Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES. EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1862. VOL. 9---NO. 12

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

Having proofs so strong and direct as

EXPEL THE DOUBTS

OF ALL

[illegible], S. C. June 24th, 1859.

[illegible] M. D.

DENTISTRY.

[illegible] Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no pains to acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years experience he has thought it prudent to add the experience of the highest authority in Dental Science. He simply asks an opportunity may be given him to speak its own praise.

SAMUEL BEDFORD, D. D. S.

Formerly occupied by Dr. Clark.

REFERENCES.

[illegible]; T. E. Bond, jr.; W. R. [illegible]; A. A. Blandy, P. H. Austen, of the Baltimore College.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

The withdrawal of the foreman and books from the Ebensburg Foundry, renders it absolutely necessary that all accounts should be settled up without any delay. Persons desirous of saving difficulty and perhaps costs, had better call and settle without further notice. E. GLASS & Co.

Jan 8 1862 tf

SAVANNAH CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, —The Navy Department has received despatches stating that the Stars and Stripes wave over Savannah.

The city has been retaken re occupied and repossessed.

The departure of the expedition against Savannah was noticed in these columns on February 14th.

The gun boats were eleven in number.—These and three transports formed the advance of the federal fleet. This portion of the federal fleet al so, carried eight thousand troops.

Among the Regiments concerned, were the Ninety seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Connecticut and the Fourth New Hampshire.

The route taken has not been made known. Reconnoitering expeditions, for some time past, have passed up Wilmington river, in the rear of Fort Pulaski and Wall's cut, opening upon the Savannah river, in the neighborhood of Fort Jackson. It is probable that the gun boats ascended through these same channels and attacked Fort Jackson.

Fort Jackson is a small work, built on a low marsh, four miles from Savannah, on a line near the bend of the river, and commands important points on the channel, of the exterior line of fortifications. It is built of heavy brick masonary. Its armament consists of twenty four pounders, three [illegible] guns, five eight inch howitzers, one ten inch mortar and one eight inch mortar. There is also an exterior line of fortifications designed to protect the mouth of the Savannah in its approach at Tybee Island.

Savannah, or was, a flourishing seaport of Georgia, situated some eighteen miles up the Savannah river, which is navigable by steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, some [illegible] further up. The town was laid out by Gen. Oglethorpe, about 130 years ago, and began to gradually increasing in population and importance. Its population at the time of the present outbreak was about 15,000 white and 10,000 colored. Its principal exports were cotton, rice and naval stores, and its chief trade was to the Northern and Gulf ports, San Francisco, Cuba, France and England. It is the centre of a very extensive and important net work of railroads, and its receipts of cotton amounted to 400,000 bales annually.

Previous to the present terrible state of affairs, from thirty thousand tons of shipping, the foreign arrivals reached to one hundred and fifty sails in the year, while its clearances were considerably in advance of that figure. The harbor is next to Port Royal, perhaps the best on the Southern coast, being navigable to vessels of fourteen feet draught, to its wharves.

Wall's Cut through which the expedition probably sailed, is one of the Inland passages to Savannah, and was obstructed by the Rebels, when our forces took Port Royal by the following a brig and driving three rows of piles across the passage. The delicacy of the operation of removing these obstructions can be imagined, when we state that the place was so far within the enemy's lines that they left it entirely unguarded, thinking that our troops would not have the temerity to approach the channel, nor the ingenuity to remove the obstructions.

But they did not know the Yankee daring and skill. Sometime before the 15th of January, three companies of the Connecticut seventh, that were left on Hilton Head, were sent down to the lower end of Daufuskie Island, to act as guard to a party of engineers, who were to attempt to open Wall's Cut. From the house, which formed the head quarters of the party, Savannah was plainly visible, at a distance eight miles, across the marshes and bayous. The lines of the river could also be traced, and the men could be seen on the decks of the little black steamers which plied between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, the port holes of which could be counted.

During the day time the party kept concealed. At night strong guards of soldiers were placed at favorable points of observation, and the engineers with muffled oars and hammers, silently worked until daybreak.

This was continued five different nights until the work was completed. But the piles were all removed to a position which renders the passage of the gun boats easy. So unsuspicious were the enemy all this time, that our pickets captured two innocent duck shooters, who supposed the were safely rowing in Rebel waters.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Feb 16.—Gen Halleck has received despatches from Gen Curtis, stating that Gen Price's rear guard was overtaken by the pursuit from Springfield, and and after a brief resistance, the Rebels fled leaving the road strewn with wagons and baggage.

Gen Curtiss reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with.

The following is the special despatch to the St Louis 'Democrat.

