. We broke up the rebel nest at Bloomery Gap. We ran down and captured seventeen commis-sioned officers, among them colonels, lieutenant colonels, captains, &c. We engaged them with four hundred cavalry. Our infantry were not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all seventy-five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy. We lost two men and six horses at their first fire. I led the charge in person. It was a complete

I led the charge in person. It was a complete

surprise. Col. Carroll, commanding the Fifth (or Eighth) Ohio Regiment, made a very daring and successful reconnoiseance immediately afterward to Unger's Store. Major Frothingham is entitled to great oredit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of the night, a complete bridge across the great Cacasson, at an unfrequented mountain road. CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .-- The following special des

Two columns of two thousand men each have marched thirty-two miles, and one column forty-

maronen unrty-two miles, and one column forty-three miles, since four o'clock yosterday afternoon, besides bridging the river. Papers that were taken from dur prisoners, and my own reconnoissance to the south, prove that the country is clear and Jackson and Loring are in Win-obsetor

We made a move and occupied the Bloomery Gap and Point Mills in the belief (by information from desorters) that General Casson's brigade was

General Dunning has just arrived at New Creek rom Moorefield, forty miles south of Romney. He

rate advices say that the enemy have completed their strong fort on the Catoctin Mountain. It covers one and a half acres of ground, and platforms have been prepared for twenty guns, but only four have yet been mounted. The walls are seven feet high, surrounded by a deep, wide moat. Its precise location and approaches are known to our engineers.

Fresh movements of the enemy's forces are daily witnessed in front of Col. Genry's command, but lying reports of an attack by them are unfounded, The health of our brigades continues excellent, notwithstanding the muddy condition of the camps The Examining Board has adjourned to meet again on Monday. Many resignations have taken place by officers who have been detailed for exami nation.

A horrible and heinous murder took place on Wednesday in Carleton District. Washington ounty. A respectable and intelligent man named Frede rick Smith had for several months been paying his addresses to Miss Tracey, a young lady of very respectable parentage, but with no successful result. On Wednesday she was on her way to visit the sick child of a neighbor, having some rice in her hand. Smith met her at a distance from any house, and urged his suit in strong terms.

On her refusing the offer Smith drew a revolver, and saying she should never marry any one else. deliberately fired, the ball taking effect in her left breast, killing her instantly.

The murderer, taking the rice from her, carried t to the perents of the sick child, and told them the above details of his act, on whose evidence he was arrested, and now awaits his trial in the jall a Høgerstown. The courts meet on the first Monday in March. Of course, the people of the county are deeply indignant. The murderer has always maintained an excellent character for sobriety and

morality, and the cause of the act cannot be attributed to intoxication or insanity. A private correspondent at Sharpsburg sends the following : On Sunday last a party of robel cavalry

made their appearance opposite the pickets of the Twelfth Indiana, and, displaying a flag of truce, came to the bank of the river with the request that an officer should cross and receive a letter for this side ; but, in consequence of the bloody murder perpetrated at Harper's Ferry, Captain Wilson refused to comply with the request. The cavalry then ro-turned to the woods, about a mile back from the

river. On Monday they again made their appearance a short distance up the river, with a flag of truce hoisted, and commenced firing at the pickets of company D, but doing no injury. The pickets returned their fire, killing a horse and wounding the

rider, when the rest took to flight. On Monday night our pickets heard martial music, apparently entering Sharp's Dam, and it is supposed there was a considerable body of rebsl in fantry in that neighborhood.

It is reported that the cavalry were under the command of the notorious Gillmore, whom we held a prisoner some two months ago. It is thought that a demonstration is intended at this point on except of the water they met with from our account of the reception they met with from our pickets; but Col. Link is confident he can hold them at bay along his whole line. He is watching them closely.

The Flag of the Union Waves Over Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16 -General Mitchell's troops have crossed Barren river, and are now in pos sion of Bowling Green.

