

# News of the Day.

## Further Particulars from Burnside's Expedition.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 18.—The gunboat Stars and Stripes arrived at noon from Burnside's Expedition with bearers of despatches for our Government. She reports the route of the rebels complete. Three thousand prisoners were captured, and all their gunboats either captured or burned except two, which escaped in the canal. The Federal loss is forty-two killed and about one hundred and forty wounded. The number of rebels killed is about thirty, and their wounded less than one hundred.—The advance from Hatteras was made on Wednesday, the expedition consisting of about sixty vessels.—The fleet anchored off Stumpy Point that night, and next day proceeded to the entrance to Croston Sound.—After a reconnaissance the attack was commenced on Friday morning, the Underwriter leading the column.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour by a portion of the navy, while the remainder attacked the main batteries. The fight continued until dark. During the night ten thousand men were landed, and on Saturday morning seven thousand were advanced. A masked battery of three guns was soon discovered by the skirmishers, and was attacked in front and on both flanks.

The 21st, 25th and 27th Massachusetts, the 9th and 51st New York, and 10th Connecticut were particularly engaged. The fight only lasted two or three hours, when the battery was abandoned. Our troops pursued, and surrounding the rebel camps, took nearly the whole command prisoners.

O. Jennings Wise was wounded, and was shot twice while endeavoring to escape in a boat. Colonel Russell, of the 10th Connecticut, was killed at the head of his regiment.—Lieut. Col. Vigier de Montel, of the 2d Regiment Zouaves, whose services were voluntary, was also killed. No other officers were killed above the rank of lieutenant. Our total loss of killed and wounded is less than two hundred, and the number of killed is something less than fifty.

We took between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners. They were about being sent to New York by the S. K. Spaulding, and other steamers.—Among them are about twelve or fifteen colonels, lieutenants colonels and majors. On Sunday afternoon a fleet of fifteen gunboats started for Elizabeth city. The place was shelled, and having been evacuated and partially burned by the rebels, was occupied. All the rebel fleet was sunk or burnt except two, the Roanoke and Beaufort, which escaped up the canal.

The Sea Bird, which was the flagship of Commodore Lynch, was run down and boarded, and the Commodore escaped by swimming to the shore.

Gen. Wise was at Nugg's Head and succeeded in escaping to Norfolk.—The rebels made no fight after being driven from their entrenchments, which was done by Hawkins' Zouaves and the 21st Massachusetts.—Young Wise resisted the storming parties until he was wounded, when he was carried off, and his command retreated with the others to the upper end of the island, where they lay down their arms. Elizabeth city was about half burned by the rebel soldiers. The people sent off a deputation to Commodore Goldsborough, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednesday by Commodore Goldsborough, no opposition being offered. Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inefficiency of the navy. They persist in asserting that nearly 1,000 Federals were killed. They charge some Roanoke Island farmer with having deserted, and piloted the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing, the Island being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

Dispatches from Memphis to Norfolk admit that the Federal flag was cheered on the Tennessee river by the people, and assert that the Federals neither seized or destroyed any private property, not even cotton. Gov. Letcher has issued an order for the formation of home guards for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Messrs. Ames and Fish return to Baltimore, the rebels refusing to receive them. Four hundred released Federal prisoners will reach Old Point on Friday or Saturday.

Another account says the enemy were pursued for several hours, and two complete regiments, which were on their way to reinforce the fort, were captured, not knowing of its surrender. Every road was lined with the wounded, dead and dying.

Ex-Gov. Wise escaped from Nag's Head, but his son was shot through both legs and lung. He died the following day. Acting Brig. Gen. Hill, Colonels Shaw, Jordan and Green were captured, with a large number of subordinate officers.

When the result of the field fight became known, Forts Barton, Forsy and Blanchard were evacuated, and the floating battery on the main land blown up. The rebels blockaded the channel round Croston Sound by driving piles and sinking vessels.

The enemy fired the town on retreating. The gunboat Com. Perry ran down the rebel flag ship Sea Bird, having on board Com. Lynch, cutting her apart. Our men boarded her pell-mell. During the encounter that a portion of the officers and crew jumped overboard, and others had their limbs knocked out with lead balls which were freely used on the occasion.

Comments state that the rebels had been heard from, but they were not recovered during the expedition.

