The Press.

VOL. 5.—NO. 169. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja9-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS, To close out, At the ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts.
an31-6m JACOB HORSFALL.

CLOAKS—Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to select.
COOPER & CONARD,
de14 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET.

CLOAKS! The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock in the city.
HOUGH & CO.,
No. 25 South TENTH Street,
oc18 Opposite Franklin Market.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se28-6m

LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES.
OIL PAINTINGS,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja15 PHILADELPHIA

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.
au26-6m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN A. ALLDERDICE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Has resumed the Practice of his Profession at NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE. [ja28-3m*

A. OPPENHEIMER, MERCHANDISE BROKER in all branches of trade, and manufacturer of every description of Army Goods, No. 46 South THIRD Street, west side, second story, Philadelphia. del7

STEAM-SCOURING AND TAILORING done at the shortest notice.
HENRY B. BASCOM,
137 SEVENTH Street, above Walnut.
H. BASCOM'S plan for the times is to recommend Gents to bring their old Clothing to him, and have them made new. Also, their Cloths, and have them fashionably made up. oc10-1y

JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.
Orders promptly attended to. my7-1y

GROCERIES.

CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
OLD CURRANT WINE,
OUR USUAL SUPPLY,
JUST RECEIVED,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces prime Leaf lard; 50 tierces White Grease, Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herrings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
2,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no6 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
fe12-2m

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.
Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Calomel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart. Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corro. Sublim., Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's ext. Cincha. Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Borax, Refined Borax, Camphor, Resin Copavia.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,
fe15-tf PHILADELPHIA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE PORT WINE.
DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.
Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

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

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISKY.
Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENHEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. oc24-6m

WHITE FISH.—145 half bbls. No. 1 White Fish, for sale by
C. C. SADLER & CO.,
fe8 108 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

Political Anticipation.

The annual Session of the British Parliament was to have commenced on Thursday, February 6th. In consequence of her recent family bereavement, Parliament was not to be opened by Queen Victoria in person. The State-paper, known as "the Speech from the Throne," and sometimes as "the Queen's Speech," will be read, in the House of Lords, to the assembled peers, and to the (so-called) representatives of the people or Commons of the British Islands. The Lord Chancellor, (Baron Westbury, late Sir Richard Bethell,) is *ex officio* Speaker of the House of Lords, and on him, by custom, devolves the duty of communicating the Royal commands to the Legislature. After this is done, the Lords would adjourn until five o'clock, but the Commons would retire to their own Chamber, where the Speaker would read the speech to them, and then adjourn the House until later in the afternoon.

The Queen's Speech, we may remind our readers, is really a manifesto prepared by the Ministry, describing the state of the country, setting forth its relations to other nations, and very dimly shadowing out the intended Government measures of the Session. It is submitted to the Queen, at a special Cabinet meeting, but that is a mere matter of form, because, coming to her from Ministers, she *must* adopt it or part with them. Constitutionally, "the Sovereign can do no wrong," and the Ministers who are held responsible for what is done, naturally claim to act on their own volition.

The Speech is printed in the London afternoon journals immediately after it has been read to the Parliament. Copies are confidentially given to the respective Editors of these journals, on a pledge that they will not be used until the appointed moment. The Speech is telegraphed to the leading cities and towns in the Kingdom as soon as ever it has been made public in London. It is always a brief document, the aim being to say as little as possible, and, when lengthiest, rarely occupies as much as the third of a news column in THE PRESS. It has been usual, though with occasional exceptions, for an abstract of the Royal Speech to be published, in advance, by *The Times*, on the morning of the opening of the Parliamentary Session, and we have no doubt that this course was pursued the other day. When *The Times* is hostile to the Ministry, this summary is omitted, or only guessed at from the talk of the Clubs. It has been usual to consider the *Morning Herald* as Lord Derby's special organ—as *The Times* undoubtedly is Lord Palmerston's—but that it is erroneous is shown by the fact that, when in office, Lord Derby never communicated the contents of the Queen's Speech to the *Morning Herald* in advance.

The substance of the speech is pretty well known, in politico-social circles, before it is read in Parliament. The fact is, the Ministerial and Opposition leaders invariably give State dinners to their respective principal supporters, the day before the meeting of Parliament. At the Ministerial tables, the speech is read to the guests, and, of course, when some of these, after the banquet is over, drop into their clubs, it happens, not unusually or unnaturally, that a good deal of what they have heard oozes [illegible] banquets to picked members of Lords and Commons were to be given by Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, and Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister—the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli dining their especial friends and supporters, in like manner. No doubt a great many of political manœuvres are suggested and discussed at these various banquets of the Ins and Outs.

Three hours after the reading of the Queen's speech in Parliament each House reassembles, when the business of the Session commences. An Address to the Queen, thanking her for the communication she [her Minister] has made, is duly proposed and seconded, in each House, usually by members who have not previously spoken much, if at all, in Parliament. To young members great courtesy is always shown, and when the maiden effort at speaking is on the Royal Speech, they are received with marked kindness and heard with great attention. The Address is literally an echo of the Speech, repeating its every sentence and thanking the Queen for having "most graciously" communicated it. After the mover and seconder of the Address have ended, a discussion generally takes place, in one or both houses, on some Opposition member moving an amendment. This enables members to speak of a variety of political and social questions, and such debates have lasted several nights. Usually, however, the amendment, not being pressed (having served to enable members to ventilate their opinions), is withdrawn or negatived without a division. If it were carried, it would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and, in most cases, that would be followed by their resignation. In 1835, when Peel met Parliament, after first becoming Premier, there was a three-nights' debate on a proposed amendment to the Address, which was carried against the Government, in a house of 615 members by a majority of nine. Peel, however, did not then resign.

The other day, no doubt, after the Address had been moved in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby would move an amendment *pro formâ*, to enable him to make a damaging speech upon the Ministerial policy towards the United States. As yet, this nobleman, the recognized leader of the Opposition or Conservative party, has not committed himself by any public opinion upon American affairs. It is probable that, on this occasion, he would chiefly confine himself to attacking the Ministry for having kept back, for three weeks, Mr. Seward's despatch declaring that the United States Government had not directed and did not endorse the caption of Slidell and Mason, and would probably taunt the Ministry, by denying the existence of such a document, with having kept England in terrible suspense for a long time, and, by the continuance of unnecessary war-preparations, incurring an additional and useless expenditure of $10,000,000. Earl Russell would be the person to reply to these charges, and, perhaps, no other peer will say more than a few sentences.

