NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

☞ The publication office of the *National Republican* is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Thursday, February 13, 1862.

☞ Reading Matter on every page.☜

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Now that the object of the Burnside expedition has been accomplished, there is no longer any occasion for secrecy, and to complete the history of the brilliant affair, we will present our readers with a brief view of the military and naval forces composing the expedition.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE,
Brigadier General Commanding the Expedition.

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, JOHN G. FOSTER.

Regiments Composing the Brigade.—Massachusetts 23d, Col. John Kurtz; Massachusetts 24th, Col. Thos. G. Stevenson; Massachusetts 25th; Col. E. Upton; Massachusetts 27th, Col. H. C. Lee; Connecticut 10th, Col. Chas. I. Russell.

SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, JESSE L. RENO.

Regiments Composing the Brigade.—Massachusetts 21st, Col. A. Morse; New York 51st, Col. Ed. Ferrero; Pennsylvania 51st, Col. John H. Hartranft; New Jersey 9th, Col. J. W. Allen. This regiment consists of 1,256 men rank and file. New Hampshire 6th, Colonel Nelson Converse.

THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, JOHN G. PARKE.

Regiments Composing the Brigade.—Connecticut 8th, Col. Edward Harland; Connecticut 11th, Col. T. H. C. Kingsbury; New York 53d, D'Epineuil Zouaves, Col. Lionel Jobert D'Epineuil; New York 89th, Col. H. S. Fairchild; Rhode Island 4th, Col. J. P. Rodman; Rhode Island 5th Battalion, Maj. Job. Wright, (in command.) This battalion numbers about 450 men.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves went with the expedition as far as Hatteras, on board the John Trucks, but the vessel could not get over the bar, so the regiment returned to Annapolis ten days ago.

Besides the above regiments, the following detachments of artillery and cavalry belong to the expedition: Battery F, Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Chas. Belger; New York Marine Artillery, Col. W. A. Howard.

The land forces of this division may be summed up as follows: Fifteen full regiments and one battalion of infantry; one battery of eleven field pieces of artillery; forty-five rifled guns, distributed through the fleet, or a total of fifty-one guns at the disposal of the land forces. The regiments are, with two or three exceptions, up to the standard of 1,000 men; and adding the gunners in charge of the fleet, the total fighting force amounts to fully 16,000 men, aside from the naval vessels.

THE FLEET.

The following is the number of the vessels which compose the fleet:

Gunboats, (propellers,) carrying 38 guns	9
Floating batteries, carrying 13 guns	5
Armed transports	2
Unarmed steam transports	9
Sailing transports, armed and unarmed	14
Horse transports, supply vessels, etc	20
Total	59

Besides the foregoing, over thirty schooners, from Philadelphia, laden with coal, lumber, etc., accompanied the expedition. The transport portion of the expedition was considerably increased at Hampton Roads before the departure. The total force of the fleet sums up to about 125 vessels.

The gunboat fleet was divided into two attacking columns, the first of which was under command of Commander S. F. Hazard, U. S. N., and the other under Commander Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N. It is in addition to the vessels reported from Annapolis. The entire naval force was commanded by Flag Officer L. M. Goldsborough, Commander in chief.

The total number of guns in the fleet of transports is 45, all of which, save four, the shell howitzers, are rifled. The effective range of these pieces is from 1½ to 2½ miles.

There has been great dissatisfaction at the character of some of the vessels, but the great bulk of them, as the event has shown, are staunch and seaworthy, so that, after all, Gen. Burnside was not ruined by contractors.

The gunboat transports are peculiar and formidable. They are screw propellers, about 500 tons burden, rigged with masts and sails, and carry from 4 to 7 rifled guns.

Accompanying the expedition, were five floating batteries, designed for effective work in shoal action. Each battery was composed of five stout canal boats, divided into five water-tight compartments. They have but one deck, with strong platforms for guns. Each one has a crew of from 10 to 16 experienced gunners, who were to be protected by bales of wet hay.