## PORT DONELSON STRATEGIZED!!

### JOHNSON, BUCKNER & PILLOW TAKEN!!

### 15,000 Prisoners Captured!!

### FIVE THOUSAND REBELS ESCAPED

### Ten Thousand Killed or Disabled!

### FLOYD'S LAST ACHIEVEMENT!

### Steals Himself out of Danger!

### THE REBELS CALL HIM A COWARD!

### Killed and Wounded on the Gunboats!

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Fort Donelson was taken yesterday, with fifteen thousand prisoners, including Buckner and Johnson.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

St. Louis, February 17.—Dispatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck announce the surrender of Fort Donelson, with fifteen thousand prisoners, including Generals Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

### [THIRD DISPATCH.]

St. Louis, February 17.—Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Floyd escaped during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounced him as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy are known to have had thirty thousand troops, fifteen thousand of whom are our prisoners.—Five thousand escaped, and the balance are reported killed, wounded, or otherwise disabled. Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter of our ranks is mentioned as terribly severe.

### [FOURTH DISPATCH.]

St. Louis, February 17.—The casualties on the gunboats at Fort Donelson are as follows: St. Louis, three killed, including P. R. Riley, of Cincinnati. Two wounded among them, Lieut. Kendall slightly. On the Louisville five sailors were killed, four slightly and two severely wounded, each having both arms shot off.—Carondelet, four killed and six badly wounded, including Wm. Hinton, pilot; two severely wounded. On the Pittsburgh two were wounded.

### EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN!!

### FEDERAL FORCES IN PURSUIT!

### GENERAL BUELL TAKES COMMAND!

### Eighty Thousand Federal Troops on the Cumberland!

CINCINNATI, February 17.—This morning the Commercial has the following:—On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Mitchell, to save, if possible, the Railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren river. They had, however, been destroyed when Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

The brigade of Breckinridge and Hindman were united on Thursday evening at Woodland station. The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green, except a few old wagons. Part of the town is reported as being burnt.

It is believed now that there are no rebel forces in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green, via Franklin, to Nashville. Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Cumberland to Nashville.

Breckinridge's and Hindman's brigades had fallen back on Russellville, where Buckner's and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time. Hardee and Johnston were also believed to be at that point on Friday.

It is presumed that, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebel army has been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

What movement may have been made by the rebel forces since Thursday can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland. If, however, they have done so, the divisions of Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed the Divisions of Generals McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Great River on steamers for Cumberland on Saturday night and yesterday. The troops that have been in camps of instruction at Bordentown, were at Louisville yesterday embarking for Cumberland.

The third Indiana and Bright's Artillery leave New Albany to-day. The aggregate number of these reinforcements is, perhaps, 40,000.

General Buell, we understand, goes with McCook's division to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our force will, by tomorrow night, number about 80,000 while he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Mitchell and Nelson.

Since writing the above, we learn that ten regiments, now in camp in Ohio, are ordered at once to Cumberland.

Where Part of the Prisoners Go. INDIANAPOLIS, February 18th. An. Donelson's General Halleck has ordered 1000 of the prisoners of war, lately made at Fort Donelson, to be sent to this place.

## Further Details of the Battle!

### ITS DESPERATION AND BLOODINESS!

### Pluck and Heroism of our Troops!

### REBELS FIGHT LIKE DEVILS!

### THE SUOKERS FIGHT LIKE HEROES!

### They are Swept off by whole Companies!

### Bloodiest Battle ever Fought in America—Whole Acres of Dead Bodies!

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Following is the account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The 8th, 18th, 20th and 31st Illinois occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food, when the rebels opened on them with a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks.

The rebels, from their advantageous position, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round.

Yet every man stood his ground—bravely, determinedly, without flinching. These four regiments held their ground, deating death around them, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage.

The 18th regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back, they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood, in the very jaws of death, with scarcely any prospect that a single one of them would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the whole of the rebel garrison. At one time the 18th, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing securing the enemy's left at once relieving them.

At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell, and Capt. Bush, acting Lieut. Colonel, assumed command, but was soon wounded. Capt. Cruise was shot dead, and Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded. Lieutenants Mansford and Thompson were killed, and Captains Dillon and Wilson, and Lieutenants Kelley and Scanlon wounded, so that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming foe almost without officers. They fell in heaps of dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of Capt's and Lieutenants and Captains almost of companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats, and cheering the men on to the conflict.—"Suffer death, men," cried Logan, "but disgrace never; stand firm!" And well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded—among the latter were Logan and Lieutenant Colonel White.

Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing like other regiments an undue proportion of Officers. Colonel Oglesby displayed much coolness and courage as to have elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men.

Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated and was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description.—So thickly was the battle-field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, taking almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command cheering on their men.—The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours—nearly one-third had been killed and wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally, reinforcements arrived and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About four o'clock our right wing turning their left, and the rebels fell back into their fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for the time the slaughter ceased.

Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois, with clubbed muskets, carried Dresser's while the 31st recovered Schwartz's.

### Gloomy Prospects for the Rebels in Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The Richmond Dispatch says that our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union.

The Memphis Avalanche states that the condition of the interior counties are not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the northmen and traitors to the South, and evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove.

Armed bands of Johnston's and Maynard's followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains and in remote counties. Many persons have been shot at night in their own homes who adhere to the fortunes of the South.

A dandy is like the canna cane, of which the bark is worth more than the body.

## Battle on the Cumberland!

### Extent of the Rebel Fortifications!

### TERRIFIC CHARGES ON THE ENEMY!

### THE SLAUGHTER ON OUR SIDE!

### Splendid Courage of our Troops!

### Spy Correspondence between Leaders—Gen. Grant Wanting in Chivalry—Our Dead and Wounded.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A special from Fort Donelson, to the Times says: The forces engaged were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being fortified by two immense hills, with their fort near the river on a level piece of ground. From the fort their entrenchments, rifle pits, abattis, &c., extended up the river, behind the town of Dover; their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in length.—Their water battery, in the centre of the fortification, where it came down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns, and in any other case, against less brave troops, they could easily have held their position against a hundred thousand men.

The business of getting the different brigades into position, and attaching new arrivals to different commands, took up the greater portion of Friday night. At daylight on Saturday the enemy opened on the 18th Illinois, when all of Oglesby's brigade were soon engaged, which was followed by Generals Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under Gen. McClelland.

As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and General Grant had been called away during the night to the gunboat movements, all the troops, except those attached to McClelland's division, acted without anything except General Orders.

At a suggestion from General McClelland, Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly cut off ammunition. From the commencement of the fight until ten o'clock the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed of as follows:

Gen. McArthur's brigade, the 9th, 12th, 41st, 17th and 19th Illinois.—Next was General Oglesby's brigade, 8th, 13th, 29th, 30th and 31st Illinois. Schwartz and Dresser's battery. Next was Gen. Wallace's brigade, 11th, 20th, 45th and 48th.

These three brigades composed McClelland's division, and bore the brunt of the battle. It was found that the enemy were concentrating their main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up reinforcements, retreating about half a mile.

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

Gen. Grant then sent word to McClelland and Wallace that General Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, and ordered their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right. One of General Wallace's brigades—the 11th Indiana, 8th Missouri, and some Ohio regiment—were then rapidly thrown into position, and a company of Chicago light artillery planted in the road.

As the rebels were supposing we were on the retreat they came yelling out of the works into the road, but the Chicago boys poured a hail-storm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering whole dozens of them. Simultaneously with this, the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell-mell back into their works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground before lost, and of a bill 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, ready to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

Oglesby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly.—They would undoubtedly have held their first position, but for the failure of ammunition, until ordered to storm. The ammunition wagons were at a distance off, the hills preventing their being moved rapidly.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home. Hardly a man went over the field after the battle, who didn't discover some comrade who had fallen. We lost three Lieutenant Colonels, and at least one quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed. 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 57th Illinois on the extreme right. At daylight on Sunday the advance was made. When the full light of day broke, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works. An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning, the following pitiful correspondence having passed between the commanders:

To GEN. S. B. BUCKNER—Sir: Yours of this date proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. [Signed] A. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. Comdg. HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, TENNESSEE, Feb. 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. S. GRANT, U. S. A.—Sir: The distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, so accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our whole force were then soon in the enemy's works, and the rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels were greatly chagrined, as they had known of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it, as Generals Pillsow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's Brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had.

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

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as the killed have not all been brought in, and are mixed up with the rebel killed. As far as ascertained the following is the list of killed and wounded: Of the 8th Illinois, Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Sheets and Lieutenant Marsh killed, and Captain Hannah wounded.

Of the 9th Illinois were wounded Capt. Robinson, Capt. Becker, Lieut. Fulton and Lieut. Leber. Of the killed are Captain Shaw, Lieutenants Boyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Vohr, Duaneau, and orderly sergeant Belard.

Of the 11th Illinois J. G. Park, Richard Woodward, Milton Baggs, Jas. M'Castlin, Simeon Sloane, Caleb Griffith, E. Morris, all of Co. G, were killed. Of the wounded were Lieut. Col. Ransom, Captains Rose, Andrews and McKee, Lieuts. Dean, Wilcox, Murray, Blackstone, and Capt. Carter slightly.