The war of words would inevitably take place in the House of Commons, where several interests would be anxious to be heard. On one side, Messrs. Bright and Cobden would probably argue against the policy of all war whatever, and also against the encouragement of Slavery by the recognition of the Southern States. Sir James Ferguson (who visited the rebel States, last autumn, as Jeff Davis' guest, and brought a great heap of letters to Washington from the rebels) is decidedly in favor of the South, and Mr. Gregory, who has abandoned the Turf for Politics, would probably have his say also. There are many members, on the other hand, much disinclined to interfere in American matters. Lastly, the Conservative party have not committed themselves as yet, but it would not surprise us to find Mr. Disraeli assailing Lord Palmerston on account of the non-disclosure of such a balm to the public as Mr. Seward's despatch of November 30th. After much talking, Lord Palmerston would probably end the discussion by one of his popular speeches, mingling sarcasm and fun, never rising much above the level of conversation, throwing in some Buncombe-commonplace about "the honor of the British flag," avoiding any intimation of his future policy, indignantly denying all improper motives, boldly facing his adversaries to test the question by taking the vote of the House upon his policy as Minister, and, winding up with a sharp peroration, just tinctured with patriotism, sitting down amid general cheering—even his opponents involuntarily testifying their admiration of this wonderful old gentleman, who has been in Parliament for fifty-five years, and now, at the age of seventy-seven, has the pluck and spirit of a young man, combined with the ability and tact of a political Nestor.

Drawing on the experience of the past, we have thus anticipated what, perhaps, took place in London, on the 6th instant, at the opening of the Parliamentary Session. A great deal was probably said—sufficient, at least, to show the leaning of the various parties in the *questio vexata* of interference with American affairs.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. Halleck's Department.

THE VICTORY AT FORT DONELSON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. BUCKNER AND GRANT.

HOW THE NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

THE DEFENCES OF CLARKSVILLE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Secesh Reports About the Burnside Expedition.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

&c., &c., &c.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Capture of Fort Donelson—Further Particulars.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A special despatch from Fort Donelson says: The forces were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantages of position, being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From the foot of their entrenchments rifle pits and abattis extended up the river behind the town of Dover.

The fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in length. Their water battery, in the centre of the fortifications, where it came down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns.

The Southerners were sure of success in any other cause, and against less brave troops they could easily have held the position against a hundred thousand men.

The business of getting the different brigades in position for attaching the new arrivals to the different brigades took up the greater portion of Friday night.

At daylight on Saturday, the enemy opened on the Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, when Colonel Oglesby's brigade (the first brigade of the first division) of seven regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry were soon engaged. They were soon followed by Wallace's and McArthur's brigades—the latter acting under General McClernand.

As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and General Grant had been called away to the gunboats, the movements of all the troops, except those attached to General McClernand's division, were made without any other direction than that contained in the general orders issued during the day.

At a suggestion from General McClernand, Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition from the commencement till near ten o'clock.

The fighting was terrific.

The troops on the right were disposed as follows: [illegible]

General McArthur's brigade composed the Ninth, Twelfth, Forty-first, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Illinois regiments.

Next, General Oglesby's brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Illinois regiments, and Schwartz and Dececser's batteries.

Next, Col. W. H. L. Wallace's (acting as Brig. Gen.) brigade, consisting of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth Illinois regiments.

These three brigades composed General McClernand's division, and bore the brunt of the battle.

It was found that the enemy was concentrating his main force to turn our right, in which they succeeded, owing to our forces running out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up reinforcements, and we retreated about half a mile.

As soon as the division, which had stood the ground manfully for three hours, retired, the enemy occupied the field, when General Grant ordered General C. F. Smith to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiers were heard and the old flag displayed from within the enemy's entrenchments.

General Grant then sent word to General McClernand that General Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, and ordering his forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right.

One of General Wallace's brigades, the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments, was rapidly thrown into position, and Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, was planted in the road. As the rebels, supposing we were in retreat, came yelling out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hail storm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them.

Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell-mell back into their works.

Our men then advanced and took possession of the ground they had lost, and a hill besides.

Fresh troops who had not been in the action were then thrown forward, and as the shades of night drew on, were in a strong position to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

The brigades of Generals Oglesby, Wallace, and McArthur did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the ammunition wagons being some distance off, and the hills prevented their being moved closer.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home. Hardly a man went over the field after the battle but discovered the body of some comrade who had fallen.

We lost three lieutenant colonels, and at least one quarter of all the other officers were either killed or wounded.

The Surrender.

During Saturday night, a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by General Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Every man was at his post—the Fifty-seventh Illinois occupying the extreme right, at daylight on Sunday, ready to advance; but when the full light of day broke forth white flags were seen displayed in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer, at a convenient point, was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered in the morning, the following correspondence having passed between the commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, February 16, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to arrange upon terms of capitulation of the forces, at this place, under my command.

In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

To Brigadier General U. S. Grant, commanding the U. S. forces near Fort Donelson.

Answer.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.

To General S. B. Buckner—Sir: Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle on the terms of capitulation, is just received.

No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.

I propose to move immediately on your ranks.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brig. General Commanding.

The Reply.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, TENNESSEE, February 16.

To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

SIR: The distribution of the forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compels me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

Our forces were soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, and occupying what few small steamers they had.

The prisoners are loud in their denunciations of the runaways. Many of them acknowledge the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance and return to their homes. To the question put to an officer, as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "You have all out of 25,000 who were not killed, or did not escape."

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as all the killed have not yet been brought in, and they are mixed with the rebel killed.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Eighth Illinois Regiment.—Killed—Captain Wilson, Lieut. Shutz, and Lieut. Marsh. Wounded—Captain Hannah.

Ninth Illinois Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Shaw; Lieuts. Boyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Vohr, Duncan, and Orderly Sergeant Billard. Wounded—Capts. Robinson and Becker; Lieuts. Fulton and Leber.

Eleventh Illinois Regiment.—Killed—John Park, Richard Woodward, Milton Boggs, Jas. McCalten, S. Sloan, Caleb Griffith, and E. Morris, all of Company G. Wounded—Andrew McKee, Lieuts. Danl. Wilcox, Murry, Blackstone, Captain Chester, slightly.

Nineteenth Illinois Regiment.—Killed—Lieut. Mansner, Captain Craig, and Sergeant Peskill. Wounded—Capts. Lawler, (in the arm,) Wilson, and Lieut. Toole.

Twenty-fifth Illinois.—Killed—Lieut. Col. Erwin. Wounded—Capt. Keanard, Lieuts. Archdeacon and King.

Thirtieth Illinois.—Killed—Adjt. Kirkpatrick.

Thirty-first Illinois.—Killed—Lieutenant Colonel White, Captain Williamson. Wounded—Colonel Logan (ball through the shoulder), Captains McCook and Somerfield and Dr. McCook.

Forty-eighth Illinois.—Killed—Lieutenant Colonel Smith.

Forty-first Illinois.—Killed—Captain True.

The Rebel Forces.

The composition of the rebel forces was as follows: Tennessee, 11 regiments; Mississippi, 8; Texas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Arkansas, 1; Virginia 4. One battalion of cavalry each from Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

How the News is Received.

IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—A national salute was fired to-day, and the bells of the city were rung, in honor of the victories of our arms in the recent attacks on Fort Donelson and Savannah. Resolutions of thanks to our brave officers and men, and of sympathy with the wounded and friends of the dead, engaged in the recent battles in Tennessee and Georgia, passed both houses this morning.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Governor Andrew has ordered national salutes to be fired, to-morrow at noon, in Boston, on Bunker Hill, and at Lexington and Concord, in honor of the recent victories.

