# Daily Celegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! where breather the foe but falls before us With Freedom's soll beneath our feet, And Preedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, February 15, 1862.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROPORTION OF THE MILITARY 'APPOINTMENTS.

from the War Department during Gen. Camimpressed with the claims of people from Pennsylvania, and therefore partially favored every applicant from this state. On the other hand, vindictive with these citizens of the other states who could not all be accommodated, are busy circulating the falsehood that Gen. Cameron Gov. Curtin. In one respect, these assertions we have a personal pride in preserving the corand patriotic fellow citizen and public servant, we cannot refrain from alluding to these charges pending for himself. in detail, for the purpose of adducing such facts interested, that there is neither truth or sufficient circumstances connected with the transseek to create. With respect to the appointwith her forces in the field, will deny that she was entitled to a large snare or one appointments in the army; and while the fact of her superior that force is patent, it is also as well established by the army records that Pennsylvania has less comof imissioned officers by the appointment of the War Department, than those states which contributed less force in the ranks of the federal was developed on the Potomac in patient watches, ardent discipline and stern devotion. It is the claims of a people with whom all his intertered his most sacred memories and affections. he was fully impressed with the fact that he

While on this subject, it is appropriate that we should allude to another feature of these more effectually to hide their own crimes and falsehoods in regard to Gen. Cameron's bestowat of appointments as the Secretary of War. It been all the other plans of these knaves, is is asserted by the dissatisfied people who claim bound to fail, to be citizens of Pennsylvania, that Gen. Cameron overlooked the claims of the people of his state and that he had actually ignored entations of Jeremiah are doleful, but they are the friends of Governor Curtin. The charge that the people of this state were ignored, is well balanced by the co-ordinate charge that they had been permitted to monopolize the patronage of the War Department; while the no less contemptible charge that Gen. Cameron had utterly neglected the friends of Gov. Curtin, is refuted by the real facts of the of the north. Horrible! horrible!! horrible!! case in this particular. Perhaps some may object to an allusion to these matters, but almost any fastidiousness can be overcome when it is necessary to establish the truth, and there fore we have no hesitation in writing that, instead of the triends of Gov. Curtin having been neglected, they were most liberally provided for. A brother of the accomplished and patriotic wife of the Executive was appointed to ■ Lieutenancy—two of the Governor's cousins dered and distracted aristocracy of the south also to lieutenancies, while a third cousin, the They see with their mind's eye, the oppressor gallantIrvin Gregg, was made a captain. These of the soil of the south, bearing down upon facts do not wear the aspect of neglect to the them like birds of prey, with "lust in his eye, friends of Gov. Curtin, nor do we allude to them to show that these appointments were unworthily bestowed. They were recognized by Gen. Cameron as fit to be made, and the men thus commissioned came from the ranks, where each had earned his title to promotion.

has a prior right or a superior claim.

During Gen. Cameron's control of the War Department, the appointments were made from the ranks. When the struggle with the rebellion was inaugurated, a struggle almost as fierce commenced for military position, so that some rule to control the confusion by which he triumph of right. was surrounded. That rule insisted on a promotion being made from the ranks, and in compliance with it, the appointments to fill vacancies in the army were mainly made from the f march. The New Orleans papers proudly reranks of the three months' volunteers-from country. The result of such action has been to not, as they were then on their way to hattle.

seck any flimsey excuse to exonerate them from the disgrace of standing aloof from this glorious struggle-while the other tricksters who seek to create the impression that Gen. Cameron had overlooked the friends of Governor Curtin, are of course ignorant of the record, as such very honorable and high minded gentleman could not possibly be guilty of an untruth. This is our charitable style of apology for the falsehoods of these men in this particular.

