FWELVE CENTS PER WEEE, 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 ad THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-ZARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES 8. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS O F LOOKING GLASSES,

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

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business ar now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, fluished 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.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con My receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continents DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

& CO., fortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

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.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL. Red Lead, White Lead, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Lithergo, Sugar of Lead, Copperss, Oil of Vitriol, Patent Yellow, Chrome Bed.

Murar Causac,
Maroctine,
Sulph. Morphine,
Morphine,
Acetate Morphine,
Lac. Sulph.,
Ether Sulphuric,
Ether Sitric,
Sulphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim.,
Denarcotized Opium,
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Wetherill's ext. Sinche Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Wetherill's ext. Cinchs. Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime. Crude Borax, Befined Borax, White Vitriol, Camphor,
Red Precipitate, Resin Copavia.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,

GROCERIES. CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, jas-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

OUR USUAL SUPPLY.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD. NALMON, &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 Her-

rings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
4,000 boxes large Magdaine Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish. 250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Hess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quiatals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MUBPHY & KOONS,
no5 No. 146 North WHARVES.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GREAT BARGAINS LADIES, CLOVES To close out,
At the
ABCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sta.
ansi-6m JACOB HORSFALL.

CLOAKS—
Bandsome 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
COPPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKS!

Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market.

PROPOSALS.

CEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the U. S. Sub. Dop't with 6.000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1.500 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such

Heifers and Bullocks not wanted.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be re Micel.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Trea-Sury notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the hidder is not present to respond to his bid.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. B. A. Washington, D. ids to be uncome.

A., Washington, D. C.

Form or Bro.

I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for — per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at —, according to the terms of the enclosed advectisement. The Cattle to be weight so the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the

A NOTHER RECENT CURE OF CONLUMPTION, by Prof. C. H. BOLLES, at 1220 VALNUT Street, Philadelphia. ELECTRICITY WILL CURE DISUASA after all

other remedies have failed.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

For many years I have been afflicted with consumptive tendencies, and much of the time my condition has been fruly alarming, especially for two years past. My cough has been very distressing, with expectoration and hemorrhage frem the lungs, attended with severe pains, at times, through the left lung, and it was evident to me and my friends that I could not live long. I had been treated by several emiment medical men, who had exhausted their catalogue of remedies in my case, but no one gave me any relief, and I was getting worse. Appetite failing, digestion and circulation, as well as secretion and excretion, were fabrornal. When in this horrid condition, I called on Prof. BOLLES, at his Institution, 1220 WAL. NUT Street, for counsel, and, after conversing with him for about ten minutes, he told me fraishly that he could cure ment, and was much relieved the first application. He offered to guaranty my cure, and charge me nothing if he failed. I can frankly say that I am perfectly cured, and rejoice that, by a kind Providence, I was led to try this new discovery of Prof. B.

I coost cheerfully recommend all consumptives, who have failed to get relief by any other treatment, to apply her remedies bave tailed.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

T most cheerfully recommend all consumptives, who have failed to get relief by any other treatment, to apply to Prof. BOLLES before it is too late.

GEO. DOU'HASS,

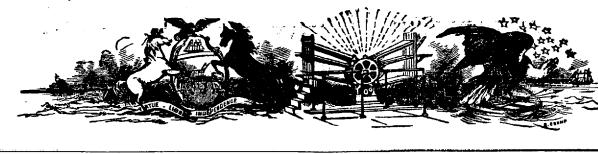
Clerk of Express Office, Phila.,

125 JACOBY Street.

NOTICE.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is "EDWARD M. NEEDLES;" that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the purchase and sale of Fancy Dry to be transacted is the purchase and sale of Fancy Dry Goods, and other business incident thereto, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the name of the general partner of said firm is Edward M. Needles, residing in the city of Philadelphia, at No. 1123 Mount Vernon street, and the name of the special partner is Thomas J. Mogear, also residing in the city of Philadelphia, at No. 141 Arch street; that the capital contributed by the said Thomas J. Megoar, special partner, is five thousand dollars, in cash; that the period a which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. EDWAED M. NEEDLES, General Partner, THOMAS J. MEGEAB, Special Partner, Patillelian, 1862.

TRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the
only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Retts, at her ranifence, 1009 WALNUT Street,
Thiladolphia, (to avoid counterfoits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and

States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and



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VOL. 5.—NO. 177.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

Our Annexation of Lancashire! It would appear that Lancashire, the capital of which is smoky Cottonopolis, where early and ill-paid labor in the factories grinds up children into gold, has been unconsciously annexed to the United States. For this very "exclusive information" we are indebted to the mysterious columns of the London Times. In a very serious article intended to show that, after all, there is comparatively very little distress in Lancashire, the Times states, as a fact, that on a comparison between January, 1858, and January, 1862, "the number of paupers in receipt of relief in Manchester was respectively 23,511 and 10,581, considerably less than half what it was then. At Preston, the two figures for the same two dates are 12,072 and 7,719; at Stockport, 3,053 and 2,598. The same correspondent supplies a comparison between the pauperism in Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire at the close of the year 1857 and last year, the result being very much in favor of the late date. In the two counties of Chester and Lancaster together the difference is 30,000; so there really is not at present

any call for extraordinary measures." By the expression "extraordinary measures," the breaking the blockade of the cotton ports is obviously meant. Pursuing this optimist philosophy, in strong contrast with all its former diatribes against the American Government for stopping the Southern supply of cotton, The Times proceeds to announce, There will still be weeks and months before a positive Cotton famine, and till that arrives there is no need to anticipate the evil. As POBERT SHOEMAKER | the law now stands, and as now administered, the manufacturing towns must support their population with or without employment. This they know, and, no doubt, it has the effect of keeping some mills open that would otherwise be closed. Once yield to the weak suggestion of large national loans or gifts for the relief of local distress, and the mills will be rapidly closed, in order to throw upon the nation all that the nation chooses to undertake. Nor at present can we see in the stoppage of a few mills, and the distress of some twenty or thirty thousand operatives, any call for rushing into the American squabble before we are forced into it. Not to recognize the blockade may involve us in a war without even bringing us cotton, for it would leave a wide gap between us and the Southerners. No; this is a time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Po-

> more for our present patience and forbearance." This recommendation not to interfere follows very strangely after all that The Times has been doing, during the last ten months, to irritate the United States and England into a decided quarrel. The wait-awhile system is wise and fair-but what can be The Times' special motive in now adopting it?

tomac at the cost of two millions sterling a

real cause of complaint, it will tell all the

In the same article, the key to this change of opinion is given-whether consciously or the reverse we know not. "To all industrial purposes," The Times says, "Lancashire is but an outlying province of the United States. While in America they are burning cotton, sinking cotton, using it for parapets and ships' sides, leaving it to rot on the ground, and negleeting to sow it, Manchester shares the troubles of the great American cities, and is starved of cotton. Many thousands are out of work, and the remainder are only working just enough to keep the mill and the men going. Mill-owners are coming up to the London clubs, and announcing that they have closed their mills. No doubt, the future is dark, and if the infatuated non-combatants across the Atlantic keep up the 'war of augry menace and futile obstruction,' matters must become very much worse. It is Laucashire, in fact, that is blockaded, and not the Carolinas; for the mis-

chief takes effect here, and not there. The 'stone fleet' has done more harm to the Mersey than to the harbor of Charleston." Thus it appears that Lancashire, being now American, cannot afford to commit such an unfilial act as to quarrel with us—for that would be a breach of its allegiance. Present appearances lead to the belief that the Rebellion will be ended in a few weeks, after which, Manchester, now "starved of Cotton," (the bad grammar of these words is not ours,) will

have as good a meal of the article as before Treason cast her dark shadow over our Union. Political Arithmetic. Punch, just received, is a trifle less abusive of the United States than usual. There is a lively song on the Tuscarora, also a complimentary notice of American actors and actresses now or lately on the English stage, and only six anti-American articles. The cartoon, entitled "Political Arithmetic," personifies America and France as a couple of school-boys, slate in hand. Master Jonathan says "Guess

A new edition of the "Idylls of the King" contains the following dedication: These to his memory—since he held them dear, Perchance as finding there unconsciously Some image of himself—I dedicate, I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—