NAVY SIGNALS.—Each vessel in the fleet is designated by a signal number, and the vessels in each brigade are known by a different colored flag, from which it is known to what brigade it belongs. The first brigade is designated by a red flag with white figures; the second brigade by a blue flag with white figures; the third brigade by a red and blue flag with white figures. These signals to be used during action, by waving in certain directions, to represent certain combinations of figures, which, in turn, represent the letters of the alphabet. A thoroughly drilled signal corps had charge of this matter.

Another important feature of the expedition was 300 bridge boats, for crossing rivers or creeks; they are 8 feet wide and 32 feet long, and could, at short notice, form a bridge one mile in length and 16 feet wide. These boats can be transported over land, upon wheels, drawn by horses.

This brief statement will give the reader some idea of the character and magnitude of this great expedition. It appears to have been complete in all its parts, and has nobly effected the object for which it was designed. The rebels thanked God that the fleet was destroyed, and the casualties were trifling, when compared with the vast force of the expedition, and the obstacles through which it passed. It still rests a question having passed through an ordeal of fire and water.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1862.

MEMORIALS, ETC.

The following memorials were presented and referred:

By Mr. HALE: For pensions to persons wounded at Matthias Point.

By Mr. KING: From citizens of New York in favor of emancipation, with compensation to loyal owners.

Also, for employment of homeopathic surgeons.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Mr. WILKINSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back an act to amend an act to regulate trade with Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers. It imposes severe penalties for the introduction of liquor into the Indian territory, and also for the sale of liquor to Indians at any place, even outside of the territory. The bill was passed.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the petition of Daniel F. Boone and others, of the Washington Navy Yard.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the establishment of a national foundry and furnace, for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles for the Government.

WARDEN FOR WASHINGTON JAIL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the appointment of a warden for the jail in the District of Columbia.

He stated that an order had been issued for delivering from jail the persons held as fugitives from labor, but that it would doubtless be evaded by the deputy marshal, Phillips, and a negro-stealer, one Wise, who had the superintendence of it. A few days ago, this Wise stole a negro from a Rhode Island regiment, as he had done in other cases. A negro, owned by one Chapman, a secessionist, and once set free and rearrested by this Wise, attempted to escape, a few days ago, by letting himself down some fifty feet, in which case he fell several feet and was unable to get over the wall. He was found, and a loaded revolver was placed at his breast, when the negro asked to be shot rather than sent back. Yesterday morning he was sent off to the slave pen at Baltimore.

This Wise is there (continued Mr. W.) by the influence of Senators, who were responsible for it before the country and before Almighty God, and for one he intended to wash his hands of it.

Mr. HALE said that if that man was now in possession of that jail, in view of the resolution of censure of the Marshal sent by the Senate to the President, the responsibility did not rest with the Marshal, but with the President of the United States.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the fortification bill, which was considered yesterday.

Mr. GRIMES suggested that some glorious news received this morning might give direction to the discussion, and asked the reading of the official dispatches of the victories of Roanoke Island and the Tennessee river.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Sherman, it was rejected. Yeas 9, nays 28.

And the bill was then passed. Yeas 28, nays 10.

TREASURY NOTE BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, all prior orders were postponed, and the bill authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 United States Treasury notes, was taken up. He proceeded to explain its provisions, and consider some objections to the legal tender clause. The provision making the notes a legal tender was claimed to be an overwhelming necessity, in order to enable the Government to carry on the war and pay promptly the expenses incurred. He would not hesitate to use any measures necessary to accomplish the object in view, the crushing of the rebellion. It necessary, though we had not come to that, he would make forced loans for the same purpose. The national debt would probably be $750,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. Should the war continue another year, it would require as much more. Yet we could easily pay the interest on that debt, at least, and that was all a public creditor demanded, an investment of his money, yielding prompt interest.

With regard to the conduct of the war, dissatisfied as others, as well as himself, had sometimes felt, he believed that more had actually been accomplished than could have been reasonably expected. Through defeat we had learned to be victorious, and in the light of recent achievements he saw nothing but the most glorious anticipations for the future. In his view, it is bad faith to make these notes a legal tender, and therefore encourages bad morality, and inflicts a stain upon the national honor; and he confessed it touched his pride that England could turn round and accuse us of bad faith. Another objection was, it inflates the value of property, and increases the cost of living to the laborer. It was a difficult question. No two financiers agree precisely in their views. One eminent financier had called upon him (Mr. F.) to induce him to oppose the legal tender clause, and was shown a letter just received by Mr. F. from an eminent friend, favoring warmly that proposition. In a few days he learned that each of them had changed his mind!