JOHN C. BRECKINEIDGE, one of the meanest scoundiels and most unholy hypocrites and traitors concerned in the slave-holder's rebellion, has started the cry that he is opposed to reconstruction on any principle, compromise or understanding. He advocates the dictrine of the Georgia conclave, who advise the people of the south to burn their towns, ravage their fields, mmolate their wives and children, and die fighting against the federal power, rather than yield to a compromise or submit to a settle-THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND ment. The objects of such men were, from the initiation of the rebellion, based on a purpose to rule or ruin. The southern masses were first angered by the assertions of such men as Breckinridge, that the south had suffered and was still suffering by a union with the northern or free states—that the southern were the most powerful and valiant of all the states of the Union, and that therefore they should renounce their allegiance to the federal government, erect a government such as would answer their pur-The envious and the ambitious citizens of pose of progress and development, in the sucother states, who failed to get all they asked cess of which the south must, as they asserted, eventually reach a glory and a greatness such REBEL FORCE 15,000 MEN eron's energetic and most vigorous control of as no other ancient or modern nation ever that Department, satisfied their disappointment attained. Results have proven the weakness by declaring that Gen. Cameron was unduly and utter imbecility of the masses of the south. The valor which they boasted is fast oozing from the ends of their fingers; the chivalry in which they gloried will not stand the contact of a class of men in this state, equally spiteful and the unheralded and unassuming freemen of the free states; and thus left in the most pitiful plight in which burglars or common thiever could be placed, the leaders of the mobs in the had ignored the claims of many Pennsylvanians south now declare that they will submit to no who were applicants for position, and that he compromise or acknowledge no settlement had utterly ignored the claims of the friends of whatever of the differences between the loyal and the rebel states. So far as a compromise is are almost too contemptible for notice, but as concerned, such a tender will never be made to such men as John U. Breckinridge. He begins from north to south, nearly surrounding the to appreciate this fact, and therefore seeks to fort Heavy cannonading and skirmishing has They offer Free Trade, Emancipaance of a noble duty to vindicate an upright draw down on the entire south, the ruin, the been going on since half-past seven o'clock, A disgrace and the utter desolation which are im-

The inconsistency and desperation of the se will at once prove to the country and those leading traitors are daily more palpably exhibited. At first they declared to the world that they did not seek to destroy the American actions alluded to, in the least either to impair Union. What they aimed at was the redress the public confidence in Gen. Cameron or to of certain specific and grievious wrongs, therefasten on him the reproach which these charges by the vindication of the south, and thus secure their just recognition of the power and in ments from Peunsylvania, no one requainted fluence of the Union. When it was imagined that more than this could be wrested from the tors boldly avowed their determination, not only to usurp the power of the "old government," but to destroy the old Union. Slavery was prolaimed the essential element of all government in its relation to labor, and less than this exclusive investment of power in the army. The patriotism of our citizens did not hands of the still more exclusive aristocratic show itself in seiges around the War Depart- classes of the south, would not be acknowledged ment, clamoring for position and patronage. It by that chivalry of whom Breckinridge professes to be the type and leader, and who are now imparting vehemence and malignancy to this too late, therefore, to indulge the charge that rebellion. The failure of these purposes, howthe late Secretary of War practised partiality ever, has unmasked the real design of the true in reference to his appointments, or that Penn-southern traitor. Discovering that he is the sylvania had received more than her share. | unequal of the loyal northern freeman, and While Gen. Cameron was never forgetful of beholding also that his doom is approaching, ber have been wounded on norn sides.

Twenty-fifth Indiana, which rushed bold ests are identified, and among whom are clus- es of the south to a new phrenzy, in order, if possible to impart a fresh vigor to the rebellion. But this trick will fail. These contests was at the head of a department in which the in the trenches of the south, will never occur, whole country was equally interested, and to simply because the masses are weary of rebelthe patronage and recognition of which no man lion. These facts constitute the dreary reflections of the leaders of rebellion, and hence they seek the utter destruction of this country, the secure their own escape. The plan, as have

> THE LAMENTATION OF THE TRAITORS. - The lamcheerful and animating compared with the lamentations of the traitors. Their souls are heavy with sorrow: their eves rain conjons floods of tears: they refuse to be comforted, because a cloud is above their heads and a shadow lays of the enemy's river guns. The other gun- reported naval engagement with another vesdarkly on their path. The sacred soil of the south has been polluted by the vandal hordes Immense armies are swooping down upon the devoted confederacy. Foreign powers look indifferently on; the