These Idylls. And indeed he seems to me Scarce other than my own ideal knight, "Who reverenced his conscience as his king; Whose glory was, redressing human wrong: Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it; Who loved one only and who clave to her—"? Her—over all whose regular to their last isla Her—over all whose realms to their last isle Commingled with the gloom of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse,
Darkening the world. We have lost him: he is

gone: We know him now: all narrow jealousies Are silent, and we see him as he moved, How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise, With what sublime repression of himself, With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly;
Not swaying to this faction or to that;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage ground
For pleasure: but thro' all this tract of years
Washing the white flower of a blamaless life For pleasure: but thro' all this tract of years Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses, Is that fierce light which beats upon a throne, And blackens every better for where is he, Who dares foreshadow for an only son, A lovelier life, a more unstained than his? Or how should England, dreaming of his sons, there more for these than some inherits. "Co Ot such a life, a heart, a mind as thine, Thou noble Father of her Kings to be, Laborious for her people and her poor— Voice in the rich dawn of an ampler day—

Far-sighted summoner of war and waste To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace— Sweet Nature gilded by the gracious gleam Of letters, dear to Science, dear to Art. Dear to thy land and ours, a Prince indeed, Beyond all titles, and a household name Hereafter, through all times, Albert the Good. Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure; Break not, for thou art royal, but endure, Remembering all the beauty of that star Which shone so close beside ye that ye made

One light together, but has past, and left The Crown a lonely splendor. May all love, His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee, The love of all thy sons encompass thee, The love of all thy daughters cherish thee, The love of all thy people comfort thee, Till God's love set thee at his side again.

Some of the workmen of the Watertown (Mass) Arrenal surprised the people in that vicinity on Thursday last. They were ordered to empty four kegs of poor powder into the marsh near by, but instead of doing this they were so imprudent as to explode it. The concussion was so severe that it was believed an explosion had taken place at the arsenal itself, and there was great excitement among the friends of those employed there until the facts were ascertained.

Another Distinguished Aid .- Major Eugene Lecomte, of the Federal army of Switzerland, has received an appointment on Gen. McClellan's st.ff. He is a distinguished writer on military science, and saw war in the Crimea and Italy. At Solferino, he was in the suite of Napoleon. FLOYD is a scamp, but the kind of exercise

that is most in favor with him is a scamper.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Official Despatches from Commodore Goldsborough.

Doings of our forces in north carolina. PROCLAMATIONS TO THE PEOPLE. Commodore Lynch's Official Report of his Fight

with our Fleet. The Visit of our Forces to Clarksville.

COM. FOOTE'S RECONNOISSANCE TO COLUMBUS. THE REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE.

WHY BUCKNER DID NOT ESCAPE FROM

FORT DONELSON.

Interesting from General Buell's Department.

HOW THE FEDERAL PRISONERS LIVED &c.

FROM ROANOKE ISLAND. The North Carolina Expedition - Official

Despatches from Commodore Goldsberough. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The Navy Departmen has received despatches from Commodore Goldsborough, dated the 20th inst. He had received the official accounts of the visits of our vessels to Edenton and to the Currituek Canal, the latter being the popular designation of the link of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, connecting the

mouth of the river with Currituck Sound. It appears that the obstructions of this link were the work of the enemy. The lighthouse at Cape Hatteras may now be lighted with perfect safety. The names of the men of-war destroyed by our vessels, since the fleet reached Hatterss Island, are as follows:

The Scubird, (a flag steamer,) the Forrest, the Curlew, and the Fanny, all steamers, and the Black Warrior, a schooner. The steamer Ellis was captured. A new gunboat on the stocks at Elizabeth City was also destroyed, making seven vessels in all, and each of the first six was remarkably well armed as a gun-

boat. All of them, excepting the Curlew, were destroyed or captured in the attack at Elizabeth City, and it may be proper to mention that the whole of them, saving, of course, the one on the stocks, were struck by our projectiles of one kind or another, in the course of the engagement on the week, each of them. If there does come any 7th instant. As our forces took undisturbed possession of

Edenton, part of a flying artillery regiment, variously estimated at from one to three hundred, fled precipitately without firing a shot. Many of the inhabitants also left in consequence. There are no fortifications at or in the water approaches to Edenton. Among the results of the tion are the destruction of eight cannon, an one schooner on the stocks at Edenton

Two schooners were captured in the Sound, one having 4,000 bushels of corn. Six bales of cotton were taken from the custom-house wharf. There were no public stores in the town, and the custom house was empty. Com. Goldsborough says he remained for two hours abreast of the town, and was visited by the authorities and others-many of whom professed

sentiments of loyalty. The proclamation, dated the 18th, and signed jointly by Commodore Goldsborough, and General Burnside, to the people of North Carolina, says the mission of the joint expedition is not to invade any of their rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with them the desolating war brought upon the State by comparatively a few men in their midst.

Proclamation of Com. Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside-Rebel Account of the Engagement at Roanoke-Disposition of

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 20, 1862 -In the twelve ROANOKE ISLAND, Fob. 20, 1862.—In the twelve days that have elapsed since our capture of this island, the army and navy have accomplished even more than could have been expected. The first business in hand was naturally the proper disposition of our 3,000 prisoners. Arrangements were at once made by Gen Burnside to send them North, and the steamers Cossack, Eastern Queen, S. R. Spaulding, and Northerner were got in readiness for their reception.

A flag of truce from the rebels, asking for the bodies of Captain Wise, Lieutenant Selden, and Captain Coles, offering a suitable opportunity for opening communication with the rebels, Captain J. D. De Wolf, of General Burnside's staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Osborn, of the Twenty-fourth

Lieutenant Colonel Osborn, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, were sent, on the 15th instant, in a steamer to Elizabeth City with propositions for an exchange of prisoners, which were accepted. Our prisoners are to be delivered immediately at Elizabeth City; theirs at the same time at Fortress The number and rank of our prisoners are actu-

ally as follows:
Two colonels, four lieutenant colonels, six majors, two coloners, nour neutenant coloners, six majors, thirty-tour captains, thirty-six first lieutenants, sixty-three second lieutenants, three third lieutenants, eight musicians, one hundred and forty-eight sergeants, one hundred and twenty-six corporals, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-

eight privates, and twenty-nine servants belonging to officers, making, in all, a grand total of 2,488 prisoners of all ranks. Survey of the Forts on the Island. The smoke of the battle had hardly cleared away —certainly the dead had not been buried—before Lieutenant Flagler, the division ordnance-officer.

I'm in Compound Addition and Long Division," and Master Louis Naroleen declares "Ah! I'm just beginning Reduction." To be sure, there is nothing especially striking in this, but it is better than the average punches at affairs of this country. In simple truth, Punch, for a long time past, has not been half as good as our own Vanity Fair.

Tennyson's New Roem to Prince Albert's Memory.

A new edition of the "Idylls of the King" con-The divisi n headquarters have been established at a small house on the beach between the lower and middle forts, and some little attemps have been made to make the quarters comfortable. The com-mending general, bowever, sleeps on a cot on a husk bed, and with his army blankets wrapped around him. The example is not lost upon his offi-cers and men, who bear privations and troubles without a murmur, for they see their generals A Post Office.

The preliminary steps toward the establishment of a post office for the division have been taken. A house is to be fitted up, and a corps of about fifteen smert, intelligent men detailed for the service. It will be their duty to board all boats arriving, sort the mails, and deliver the matter to each regiment as soon as possible. Each vessel in the fleet will have its own box, and all the running hither and thitter, the confusion and disappointment will nave its own box, and all the running hither and thither, the confusion and disappointment caused by the present loose way of doing business, will be obviated. Letters and papers for this division should now be addressed, "Roanoke Island, Department of North Carolina".

Joint Proclamation from Com. Goldsborough and General Burnside to the People of North Carolina. ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

The mission of our joint expedition is not to invade any of your rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with you the desolating war brought upon your State by com. desolating war brought upon your state by comparatively a few bad men in your midst.

Influenced infinitely more by the worst passions of human nature than by any show of elevated reason, they are still urging you astray to gratify their unboly purposes.

They impose upon your credulity by telling you of wick d and even diabolical intentions on our part of our desire to destroy your freedom, desire to destroy your freedom, de-

or wick. A and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to destroy your freedom, demolish your property, liberate your slaves, injure your women, and such like enormities—all of which, we assure you, is not only ridioulous, but utterly and wilfully false.

We are Christians as well as the such that the such th

utterly and wiifully false.

We are Christians as well as yourselves, and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly, the sacred obligations of the character.

No apprehensions need be entertained that the demands of humanity or justice will be disregarded. We shall inflict no injury, unless forced to do so by your own acts, and upon this you may confidently rely.