The Recent Victories—Thanks of the Pre-sident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The following order was issued to-day :

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862. The President, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brigadier General Burnside and Fing-Officer Goldshorough, and to Brigadier General Grant and Flag-Officer Foote, and the land and navalforces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievement in the capture of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island. While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes it as his duty to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the gallant dend. The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonst WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put robels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the

fing of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval herces, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the em-blem of liberty and Union in every land and upon

every sea. By order of the President. Gibbon WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Late from Western Virginia

On consultation with Gen. Grant and myown 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 **Hospital Supplies.** I have sent the Tyler to the Tennessee river, t from Baltimore two inspectors, with a large amount render the railroad bridge impassable. Flag Officer Commanding the Naval force, Western

The well-known old colored man, FRANCIS DA

given place this morning to bright sunshine and mud and slush. It is expected that the boat from Fortress Mon-

of Savannah. This will soon be followed by the

the vessels, when the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, and again botly poured their fire upon us. WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1862. The railroad operations of the War Departmen The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire with twelve of the boats' guns from the four boats. One of the rifled guns 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

loyal States to meet and confer with him on this subject at Washington, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, 1862. The Hon. Erastus Corning. and N. S. Wilson, now in this city, are requested to

| cordial welcome. | flood and field, will naturally keep any Euro- | grateful. Your friend truly, | not to be round in the state, set int | Savannah is captured Charleston cannot hold out | was rapid and severe, and lasted an hour and | has captured 225 beer cattle, and broken up the | and one wounded. The captured and their captors ar- rived at Guyandotte on Wednesday evening. |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| The Granting of Passports to the South. | pean Power from recognizing the South. | SMON CAMBRON. | | ▲ 「おを」」は、「「「「」」」は「「」」「「「」」」」、「」」、「」」、「」」、「」」、 | twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The iron gunboats went within three hundred yards of | guerills haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, and he killed several of the rebels. | Mr. Reader, our informant, is a private in Capt. Smith's |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | Hon. HENRY WILSON. | emigration will roll in to occupy the deserted | The Quartermaster's Department has extended, | the fort | The enemy have thus beer driven out of this de- | company, and was engaged in the affair. He gives an interesting account of the skirmish. The rebels were |
| WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 13, 1862. { | THE PARADE ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY | How well he discharged his duties as chair- | citics, to cultivate the desolate fields, and lo | till next Saturday, the time for receiving bids for | All the robels' river guns except six were either | partment. F. W. LANDER, | surprised, being employed, when attacked, in feeding |
| It is ordered-First, That all applications for | | man of the Committee on Military Affairs, du- | take advantage of the abundant resources of | the supply of army horses. A large number of | dismonnted or silenced | Brigadier General. | their horses from the crib of a Union man, now a re- |
| passes to go South across the military lines of the | | ring the present session, even his enemies will | one of the most fruitful regions on the face | dealers are still in Washington. | The first shot fired from the St. Louis dismounted | | Among the rebels killed was Stevens, who participated |
| United States shall be made to Major General John | | bear witness. For months past he has scarcely | of the globe. As to slavery, that can well be | S. C. BAKEE, in charge of the Government De- | the rebels' 128 pounder. The Louisville received 57 shots, two of which took effect, one striking the | Arrival of the Steamer Matanzas from | in the butchery of a small party of Platt's Zouaves, |
| A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant | | | submitted to the purifying alembic of time. | tective Civil Police, has resigned his position. By | starboard side of her deck, passing through the | Port Royal. | some time since. All were engaged in the raid on Guy- andotte |
| or refuse the same at his discretion. Second. That all prisoners of war, and other per- | | been able to see his own family. Day and | In this wonderful age of startling revolutions, | his untiring energy and devotion to the Govern- | entire length of the boat, killing three men, and | NEW YORK, Feb 16The steamer Matanzas | |