IN WASHINGTON.

A correspondent says: To-day has been observed as a day of general jubilee in Washington. The excitement consequent upon the reception of the news of the capture of Fort Donelson was intense. During the morning a rumor was circulated that Fort Donelson had fallen, but it was regarded as another *canard*. About noon the official dispatch from General Cullum, commandant at Cairo, was received at headquarters. It created there the intensest satisfaction. The face of the General Commanding shone with proud gratification at the success of his plans, and the glorious achievements of the army which his indefatigable energy had, in an almost incredible short space of time, rendered invincible. The officers on duty at headquarters were grouped together in the several apartments, or gathered around the General, testifying their delight, and congratulating him upon the brilliant result of his arrangement of the plan of the campaign. A copy of the despatch was quickly made for General McClellan, who walked rapidly through the mud and rain to the War Department, to convey the joyful intelligence to the Secretary of War, and through him to the President.

It being public reception day, the Secretary was found, as usual upon such occasions, standing in the corridor of the Department, with a crowd of eager visitors awaiting their turn to be received. The despatch was received and read aloud by the Secretary, who proposed three cheers, and a shout went up that made the old roof of the War Department tremble. Another reading was called for, and again three times three of irrepressible huzzas sounded through the building. They were echoed in every room. The Navy Department caught up the sound, and repeated the shouts over the victory.

The news spread like wildfire through the streets to the outer departments, and there and everywhere that men heard what news had come, the huzzas of a gladdened populace rang out, indoors and outdoors, men, women, and children joining in the general joy, until all Washington resounded with the huzzas of the multitude over the greatest Union victory of the campaign.

At the Capitol there was manifested the highest degree of enthusiasm and excitement. The day was inclement, and the galleries were sparsely filled, but cheer after cheer burst forth on the floor and in the galleries as the despatch was read. In the House, business was for awhile suspended. The members from Kentucky and Tennessee were most deeply affected. They were heartily congratulated by their friends. Crowds gathered around the venerable Crittenden to shake him by the hand, and testify to him and his colleagues, and the gallant Tennesseans, their gratification at the liberation of their States from the pollution of rebel footsteps.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, hastened to the Senate, where similar enthusiasm was exhibited. Mr. Maynard and Senator Andrew Johnson were there the centre of a group of Senators, excitedly pouring out their congratulations.

When the Secretary had read General Cullum's [illegible] notwithstanding the stringent rules of the Senate prohibiting it, when immediately Senator Grimes arose, and stated that, in addition to this cheering news, the Navy Department had received a despatch announcing that the city of Savannah was occupied by the Union forces, the applause was more decided, and Vice President Hamlin said, "That is right—the Chair rules that it is neither applauding nor censuring a Senator," when tremendous manifestations of delight burst from floor and galleries, making the chambers resound again and again.

In all parts of the Capitol and in all parts of the city there was great rejoicing. Women and old men shed tears, and the young were wild with delight. The refectories and restaurants were abundantly patronized, everybody insisting that everybody else should "take something." It was truly a general jubilee.

The chief regret everywhere expressed to-day is, that the old rebel, John B. Floyd, after having stolen everything he could lay his hands upon, has at last stolen a march upon our gallant soldiers at Fort Donelson.

The Defences of Clarksville, Tenn.

As Commodore Foote has gone to attack Clarksville, a short description of the defences of that town may be of interest at present:

In the neighborhood of Clarksville and for some distance farther up the river are a number of bluffs, some of which are precipitous and difficult of access. These have been made use of for the purpose of fortification, and extensive and formidable rebel works have been in the course of construction there for two or three months. A large number of heavy guns are reported to have been shipped to this point, for the purpose, so it was said, of protecting the railroad bridge and the communication with the capital of the State. It is also reported that ten thousand men left Bowling Green two or three weeks since to reinforce this point, and further, that General Hardee was in command of the post. The railroad from Louisville via Bowling Green and Russellville passes through the village, and it crosses the Cumberland at this point by a valuable bridge. What troops may recently have been at these two last named places have doubtless ere this been sent forward to Clarksville. As Bowling Green is now in the hands of the Union troops, a road is now open to Clarksville along the railroad, by which it is not at all unlikely our troops may march from General Buell's department upon the rebel rear at that place.

The Persons who Built the Rebel Forts in Tennessee, and how they were Treated.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Fort Helman and, too, a great portion of Fort Henry, were built by an Irish regiment. These men, with their accustomed industry, worked early and late on these fortifications, and what credit is given the rebels for the excellence of the workmanship on these fortifications is really due to the sons of Erin. For months were they thus employed here, and for months did they look in vain for the long-ago-promised paymaster to arrive. At last, six months after their enlistment, to their great joy, that distinguished personage actually presented himself. The pay-rolls were all duly made out, and the Irishmen patiently waited for the forthcoming pay-day to be heralded in. But, alas for human expectations! they soon learned that though the paymaster had come, it did not necessarily involve the arrival of any cash. At all events, if he did have any, the Irish regiment got none. Indeed, they were coolly told that but very little was due them, and, in explanation, accounts were exhibited, showing them them that, owing to the high prices of clothing in the Confederacy, they had *worn out* their pay. For boots they were charged eight dollars; for pants, ten dollars; for other garments proportionably high figures. So that many of them had no more than a dollar and a half coming to them. None of them were credited with more than fifteen dollars. The Irishmen vowed vengeance on them, and it is by no means surprising that they fulfilled their threats by running away upon the first approach of an enemy.

SURRENDER OF SAVANNAH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—It is rumored by passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah, without a gun being fired. Our letter from Fortress Monroe makes no mention of the report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The report of the capture of Savannah is corroborated by rumors from rebel sources. Nothing official from a Union source has been received.

No Official Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Navy Department has no other despatches about Savannah than those received through the Associated Press. Sensation reporters, reading them at the Navy Department, frequently jump at the conclusion that they are official.

The above news is probably correct, for the last arrival from Port Royal brought us intelligence that a strong expedition was about starting from that point to strike a blow at Savannah.

The Entrances to Savannah.

One of our correspondents with the expedition thus describes an important reconnoissance which was made by our leaders:

There are two passages into the Savannah river, each leading into it at a point higher than Fort Pulaski; one on the left, another on the right bank of the stream. One is entered by Warsaw Sound, south of Tybee, and is known as Wellington Narrows; it comes into the Savannah only a mile or two below Fort Jackson, which is itself but four miles from the city of Savannah. The other approach is more complicated, consisting of a 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 Calibogue 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 in 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 Captain John Rogers. A military force followed each little fleet; one under General Wright, the other under General Viele. 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, advanced as far as it was thought advisable, on account of the shallowness of the water on the other side; he was within a mile in a direct line from the Savannah. Both banks of this river are so low, 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 gunboats under Commodore Tatnall; each gunboat conveyed a lighter, laden with provisions or water for Fort Pulaski, whose communications were, by this movement of the Union force, so seriously threatened. Nothing but the entrance of either party of gunboats into the river was required to complete the investment of the fortress. A deserter subsequently stated that the supply of water in the fort was very low.