Those men are your worst enemies. They, in truth, have drawn you into your present conditruth, have drawn you into your present condi-tion, and are the real disturbers of your peace and tion, and are the real distincts of your peace and the happiness of your firesides.

We invite you, in the name of the Constitution, and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from these malign in-fluences to return to your allegiance, and not com-pel us to resort further to the force under our con-

The Government asks only that its authority may ine Government asks only that its authority may be recognized; and, we repeat, in no manner or way does it desire to interfere with your laws, con-stitutionally established, your institutions of any kind whatever, your property of any sort, or your usages in any respect. LI. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Fing Officer Commanding North Carolina Blockding Squadron.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

ading Squadron. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig. Gen. Com'g Department North Carolina. Commander Rowan's Official Thanks to his Captains. U S. STEAMER DELAWARE, OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Feb. 11, 1862

The commander of the flotilla in Albemarle

Sound avails himself of the earliest moment to make I throwing the rest in the river.

a public acknowledgment of the coolness, gallantry, and skill displayed by the officers and men under his command, in the capture and destruction of the enemy's battery and squadron, at Cobb's Point.

The strict observance of the plan of attack, and the steady but onward course of the ships, without returning a shot until within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, excited the admiration of our enemies. THE REBELLION.

mier.

The undersigned is particularly gratified at the evidence of the high discipline of the crews, in retraining from trespassing, in the alightest degree, upon the private property of defenceless people in a defenceless town. The generous offer to go on shore and extinguish the flames applied by the torch of a vandal soldiery, upon the houses of its own defenceless women and children, is a striking evidence of the justness of our cause, and must have its effect in teaching our deluded countrymen a lesson in humanity and civilization.

S. C. Rowan,

Commanding United States naval forces in Albe-Official Report of Commodore Lynch, of the Rebel Navy, of the Engagement at

Roanoke Island. FLAG SHIP SEA BIRD, Off Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862. Sir: I have the honor to report that the enemy, at 10 A. M. to-day, with 22 heavy steamers and one tug, made an attack upon this squadron and the battery at Pork Point. As his numerical force was overwhelming, we commenced the action at long range, but as our shells fell short, while his burst over and around us, (owing, I think, to the superior quality of his powder,) we were eventually compelled to shorten

the distance.

The fight lasted continuously from 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., throughout which the soldiers in the battery sustained their position with a gallantry which won our warmest approbation. The fire was terrific; and at times the battery would be envoluped in the sand and dust thrown up by shot and

shell.

And yet their casualties were only one man killed and three wounded. The earthwork, however, was very much cut up. I mention the battery, because, in all probability, communication will reach you before intelligence will be received from the appropriate official source. The enemy approached in ten divisions, the rear one having the cabonar temporers in tow. approached in ten divisions, the rear one naving the schooner transports in tow.

• The advance, which was the attacking division, again subdivided, and one portion assailed us and the other the battery. Repeatedly, in the course of the day, I feared that our little squadron of seven vessels would be utterly demolished, but a gracious Providence preserved as

vessels would be utterly demolished, but a gracious Providence preserved us.

Master Commanding Hoo's of the Forrest received a wound in the head, which is pronounced serious, if not mortal. I yet trust that this promising young officer, who so bravely fought his ship, will be spared to the service. Midshipmen Camm, of the Ellis, and ——, of the Curlew, each lost an arm, which, with three others slightly wounded, constitute the sum of our personal casualties.

Lam sorry to say that the Curlew, our largest steamer was sunk, and the Forrest, one of the propellers, disabled. We have received other injuries from shot and shell, but comparatively of pellers, disabled. We have received other injuries from shot and shell, but comparatively of light character, and could, with the exception of the Forrest, be prepared to renew the action tomorrow if we only had ammunition. I have not a pound of powder nor a loaded shell remaining, and few other vessels are better off. During the latter part of the engagement, when our ammunition was nearly exhausted, I sent to the upper battery for a supply, but ten charges were all that could be spared, and these were expended at dark, as the enemy was withdrawing from the contest.

In all probability the contest will be renewed tomorrow, for the enemy, having landed a force be. morrow, for the enemy, having landed a force be, low the battery, will doubtless endeavor to divert its fire. I have decided, after receiving the guns from the wreck of the Curlew, to proceed direct with the equadron to Elizabeth City, and send express to Norfolk for ammunition. Should it arrive in time, we will return to aid in the defence; if

not, we will there make a final stand, and blow up the vessels rather than they shall fall into the hands of the enemy.

These are reasons for retiring upon Norfolk, but it would be unseemly thus to desert this section of country. If I have erred in judgment, by a speedy notification the error will be corrected. Commander Hunter, Lieut. Commanders Cooke, Parker, and Alexander, and Masters Commanding McCorrick, Taylor, and Hoole, bravely sustained the credit of the service, and every officer and man performed his duty with alacrity. Lieut Commanding Simms, although absent on detailed service, exhibited such an eagerness to participate in the conflict as to give full assurance that, if gratified, he would have upheld his high reputation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient,

W. F. LYNGH, Flag Officer

I am, very respectfully, your obedient,
W. F. Lynch, Flag Officer.
The Hen. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy. GENERAL HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Commodore Foote's Trip to Clarksville-Full Particulars. Several days ago we published a telegraph account of a reconnoissance to Clarksville, made by Commodore Foote, but we are now enabled to lay a full account of the affair before our readers. The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

Here we are at the farthest point South reached in the Federal progress of the narrow procked rolling Cumberland, a stream that has 195t had a few leaves put into her history, illustrated with the mazzotint that belongs to the operations of gunpowder. The Cumberland has become a tributary to the stream of time, and long will the stery be tald of the scenes that took place when its wooded banks and ravines saw the stern work and echeed to the and ravines saw the stern work and echoed to the fierce conflict of Donelson. All that has been written up for your columns I suppose, and I must stick to my text, which commences just above Donelson, and thence proceeds as far up as Commodors Foote and the good gunboat Conestoga shall go. I am now lying at Clarksville. Honest confession for a newspaper correspondent. I will change it. The Conestoga is now lying here, and I am writing on her gundeck by the lantern dimly burning.

First a more au from Pillow, Gideon J. Pillow, late generalissimo at Donelson, who took precious good pains not to be too late to get away. He is a little particular about the location of his ditches, an old wrick of his, and he was careful to interpose a notice particular about the location of his discuss, an old which of his, and he was careful to interpose the ditch called the Cumberland between himself and General Grant. Gideon, on assuming command at Fort Donelson, gave under his hand and seal the following, which I copy from the original document. The handwriting is bad.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON, Feb. 9, 1862. HEADQUARTEIS FORT DUNRISON, Feb. 9, 1862.
GRERAL ORDER NO. 1.
Brigadier General Gid. J. Pillow assumes command of the forces at his post. He relies with confidence upon the courage and fidelity of the brave officers and men under his command, and to maintain this post, and drive back the ruthless invaders from our soil, and again raise the Confederate flag over Fort Fenry. He expects every man to do his duty, and, with Gou's help, we will accomplish our purpose. Our battle cry, "Liberty or death!"
By command,
Brig. Gen. G. J. PILLOW.
GUS. A. HENRY, A. A. General.
Welet Fort Toyngleyn on the morning of Wed.

We left Fort Donelson on the morning of Wednesday the 19th, following some hours after the United States gunboat Cairo. Our trip was marked with little to interest. The Conestaga is of the racer breed of boats and walked the water like a thing of life, an entirely original term I beg you to note. When Com. Foote has despatch in his eye he takes the Conestaga. I have observed it is customary to praise the boat you ride on, but this is merited, and not a puff, the Conestaga not being now in the carrying trade, (though by the way I take that back, she did the other day help to carry Fort Henry.)

Just above Donelson we passed the still smoking rains of the Cumberland Iron Works which do not now cumber the land with appliances to aid the

now cumber the land with appliances to aid the rebels. John Bell owned a share of these works, and their fate no one will regret. The blackness of sakes marks where they stood, as the wizard remarked to Mr. Lochiel. Will the printer stand by, and held hard with quotation marks? And so on to Clarksville, thirty miles from Fort Donelson.