Mr. COLLAMER opposed the proposition to make these notes a legal tender as unconstitutional and unequal in its effect. It would constitute an inducement to debtors, who were far more numerous than creditors, to depreciate the notes as much as possible, in order to be able to pay their debts as cheaply as possible.

Some ancient alchemists professed to have discovered a philosopher's stone to turn all things to gold; but even they never made gold but from the baser metals, while this bill makes it of paper solely. It was an infringement of the inviolability of contracts. Such paper, put out upon such terms, never in the history of the world was paid. When the Constitution was formed, the people had suffered and been demoralized by the Continental money and by the monetary issues of the States. Can it be that in forbidding to allow the States to debauch their people by the abuse now under consideration, that the right was reserved by Congress to debauch the whole people of all the States in this way?

The bill assumes that our credit is not sufficient to make the bills go without an endorsement—an acknowledgment that would not tend to make it go. It was like the young lawyer's definition of a *prima facie* case—a case that is good in front and bad in the rear. He showed that the paper currency in circulation was $136,000,000, the gold and silver $200,000,000. There were $200,000,000 in savings banks in the country; in his own village, among the recesses of the Green mountains, was a little savings bank with $200,000 on deposit, by operatives and others of small means. He proceeded to show the effect of depreciated Government paper upon these depositors. He believed the country was as fully able to sustain the soldiers in the field as to put them there, and the question of borrowing money should be met boldly and confidently.

The amendments of the committee were agreed to.

Mr. HOWE spoke at length in opposition to making these notes a legal tender.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by allowing the notes to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government, in five years instead of twenty.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment because this course would depreciate the bonds.

Mr. CHANDLER favored the amendment. He would even be willing to make it three years, for he believed that, at any time since November first, the war might have been closed in sixty days. There had been but one obstacle, and that a small one, and easily removed, that had stood in our way for four months. He well knew that the money market was the touchstone of our credit, but believed that, with the advance of our armies, which required only the order of the Secretary of War, the war would be closed in sixty days, or at least by the 4th of May.

The amendment was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the transportation of troops. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution that Henry Wykoff be required to answer at the bar of the House for refusing to testify before the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the transformation of portions of the President's message to the New York *Herald*, before such message was presented to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, moved that the Senate bill relative to army sutlers be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adopted.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, asked leave to have certain dispatches, which have been received by the War and Navy Departments, read for the information of the House.

[They were read. They contained the cheering news, which is published elsewhere, of our victories in Tennessee and at Roanoke Island. An attempt to applaud was promptly suppressed by the Speaker, but the animated countenances and the rapid and earnest conversation which immediately followed the reading of the dispatches gave indication of the satisfaction which was felt.]

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to take up House bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, making certain appropriations for civil expenses of the Government, to which bill the Senate has made several amendments. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS made some explanations as to what the Senate amendments were, and stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had approved of some of these amendments, and they recommend non-concurrence in some of them.

The several amendments were then acted on; and among others, the House concurred in the amendment increasing the appropriation for public grounds to $1,095, instead of $500 in the House bill.

The amendment appropriating $3,000 for the replacement of trees, &c., in this city, instead of $1,000, was concurred in.

The appropriation for the public garden, $5,000 instead of $3,000, was not concurred in.

The appropriation of $50,000 for lighting certain streets, which had been cut off in the House but restored, by amendment, in the Senate, was not concurred in.

The Senate amendment, appropriating $250 for lighting and repairing the street near the custom house and post office, Georgetown, was not concurred in.

The appropriation of $1,000 for walling Tiber creek, was not concurred in.