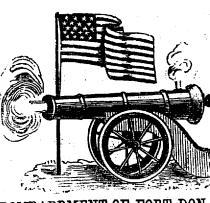
Goth is at the gates of Rome,

and there is none to stay his murderous hand -none to beat him back and preserve the porches and palaces of the imperial city from his tramp and pollution. Visions of slaughter and pillage, of rape and arson, haunt the disorpoverty in his purse, and hell in his heart." The aristocratic and no longer chivalrous heart the desolating march of "the greasy mechanics" of the north. Alas for the end of these lamentations! Alas for the injured and de-

jected south! Now, or never, is the time for heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts. the peace men to interpose and save their op. trench and rifle pits. The rebels gave battle pressed fellow citizens of the south. A month's from their intrenchments outside the fort. delay may subject rebeldom to a treatment and They were driven in after a severe battle, and a scourge which will effectually change these the Secretary of War was compelled to adopt lamentations to real notes of rejoicing on the AT A REVIEW IN NEW ORLEANS one black regiment, officered by negroes, appeared in the line

cord the fact that no invidious distinction was the men who dared to bare their bosoms to the made between the white and black soldiers, as first storm that treason blowed against their they passed the crowd of spectators. Of course fill the army with the very bravest of the The distintion will occur as they return from young men of the country. Those who com- the fight, when it will again be established by dispatches received from Cumberland city, this plain against these appointments are those who master and slave.

in Tennessee. War



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT DON-ELSON COMMENCED.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN IN

THE FORT SURROUNDED.

TWO REBEL BATTERIES CAPTURED GUNBOATS ON THE RIVER

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES Reinforcements to the Rebels Cut Off.

FIFTY THOUSAND MENSIN IMOTION

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 The following is a special despatch to the Tribune office:

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR FORT DONELSON,

Feb. 13, 12½ o'clock, P. M. Fort Donelson is invested by our troops. Our lines are formed from right to left, and The Rebel Commissioners in England. M. Owing to the extent of the action, but little can be learned of the result. I have heard that a Captain in Company I, Seventh Regi ment, has been killed.

General McClenand's Divisions is operating on the right. General Smith on the left. We have had but one gunboat to play upon the fort until just within the last half hour, when other gunboats are firing on the fort. The force within the breastworks is estimated at about fifteen thousand, from the best information.

Reinforcements Cut Off. No reinforcements can now arrive to the re-

als, as all communication is cut off. It is now thought that their left redoubt has

fallen into our hands. All the officers are acting with great valor exhibiting a fearlessness highly creditable to our Western army.

General GRANT and staff have been riding along the lines all the morning, regardless of the grape that is being showered in every direction.

### LATER. 🔪

Feb. 13, 8 o'clock, P. M .- The cannonading skirmish has continued briskly all day, but has lately been discontinued. A considerable number have been wounded on both sides. The to the entrenohments, had during the day 110 prohibited. of the men wounded-all slightly.

The Seventh Illinois and Seventh Iowa, who have been close to the enemy's fire, have also lost some men. Among the killed is Captain belligerents, is published. Wendell, of Company I, Seventh Illinois, and

Berge's Sharpshooters have done good service. They have kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoneers as fast the same vessel in the same port within a period as they appeared at the guns.

Captain Birak, with a company of cavalry, went around to the left bank of the river this afternoon, reports that the gunboat Carondolet American shipmasters at Marseilles, the Ameri received a ten-inch ball through her casemates, which wounded eight men, but did not injure the boat materially. Captain Walker, of the Sumter, which continued at Giberaltar at the Carondolet, says that he has dismounted three lutest dates. There is no confirmation of her

boats had not arrived up to six o'clock, P. M. The enemy's rifle shots and the grape has been flying thick and fast about here all day. Chamber of Commerce, the American question Some six shots struck around Gen. Grant and claimed great attention. Strict neutrality was his staff, this afternoon, while they were riding that the Ghamber should open a conference along the lines. One bullet hit one of the with the New York Chamber of Commerce in horses of the body guard near by. The fort the interests of peace, met with approval.

will be stormed in two days if not surrendered. The steamer Etna had reached Liverpo will be stormed in two days if not surrendered

every instance. Generals Pillow, Floy I, John-

ston and Buckner are said to be here. One of our companies has been within seven

#### ty-five yards of the enemy's cutrenchments. THE LATEST.

Спіслео, Feb. 15. A special dispatch to the Journal dated two miles from Fort Donnelson, 14th, says the atof the south, sickens at the contemplation of tack commenced at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning by the land forces under Grant, Smith and McClernard.