Our army under command of Gen Curtiss marched from Lebanon, on the 15th, formed in three divisions, the right under Col. Jeff C Davis, the second under Col. Carr, and the centre under Gen Siegel. On the 12th when six miles from Springfield, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset on the same day thirty of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of three. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and two hundred cavalry, with one battery, were sent forward.—The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the enemy, and three shells were thrown, to which there was no response. Our force then retired, leaving a strong picket guard.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 13th our army advanced in line of battle, and at daybreak the third division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took possession of the town.

Gen Price had left at two o'clock on the same morning, leaving over six hundred of his sick and a large quantity of forage and wagons behind him. He had 12 000 effective troops and fifty pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured ten wagons of his train and last night firing by the pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at six o'clock our whole force followed the enemy.

It is reported that Price is merely falling back to McIntach, who was coming up with reinforcements, and on him joining him he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are that he is in full retreat.

The people in and around Springfield express undoubted satisfaction at the arrival of our troops, and general rejoicing is manifested throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the Rebels.

This expedition is doubtless the end of the campaign in Missouri.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT AT FORT DONELSON.

The Stars and Stripes Waving over the Right Fort.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The city is perfectly wild with excitement and rejoicing at the announcement just made public, that the American flag now waves on Fort Donelson.

The loss has been heavy on both sides. One of General Grant's batteries was taken by the Rebels, but was soon recaptured by our troops.

The gun-boats are said to badly damaged.

We expect the particulars of the victory to-night.

CAIRO Feb 16.—(Special dispatch to the St Louis *Democrat*)—Commodore Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the gun-boat 'Conestoga.' He stormed Fort Donelson on Friday afternoon with the gun boats 'St. Louis,' 'Louisville,' 'Pittsburg,' 'Carondolet,' 'Tyler' and 'Conestoga.' After fighting a little over an hour he withdrew.

Fifty four were killed and wounded on our gun-boats, Pilots Riley and Hinton being among the wounded.

Commodore Foote, while standing at the pilot house of the 'St Louis,' his flag ship was slightly wounded.

The 'St Louis was hit by sixty one shot. The gun boats were disabled.

The 'Tyler' and 'Conestoga' remained out of range of the enemy's guns.

The line of battle was as follows:—The 'St Louis' on the right, next the 'Louisville then the 'Pittsburg,' and the 'Carondolet' on the left.

The enemy's fire was accurate. They had three batteries—one near the water's edge, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second. The upper one mount four 18 pounders. This was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of the fort.

Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying their dead out of the trenches.

All the gun boats were left up the Cumberland, except the 'Conestoga.' She left there yesterday morning.

A rifled gun on the 'Carondolet, burst, killing six men.

The rudder of the 'Pittsburg' was shot away.

The mortar boats left here yesterday morning for Fort Donelson.

The above is gleaned from statements by gentleman who were aboard the 'St Louis, during the engagement.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and reached here at noon to-day, says that the fight had been going on all yesterday.

The right wing of the enemy's fortifications was taken, and the Stars and Stripes were waving over them.

The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

CAIRO, Feb. 16. —The steamer 'Minnehaha arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the Fort at five o'clock last evening, bringing military mail and despatches, and 150 of the wounded to the Hospital at Paducah.

The fight commenced on Thursday and was continued on Friday and Saturday. The fight during the latter day was desperate.

The Illinois Eighteenth Regiment suffered severely, and the Iowa Ninth sustained considerable loss.

Swain's battery, which was taken by the enemy was recaptured by our men.

Two Colonels were wounded and two killed.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

The rebel fort was taken at four o'clock and the Union flag now floats over it.

Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gun boats 'St Louis,' 'Louisville' and 'Pittsburg' were disabled.

The 'Minnehaha' met the mortar boats at Padmah going up.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Despatches received at headquarters say that all the gun boats are pretty effectually disabled.

Commodore Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper rebel fort taken by our troops, command Fort Donilson, and Gen Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture the Fort to-day, Sunday.

Official Dispatch from Com Foote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following despatch was this morning received at the Navy Department, from flag officer Foote.

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

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M., with four iron clad gun boats and two wooden ones, and after an hour and a quarter severe fighting, the latter part of the day, within less than four hundred yards of the Fort, the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the 'Louisville' were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanagable.

They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received fifty nine shots, and the others about half that number each. There are fifty four killed and wounded in this attack which we have reason to suppose would in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort, bearing upon us as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gun boats floated helplessly down the river from the disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackles could could not steer the vessel, when the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns from which they had been driven, and again hotly pour their fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire with twelve of the guns from four of the boats. One of the rifled guns aboard the 'Carondolet' burst during the action. The officers men and men in this hotly contested but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gun boats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current.

On consultation with Gen Grant and my own officers, as my services here, until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place.