An amendment of the Senate to the Patent Office appropriation, which provides that a part of the appropriation shall be devoted to the cultivation of flax as a substitute for cotton, being before the House,

Mr. BROWNE, of Rhode Island, hoped the House would concur in this amendment. This question has been carefully considered by the Senate, and he agreed with that body that it was a subject of great importance. This does not increase the appropriation. It was very much desired by the manufacturing interests throughout the country at this time, and he hoped the amendment would pass.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved to further amend by inserting the words "and hemp" in the bill. He had received a communication from a constituent on this subject, in which the encouragement by the Government of the cultivation of this article was considered of the highest importance.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, favored these amendments.

The amendments were adopted.

In another part of the appropriation bill, the Senate amendment striking out the word "now" was considered, when

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, said that he was surprised, on looking over this bill, to find that the Senate had restored all the items of expenditure which the House had cut down in the original bill, thereby indicating the purpose of this Congress to refuse to yield to those measures of retrenchment and reform which the people so imperatively demanded at this time. Every member who votes for those extravagant expenditures, he contended, will go home to their constituents never to return to their seats in this House. The other day a bill to add four clerks to the Navy Department passed both Houses of Congress and became a law. He had since made inquiries at the Navy Department, as to the necessity for these clerks, and was informed that there was no necessity for them whatever. Some honorable Senator happened to be in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and happened to hear somebody say that the Department was short of clerical force, and he straightway went down here to the Senate and introduced a bill for the employment of four additional clerks in that Department, and it forthwith passed both Houses and became a law. He appealed to this House to see to it that these extravagances should be checked.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) hung the longest on the smallest peg of any man he ever knew in his life. The question before the House was on striking out the word "now," but the gentleman had spoken of all time, past, present, and future. He expected to hear a philosophical disquisition on the word "now," but instead of that, the gentleman had read a lecture to the House, the Senate, and the country, on the subject of retrenchment and reform. He (Mr. S.) was in favor of retrenchment and reform, but he did not see how that had anything to do with the question now before the House. He hoped the question would be taken on these various propositions without this useless debate, which is of no practical benefit, except to tickle the ears of certain constituencies.

The amendment was concurred in.

The next amendment for consideration was the Senate amendment striking out the following proviso to the appropriation for engraving and printing the Treasury notes: *Provided*, that no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for the engraving or printing of notes which have already been issued.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, spoke at considerable length, on the general subject of the engraving of these notes. He said that the American Bank Note Company was a monopoly, being a combination of nine different companies. And that they had banded together thus, for the purpose of obtaining enormous prices for their manufactures. That there were individuals outside of this combination who were as well qualified to do the work, and who would perform the same at a much less price than was charged by the American Bank Note Company. He thought this company had already received enough for their work, and he was opposed to paying them any more.

A representative of New York, replied to the charges of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). He said these charges emanated from a party who had been disappointed in obtaining an office or contracts at the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who then vented their vexations upon the Department in the vile slander which had been used by members here. He did not think mere newspaper articles ought to influence the action of this House. He would sustain the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter, believing that he had done right.

Further debate ensued on this subject, when the question was taken on concurring with the Senate amendment, and it was not concurred in—62 to 67.

An appropriation to pay the excess of expenditure in furnishing and fitting up the Presidential Mansion was then considered, which caused a long colloquial debate, at the close of which the question was taken on concurring in the amendment in favor of the appropriation, and it was carried.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Sergeant-at-Arms, in compliance with the order of the House, brought before the bar of the same Mr. Henry Wykoff, and in response to the demand of the Speaker he said, he hoped not to be considered as wanting in respect to the Judiciary Committee, or this House, but he could not answer the question of that committee, as he received the information under obligations of strict secrecy which he felt bound to respect.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the gentleman's answer be put in writing.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, hoped this subject would be postponed until to-morrow, in order to give the gentleman time to prepare his answer.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman had made but a single answer to the question. It was simple, and plainly understood, and he saw no reason for postponement, or for reducing this answer to writing.

The motion of Mr. STEVENS prevailed, and the answer was reduced to writing and read to Mr. Wykoff, to which he assented.