The fort is surrounded by high, steep hills, considerable loss to both sides.

### oats appeared in sight of Fort Donolson this norning, about ten o'c ock, and opened fire vithout injury. The Fort returned the fire,

and the gunloat retired. The Federals have landed in force, and a battle with light arfillery commenced this

evening. It is reported that the federal forces is 10,000 o 12 000.

When the steamer left for Cumberland city the battle was raging. We have no particu-

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13 -A despatch dated for Donelson to-day at 11 o'clock, states that the fring of artillers commenced this morning before suprise and had continued uncessingly up to that time.

A number of pieces are rapidly firing, but the memy keeps at a respectful distance all along

### THE LATEST.

2.45 P. M.—The firing has ceased, probably that the everny may change positions. We have so far repulsed the enemy at every point on our line.

Our loss is small.

The federal gunboats retired, and we think that they are severely injured. 🕟 🚣 🦚 STILL LATER.

The day is almost past and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy and driven back their gunboats, and whipped them by

The last steamer from Port Royal brought to New York 75,000 letters. en back their gunboats, and whipped them by land and water.

He still lies around, probably to attack us morrow again. Our loss is not great, while

that of the enemy is heavy.

We have had lively fighting, and heavy can onading all around the line all day.

We have re ulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied that we have injured their gunboats materially.

Our lines are introuched all around.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AT GIBERALTER.

tion and the Abolishment of the Slave Trade in return for Recog-

#### The Recognition question in Par liament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. The steamer Asia; has arrived, bringing neenstown dates of the 2d inst.

The pirate Sumter was still at Gibraltar. Paris, Feb. 2nd.—The Independence Belge asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English government, that in return for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish absolute free trade for fifty years, abolish the external slave traffic, emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition. These offers will, however, not determine Lord Palmerston to abandon the

policy of neutrality.

The proposition of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the South will be discussed soon after the opening of the Parliament; but, after an exciting debate, its rejection is expected.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Consols 927@93.

Don Almonte, the Mexican minister, had ar rived at Trieste, and been received by the Arch Duke Maximillian.

The Austrian Gazette mentions the re-an pointment of the Arch Duke Maximillian as Commodore of the Austrian Navy, and contra dicts the scheme to place him on the throne of

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.—The exportation of salt

A large gold field has been discovered in southern Mahiatta LONDON, Feb. 1 .- A letter from Earl Russell prohibiting the use of British ports to eithe

The port of Nassau and other ports of the Colonel Morrison, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, When the vessels are driven in by stress of weather provisions may be supplied, but only Bahama Islands are especially mentioned .such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to of three months. It is presumed that this will

stop the proceedings of the Tuscarora and Nashville at Southampton. It is rumored that under the pressure from can Consulat that port had sent a request that the Tuscarora should go to the Mediteranear for the protection of the shipping against the sel. It is believed that the Nashville has been

ordered to quit Southampton. At the annual meeting of the Manchester

efore.

Our men have driven back the enemy in the steamer. It was being transferred to the Edinburg, which vessel would probably sail

on the second or third inst. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1st.—The cotton sales to day were 5,000 bales, closing steady and un changed. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provi ions quiet.

London, Feb. 1.—Illinois Central shares 433 @43 discount. Erie shares 29@291. HAVEB, Jan. 30.—Cotton sales of the week, 11,500 bales, closing quiet and steady. Stock in port 116,000 bales.

## Another Brilliant Victory

13 Rebels Killed—17 Commissioned Officers, and 45 Privates Captured.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Federal Prisoners at Columbia, S. C.

Suppression of Another Traitor Sheet.

Return of the Commissioners to Visit the Federal Prisoners.

Arrangements Made for a General Exchange of Prisoners.

Washington, Feb. 15

Senator Chandler has received a letter from Col. Wilcox, who says himself and the other prisoners at Columbia, S. C. are in good health, and that their condition has been rendered comfortable by the clothing received from the

the United States authorities.