The Land Forces.

The land forces were to be under command of GENERAL WRIGHT.

Brigadier General Horatio Wright is a native of Clinton, Connecticut, and graduated at West Point in 1841, standing number two in his class. He became second lieutenant of the First United States Engineers in the same year, and in January, 1842, was appointed acting assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, a position he held until August, 1843, when he became full Assistant Professor. In February, 1848, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and in February, 1855, to a captaincy in the Engineers. He was for four years assistant to General Totten, in the Engineer Office at Washington, and rendered valuable service in that capacity. He was subsequently stationed at the Tortugas Islands, engaged in the construction of Fort Jefferson, a duty that may be considered as an honorable exile. Our readers will remember how the mercurial Floyd sent Captain M. C. Meigs to this post to be effectually rid of him. By the increase of the engineer corps he was promoted major, his commission dating August 6, of the present year. He was created a brigadier general by the President, his appointment dating from September.

The Troops Under Him.

FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Field Officers.

Colonel.......Thomas J. Whipple.
Lieutenant Colonel.......Louis Bell.
Major.......Jeremiah D. Drew.

Staff Officers.

Adjutant.......Henry W. Fuller.
Quartermaster.......John L. Kelly.
Surgeon.......Josiah C. Eastman.
Assistant Surgeon.......George P. Greeley.
Commissary.......Daniel Q. Cole.
Chaplain.......Martin M. Willis.
Sergeant Major.......Charles L. Brown.
Company A—Captain, Charles W. Sawyer.
Company B—Captain, Richard O. Greenleaf.
Company C—Captain, Gilman E. Sleeper.
Company D—Captain, William Badger.
Company E—Captain, Howard L. Nowell.
Company F—Captain, Orin Brown.
Company G—Captain, Michael O. Flynn.
Company H—Captain, Joseph W. Clough.
Company I—Captain, Nathaniel H. Brown.
Company K—Captain, Jonathan H. Bagley.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Field Officers.

Colonel.......J. L. Chatfield, Waterbury.
Lieutenant Colonel.......Wm. G. Ely, Putnam.
Major.......John Speidel, Bridgeport.

Staff Officers.

Adjutant.......Redfield Duryee, Waterbury.
Quartermaster.......W. V. B. Williams, Norwich.
Surgeon.......Dr. Dibble, New Haven.
Company A—Putnam.—Captain, Thos. K. Bates.
Company B—Hartford.—Captain, Benjamin F. Prouty.
Company C—New Haven.—Captain, Dan'l Klein.
Company D—Stamford.—Captain, Lorenzo Meeker.
Company E—Waterbury.—Captain, Edward F. Hudson.
Company F—New Haven.—Captain, Levi C. Allen.
Company G—New Britain.—Captain, John N. Tracy.
Company H—Bridgeport.—Captain, Henry Beibel.
Company I—Bridgeport.—Captain, Thomas Boudren.
Company K—New Haven.—Captain, Henry G. Gerrish.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel.......[illegible]
Lieutenant Colonel.......J. R. Hawley, Hartford.
Major.......Geo. T. Gardner, N. Haven.

Staff Officers.

Adjutant.......G. Starr, New Haven.
Quartermaster.......Adrian Terry, N. Haven.
Surgeon.......Frank Bacon, New Haven.
Chaplain.......H. L. Wayland, Worcester.
Assistant Surgeon.......H. P. Porter, N. Haven.
Assistant Surgeon.......Elmore C. Hine, N. Haven.
Sergeant Major.......G. D. Sanger, New Haven.

Line Officers.

Company A—Hartford.—Captain Daniel G. Francis.
Company B—Hartford.—Captain ——.
Company C—Meriden.—Captain Oliver S. Sandford.
Company D—Danbury.—Captain, Benjamin F. Skinner.
Company E—Winsted and New Haven.—Captain, Charles E. Palmer.
Company F—New Haven.—Captain, Theodore Bacon.
Company G—New Haven.—Captain, Edwin S. Hitchcock.
Company N—Norwich.—Captain, John B. Dennis.
Company I—Bridgeport.—Captain, Sylvester H. Gray.
Company K—Danielsonville and vicinity.—Captain, Charles Burton.

NINTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Field Officers.

Colonel.......Richworth Rich, Portland.
Lieutenant Colonel.......Colman Harding, Gorham.
Major.......Sabine Emery, Eastport.

Staff Officers.

Adjutant.......J. C. M. Furbish, Portland.
Quartermaster.......Frank Lowell, Hallowell.
Sergeant Major.......Joseph Noble.
Quartermaster Sergt.......Henry Gray, Portland.
Surgeon.......Dr. Richardson, Rockland.
Assistant Surgeon.......Dr. Tuck Solon.
Chaplain.......Rev. A. Owen, Lynn, Mass.
Company A—Captain Granger.
Company B—Captain Robinson.
Company C—Captain Reed.
Company D—Captain Wedgwood.
Company F—Captain Bisby.
Company G—Captain Hinds.
Company H—Captain ——.
Company I—Captain Chase.
Company K—Captain Wentworth.

No doubt, several other regiments, not enumerated above, were added to Gen. Wright's command.

The Naval Force.

The naval force was to have been under the command of Davis, fleet captain of Commodore Dupont's squadron, and was to comprise a large number of our most efficient gunboats.

Commander Davis.

Commander Charles H. Davis is a native of Massachusetts. He entered the service in 1823, has seen eighteen years sea service, and now stands nearly at the head of the commanders in the revised navy list. He was lately superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," and was engaged at Washington on other special duty.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND VICINITY.

The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent writes as follows, under date of the 11th inst.:

Difficulty of Entering the Savannah River.

Although the *Baltic* went North before the expected isolation of Fort Pulaski, it is almost certain that to-morrow's steamer will carry news of the erection of one of the blockading batteries. Extraordinary difficulties have delayed both the entrance of the gunboats into Savannah river, and the placing of the guns on Venus Point. The channel through Wright's river was found to have only one foot more of water than that of Mud river, and it was decided to make the attempt by way of the latter. A change was also made in the plan for moving the guns, which were to have been towed in flats through Wright's river at night—an operation not unlikely to have lost the guns by delays from the shallowness of the water. The causeway across Jones' Island is, therefore, used to transport them. To-day they are partly across, and by to-morrow morning are expected to be in position.

The practicability of Mud river for the gunboats depends wholly on the tides. A strong north-westerly wind has retarded the entrance of the tidal wave to such an extent that instead of a rise of seven feet, as laid down on the coast-survey charts, which the tides of course are expected to follow, the difference between high and low water this morning was only two feet and a half. If the tide does not carry them through to-night, the battery will be left to do its work unsupported at first by the presence of the fleet in the river. From the place where the vessels now lie, however, their 11-inch shells will probably cover the completion of the work.

The Wreck of the Winfield Scott.