Here was where the rebels were to nake a stand. This was to be the Gibraltar, Sebastopol, and Manassas all in one, and to require an extraconvulsion of the apaconda a tiresome heast, who must have nassae all in one, and to require an extraconvulsion of the anaconda a tiresome beast, who must have given up the conduct of the war to smebody else, for who ever knew of a boa having a Foots? Clarksville is well located for all thit, and lacked nothing but the guns and men to use them. The rebels built two forts and I am to speak of them, but Floyd did not speak of stopping to defend them, nor did Pillow. The rebels did try to burn Clarksville on evacuating it, but the few clitzens left would not permit it, and their remonstrance prevailed. At 3 P.M. the Conessogs rounded a bend in the river called Linwood Innding, and before us loomed Fort Severe. It was severely situprevailed. At 5 F. m. the Conesegue rounded as bend in the river called Linwood Ending, and before us loomed Fort Severe. It was severely situated for us had it been of hostile lapacity and intent, for the muzzles of its few canon looked almost down into our chimneys from a heght two hundred feet above our heads. We counted two guns and a white flag, and that sottled it. There was nothing to fear from Fort Severe.

On we steamed, and still another fortress, Fort Clark, nemed after the original tlark from whom Clarksville takes its name. Here there was no flag flying. It is at the junction of the Red river with the Cumberland, a very pretty spot to rake an adversary. The Conestague held her breath an instant, whistled, and watched events, which came in the shape of a very dirty white hig oreeping slowly up the staff. Later we were informed that this white flag blew down and got wided in the heavy rainof the night previous. Camodore Foote sent a force to take possession of these forts, and over both the stars and stripes were seedily flying. Just

a force to take possession of table force; and over both the stars and stripes were seedily flying. Just as we came up, the railroad bridges across the Cum-berland and the Red viver wer both discovered to be on fire, the rebels having splied the torch just as we came up.
At 5 P. M. we reached Cirksyille, when all At 5 P. M. we reached Cirksylle, when all residents of this place who had of ruit away came down to the landing much at the distinguished residents received Columbs the distorverer (not the Columbus Commodre Foote is shortly to discover.) Hon. Cay Johnson, Judge Wisdom, and the Mayor hadan interview with Commodre Foote at which meeting I. not being present nor invited, I got up an interview of my own with two lad, one of whom had a view of my own with two lad, one of whom had a white flag flying astern. Saidone of them to me: "A good joke on yer dirty Ad lag." I looked around to ask the gunner to wenge the insult with a 64, but the urchin's finger and by own eyesight corrected my first impression. The Conestoga's coal smoke and the rain had indeed turned our ensign into a ducky tinge from which ed, white, and blue had disappeared; so when he Clarksville youth told me that on our approach the story grew that we were coming up "with the lack flag flying," we nearly scared Clarksvie into fits. I mention the incident to ask if this isy not account for other black flags.

for other black flags.

We hauled off into the stream it the night, and this (Thursday) morning a more through examination was made of Fort Clark. Iwent with the party. We looked carefully thrigh the institu-tion. It became shortly evidenthat the rebels had attempted to issue a magazine in parts." and Clarksville would have had a mefit had their Clarkeville would have had a quent had their plans been carried out, for in the magazine, with some hundred pounds of pewer in cartridges and fixed ammunition, a half-casumed port fire lay, with its ashes scarce an inch tom the powder. A little more and Fort Clark wold have reported itself missing in its essential arts. A larger charte of the ammunition our my took on board, throwing the rest in the river.

The Visit of our Gunboats to Columbus -Mysterious Visit of a Rebel Flag of Truce-A Long Conference Between Commodore Foote, General Cullum, and the Rebel Officers.

Several days ago we published a telegraphic despatch from Cairo, announcing that our gunboats had made a reconnoissance to Columbus, and had been met by a flag of truce from the rebels. The escaped. Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives the following account of the affair: The Starting from Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—Information had been accumulating here for some weeks that Columbus would be evacuated by the retel troops, and, after repeated conferences with the authorities by parties who had watched the movements, a reconnoissance was made, a week ago, by Col. N. B Buford, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, the results of which

the Twenty-seventh Illinois, the results of which satisfied the authorities that there was something of a character to indicate that a change was going on at that rebel stronghold which might terminate in an evacuation. Our successes en the Tennesses and Cumberland rivers tended to strengthen that belief. Colonel Buford, who has been in command of Fort Cairo for some time past, and who has been closely watching events, has been mainly instrumental in drawing the attention of the authorities to this matter. From information he had received an armed reconnoissance was made to day. an armed reconnoissance was made to day. an armed reconnoissance was made to day.

The expedition got under way this morning at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, and consisted of the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, Mound City, and Conestaga; and the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Burord, and Eighth Wisconsin, Colonel Murphy, regiments. Two mortarboats were towed down for the purpose of testing their capacity, if occasion should offer.

The fleet steamed down the river as far as Fort Jefferson, seven miles distant, when the guaboats took the advance, close after them the mortarboats, and followed by the transports: The expedition was under command of Flag-Officer Foote and General George W. Culium. Colonel Thorn, engineer, a member of General Halleck's staff, accompanied the expedition.

mpanied the expedition Our Commanders Reconnecting. Our Commanders Reconnoitring.

About, ten o'clock a gun was heard from Columbus, which was soon followed by two others. Half an hour after another gun was fired, as was supposed, for the purpose of getting range, as the ball fell in the water a considerable distance in front of the advance gunboat. The first shots were evidently signals for their gunboats to return to Columbus, probably being some distance down the river. The last shot was from a heavy gun from their batteries, or from a gunboat hidden from view.

In going down, the gunboat officers made a careful examination of the shore, to discover, if possible, any masked battries which might be planted. There were, however, none found. Colonel Buford, any marked batteries which might be planted. There were, however, none found. Colonel Buford, with one of the small steam tugs, also made a close examination of all points, bayous, &c. He landed in Lucas' Bend, at the residence of Dr. Francis, where he learned that within the last week the rebels had scoured the river up as far as they dared go, and had seized all flat-boats and skiffs, and taken them to Columbus.

At different points mounted men, evidently rebel pickets, were seen, who suddenly disappeared in the pickets, were seen, who suddenly disappeared in the direction of Columbus. As the fleet moved very slow, undoubtedly the rebels at Columbus knew of our approach before we were within ten miles of the

The Appearance of a Flag of Truce. The Appearance of a Flag of Truce.

When going into Lucas' Bend, steam was shut offi, and the whole fleet floated down, and had thus proceeded to within five miles of Columbus, when a steamer rounded the point from that place, which proved to be the Red Rover, with a white flag floating from her jacksteff. This was a strange proceeding coming from the Sebastopol of the Missispipi, which was only menaced by five gunboats and two regiments of infantry. No one could give a solution of the matter. The rebels at Columbus had heretofore been so insolent and defiant, and now to send up a flag of truce when there was only a possito send up a flag of truce when there was only a possibility of being attacked by an immensely inferior force to theirs, it was inexplicable. After some half an hour's delay, a steam-tug was sent off from the flag-officer's boat to the Red Rover, which soon returned, bringing away some rebel officers, when a consultation of near three hours was held, at the expiration of which the rebel officers were set on to Columbus, and the flag-officer signalled the fleet to return. When the Red Rover had arrived as far up as she came, a rebel gunboat was discovered coming out from behind Island No. 4, close to the Kentucky shore, and under a full head of steam, made its way toward Columbus. If it had been desired to fire at the rebel, the flag of truce was in

the way.

The strictest secrecy is enforced on what few per-The strictest secrecy is enforced on what few persons were admitted to the conference, nor will anything be known as to the object of the flag of truce until Gen. Halleck is heard from, and probably Gen. McClellan will be consulted. Undoubtedly, if the Red Rover came up with a flag of truce from the rebel authorities, a proposition has been made of an extraordinary character, and Gen. Cullum did not feel authorized to act in the matter that we will consult with his version. ter, and so will consult with his superior. If this is the case, it may be some days before the public will know anything of the matter.

Speculations about the Flag. There are a variety of opinions in regard to what There are a variety of opinions in regard te what the rebels are doing, the most reliable being that the place is about to be evacuated, and it is the most reasonable; for losing both Forts Henry and Donelson, and our gunboats penetrating so far into the vitals of the rebellion as to reach Alabama and Mississippi without hardly any opposition, have rendered it useless to hold Columbus any longer. Another opinion is that the rebels are evacuating, and that the citizens, supposing we would immediately attack the place, came up to state the fact and prevent, if possible, the place from being ruined. and prevent, if possible, the place from being ruined.