The Postoffice Department has renewed the contract with Geo. F. Nesbit, of New York, for stamped envelopes. This gentleman is the original manufacturer—having the im-proved machinery is enabled to furnish the supplies at a great reduction on former rates. The Department, therefore contemplates selling the envelopes at a reduced price, and at the first cost. There were six regular bidders since the 1st of October. The D partment has sold one million two hundred and twenty thousand of the newly introduced

John M. Parker has been appointed Post-

master at Ship Island, Miss. The Oregon Democrat and Los Angels Star have been suppressed from the mails, on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, now at

war against the United States.

Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames returned both arms of the service have fourth and to Washington to-day, and make report to the and the plans agreed upon before leving the plans agr government of their mission to relieve Union

risoners in the south. They repaired to Fortress Monroe and made known their mission to the confederate authorities at Norfak, by whom the matter was re-ferred to Richmond. A reply came refusing to the commissioners admission to the confederate territory, but expressing a readiness to nego-tiate for the general exchange of prisoners.

Our commissioners opened a negotiation which resulted in a perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed on but the confederates had 300 more prisoners than we. With commendable magnanimity they proposed to release them on parole if our government would agree to release 300 of their men that may next fall into our hands. The neble commission of Secretary Stanton, therefore has its ample reward. A general jail delivery of its ample reward. A general jail delivery of our dear toys will occur throughout the south, and will scon be rejoicing in liberty regained. send his returns to his department.

#### Fortress From 🗀 Monroe.

NEWS THROUGH REBEL SOURCES.

Progress of the Burnside Expedition Edonton, Elizabeth, Hartford and Ply-

mouth in possession of our Forces.

GEN. WISE SENDS A FLAG OF TRUCE.

FORTERS MONROE, Feb. 15. The following extracts from the Norfolk Day Book shows the progress of the Burnside Expedition up Pamlico Sound:

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

The Richmond Despatch of Friday has the lollowing:
Gen. Wise is near Currituck Court House,

reconnoisance as far as Coleraine

and sent down a flag of truce to Roanoke Island on Thursday, probably to recover the body of A Norfolk telegram says that it is believed

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The editor of the Express has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hartford have been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday at nine o'clock, and aftewards fifteen more ar-

Edenton. The population is about 2,000, and it is distant from Suffolk about 52 miles. In the afternoon two gunboats went up the Cheraw river towards Winton, and several

others towards Rosnoke A gentleman, just arrived from Gatesville. says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edonton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth city. Hertford, the capital of Perquinans county.

was taken by the federals yesterday, population is only fifteen hundred. Capt. Goodwin, of Robinson, N. C., with fifty-two of his men, and seven of the Wiso legion, have reached Suffolk.

A flag of truce went out this morning, and

returned with several passengers, mostly ladies, to go north. The Norfolk Day Book gives a sketch of a new flag adopted by the committee of congress

on the subject. It has a blue union in a red field, with stars forming a square. The Richmond Inquirer says that four hundred prisoners of war are expected to leave Richmond for Newport News in a day or two

in exchange for an equal number of confederates, released by the federal government, and who reaches Norfolk on Tuesday. The 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. Suear ommanding, went out on a scout to New Market bridge to day, but nothing was seen.

A north east storm commenced at 11 o'clock The propeller Jersey Blue arrived from Annapolis, this morning, with about two hundred and fifty troops, belonging to the various reginents, who were sick and left behind

Blue will proceed to join the expedition as soon as the weather moderates.

The Stars and Stripes is still here, and will probably sail to-morrow afternoon with a large cargo of ammunition.

### LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

State of Affairs at Norfolk and Richmond

The Roanoke Victory

OFFICIAL DESPATORES FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BUTTLE

The particulars of the late victory by the Burnside Expedition, will in our first page. The following and in from Gen. Burnside to Gen. M.