Mr. HICKMAN thought the answer of the gentleman was a strange one. He received certain information which the Judiciary Committee required of him, and he refuses to answer, because he received the information under a pledge of secrecy. He received a portion of the message of the President, and communicated it to the New York *Herald* through the telegraph. He considered this a strange proceeding, which ought to receive attention. He offered resolutions setting forth that Henry Wykoff, in refusing to answer the questions propounded to him, failed to satisfy the House; therefore, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to hold said Henry Wykoff in close confinement until he purge himself of the contempt of the House.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, said this was making a great fuss about nothing.

The resolutions of Mr. Hickman were adopted—eighty-two in the affirmative, negative not called.

The House then adjourned.

ROANOKE ISLAND, the scene of Burnside's grand exploit, is thirty miles north of Hatteras inlet, and lies between two sounds connecting Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. On the east is Roanoke Sound (about two miles broad,) between the island and the narrow strip of sand which skirts the length of that coast; this sound is not navigable by vessels of large size. On the west of the island, and between it and the mainland, lies Croatan Sound, about four miles broad, and navigable for vessels. The island is about seven miles long and three broad, has good natural defences, and was strongly fortified. It is said they had five forts, and an intrenched camp in the centre, and a garrison of 5,000 troops.

On the main land opposite they had extensive works, with heavy ordnance and well manned. It was a formidable position, and the rebels, in defending it, illustrated their bravery and desperation. The only coward among them appears to have been the blustering old traitor, Henry A. Wise, who is always sick when any fighting is to be done. His son, O. Jennings, has long been spoiling for a fight, and he has had one at last. He deserves to die by the halter, and not on the battle field. In the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, of which he was the editor, he urged Virginia to secede, even when his father was disposed to sustain the Union, and at the first tap of the drum, he was ready for the fight, using his spare time by editorially urging on the contest. Verily, he will have his reward.

REV. DR. CHEEVER.

The profound sensation produced by Dr. Cheever's lecture at the Smithsonian, and his great sermon at the Capitol, created a strong desire on the part of his numerous friends here to hear him again, and in order to secure his services for a brief period the following letter was dispatched, which resulted, we are happy to say, as desired:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
January 20, 1862.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, *D. D.*,

Dear Sir: The undersigned, Senators and Representatives in Congress, respectfully ask you to visit this city, and preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, or some other hall, two or three successive Sabbaths.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. Ashley,	John P. Verree,
C. B. Sedgwick,	E. G. Spaulding,
Jas Harlan,	F. W. Kellogg,
Charles Sumner,	Thomas D. Eliot,
S. C. Pomeroy,	L. S. Morrill,
S Elgerton,	A. A. Burnham,
H G. Blake,	L. M. Morrill,
John Hutchins,	Jas. B. McKean,
Cyrus Aldrich,	Henry Wilson,
J. P. C. Shanks,	Preston King,
H. L. Dawes,	M. Wilkinson,
Owen Lovejoy,	John P. Hale,
A. S. White,	David Wilmot,
R. Conkling,	James W. Grimes,
S. N. Sherman,	Sam'l C. Fessenden,
Thos. M. Elwards,	G. W. Julian,
Sam'l S. Blair,	

NEW YORK, January 27, 1862.

Hon. Messrs. Ashley, Sedgwick, Harlan, Sumner, Pomeroy, and others, members of Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: I am truly grateful for the kindness of your invitation to preach in Washington, and shall esteem it an honor and a privilege to avail myself of such an opportunity of presenting, as I may be enabled, the truth of God in behalf of our beloved country, and against the slavery, rebellion, and treason, that threaten its destruction.

Most respectfully, yours,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MR. JULIAN'S SPEECH.—Over twenty thousand copies of Mr. Julian's late speech in the House have been distributed, at the usual rate of ten dollars per thousand. Under the continued demand for it, a new edition is now being published by Scammell & Co., which can be had, folded and franked according to orders, at the rate of *six* dollars per thousand.

A large edition of the speech will also be issued in German, in the course of a few days, which can be had at the same rates.

MRS. GENERAL GAINES has gone to New Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREATEST Union Achievement OF THE WAR!

The Burnside Expedition Kill or Capture Wise's whole Army on Roanoke Island, except Fifty, who managed to Escape.

TWO THOUSAND REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS!

ONE THOUSAND REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

LOSS OF UNION TROOPS THREE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED!