Others suppose that, to gain time for the purpose of moving their immense stores, eannon, etc., they came with propositions to leave Kentucky soil, which proposals would have to go to General Halleck to be acted upon, and in the meantime they could make good their retreat. They may have made such a proposition in good faith

Whatever was the mission of the flag of truce, it is a great satisfaction to know that Columbus rebels have treated or wish to make terms. They have bowed to Cairo authorities, whom they hate more bitterly than any other por ion of the Union troops. Chivalry has come down, and had to send a flag of truce to prevent what they supposed an immediate stack. Five gunboats, two regiments of infantry, and a couple of mortarboats have scared the occupants of the best fortified place on the Mississippl river. If Columbus has shown the white feather the robellion is gone up, and, if it is possible to push en our columns from every point, peace may be looked for within a few months. If either of the reasons I have given was the object of the flag of truce, our whole force should have been left at least within two miles of the place, to been left at least within two miles of the place. t watch the enemy's movements. The troops were anxious for something to do, and the Twenty-seventh Illinois would have been glad to visit again Belmont, their first battle-ground, and to have shown their new friends, the Eighth Wisconsin, over one of the most hotly-contested battle-fields of the war. As it was, they returned somewhat disappointed.

appointed. More Incidents of the Rebel Prisoners Confined in Chicago. The Chicago papers still continue to publish little incidents connected with the rebel prisoners now confined at Chicago. The reporter of the Tribune of Tuesday gives the following: A Tennessean yesterday chanced to intimate that he voted for James Buchanan for President.

A Tonnessean yesterday chanced to intimate that he voted for James Buchanan for President. This attracted the attention of the bystanders, who began to ask him the direct question, "Did you vote for Buchanan?" He at first strenuously denied it; but at last said, "Well. gentlemen, if you must know the truth, I dad vote for him; and may God forgive me for it!" This declaration was accompanied by hearty denunciations, on all sides, of the "venerable P. F."

Besides the many ludicrous incidents which come under a visitor's observation are many of a truly painful nature. Among these-was one which occurred on Sunday. An elderly, well-dressed lady was looking about among the members of the Tonth Tennesses Regiment, when in the person of a fine-looking, intelligent man, of twenty-eight or thirty years, she recognized her son. The recognition was mutual, and mother and son rushed into each other's arms. The young man, whose name is William Pithey, left his home in this city five years since, and went Seuth to seek his fortune. At Huntsville, Alabams, a few months since, a personal enemy, as he supposed, denounced him as an Abolitionist, and he was left a choice of two alternatives, and joined the rebel army. of two alternatives, and one was lett a choice of two alternatives, and joined the rebel army. He was made a prisoner at Fort Donelson, and brought to his former home a captive. His parents, who are highly respectable people and old residents here, on Saturday learned of his whereabouts, and here, on Saturday learned of his whereabouts, and on Sunday hastened to his quarters. His mother was admitted, but his father was not allowed to pass. As she found him, she sobbed, "Oh, my dear boy, you have been the subject of many prayers, and you are not past praying for yet. I thank God, he is once more under the folds of the flag of the Union." Mother and son were permitted to go to the gate, where the father had been waiting to greet his son. The guards, understanding the matter, offered no hindrance to the meeting, and allowed them to embrace each other. We understand that steps will at once be taken for the young stand that steps will at once be taken for the young man's release.

The prisoners have already commenced writing letters home to their relatives and friends, who may be expected to feel considerable angiety en their account. The duty of examining these missives, to prevent the conveyance into Secessia of treasonable or improper information, has, for the present, been confided to Col. Jas. A. Mulligan. There are a number of colored men among the prisoners. Some assert that they are soldiers, and others as pertinaciously deny the assertion. One thing is certain, that many of them are as well dressed as the commissioned officers we have seen.

Why Buckner did not Escape from Fort The Louisville Journal, of Tuesday, in giving an account of the transfer of Gen. Buckner and his staff, besides several other officers, from Cairo to Jeffersonville, Indiana, says:

At the railroad depot at Jeffersonville, Colonel Dant, who was in command of the provost guard, conversed freely with the prisoners, many of whom made him the bearer of messages and other favors to their friends in this city. Many of the prisoners were disposed to enter complaint because they were not permitted to visit their friends in this city while on their way to their place of confinement. Gen. Buckner, expressed the opinion unreservedly, that he owed his captivity to the folly of General Pillow. The commanders of the rebel forces at Fort Donelson agreed upoa a plan of retreat, after they became satisfied they could not win the battle. Pillow, with his forces, was to cut his way through the right flank of the Federal forces, and, at a given period, was to signal Gen. Buckner, who was to attempt a similar feat. Pillow succeeded partially, but, in the weakness of his joy over his supposed escape, neglected the signals, and set about telegraphing a report southward that he had won a great victory. In that deluding his rebel friends, for he was driven back to his old quarters, and only escaped by stealing out after nightfall. Jeffersonville, Indiana, says:

General Buckner states that the opportunity was tendered him and hisstaff to make their escape with Generals Floyd and Pillow, and the plan was submitted to the officers. After consultation they, with a single exception, determined to share the fate of their men. We blush to make the admission, but it was our quendam friend Dick Wintersmith, who proposed to sacrifice the men and save the officers. Dick, it should be remembered, was himself an officer. It is useless to add that he himself an officer. It is useless to add that he

General Buckner expressed the opinion that the rebels would not make a stand at Nashville. Capt. Walker, the commander of the company who had been detailed to guard the prisoners, says the rebel officers, notwithstanding they had been generously permitted to retain their side arms, formed a plan to take possession of the boat on Sunday night, a short distance below the city. It was discovered however, and its consummation prevent. discovered, however, and its consummation prevented, by the vigilance of Capt. Walker.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Preaching and Secessionism. The Lebanon (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Times tells the following anecdotes: nati Times tells the following anecdotes:

I have an anecdote which I must relate to you, which occurred as follows: A pious old man, a member of one of the Union Tennessee regiments, being called upon for a prayer, one Sunday in camp, responded to the call, and, in a feeling and patriotic manner, prayed for the welfare and health of the Tennessee troops, and the army at large; also, for the success of our arms and the triumph of the Universe and also for a sneedy return of also, for the success of our arms and the triumph of the Union cause; and, also, for a speedy return of the exiles, then around him, to their peaceful and happy homes, hoping that the mountains now in sight would not long separate them from those most

sight would not long separate them from those most near and dear.

His remarks were expressive and touching, exciting the feelings and sympathy of his hearers. The speaker then asked forgiveness for the sins of our onemies, praying that they might see the error of their ways, and be returned again to love and favor. Whereupon one of the hearers rose to his feet, and excitedly exclaimed, "Look-a-here! I won't stan' anything of that sort here; this 'ere meetin's broke up! I won't listen to nobody who prays for Secession, or the salvation of their souls. prays for Seession, or the salvation of their souls. I don't want to be known in their company, now or hereafter." The ceremonies were here closed, and the "meetin" was thus broken up. Gen. Schoepft and the Secession Sympa-

Here is another, of a financial character, which I Here is another, of a financial character, which I will give you:

After the battle at Logan's cross roads, and the rebel prisoners were taken to Somerset, the officers—who were released on parole of honor—inquired of General Schoepff to know where they should repair for their board.

Now, it happened that there was a very wealthy and strong Secession sympathizer then living in the town, and who had heretofore taken great pains to manifest his affection to the "peculiar pains to manifest his affection to the "peculiar institution." To this personage they were recommended by the general, where they were soon anugly housed and duly eared for. At the time of their departure from the place, a neat little bit of paper was handed to the general by the favoring entertainer.

"What's this?" says the General, on seeing the

"What's this?" says the General, on seeing the paper extended toward him. "A bill for the board of those prisoners," was the reply. "I cannot certify to any such bill, nor will it be allowed," was the remark of the General. "How shall I then get my pay?" asked the man. 'I cannot tell," replied the General, "but I presume that you will have to take the amount out in sympathy." The sympathizer sneaked off, a wiser if not a richer man. not a richer man. Secession Rejoicing at Jeff Davis' Inauguration.

The Louisville Democrat of Friday says: We had heard that some of the Secesh intended to illuminate last night in honor of the supposed inauguration of Jeff Davis, but did not believe that any one in Louisville would do so. We were mistaken, however, for, as we learn, several Secesh houses were illuminated, or partly so, and decorated with rebel flags. One certainly was—that of Mr Louis Smyser, on Market street, between First and Brook. The gas in the parler was put on full and a rebel flag—small—fastened to, or under, the and a rebel flag—small—fastened to, or under, the chandelier, while the window curtains were drawn

On the opposite side of the street is the head-quarters of Captain Terrill's company, (D), Pro-vost Guard. The flag was plainly visible, when five of the members—William Ray, John Daker, William D. Martin, Perry Weatherford, and Dun-Willism D. Martin, Perry Weatherford, and Duncan Baker—crossed the street and demanded it. With some demurring it was given up. Mr. S. can entertain Secoch opinions if he chooses, but he cannot expect to flaunt the rebel flag in the face of the loyal people in a loyal city on a national holiday. Even if not celebrating Jeff Davis' supposed inauguration, he could scarcely fail to know that such a bold display of the robel ensign would excite indignation. The wonder is that no violence was dene. Mr. S. is now, and has been, making money off the Government he is so anxious to see subverted. As weitness, two or three sales of flour to the Commissary Department, one of 2,000 barrels only last Wednesday.