General Sherman went up last night on the *McClellan* to examine the progress of the operations. The steamer went up as far as the junction of Cooper river with the narrow creek at the mouth of which the *Winfield Scott* was wrecked some days since in an attempt to enter. The bend was very sharp, and the *Scott* was too long to get safely round. Touching on a bank that makes out from Pine Island, she lay until the tide fell, and then broke in two amidships. A brig is now alongside taking out everything of value from the bulk, which lies against the bank, twisted and shattered.

Wall's Cut—The Unadilla Aground.

The passage being impracticable for the *McClellan*, she anchored, and next morning we started in a boat for Gen. Viele's headquarters on Daufuskie Island, which are situated on the only hill I have seen in South Carolina. Thence we pulled through Wall's Cut into Mud river, and to Jones' Island. The *Ottawa*, *Unadilla*, *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *Henry Andrews*, and *E. B. Hale*, were in the river, three of them aground. Through the cut itself the channel left between the sunken brig and the opposite shore is so narrow that the gunboats have barely room to pass. The *Ottawa*, nevertheless, which goes where, and when, Capt. Stevens orders, went through the crevice at night, just touching the brig to feel her way. The whole width is not over fifty feet. It was nearly low water, and we passed the *Unadilla* lying deep in the mud, which showed on both sides of her. She will float with an ordinary tide, and may be in the river to-morrow. Capt. John Rodgers, who is in command of the squadron, says that the channel is quite as good as Wright's river, because the mud is soft enough to be equal to an additional foot of water.

Jones' Island—Mud and Marsh.

Landing with some difficulty on Jones' Island, we crossed to the other side, over what was called a road—corduroy for twenty yards, and for the rest of the way, about a mile and a quarter, constructed of inch boards, from three inches to a foot in width. The width of the board and the traversable part of the road were the same. The ground is covered with sedge, or marsh grass, which had been cut away for the road, and so soft that whenever the wheel of a gun-carriage slipped from th track it went in up to the axle. When the examination and reconnoissance were completed, all of our party were liberally covered with deposits of the island soil. Platforms for the guns were down, a magazine partly finished, and all preparations so far advanced that, with ordinary good fortune, the first rebel steamer, to morrow morning, may find its voyage to Pulaski rudely interrupted. The fatigue work has been very severe on both officers and men. I saw one detail lying fast asleep in the marsh, in the blaze of the sun. They had been on duty thirty hours. We heard, on Daufuskie Island, that, during the severe storm of Sunday, a sentinel at his post was killed by lightning. The relief was approaching at the moment he was struck. No mark was on the body, and his musket was not discharged.

Occupation of North Edisto—A Negro Colony on Botany Bay.

A force was sent, this morning, to occupy North Edisto—either Edisto or Botany Bay Island, or both. On the latter island is the large colony of negroes, now protected only by the gunboat lying in the harbor. The place has a military importance which would have caused it to be garrisoned long since if troops could have been spared, and the harbor is valuable. It is the fifth of which the army and navy have taken joint possession. Nassau Sound may be said to be the fourth, troops having been landed from the transports now lying at anchor. Their condition made this step imperative. They have been three weeks on board, so crowded that cleanliness was impossible, and the most ordinary precautions for the preservation of health were almost necessarily neglected.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Running the Blockade.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a telegram dated New Orleans, February 14, which says: "The steamer *Victoria* has run the blockade at this port. The blockading steamer fired two hundred shells at her, but she arrived safe. Her cargo consisted of 15,000 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, coffee, &c."

The Federal Fleet near Savannah.

A letter from Savannah, under date of Feb. 10, says: "The Yankees are still actively engaged in our vicinity. Their gunboats, to the number of ten, are to be seen in Wall's Cut, with a dredging machine, endeavoring to deepen the channel. Nothing has been done to molest them, but Fort Jackson is being strengthened, and other batteries finished," &c. The writer appears sanguine of a successful defence of the city.

The Burnside Expedition.

The Federal troops had all re-embarked at Edenton and gone to some other point. At Elizabeth city about thirty houses and two hotels were consumed. The Federal officers at Edenton had assured the people that they had not come to rob and harrass them; but while the officers were making this assurance and giving orders the soldiers were filling the gunboats with cotton they found in the cotton-houses.

It was rumored that Elizabeth city had been evacuated by the Federal troops.

Funeral of Lieut. Selden.

The funeral of Lieut. Selden, killed at Roanoke Island, took place at Richmond on Friday. The body was conveyed to Christ Church, where a most impressive and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Okeeson. On the conclusion of the exercises at the church the remains, followed by a very large procession, composed of naval and military officers, the Mayor and City Council, and citizens generally, were borne to the cemetery.

Confederates Killed and Wounded.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says:

Our total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, as follows:

Richmond Blues.—Killed: Captain O. Jennings Wise, private Wm. H. Bennett. Wounded: Lieut. Frederick Carter, shoulder; Sergeant George W. Jarvis, side; privates Wm. Ruskell, Frank Johnston, H. Adler, and Francis Gamble, each wounded in the leg, not dangerously.

Captain Coles' Company.—Killed: Capt. Robert Coles. Wounded: Private Thomas, neck; private Bishop, shoulder, and three others, names not ascertained.

McCulloch Rangers.—Killed: Private Dotson. [illegible] Daly, body, and private Col[illegible]

Captain Morris' Company.—Wounded: Private Robinson, knee.

Captain Swann's Company.—Wounded: Lieut. Potier, leg, and two privates slightly.

Capt. Dickinson's Company.—Wounded: Lieut Edgar Miller, shoulder.

Captain Wise, at the time he was wounded, was in command of a battalion, composed of the Blues and Green Mountain Guards.

There were 2,500 prisoners of ours taken by the Federals, who are to be paroled, for exchange, immediately, and will return from Roanoke Island. The Federals confess to a loss of three hundred killed, among them two of their principal colonels, and other prominent officers.

Remains of Captains Wise and Coles.

The remains of Captains Wise and Coles were forwarded by the Petersburg train to their friends in Richmond on Friday. The bodies were in charge of Dr. J. J. Simpkins. The funeral of Capt. Wise was to be of a very imposing character.

The Hostages.

Colonel Lee, of Massachusetts, and his brother officers selected by the Confederate States Government as hostages for the good treatment of the captive privateersmen in the North, have been removed from the Richmond jail, in which they were closely imprisoned, to the Confederate States prison, where they are provided with better and more comfortable quarters. This change was induced by the recent action of the Federal Government in placing the privateersmen upon the same footing with prisoners of war.

Movements of Generals.

General Bragg has established his headquarters in Mobile. He reached there on Wednesday last.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, who for some months past has been stationed at Pensacola, has been ordered to Virginia.

The Federal Vessels.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Currituck on Friday that several of the Federal gunboats reached the canal on Thursday afternoon about three o'clock, and commenced a fire of shot and shell on our men, who were engaged in barricading the canal. On Thursday fifty-nine Federal vessels were lying off Roanoke Island and twenty had gone up the Albemarle Sound.

From Western Virginia.