THE WHOLE REBEL FLEET CAPTURED OR DESTROYED!

HENRY A. WISE *NON EST* AT THE BATTLE!

O. JENNINGS WISE SHOT THROUGH THE HIP, AND A PRISONER!

ELIZABETH CITY BURNED TO THE GROUND!

GREAT CONSTERNATION AT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND!

Baltimore, Feb. 12, (via Fortress Monroe, Feb. 11.)—By flag of truce to-day, we learn of the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. It was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance, for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been only a little over 3,000 effective fighting men.

Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk.

All the rebel gunboats but one were taken. That escaped up a creek, and was probably also destroyed.

One report at Norfolk says only 70 Confederates, and another only 25, escaped from Roanoke Island. Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 Confederates on the island escaped.

There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning (10th) says, in its leading editorial: "The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of the telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed; 2,500 brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with courage; but when 15,000 were landed against them, retreat being cut off by surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of Hatteras on a large scale."

The following are dispatches on the subject in Richmond papers of this morning:

"NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—The latest news states that Captain O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal. Major Lawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were killed. Our (rebel) wounded number over 1,000. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same. Midshipman Camm had his arm shot off. The other casualties are unreported. A late arrival this morning says Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on through to Edenton."

SECOND DISPATCH.—*Norfolk*, Feb. 10.—A rumor has prevailed that Commodore Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates, to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island, and was probably burnt at the former point.

THIRD DISPATCH.—*Norfolk*, Feb. 10, received in Richmond at midnight.—A courier arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All of our gunboats, excepting one, were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance in vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet, except the Fanny or Forest, informant not certain which. This eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquotank river. It was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she too was captured. It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that the crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why they were not fired before they were abandoned.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted the supply of coal and ammunition, they proceed to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and on this account the fleet was unable to return to the island or send any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details, as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island, are confirmed by a courier. He represents our loss at 300 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy at not less than 1,000 killed. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned; the places of the fallen were, however, quickly filled. Pork Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it during the conflict. They were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot till all save seven fell bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the island, it would not have been forced to surrender. A lack of field pieces was sadly felt, and had these been at hand, the enemy perhaps would never have been able to have landed his forces.

Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island but by some misunderstanding he mistook Elizabeth City for his place of destination. Capt. Taylor, of this city, is represented as having distinguished himself. In addition to the above are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we withhold them. Among them is one, however, worthy of notice, that Gen. Wise had been shot while in an ambulance on his way to Norfolk. There is no truth whatever in this statement, so far as we have been able to learn, and can only account for it by supposing that the name of Gen. W. was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was nearly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five that were attached to the expedition.

The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point.

A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

All the Southern papers received are unanimous in admitting the complete victory of our troops, and that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

Official Report of Lieut. (Commanding) S. Phelps' Recent Glorious Achievements on the Tennessee River.

Cairo, Feb. 11.—To Major General George B. McClellan, Washington: The following is Lieut. Commanding Phelps' official report to Flag Officer Foote:

"*U. S. Gunboat Conestoga*, Railroad Crossing, Tennessee river, Feb. 10, 1862.—To Flag Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. Commanding naval forces, Western waters, Cairo, Illinois: Sir: We have returned from an entirely successful expedition to Florence, Ala. At the foot of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, the rebels were forced to burn six steamers, and we captured two others besides the half-complete gunboat Eastport. The steamers burned were frieghted with rebel military stores. The Eastport has about 250,000 feet of lumber on board. We captured 200 stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Col. Crews, at Savannah, Tenn. We found the Union sentiment strong.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
"S. PHELPS, Lieut. Com'dg, U. S. N."

G. W. CULLUM, Brig. Gen. Vols,
Chief of Gen. Halleck's staff, U. S. A.

Further from the Expedition to Florence, Ala., up the Tennessee River.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—Special telegrams to the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, February 10th, instant, give the following accounts of the expedition up the Tennessee river, after the capture of Fort Henry:

The Lexington, Conestoga, and Tyler gave chase to the rebel steamer Dunbar. On reaching the Memphis and Louisville railroad bridge our troops set fire to a portion of it, took a quantity of stores, &c., and passed on in chase of the Dunbar, but did not overtake her. It is supposed she escaped by running up some creek during the night.