We have no doubt there are other contractors equally disloyal, but not quite so bold. General Halleck's plan will need to be adepted in this department, so that rebels shall not be permitted to make money off the Government while loyal men starve.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27 .- The Old Point boat brings

but little news of importance. There was no flag of truce yesterday. The French frigate Pomone has sailed for Ha-The reported loss of the steamer Express is unfounded. The Spaulding has arrived from Hatteras. A large fire on the mainland was seen from Hatteras on Monday morning, which continued all day, and was still burning when the Spaulding left, in the

evening.

the assistance of the R. B. Forbes, ashore at Nag's Head. The wind from the east, and there was a prospect of another storm when the steamer left Old Point. Nine Months of Prison Life in Richmond-An Interesting Narrative. [From the N. Y. Times, 27th.]

The blockading steamer Cambridge has gone to

Last Saturday there came down to Fortress Mon-roe, from Richmond, some 380 of our military rank and file, and 20 efficers—the last of 1,500 Narank and hie, and 20 omeers—the last of 1,500 Na-tional prisoners, who have spent more or less of the past nine months of their lives at the rebel capital. Very few of these released prisoners have yet reached New York; but from some of those who have, we obtain various items of in-formation about the life of our Northern prisoners in Richmond after the battle of Manassas, and so all the way down to that at Donelson. Lieutenant Grummup of the Brocklyn Fourteenth Regiment all the way down to that at Donelson. Lieutenant Grumman, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has given us most of the unaterial on which the following abstract is founded. He was taken prisoner when acting as officer of a detachment of pickets, at Falls Church, Virginia, on the 18th of November lest; and from that time to the present has had his experience in the Richmond tobacco warehouse life. There are now so many of such war episodes, that by a change of names, and a slight alteration, the following account might stand for scores of other cases: scores of other cases: How they were Taken.

Lieut. Grumman and his men formed an outer-

Lieut. Grumman and his men formed an outermost picket at Falls Church, separated from communication during the day, with the rest of the line of sentinels, by a gap of considerable distance, which was only guarded at night. A detachment of Virginia cavalry under Col. Fitz Hugh Lee, one pleasant afternoon, bore down upon them and out them off from their retreat; and after a spirited little engagement, in which a rebel trooper was killed, and four of the Union pickets wounded, Lieut. Grumman surrendered. The cavalry, without more ado, took him, with Sergeant J. McNeill, (wounded in two places,) and Wm. M. Campbell, (a brave Brooklyn boy, only 19, but as cool as a cucumber,) with Clinton Pettit, (wounded,) Nathaniel Lyon, Daniel McCauley, Wm. A. Ludden, Geo. Roller, and two brothers named Ruskin, and Theodore F. Rich, upon horseback behind them, and made off. Off to Richmond.

The ten above-mentioned prisoners were taken to Centreville, and thence to Manassas, where they were kept all night, and their overcoats stolen from them. Lieut. G. made such an indignant refrom them. Lieut. G. made such an indignant remonstrance, however, that most of the coats were returned, by an order from rebel headquarters.

On their way, as they neared Manassas, they were saluted by some of the rebels with such speeches as, "Yanks,' there's Bull Run. Did you ever hear of Bull Run, Yanks?" A Secession fleg was brought out, and the bearer of it planted himself close along the road, so that the prisoners would have to pass in its shadow. The next day, by the cars, they reached Richmond—saluted by the crowd with an ironical "What d'ye come down here for?" as they were marched along the street here for ?" as they were marched along the stree The Tobacco-Warehouse Prisons.

The Tobacco-Warehouse Prisons.

There were three large warehouses for pressing and storing tobacco, each about 35 by 75 feet on the ground, and two of them three stories, and one of them four stories high. In one of these, in the second story, was the place of durance for the officers, to the number of fifty or sixty, and for some ten stewards beside; these latter being Union privates, detailed to help cook, &c., among the officers. All the other buildings and apartments were occupied by the privates.

The rooms were generally the whole width and depth of the building. Through the middle of a room would be a row of tobacco presses and fixings, making a sort of semi-partition. In the officers' prison there was water, and a closet partitioned off prison there was water, and a closet partitioned off prison there was water, and a closet partitioned off at the end.

The officers were kept rigidly confined in their prison, most of them never being allowed to go out in the open air at all. All this was not so bad, however, as the special case of the condition of Col. Wood, of the Fourieenth Brooklyn Regiment. He was sent to the county jail as a "hostage," and was kept there three months, among felons, negroes, &c, altogether a disgrace and scandal to even the Secession authorities.

The Dav's Routine-Amusements. About eight o'clock, the rebel officer of the guard would come in and go through the roll-call of the prisoners, who, as their names were called off, would pass along to a separate part of the room.

Life was quite monotonous. The two meals of the day, reading the papers, a few minutes down in the yard, songs, carving rings or toys, listening to some yarn-spinner, etc., were about all that could be called in requisition to make the weary days mass along.

to some yarn-spinner, atc., were about all that could be called in requisition to make the weary days pass along.

The nights were the dreariest. Sometimes, as if by common consent, everything would subside, and while they sat around the fires, after the lights were put out, each would appear to busy himself with the silent musings of his own heart. But these quiet hours were not frequent.

All winter the men have only been allowed twe

TWO CEN'TS.

meals a day. The afternoon meal, or dinner, consisted of soup, with rice, &c., and half of a small loaf of bread. The meal the next morning, for breakfast, would be the beef, cold, from the previous day's soup, and another half loaf of bread. This diet continued throughout, without any variation. Coffee was unknown, and tea was very rare. Potatoes and other vegetables could be had by those with money. with money.

The monotony of life in the tobacco houses would

The monotony of life in the tobacco houses would be varied with getting up mock trials, debates, &c., and sometimes with practical jokes. About New Year's they got up the play of "Rob Roy," which was performed with very good appeintments, dresses, &c., a young man (as in Shakspeare's own day) taking the part of the principal female character. This play went off well, being presented to an audience of between four and five hundred prisoners, many of them invalids, who were able to come in from the hospital apartments. The programme of the play on this occasion had the announcement at the bottom, "front seats reserved for cripples." It is said that the actors acquitted themselves very well, and that the play and kindred amusements helped to make the Christmas and New Year holidays pass off very pleusantly to many a poor fellow who might otherwise have been downhearted enough. hearted enough.

During the day, to while away the time, some played euchre, whist, seven-up, or other games at cards; others chess, and others checkers or back-

gammon. Some employed themselves at cutting rings, or other little fancy articles, out of bones taken from the prison beef. Others read the Richmond papers, which were brought in regularly. Of course they saw none of the Northern papers. When any one received a letter from home he was the envied men of the day. vied man of the day. Good Fellows. Good Fellows.

In the officers' prison, among other good fellows, was a gentleman named Isaac W. Hert (Old Hart), quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who did a good deal to make Richmond prison-life endurable, with, his cheerfulness, and singing a song, otherwised by himself, to inspirit his follow-prisoners. While they were all sitting there around the stove, perhaps thinking of home, by the dim light of the fire, if nothing else was offered, Mr. Hart would strike up his song, and sing verse after verse, and all the prisoners would come in strong on the chorus:

"Roll on, roll on, sweet moments roll on, And let the poor prisoners go home." Then there was another contribution to the life and genuine goodness of the time in the presence of Licut. B. F. Hancock, of the Ninoteenth Indiana, a perfect specimen of the Western Hoosier, full of dry fun, and helping much to keep the blue demon away from the door.

Shot at the Windows. At first, for some weeks, the Southerners on sentry duty made nothing of watching for an excuse to pop off one of the 'Yanks' at the windows of the tobacco houses. The feeling was very bitter, and some of them gloried in the chance of murder. Some six or eight of the prisoners were thus shot, and two of them killed. This was under Captain Todd. When Major Gibbs came into command, he put a peremptory stop to this cruelty.