A report has reached us, from a source entitled to confidence, (says the Richmond *Dispatch*,) that a body of the enemy attacked our cavalry in Mercer county, the latter part of last week. Our cavalry, consisting of not more than two companies, (some say one,) was surprised and attacked by the enemy, who killed one man and took six prisoners, and captured some of the horses. The Forty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Heth, encamped at Pack's Ferry, started to reinforce the cavalry, but fell in with six hundred of the enemy, whom they engaged and repulsed, with what loss is not stated.

Moorfields Taken by the Federals.

A gentleman arrived from Winchester (says the Richmond *Dispatch*) states that the Federals have taken possession of Moorfields, the county seat of Hardy county. About twenty-five hundred of them (a part of General Lander's force,) marching from Romney, entered the town perhaps on Monday or Tuesday. There was some slight resistance by a small militia force of 700 men, under Colonels Monroe and Harness, but they soon retired, and the enemy took possession.

The changes in the occupation of that part of Virginia have been very sudden within a few weeks, and with no loss of consequence to the enemy. He withdrew from Romney on the approach of Jackson; but as soon as the force under General Loring was ordered away, he returned and mended his hold by extending his line of occupation to Moorfields. Hardy county is one of the richest in the northern portion of the State. The corn crop of that county is immense. Thousands of cattle are in winter driven there to be fattened for market.

From Gen. Wise's Command.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

On Thursday, at three o'clock, six of the gunboats (side-wheel steamers) of the enemy appeared off the mouth of the Albermarle and Currituck canal, and fired a few cannon shots at the camp of Gen. Wise, then at the bridge a mile or so distant. The General deemed it proper to withdraw towards Currituck Court House, as he had no means of defence against the guns of the boats. This he did. Subsequently he ordered a further withdrawal to Great Bridge, in Norfolk county. A few of the enemy landed at the canal, say two or three hundred, but they did not leave the protection of the boats while observed. General Wise had only some 1,200 men. Henningsen's batteries were not with him.

Movement and Designs of the Federals.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of Wednesday says:

The Federal gunboats have passed up to Winton, the county-seat of Hertford county, on the Chowan river. The Chowan is formed by the confluence of the Meherrin and Nottaway rivers. The main branch of Nottaway is the Black Water, which is crossed by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, about half way between Weldon and Portsmouth, though rather nearer to the latter place. The Black Water is navigable up to the railroad, as a steamer has been running regularly in connection with the railroad trains, although necessarily a small one, owing to the narrowness and crookedness of the stream. The movements of the Lincolnite gunboats would seem to indicate a desire to force their way up as far as the Portsmouth road, so as either to obtain possession of it, or at least cut off communication by that line.

Although capable of doing much harm to the people resident on the shores of the sounds and the rivers emptying into them, it is evident that there would be no strategic end to be served that would repay the vast outlay of men and money that the Burnside Expedition has occasioned, unless either Norfolk is attacked or possession is obtained of some leading line of railroad, and, therefore, it is, we take it, that the attention of our authorities will be, or at least ought to be, directed to the protection of the lines of communication, especially of water communication, leading from the navigable waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, in the direction of any of our public works. The Black Water, although deep, is so narrow and crooked that it might be stopped by trees felled across it.

Adventures of a Printer.

A Tennessee correspondent, writing under date of February 9th, says:

While we were at Danville yesterday afternoon, a youth of about 18 came upon the boat, and begged to be taken into the Union lines, saying he had been in the rebel service at Pensacola, and was determined to return no more. His story was a direct one, and his familiarity with places and people proved that he told the truth. He was born and had lived for a number of years in Indiana; but last winter had concluded to go to Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of following his profession—that of a printer.

While in that town, the war began, and the young compositor was forced by public opinion to turn soldier. He was sent to Pensacola and remained there several months, and at last obtained a furlough to go to Memphis, whence he arrived at Danville, walking to that place from Paris.

The young man says there were many soldiers at Pensacola who were exceedingly tired of the war, and would profit by the first opportunity to escape.

As an instance of the manner in which individual freedom and opinion are tolerated in the South, he says one of the soldiers informed General Bragg that he did not wish to take sides with the North or South, and that, as he had been forced into the service, and was ill, he was anxious to be discharged.

General Bragg deemed it best, under the circumstances, to let him go, and did so; but after the man had set out on foot, a company of Louisiana volunteers followed him into the woods and hanged him to a tree.

The printer was in Memphis on Friday, and found everything very stagnant there, with no money in circulation but the shinplasters of the Tennessee banks. The effect of the defeat of the rebels at Mill Spring had been very discouraging, and had created great alarm in that vicinity, and he thought the taking of Fort Henry would give a heavy shock to secession sensibilities, as it was believed in Memphis to be beyond the reach of danger and almost impregnable in case of an attack.

There were no regular fortifications in Memphis; but a number of pieces of artillery mounted in different parts of the town. The citizens depended for their security upon Columbus, feeling confident it could not be taken, but that, if it was, the whole Mississippi was lost to the South.

After my informant left Memphis, he heard of the taking of Fort Henry, and said that the rebels were greatly alarmed in consequence, some of them saying the advantage to the Unionists thereby was incalculable, and that it seriously endangered Nashville, Memphis, Columbus, and Bowling Green.

Frightful Anarchy at Richmond.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

The most frightful anarchy pervades the large Confederate cities. The reckless and desperate leaders of the rebellion seem to have infused their own ferocious spirit into the masses. This is especially the case at Richmond. The *Examiner* of the 6th shows what a deplorable saturnalia of crime now exists in that once peaceful, beautiful, and refined city. It complains that the rowdyism now rife there has become intollerable and demands immediate suppression with the high hand. Lest it should be thought that we would over-color the sad and disgusting picture, we give the very words of the *Examiner*. It says: "Acts of brutal violence, vulgar ruffianism, and gross indecency are of momentary occurrence in our streets. The most orderly citizen and the most delicate lady are exposed to outrage and insult. No man's life, even, is secure in broad daylight, on our most public thoroughfares. To surround, knock down, bruise, and maltreat has become the pastime of the ruffians that throng our pavements. The evil must be suppressed, or else society must surrender its authority to brute violence. We must disorganize the social system, resolve ourselves into savages, and prepare for protection by the most effective weapons of self-defence, or else we must assert the power of the law upon the persons of the ruffians and vagabonds that infest our streets and alleys."