ceived late last evening: HEADQUARTERS, DEP T North Roanoke Island, F. b. 10, 1.
Major General Geo B M.V. Linka Commanding U. S. Arroy, W. GENERAL:—I have the letters

combined attack upon the is a ed on the morning of the 7t military forces of this expedition resulted in the capture of six f over two thou and prisoners, a: three thousand small arms oners are Col. Shaw, comma O. Jennings Wise, community Legion. The latter was hear, and has since died. The w finished on the aftern who! the se day's fighting, by a brilliant centre of this island, and a ruid enemy to the north end of their in the capture of the Prisonal above. We have had no time I but the number is estimated as thousand. Our men fought bray endured most manfully the bardsh to fighting through swamps and deas-lt is impossible to give the detailed p. ment, or to mention meritorious files in the short time allowed for writing the The naval vessel carrying it storted in for Hampton Roads, and the repeats of dier Generals have not yet been last teras were carried out. I will be saying, in reference to the action, that everything to Generals Fester, Remarks as more full details will show. report the loss of about forty no report the loss of an an lotty has about two hundred wounded tenefton ably mortally. Among the killed are a Bussell of the Teath Connecticat, and it and Colonel Victor De Montiell, of the neuil Zouaves. Both of them fought lantly. I regret exceedingly not tell send a full report of the killed and but will send a despatch beat in a der with full returns. I beg leave to care of general order, issued by me on to am most happy to say that I have j. a message from Command or Goole stating that the expedition of his

> I have the honor to be General.
>
> Your o editor servant A. E. BURNSIDE, Brigadier Gerald

Commanding Department of North Ca Another Account of the Battle. A private letter, written on board meoat Stars and Stripes. Feb. 13th, saythe cannonade of the enemy's factor si naval forces, a landing of the main was menced about half-past four o'clocker. evening, at Ashby's harter, about two half miles below the rebel F it Button 82-pounders. The landing we offered cover of the guns of two fact game in Delaware and Morse, while drove away and dispersed to be althat were stationed there. " pieces, to oppose their land of the up to their middle in middle in the the when on shore they from the the

By nine, P. M., that night, God

had landed six thousand men. a

pieces in the morass.

landing them through the might at one thousand per hour. The has against the eveny's butter's was early on Sacurday morning, the fi engaging and silencing a share not it. Our forces advancing in the dis-battery in the centre of the island were soon driven behind theh end where they resisted. Fight maters from the fleet, to serve as our alle-About mid-way the and the Tenth Connectscut rea General Foster, made a dashing upon the battery command disget at the fort, and yelling like ans. Meanwhile, a detour weright by General Reno, and lest ter. This attack, from three se rived The citizens raised a white flag.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at trenchments before the arroy of trenchments before the arroy of the citizens and the citizens are considered. brought to bear against the Zounves leaped the front defences hand, as the rebels fled. Young' wounded here, as report has had: his wounds in endeavoring to o island in a boat from Shall w B boat was fired on, and to wounds. He was made prismer Sunday morning of his wounds duction of the battery in the island, Generals Reno and Park of men, and went down to For Hill in command, and took tib session of it. It had been the 1 of two days' bombardment by 4 45 P. M. of Saturday, the Ame displayed from this buttery. Gen. pursued the rebels to the north island, where was also in camp of Virginia regiment, that had bed in six schooners from the main! Saturday morning. General Feste and had an interview with the mander, Colonel Shaw, of North asked what terms he would exact. ter replied, "an unconditional set consented to give him time to camp to decide or not to accede to The rebel officer had barely reads when the Massachusetts twentying with impatience, sprung forwar rection of the enemy, when Col Sia ately raised a white handkerchief a that the rebels had concluded to The enemy had proposed to ut of up Croatan Sound by a chevany stakes, extending from the maintain across to the head of Rosmake Island. gunboats forced their way through and the Burnside expedition started. The Jersey menced the impetuous pursuit of

fleet, which had been drawn up believe the MARKETS BY TELEGRAPE. parrier. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.

The Flour market is quiet and only bbls, were disposed of at \$5 2000 are perfine, \$5 623@5 75 for extra, and \$5 000 for extra, and \$5 000 for extra, and \$500 for pernne, \$5 624@5 75 for extra, and 6 00 for extra family; small sales of Eye at \$3 50, and Corn Meal at \$3 (0); there at \$3 50, and Corn Meal at \$3 (0); Cumbelland, Md., Feb. 14.

Combelland, Md., Feb. 14.

A passenger by the Old Point boat says that some of the workmen at the iron works at lichmond, who came by the flag of truce from Norfolk represent that they left for want of the Battle Through

Account of the Battle Through

A Nashville telegram of the 12th says, that is patches received from Cumberland city, this ening, states that one of the Federal gun-