Infamous Conduct. The one who, from the universal testimony of all the prisoners, appears by his conduct to have sroused them to the highest pitch of desperation, was Captain (or Major) Todd. He was the rebel officer in supervision of the prisons. From all sides come stories of the acts of this savage, cowardly scoundrel, who seems fitted by nature for the prisoner. addy scoundrel, who seems fitted by nature for the position of a plantation overseer—that is, if there attributes would fit him for such a nost. Todd wanted no better amusement than to come into the prisons of a forenoon and fick the helplics, crippled, and wounded prisoners, for no cause whatever except his own woilish disposition. His conduct was so dastardly that he was superseded by the Jeff Davis Government, and Major Gibbs was put in charge of all the Richmond prisons. He was very strict, but he had a human heart. Captain Goodwin is now in command; he, too, is stern, but a gentleman.

o'clock, they were marched down in squads to the Richmond wharf, 350 men and 20 officers; and there, under charge of four Secesh deputies, they went on board the Southern tug William Alison, and started, about 8 o'clock, down the James river.

Notes of a Trip to Newport News. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript communicates to that journal the following interesting notes of a trip to Fortress Monroe and vicinity It is Sunday evening at Newport News. Our ride had prepared us for the onjoyment of the substantial supper which smoked in the surgeon's tent, and of the quiet twilight which followed it. As the shadows deepened, one by one, the tent lights were struck; and soon, from all directions, mingling with the voices of the night, came the singing of hun-dreds of soldiers, divided in little choirs all over the camp. Throwing open our door, how pleasant these old familiar "psalm" tunes floated in the

quiet air !
"Here let us sit and let the sound of music creep "Here let us sit and let the sound of music creep in our ears. Soft stillness and the night become the touches of sweet harmony." It required but a slight stretch of imagination to carry one back to the hill-sides of Scotland and the camp of the stern cold Covenanters, met to worship God with carbine in one hand and the Bible in the other, mighty alike with "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Escoured by Ir. Brown, as went to the recovery alike with "the sword of the Lord and of Glideon,"
Escorted by Dr. Brown, we went to the negro
prayer meeting. We found the doors barred and
guarded, none but officers being admitted. The
negroes have no building for worship, and, therefore, hold their meetings in their own quarters.
The room was small and uncomfortably erammed,
every inch of floor, table, bed, and all, except the
cooking stove, covered with worshippers. A few
minutes after, Col. Pierce and his chaplain came
in. and the doors were closed for the evening. in, and the doors were closed for the evening.

I urged upon them the importance of habits of temperance, industry, and enonomy, especially to mind their own business and keep clear of white men; and as many as possible to raise crops to carry them through the next winter. To that they replied that there was not land enough inside of our nickets for them to sultimet. our pickets for them to cultivate. It told them that I thought the lines would be extended before planting-time, and they promised me that if they could only get a chance, they would support themselves. Of this there is no doubt; but I very much

could only get a chance, they would support themselves. Of this there is no doubt; but I very much fear they won't got a fair chance.

I forgot to mention how much we were struck with the fervor of their prayers for "de Union man," for the President, for the expedition "on sea taking de enemy," for "de white gemmen dat come in to hear de callered population," for "de poor soldier dat called God to put a dann on his 'mortal soul." I was struck, too, with their use of the terms father and master interchangeably—"God a'mighty Master," "If you please, Lord," do this or do that—painfully illustrating the servile habits of thair condition, even in their communion with the Infinite Father of all.

'ne is impressed with their religious character. I must give another illustration of this. I asked the representative of one of the four generations found in one room of John Tyler's house, "Where is yeur husband, aunty?" "Oh massa, tank de Lord, he gone home to glory long time ago." "Do you believe he has gone to heaven?" "Blieve it massa; I know it; I know it; The Lord revealed it to me in spirit, and I know it; and bress de Lord I shell go home too berry soon." "But perhaps, aunty, you will stay here as long as your old mother has, down here in the corner." "No, no! de Lord forbid! I see seen trouble enuf in dis 'ere life, and I want to go home!"

de Lord forbid! I'se seen trouble enuf in dis 'ere life, and I want to go home!"

To nearly every one I put the question, "Would you like to go North?" and the uniform answer was, "No," emphatically and earnestly. Once or twice I would find a boy who, like our cosmopolitan Union-savers, knew no North, no South, &c., and, in a spirit of adventure, would go anywhere; but the universal wish was to stay where they are. They said, "Here are our homes, our friends, and we want to stay where we belong. All we want is to be free, and have what we earn."

A South Carolina Plantation—I nymry and A South Carolina Plantation—Luxury and Refinement. A Port Royal correspondent of the Baltimore American has paid a visit to the plantation of a Mr. Seabrook on Edisto Island, and writes a glowing account of his observations, from which we nake the following extract :

make the following extract:

The flower garden was laid out in most beautiful style. It abounded in serpentine walks, graded in the very best manner. The boxwood tree, the prickly ash, the cedar, and other varieties peculiar to the Southern clime, were cut and trimmed in all shapes and forms. Olives, figs, oranges, and lemons were growing in profusion. Roses of the most costly description, camelias, japonicas, single, double, red variegated, and white, all in bloom. All varieties of flowers were scattered over the garden with a bountiful hand, while here and there beautiful arbors were placed, with the sweet honey-suckle clinging to the wood-work. A fishpond containing gold-fish was placed in the centre of the garden. A fine house, with pine apples, geraniums, cactus, and other plants, too delicate for this season of the year, was placed at the cast end, the whole in most perfect order. Everything that the whole in most perfect order. Everything that refined taste could suggest, or enlightened science devise, was produced to beautify this most beautiful esidence.
On passing out of the flower garden into the su-On passing out of the flower garden into the superb walks and drives through the lawns and groves around the mansion, we were struck with the perfect order and beauty in which the place had been laid out. There was every variety of tree; the live oak flourished in all his glory; the fig, the palmetto, the pine, and the spruce. Here, too, as in former gardens, was found the prickly asp and the cedar, cut and trimmed in every conceivable shape; some in parallelograms, some in square, some in vase, some in goblets upright, some in goblets invorted, some circular, t.e. At the western end of the grove there was a large fish pond, with a beautiful little island, with a garden attached, and arbor. Rock, trout, and pickerel were sporting merrily, and only waiting their master's pleasure to be caught. Then there was the terrapin pond, full of those delicious animals. The drives and walks were graded with pieces of broken cyster shells.

In the groves there were two billiard houses, a bird, a pigeon, a rabbit, and a young chicken house, each constructed in the most approved manner, and at great expense. Arbors were placed in every part, and here the master, after being wearied with the fatigues of the morning, oculd retire at noon and solace himself with a choice Hayana or a glass of spiced champagne. Terrapins, fish oysters, clams, early vegetable, were at hand. Everything that could satisfy the appetite, even of the most luxurious, was to be had with but little trouble. Nu merous servants were around, ready to obey the alightest whim of their master. A large vegetable garden was attached to the mansion. It was under the special care of a servant who devoted his entire

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si lines constitute a square. When the master left he took away all the young and able bodied slaves and left the plantation in charge of four old slaves. They took such good care in his absence that they did not even take a vegetable out of his garden. A plenty of corn and chickens were left behind for the slaves. The mansion itself was a very fine building, with all the ap-pliances of the most modern house in the North, fine library, costing from three to five thousand ollars, had been removed to an outbuilding, the loors of which were torn up and the books thrown noors of which were torn up and the books thrown underneath on the dirt.

Colonel Noble has taken possession of the plantation and intends having the books sent to Hilton Head. He already has set a large party of negroes to work cleaning the house. When Mr. Seabrook left he carried away most of his valuables, but what was left the negrees from the neighboring plantations destroyed in the most wanton manner.