Were those who first instigated these horrors the only sufferers, we should regard them as just retribution, for, as the furies were the offspring of the blood-drops flowing from the stab inflicted by Saturn on his father, so are these terrible curses which now oppress Richmond the legitimate fruit of the parracidal blow aimed at the Government of the United States by the Secession leaders. But drunkenness and murder, and theft and arson, are the camp-followers of every Confederate army. They do not, as the *Examiner* says, claim Richmond "as their exclusive preserve," but they have extended their outrages to the non-belligerent State of Kentucky and there made a perfect pandemonium. Old age, in its helplessness; female innocence, in its unprotected loneliness; the rights of property, in their moral sanctuary; loyal men, in the refuge of God's consecrated house; and the young bride, in the holy of holies of her husband's bosom, have [illegible] or ravished, just [illegible] of peace and security, there have gone up tears and groans and plaintive pleadings, mingled with shrieks of frenzied horror, to the Mercy-seat, crying for vengeance. The blood curdles at the bare recital of the brutal crimes committed along the Green-river country, and all the region in which that monster Buckner has for months been chief of the legion of incarnate fiends. An eternity of repentance cannot wipe off the guilt of that bold, bad man, or cleanse the leprosy from the souls of his myrmidons. There is no fabled punishment in the regions of the damned which would not be lenient towards those who have invaded Kentucky with fire and sword, and hellish cruelties. Let, then, Richmond groan, and let the *Examiner* feel that the "furnaces of hell" are raging with unquenchable and insatiable flames around it. The great wave of anarchy and lawlessness and libidinous passion which has broken over the Border States, was first upheaved from that doomed city, and the *Examiner*, in its lunatic fury, lashed to its maddest force the tidal horror. If then Kentucky wails let Richmond wail also, and until the last desecrating footstep of invasion is chased from our soil, let the accursed capital of the Confederacy feel the vulture of remorse eating to its very vitals, and "on horror's head let horrors accumulate" to swell the triumph of the avenging Nemesis as she utters her sharp cry of "blood for blood! life for life! dishonor for dishonor!"

The Efficiency of the Blockade Admitted.

The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes a comparative statement of the receipts of cotton at the ports named for the first four months of the "cotton year," viz.: from the first of September to the first of January. The following is the result:

	1860. Bales.	1861. Bales.
Received at New Orleans	901,075	1,789
" Mobile	326,370	22
" Savannah	33,380	130
" Charleston	151,868	4,594
" Memphis	70,310	3,328
Total	1,483,003	9,863

By way of comment upon the above, another rebel journal says:

"It may be doubted if the world ever saw a similar showing. A crop worth three hundred millions of dollars, necessary to the well-being and peace of the world, totally excluded from the markets of the world! Of the crop of 1860, about eighty millions dollars' worth had been sold up to the first of January. Of the last crop, only a half million of dollars' worth in the same length of time."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17, via Baltimore.—A flag of truce brought over a lady from Norfolk, but no newspapers.

We understand that the Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning, makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents the contest as still going on.

Nothing additional has been received from Savannah.

The U. S. gunboat *Harriet Lane* arrived from Washington during last night. Although fired at on her passage down the Potomac, but one shot struck her, slightly injuring her wheelhouse.

A contraband came in from Camp Bayard, at Great Bethel, to-day, having started on Saturday night. He brings no information of value.

A severe rain storm has prevailed since morning, and there are now no signs of clearing up; the wind is from the North.

The steamers *Stars and Stripes*, *Jersey Blues*, and other steamers for Hatteras, are detained here by the weather.

The Iroquois and Quaker City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The gunboats *Iroquois* and *Quaker City* were at St. Thomas on the 1st inst. The former was coaling.

French Officials and the American War.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., writing from Paris under date of January 27, says:

Our minister, Mr. Dayton, had a satisfactory interview with M. Thouvenel on Friday. I had audiences with distinguished personages on Friday and Saturday. I may say, with propriety, and in justice to eminent statesmen, that M. Thouvenel, Count De Morny, and the Prince Napoleon, entertain just and enlightened views, and right feelings towards our Government. The Prince Napoleon, who was so recently with us, and saw and heard with his own eyes and ears, looks upon the rebellion as causeless and wicked. And the Emperor, though really pressed by the sufferings of the manufacturing and laboring classes, and urged by less legitimate influences to declare against the blockade, has been alike true to the laws of nations, and to our Government.

The Results of Secession in Western Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Sutton, in Braxton county, that there is a great deal of suffering among the people of that and adjoining counties. The men, who are nearly all Secessionists, have gone off to join the rebellion, leaving their wives and children with scarcely anything to eat. The county has been dreadfully devastated. The rebels have stolen and carried off nearly everything which the lean and unprotected county afforded in the way of provisions, and the condition of things is terrible to contemplate. Many houses have been fired, and the women and children, besides having nothing to eat, are left in the midst of winter with houseless heads. Our informant saw a train of Government wagons returning from Sutton with some six or seven helpless families, who are going to Clarksburg. They were nearly all naked and destitute, and told most pitiful stories. Many of the women say their husbands and sons have been killed, their horses stolen, and the means by which they lived carried away to feed the famishing rebel troops and guerrillas. This is one of the legitimate results of Secession. In the section of country to which we have alluded there is nothing like civil law, and no protection is afforded for life or property. When the women and children have cleared the country, it will be inhabited only by lawless bands of guerrillas and Federal soldiers. Even now we are informed that one may travel for miles without seeing a house inhabited or the slightest evidences of civilization. Braxton county is only one county in a dozen to which the above comments might truthfully apply."

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.......$2.00
Three Copies " " 5.00
Five " " " 8.00
Ten " " " 12.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost $24; 50 copies will cost $60; and 100 copies $120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

How a Female Trio "came it over" Secesh.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* credits a correspondent of the St. Clairsville *Gazette* with the following story:

One day last week, three women of Bridgeport—Mrs. H., Mrs. McC., and Mrs. M.—all wives of soldiers in the Federal army, and participants of the charities of Ohio, each one of them drawing some two or three dollars per week; but not satisfied with spread-eagle liberality, concluded, as the fairy legends say, "to seek their fortune" in another clime. So, after having laid their heads together, it was arranged that one should be spokesman, another take care of the spoils, and another, a saucy Irish woman, should "do the crying." With that understanding they entered the town of amalgamation (Wheeling) under the guise of grass-widows of the Secession army; and then and there, after much snivelling and lamentation, and abundance of tears, succeeded in stirring up the sympathies of several noted rebels to the tune of $15 in goods, pewter and groceries, and God only knows how much they would have got had it not been that they ran foul of a citizen who knew that one of them had a husband in the Union army. The fact could not be denied.

Thus "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-glee," and the trio had to skedaddle to Ohio as fast as sturdy legs could carry them, rejoiced that they had not been confiscated, after the manner of Heaton's blank paper. In justice to the Secessionists of Wheeling, however, be it said, that the women made a most favorable report of their liberality and kindness.

It was the older Weller, we think, who could not remember how many men one woman "was ekal to in pint o' comin it over a feller," but he thought the number was five and twenty. The above story is only another confirmation of the truth of Mr. Weller's observations and the soundness of his experience.

Mr. Faulkner on the Rebellion.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

It is reported to-night, upon the authority of a telegram from Gen. Banks, that Mr. Faulkner has, within a day or two, made a speech at Martinsburg, in which he expressed the opinion that the rebellion was a failure, and advised his hearers to make the best terms possible for themselves with the United States.

The Privateer Sumpter in Straightened Circumstances.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Gibraltar, Jan. 26, received in Boston:

"The *Sumpter* continues here without coals, and *without funds* to purchase any. Upon Northern States vessels leaving the bay, notice is given to the commander of the *Sumpter* that he cannot sail before twenty-four hours have elapsed. The *Instigator* was released, not only because her cargo was British property, but also because she is partly owned by a Southern citizen."