| soms imprisoned by authority of any department of | | night he has been engaged in preparing bills, | the great problem may be solved by other | ment the contraband trade with the rebel States | breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the | has arrived from Port Royal, with dates to the 12th inst. No military or naval movements are re- | Important Army Order. |
| the Government, who shall be released on parole or | | serving on committee, answering letters, and | agencies not now foreseen. Slavery has al- | has been almost entirely broken up. He intends | pilot house. The rope was then managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the Tyler, which | onst. No military or navat movements are re- | Sr. Sorts, Feb. 16 The following circular has been |
| exchange, shall report themselves immediately to | appear in line, or five or six times as many | consulting with the leaders of the army, inclu- | agencies not now inteseen. Duvery has at | entering the military service as an officer. | lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville, | The Matanzas brings the crew of the steamer | issued from headquarters : |
| Major General Dix, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to ob- | soldiers as we could ever muster in our parades | ding General McCLELLAN, taking part in de- | ready received a death-blow in at least four of | Gen. FREMONT will probably leave here toward | scattering the men at the tiller rope, and so much | Premiera, the latter having been abandoned in a | All persons who are known to have been in arms against the United States, or to have actively sided the |
| serve this order will be taken as a forfeiture of the | in peaceful times. We have already sent more | bate on the different questions, and thinking | the Southern States, and whatever may become | the close of the week. It is believed by his friends | disabled the steaming apparatus that the boat was | sinking condition while being towed from Port | rebellion, by word or deed, are to be arrested. The |
| parole or exchange. | than a score of thousands to the war, and yet | of nothing but his country. | of it, it can never again be used as a po- | that he will soon he assigned to important military | compelled to fall astern. One shot struck the Pittsburg in the bows and | Royal on her way to New York during a heavy | who are accused of acts in violation of the laws of war, such as the destruction of railroads, bridges, and rivate |
| The regulation heretofore existing, which re- | have a large reserve of armed and disciplined | | litical element, or employed to enrich a few | duties . | stowe an immense hole in her, which caused her to | storm, on the 14th inst., off Hatteras. | memory with a fute the second second for the NE. The NUL HUN |
| quired a pass across the military lines of the United | volunteers among us ready to obey a summons | | arrogant and despotic agitators. The aboli- | | drop out of the action. The leak, however, has | storm, on the 14th mst., on Hatteras. | be released on any terms, but will be field its with soloto |
| States to be signed by the Scoretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is re- | | of the fact that his enemics, and the enemies | tion of slavery in the District of Columbia | The Sumpter Overnauls a Baltimore | been stopped. One shot struck the pilot nouse of | | a military commission. |
| soinded. | | | with compensation to the loyal owners, is re- | V 66601. | the St. Louis, passing through it between the legs | NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16 -Er.Speaker Pen- | Notoriously bad and dangerous near the the the will be act of disloyalty can be proton against them, will be |
| By order of the President. | | of his country, have made him the subject of | garded by many of the most conservative men | BALTINORE, Feb. 10,-A letter from Captain | of the pilot without injuring him. All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the Louis- | standar diad at his maridance this morning aged 89 | Kept in custous, and the not included in either of |
| EDWIN M. STANTON, | | the foulest misrepresentations. Even WM. H. | as a fixed fact. It is estimated that the thirty | I WARATE AP ANA BUSK SUMMALIAMA I PRAME HILL IN ANAL | will assign in There were five killed and two | HIMBAAH Araa ni Him LAMAANAA III III III III MAN AAL | the pluye classes my be released upon subscriping to |
| Secretary of War. | | RUSSELL, the famous, or rather infamous, cor- | | I States that he was boarded by a boat mont end | wounded in the Louisville. | Sailing of the Nova Scotian. | mailding general. Prioring and factor and the state of the state of the shore classes pay be teleased upon subscripting to the usual on the usual of |
| REAL BSTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, &C., to-morrow. | Government will never again be paralyzed | respondent of the London Times, has not hesi- | -one hundred slaves in this ten-miles square | | The gunboats will not be in condition to renew the | PORTLAND, Feb. 16.—The steamer Nova Sco- | the usual oath, gat giving standed to the who who are about of security for their future good conduct. The amount of bond should in .ao case he less than \$1,003, and in some |
| at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertise- | and helpless when it is assailed by domestic | tated to charge Senator Wilson with being in- | can be liberated at a cost of less | hailed from Baltimore, was allowed to proceed | attack before to morrow morning. | tran sailed for Liverpool last evening at 10 o'clock. | cases should be much larger. |
| ments. | traitors or foreign foes. | terested in large shoe contracts, and with ha- | than a million of dollars, and one of the ablest | without molestation. | In consequence of the height of the bluffs on | | |
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