The gunboats went to Florence, Ala., the head of navigation, 250 miles from Paducah. Everywhere along the river, they were received with astonishing welcome by numerous Union families in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; and at towns along the river the old flag was looked upon as a redeemer.

Another Important Victory in the West.

The following telegram arrived Tuesday night at the Navy Department, from Flag Officer Foote:

Cairo, Feb. 11.—The gunboats Lexington, Taylor, and Conestoga, under Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, agreeably to my orders, have proceeded up the Tennessee river, and destroyed or captured all the rebel boats, broke up their camps, and made prize of their fine new gunboats.

They went up as far as the river was navigable.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Arrival from Europe.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 12.—The Teutonia, from Southampton on the 1st instant, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Australasian arrived at Liverpool on the first inst.

The Tuscarora had been ordered off the dock by the Government and had taken position near the Needles.

The Nashville is in Southampton docks.

The report of a naval engagement on the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

Louisville, Feb. 11.—Two persons, just arrived here, report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding towards Nashville.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST KNOXVILLE.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—Reinforcements have gone forward from Danville and Somerset to support General Thomas in his movement on Knoxville, Tennessee.

Commodore Foote Congratulated.

The following dispatch from Secretary Welles was sent to Commodore Foote on Sunday last:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 9, 1862.

Flag Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., commanding United States Naval forces at Cairo, Illinois:

Your dispatch announcing the capture of Fort Henry by the squadron which you commanded, has given the highest gratification to the President, to Congress, and the country.

It was received and read in both Houses of Congress, in open session.

The country appreciates your gallant deeds, and this Department desires to convey to you and your brave associates, its profound thanks for the service you have rendered.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS.

The charges preferred against the management of the Mansion House Hospital at Alexandria, has attracted the attention of the patients in the Fairfax Hospital, and a large number of them have signed a card, of which the following is an extract:

"We, the undersigned patients in the Fairfax Street Hospital, by the unanimous request of the other patients in the building, do declare that we have always been, and are at present supplied with abundant food, and with everything needed by us. Dr. Robertson, in charged of this department of the General Hospital, enjoys the confidence and has earned the gratitude of us all, as has also Mr. Minassian, the Medical Cadet. Madame Mezzara, the matron, has by her tact and untiring devotion, through the kindness of many, received for our use, supplies of those delicacies and comforts which sick men need, and all of the nurses have been unceasing in their efforts for our good. In short, all the requirements of a well appointed military hospital are here more than met, and we wish, as an act of justice, and for the sake of quieting the apprehensions of our friends, to have it distinctly understood that charges preferred against the General Hospital do not apply to that portion of it known as the Fairfax Street Hospital."

CAMP PHOTOGRAPHS.—Some of the most picturesque scenes imaginable, well worthy of the highest efforts of art, are presented among the camps of the army of the Potomac. Larkin G. Mead, jun., the young Vermont sculptor, who executed so creditably a commission from his native State for a colossal statue of Ethan Allen, has placed upon our table several photographs of the lights and shadows of camp life. The subject is worthy of still further attention.

ARMY MAP.—We have received a fine new army map of the seat of war in Virginia, showing the position of the battlefields and fortifications of the Potomac, from the publisher, J. Disturnell, New York. It includes Maryland as far north as Baltimore; and Virginia west to the Blue Ridge, and south to Fredericksburg. It is issued in Washington by Hudson Taylor.

NEGRO CUNNING.—The following is an item by the latest arrival from Fort Pickens:

Contrabands are constantly coming to Col. Brown from the mainland: and several were sent to Key West by the steamer Philadelphia. It is noteworthy that one boat load escaped in open day, by placing themselves between our batteries and those of the rebels, in such a manner that if fired on, the shot would have been likely to reach our batteries, and been likely to provoke a reply from our guns.

REBEL BREAST-PLATE.—It is stated that a sheet iron breast plate was found among the personal effects of Gen. George B. Crittenden, in Zollicoffer's camp, at Mill Springs. It was sent to Gov. Morton, by Lieut. Col. Kise, of the Tenth Indiana.