The Story of an Escaped Prisoner—He Pilots General Burnside to Roanoke.

The New York *World* has the following in its Washington correspondence:

F. B. Remington, a private of Company A, Thirtieth New York Regiment, now stationed at Upton's Hill, reached here to-day with a pass from General Burnside, whom he had previously joined by deserting from the rebel fleet stationed in Albemarle Sound. It seems that Remington was captured by the rebels during a reconnoissance near Fairfax some two months since and taken to Richmond, and thence sent to prison in North Carolina. Here he saw extracts published from the Troy papers, where the Thirtieth Regiment was mostly recruited, stating that he was disloyal, having deserted his comrades, and had gone over to the rebels. Determined to resent this imputation on his name, he managed to escape from Portsmouth, N. C., and made his way to Norfolk; but, failing to get farther North, he returned to North Carolina, and was offered employment on the rebel gunboat *Fanny*, which he was forced to accept, and was employed in surveying inland waters for the rebels. In connection with another loyal man, he obtained a small boat and managed to join Gen. Burnside at Hatteras. It was he who piloted the expedition to the landing place on Roanoke Island, and in no small degree thus contributed to the great victory won by our forces.

He joined his regiment to-day, and then obtained a furlough to return to General Burnside, first visiting his home in Lansingburg, N. Y. His adventures were listened to with much interest at headquarters to-day.

Two Federal Gunboats Exchanging Shots.

A correspondent on board the United States gunboat *Kittatinny*, writing to the Boston *Journal*, says, while passing within seven or eight miles of Mobile Bar, at 7 o'clock P. M., on the 10th ult., [illegible] *Potomac*, stationed at that place, fired [illegible] formed us that the [illegible] with him, but had disappeared, and had not communi[cated for] four or five days, and he felt alarmed for her safety, as a large rebel steamer was inside the bay with an 80-pound rifled gun, which might have boarded her in one of the dark nights they had. After giving him this information, he cautioned our captain to keep well off shore, and steer for Chandeleur light. 11th, at noon, got under way, with a light wind. At four P. M. we saw a large steamer some seven or eight miles distant, bearing down upon us. After a short time he fired two blank cartridges to bring us to. As the captain of the *Potomac* had cautioned us about a rebel steamer being near here, we kept on. On his coming nearer, one of the officers reported that he saw an American flag up. Hearing this, the captain ordered our vessel to heave to, and wait until she came up. When she was within two miles, or less, we could see distinctly all of the officers and crew, but no flag or pennant (ours had been up in plain sight all of the time). The captain then said he would find out whether she was secesh or not, and fired a solid shot across her bows. She returned it from a Parrott rifled gun, which went through our rigging and burst just beyond. We then gave him another, which scraped his bow about six inches under water, and he replied with two shots more, one shell and one solid shot from a heavy 68-pounder; these went through our rigging, but did no damage. After this we commenced to shift the guns on the port side to the starboard side so as to have the whole battery together, and give him a broadside of grapeshot. While doing this he run up the Stars and Stripes and dipped them, being only half a mile distant. We had made up our minds if that flag did not go up that we would sink before giving up to him, although we had only four long 32-pounders. When the steamer came near, a boat was sent from her to us with a first lieutenant. He acknowledged that he was to blame, and could give no reason why he committed this outrage on our vessel. His only reply was that our vessel was such a "saucy little craft" he thought it must be secesh. He gave the name of the steamer as the *Huntsville*, with a Parrot rifled gun, and four or six 68-pounders. On our reporting to him about the captain of the frigate being anxious as to his safety, he immediately left. On his going on board of his vessel, our officers and crew gave three cheers for the stars and stripes and three for the officers and men of his steamer. This was returned by six from them, and he afterwards left. Soon after we saw the *South Carolina* coming down to him, as they had heard our firing at a distance.

The Sumpter Built and Owned by an Irishman.

Mr. S. McClenaghan, Downpatrick, writes thus to the Downpatrick *Recorder*: "Perhaps it would be interesting to your readers to know something of the origin of the famous war-steamer *Sumpter*, belonging to the Confederate Government of America, and which is now cutting so conspicuous a figure in connection with the war at present unhappily waging between the Northern and Southern States. Originally, the principal owner and commander of this terror of the North was a Killyleagh man—Captain James B. McConnell, who, through energy and perseverance, combined with superior intellectual attainments, fought his way in the battle of life until he has now become one of the most influential and respected citizens of New Orleans. Captain McConnell and part of his family spent the summer of 1859 in this country; and, on his return to New Orleans, proceeded to Philadelphia, where he superintended the building of this celebrated ship, called the *Habana*, and destined for the New Orleans and Cuba trade. Having been commissioned by the American Government to carry the mails between the above-mentioned ports, she proved a very successful speculation, and continued on that line up to the time of the breaking out of the war, when she was purchased by the Confederate Government, who fitted her out as a war ship. She is described by the American papers, at the time of her launch, to be one of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat, her frame and timbers being of the best Delaware white oak, and of unusual size and strength."

[The *Sumpter* was built by the firm of Bierly & Lynn, of this city, which has since dissolved partnership.]

An Incident of the Fort Henry Battle.

In the explosion on the *Essex*, during the Fort Henry battle, one of the seamen was shockingly scalded. His clothing was at once removed, linseed oil and flour applied to his parboiled flesh, and he was carefully wrapped in blankets, and placed in bed. A few moments after, came news that the rebel flag was struck, and the fort surrendered. In his enthusiasm, he sprang out of his berth, ran out upon deck, and waved his blanket in the air, huzzaing for the stars and stripes. The poor fellow, after the first excitement was over, was assisted below, and in the night he died, full of rejoicing to the last, at the triumph of the old flag.

A Temperance Regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, in Camp Beaufort, at Augusta, Maine, had orders to start yesterday morning for the seat of war. The Colonel is the celebrated Apostle of Temperance, Hon. Neal Dow. The regiment numbers one thousand men, stalwart and substantial citizens of the Pine Tree State. In five months of camp life but twelve cases of intoxication have occurred, a degree of temperance quite unequalled in any army in the world. They are armed with English rifles, bought by the State of Maine in England through an agent sent there for that purpose.

Change of Army Uniforms.

A board of officers, consisting of Generals Butterfield, McDowell, Kearney, Sykes, Willard, and DeRussey, will convene to-day, to see what changes can profitably be made in the army uniforms. It is supposed that their suggestions, if adopted, will save the Government about $4,000,000 yearly, and give our soldiers uniforms possessing some beauty and a little comfort.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.—It seems, says the *British Colonist*, of Victoria, V. I., that John Butts is in the habit of collecting as many Indians as he can in a little cottage where he lives near the Congregational church. He then leads off with a prayer, followed by singing a hymn. John then makes a short, feeling address; follows it with another hymn, a collection is taken up, and the congregation dismissed with a benediction. After the services, dancing, singing, and drinking whisky are the order of the evening—Butts acting as barkeeper with as much grace as he a few moments before officiated as clergyman. It is quite an ingenious plan, and the inventor is, no doubt, making a "good thing" of it.