Of the 18th Illinois there were killed Lieut. Manser, Capt. Craig, and Sergeant Peskili; of the wounded were Col. Lawyer, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Toole.

## LATER FROM FT. DONELSON!

### GREAT GALLANTRY OF UNION TROOPS!

### Our Troops Resolutely Fighting against Triple their Number—Scenes Within the Captured Fortifications—A Salute Fired from the Fort.

### St. Louis, February 18.—The Republican's Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday. Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy sortie was made by the garrison from the left portion of their works. This attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was weakest.

A part of General McClelland's division, under Colonel Oglesby, consisting of his brigade, which was stationed there; also Schwartz's and McAlister's batteries. The point was upon a ridge leading into the right redoubt, and was situated just above the main fort. During the night the enemy could be heard busily at work, but what at it was impossible to tell, as a dense thicket encompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering a view in any direction almost impossible.

At daylight a large body of the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme right wing of Col. Oglesby's command, and opened a terrible fire with cannon from their redoubts, playing at the same time upon our forces from guns which had been placed in position the night previous.

The camps of the 29th and 31st were most exposed, and the whole brigade was at once formed into files, as follows: The 18th Illinois held the extreme right, the 8th Illinois next, the 30th Illinois next, and then the 25th Illinois supporting the right of Captain Schwartz's battery—the 31st Illinois detaching the artillery on the left.

From the firing of the first gun until nine o'clock the battle raged unrelentingly, and with fearful loss on both sides. Again and again our troops drove the enemy back, but they were as often reinforced, while our troops had, owing to the extended lines of the army, and also to their position on the extreme right, to fight unassisted.

More gallant fighting never took place than that of the Union troops, exposed to the terrible firing of triple their number. They stood ground until in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded.

At last, and reluctantly, regiment by regiment, they slowly fell back, leaving Schwartz's battery and three of McAlister's guns in rebel hands.—Retiring a few hundred yards, they all then made a stand, and General Smith arrived with reinforcements, and at once drove the enemy again into their works. In the first of the battle was also Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade—the 11th, 20th, 17th and 48th—also Colonel McArthur's brigade; all of which troops suffered severely.

Opposed to them were twelve thousand rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position. General Grant having command of the division drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gained the lost ground. He at once ordered an advance by General Smith, on the left. Charging under a hot fire, up the steep hill on which was the outer redoubt, our troops gained the high breastworks, and with hardly a pause went over them, planting the stars and stripes over the walls, under the most galling fire. They formed and charged and drove the rebels back until they fell into a new position behind some batteries.

When evening came, the Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained back the ground lost in the morning, and got within one part of the enemy's works. Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults of the enemy.

The scene within the captured fort after its surrender showed how terribly the Rebel garrison had suffered. Everywhere were lying fragments of shells, round shot were half buried in the earth, tents were torn to pieces, gun carriages broken and blood scattered around.

In the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of their stern resistance and our gallant attack was visible.

On the extreme right, a half mile distant, where the desperate sortie was made by the garrison, similar scenes were visible. The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and they have proved more than equal to the task before them.

As the fleet approached the Fort this morning's salute was fired, and three cheers went up when the American flags were visible. The officers of the American army had no idea of Fort Donelson's defenses until they had been gained and examined. Several men, when out of ammunition, rushed forward, and although exposed to the full fire of the rebel artillery, gallantly drove their foes back with the bayonet and captured their guns. The following are the names of some of the rebel officers captured: Col. Gantt, Col. Voorhies, Col. Forrest, Col. Brown and Col. Abernethy.

From Fort Henry. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A special dispatch to the Evening Journal, dated Fort Henry, Feb. 12th, says that the expedition under command of Col. Reggin, returned to Fort Henry to-day, from up the Tennessee river, having captured \$75,000 worth of contraband goods, at Paris, Tennessee. They also found the tents and camp equipage of the troops that left Fort Henry.

The troops were moved from here to attack Fort Donelson to-day.

Springfield taken Possession of by the Federal Troops. ST. LOUIS, February 14.—A special dispatch to the Democrat, dated Springfield, Missouri, February 13, via Bear Creek, February 14, says: Our troops took possession of Springfield to-day without firing a gun.—Price evacuated the place yesterday afternoon, marching out on the Fayetteville road.

The following dispatch was forwarded from headquarters this morning to Gen. McClelland at Washington: "The flag of the Union now floats over the Court House in Springfield. The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and supplies, which was captured by Federal troops. Our army is in camp at Springfield." [Signed]

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