I have sent the 'Tyler' to the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impassable.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding the Naval Force, Western Division.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

The Land Attack

ST LOUIS, Feb. 16 —A special dispatch to the 'Democrat,' dated in rear of Fort Donelson, Friday, P. M. says:—Last night was very severe on our troops, rain having set in which turned to snow and it is freezing to-day, and old officers say they rarely seen such weather in this latitude.

The more I see of the fort, the more convinced am I that it cannot be reduced without a terrible battle. Its rear seems almost impregnable. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on ridges on hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet high covered with dense timber and undergrowth. Upon a similar range of hills outside of these our army is drawn up in the line of battle, completely encircling the enemy from the Cumberland south of the Fort to the back water of a stream which flanks the fort on the north.

General Grant, who was the extreme right, last night pushed forward his brigade to the Cumberland, and has planted a battery commanding the river, which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more reinforcements. In fact, we have completely surrounded it and can complete the job at our leisure.

A formidable attempt was made last night to take Taylor's battery, by the enemy, who approached under cover of the darkness, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Tennessee 11th.

Considerable skirmishing occurred during the night, both parties constantly firing in the darkness, and crawling upon each other. This morning it was discovered that the enemy had placed large guns on the top of their breastworks leaving a like space for them to shoot through, and were disabled by the rifles of the enemy from the sharpshooters. The main fire from our artillery was then very, very small. The loss on the enemy's side, as far as can be ascertained, is considerable.

Yesterday afternoon, after the storming had ceased, and when the rebels had been fearfully cross fired on from all points to repel the assault Captain Taylor opened on them with shell and grape with terrible effect. His practice was superb, creating the greatest confusion in their ranks, and causing them to take refuge in their entrenchments. The gun boat assault was terrible, exceeding that of Fort Henry. It lasted about an hour and a half. The enemy had planted on the river two batteries, the lower one of nine guns and the upper one of four guns, besides a ten inch columbiad. The wooden gunboats 'Tyler' and 'Conestoga' were engaged in the fight. Commodore Foote pronounced the engagement he ever witnessed. The nine guns in the lower tier of the enemy's battery had been silenced, and everything was apparently progressing favorable, when the rudder-chain of the 'Carondolet' was severed.

The 'Pittsburg was disabled in the wheel so as to be unable to stem the current, and the pilot house of the 'St Louis' was knocked away, killing the pilot and slightly wounding several others, among them Commodore Foote.

The fleet was then obliged to retire. One shell struck immediately under one of the Rebel guns, throwing the gun and bodies of the gunners high in the air; great numbers of dead and wounded were seen carried up the hill.

Commodore Foote's wound is slight.

The 'St Louis' was struck fifty seven times; the 'Louisville' thirty five; the 'Pittsburg' twenty one and the 'Carondolet' twenty six times.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A Cairo special despatch to the 'Democrat,' says that Captain Wise, of the steamer 'Minnehaha' reports that the enemy made a sortie from the fort at ten o'clock yesterday morning drove our forces three quarters of a mile and captured Schwartz's battery.

At 1 o'clock, the troops rallied, recaptured the battery, driving the Rebels before them and planted their flag on the outer fortifications.

The steamer from Evansville brings reports that four of our Colonels were killed yesterday afternoon, among them Col. John Logan, of Illinois. The names of the others were not mentioned.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

This morning's Cincinnati 'Commercial' has the following—

On hearing that the Rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen Buell ordered a forced march by Gen Mitchell, to save if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on the Big Barren river.—They had, however, been destroyed when Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

The brigades of Breckinridge and Hindman were until Thursday evening, at Woodland Station.

The Rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons. Part of the town is reported burnt. It is believed now that there are no 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 bend of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have 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, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebel army have been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville. What [illegible] any hasty movements made by rebel forces since Thursday can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have commenced their whole force on the Cumberland. It, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Nelson and Marshall will be ample to cope with all they have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed the divisions of McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt river on steamers from Cumberland on Saturday night and yesterday. The troops that have been in the camp of instruction at Bardstown, were at Louisville yesterday, embarking for the Cumberland.

Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery leave New Albany to-morrow. The aggregate of these reinforcements is about 40,000.

Gen Buell, we understand, goes with McCook's Division to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces by to-morrow night number about 80 000.

While he presses the enemy on the west on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Mitchell and Nelson.

—A person who passed through Gloucester, a town on the northern side of Occoquan Creek, within a few days, states that the place is occupied alternately by our men and the Rebels. It is understood that whichever party arrive the first are to occupy the town during the day, and, consequently, such of the citizens as remain are afforded the opportunity of greeting representatives of both armies, and forming estimates of both parties.

—At the commencement of the war against Secession no one was more loyal in his professions of the slightest nature of the rebel troops in Western Virginia, who had been [illegible], than Gen Wise. But since contact with similar difficulties, his courage [illegible] of Bob Acres, oozed out of all his fingers.

—Hasty men drink the wine of life scalding hot.