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Operations of the Blockade Fleet. Despatches from Flag Officer McKcKcan, on board the Niagara, blockading off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, announces the capture of four prizes: The brig Bolizo, which had been cruising between the Southwest Pass and long. 92 deg., a schooner near Ship Island shoal, which was sent to Key West, and the schooner Star, of New Orleans, captured by the De Soto, and anchored off Ship Island, and the schooner Isabel, formerly W. K. King, off Atchafalaya Bay, sailing under robel colors. Flag Officer McKean found the Santes blockading Galveston, where the commander of a blockading Galveston, where the commander of a British vessel had stated that no vessel was sta-

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IMPERIAL COSTUME IN FRANCE .-- A Paris cor-IMPERIAL COSTUME IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent, describing the scene at the opening of
the Legislative Chambers on the 29th, writes: "The
Empress, almost for the first time since she occupied her present elevated position, was unbecomingly dressed, as the color of her gown did not at
all suit her complexion, which is delicate rather than fair. She wore a green silk dress, long,
wide, flowing, and flounces; a black lace shawl
of proportionate dimensions, that was fastened on
the back, where it fell in large, heavy folds, but
hardly ventured upon covering the front of her
Imperial Majesty's person. A white bonnet, advancing in a peak over the face, and trimmed with Imperial Majesty's person. A white bonnet, advancing in a peak over the face, and trimmed with white feathers, and a bantleau of hair over the forchead, having in the centre a diamond star, completed the costume. Neither brooch nor bracelet was visible, and a pair of white gloves concealed any rings that might have been worn. The Princess Clothilde, who occupied the fauteuil immediately to the left of the Empress, wore a like silk dress, the skirt of which was ornamented with a quantity of little flounces; a white lace cape, white lace bonnet, and the most delicately tinted like marabout feathers. She looked exceedingly well—animated—and, what is rare in her rank, very characteristic."

THE OPENING NIGHT OF PARLIAMENT.-No session of Parliament for many years has commenced so auspiciously. The opening night was marked by a sense of forbearance and feeling of cordiality between the two great parties that divide the Government of the country, almost unparalleled in the annals of political strife. So far as present appearances indicate ministers are likely to have a pleasant time of it; but any religious on the present trace would indicate ministers are likely to have a pleasant time of it; but any reliance on the present truce would certainly be unsafe and might end in disappointment. Some of the sages, learned in reading the signs of the political barometer, have their misgivings. "They tell you," says the London correspondent of a provincial paper, "with a meaning smile and a shake of the head, that, as no storm is so dangerous to the sailor as the white squall which springs suddenly from a clear sky, and lays the ship on her beam ends, without any warning to make all suug, so no session is so likely to bring mishap and misadventure as one in which all looks so screne that neither can precaution be suggested nor plan of campaign prepared."—Wilmer & Smith's Times, 8th inst.

The Southern States of America.—Within

was put in charge of all the Richmond prisons. He was very strict, but he had a human heart. Captain Goodwin is now in command; he, too, is stern, but a gentleman.

Release.

The inmates of the tobacco houses heard, for the first time, of their release on the 18th inst. They were not at all anticipating anything of the sort, and the news set them wild with joy. There was little sleeping that night, as may be supposed.

Bright and early were they all up the next morning, the 19th. In the dusk of the morning, at 50 clock, they were marched down in souads to the Friday night last, and that a certain firm in Liver-pool would guarantee their wages and expenses, they having power to break the bargain at the end of any of the years. It is surmised that they are to be employed in a Confederate States Govern-

ment printing office, to print paper money.—North British Mail. EAST INDIAN COTTON .- It has been recently stated in public by several gentlemen of recognised authority that cotton is grown in India equal in quality to the cotton of America, but that a foolish judice existed in this district against its use. A singular case came to our knowledge this week of a gentleman practically acquainted with cotton and the cotton manufacture being shown two samples of cotton cloth. He gave his unbesitating preference to one which he declared was from the American staple, and he ordered a quantity of it accordingly. The other he considered inferior, and the production of the East Indies. His mistake was afterwards told him, for the East Indian was decided with better lett.

was decidedly the better cloth.—Manchester Exa An African International Society is in course of being established at Paris, of which the president is Jules Gerard, the celebrated lion killer. The object of the society is to promote the relations between French Africa and the Soudan, and to tween Fronch Africa and the Soudan, and to protect colonial interests, to destroy noxious animals, and to organize subjects of study for naturalists. The society will likewise occupy itself with archeological and zoological subjects The society is already patronized by the Fronch National Institute, and by the Duke of Malakoff, Governor General of Algeria. Several honorary members have have hand that

INSECURITY OF LIFE IN SICILY .- Letters from Palermo complain of the total absence of measures for the repression of crime in Sicily, and the consequent insecurity of life and property. In the city of Palermo there are at least three murders per week, without any of the assassins being pun-ished, and the last mail between Girgenti and Pa-lermo was stopped, and all its contents abstracted. The passengers were robbed, the driver wounded and the guard killed. GENERAL NEWS.

sers have been admitted.

COLONEL BYRNE, an Irish refugee, died in

COLONEL BYRNE, an Irish refugee, died in Paris, on the 24th of February. He was a here of "98," and served at the battles of Arklow, Vinegar Hill, Castlecomer, and other places. After peace was restored he remained concealed in Dublin, and participated in Robert Emmett's insurroction. He then went to France and obtained a commission in the army, dated December, 1803 He served with distinction in all the battlesof the Empire, and participated in the wars of the Greek revolution from 1828 to 1830. In 1830 he was appointed chief de battalion of the Fiftieth regiment of the line, one of the finest in the French army, composed of four battalions, of 1.000 men each. Out of 34 captains, all but one had served under Napoleon. In 1832 he was appointed officer of the Legion of Honor. He ever cherished the memories of Thomas Emmett and other Irish heroes, and always indulged the hopes of the future freedom of his country.

SALARIES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will, it is said, report a reduction of the salaries of naval officers of twenty per cent. on the highest grade, fifteen per cent. on the intermediate, and ten per cent. on the lower. Also, the abolition of all navy agencies and naval storekeeper's officers, and the hemp and live oak agencies, transferring the duties heretofore performed by those officers to paymasters of the navy on duty at or near the different navy yards and stations, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Navy, or order of the President.

Col. J. M. Simonton, of the First Missis. Col. J. M. Simonton, of the Fresident.

Col. J. M. Simonton, of the First Mississippi Regiment, taken prisoner at Donelson, is loud in his denunciations of Generals Floyd and Pillow, who stole away from the fort with nearly 5,000 men in the night. He will shortly, the St. Louis Republican says, publish a card, over his own name, narrating the circumstances. He says, however, that the fort must have eventually been taken by the overpowering force brought against it, and that the capitulation was only a question of time.

The Empress's bath room at the Flysic has THE Empress's bath room at the Elysée has THE Empress's part room at the Lysee has just been completed. The paintings on looking-glass are by M. Chaplin. There are eight panels to the doors, each of which is decorated with a figure—fishing, hunting, the bath, the flowers, the harvest, the vintage, skating, and the birds. Over the doors are painted the following subjects: Diana surprised by Activon, Venus on the sea, Leda in the bath and trileton of Vanus. the bath, and toilette of Venus. THE BACON-CREEK BRIDGE, on the Louis-

COL. RICHARD H. RUSH, of the Sixth Penn-IRON CLAD VESSELS .- It is a singular fact. iron-clad vessels of war, the first practical test has been made by ourselves upon the Western waters. THE Ohio State Senate has under its consideration a bill inflicting a penalty of not more than \$5, nor less than \$1, on all persons over four-teen years of ago, who shall be guilty of using obscene language or profane awearing.

VERMONT FISH STORY .- During the great storm of January 25, so much snow blow into the river, at Bennington, Vt., as to completely dain it up, and the fish in the bed below were left dry and picked up in quantities. THE coroner's jury on the sufferers by the Hartley colliery accident find that an imperative necessity exists for a second shaft in all working collieries, so as to afford the workmen a chance for

THE Constitutional Convention of Illinois

and appropriate terms. THE Confederate Government follows Capt. Cuttle's advice, and whonever they find a piece of paper, they "make a note of it."

of his country. SALARIES OF NAVAL OFFICERS .- The Senate

ville and Nashville railroad, seems to be fated. It was destroyed. It has been twice burned by the rebels, and was so badly damaged by the high water on Sunday as to render it impossible for trains to pass over it. WOOL is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large de-mand for army goods, and the advanced prices of cotton. It will not soon fall so low again as it has been of late years, and we shall be surprised if the flocks upon our hills are not greatly increased. sylvania Cavalry, has been appointed by General McClellan a member of the military board, for the examination of cavalry efficers, in place of Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, detailed for other service. RAT HUNTS.—"Rat hunts" are becoming an "institution" in some parts of Ohio. A grand-hunt in Ross county, in the early part of January, resulted in the death of 5,484 yats, whose rations for the year, it is estimated, would be over \$2,000: observes the Commercial Bulletin, that while England and France have been boasting of their

It is STATED that General Bushrod Johnson and staff escaped from Fort Donelson, on the 17th inst., by "simply riding through our lines." A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commerciat is responsible for the statement.

escape in case of accident. has adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of Douglas, and sympathy for his widow. The lat-ter has replied to the latter presenting them in brief