

WHOLE NO. 9279.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Gunboat Expedition Up the Tennessee River.

The Union Military Force Under Gen. Grant Within Three Miles of Fort Henry.

CANNONADING HEARD.

PROBABLE ENGAGEMENT.

We received the following highly important despatch from Tennessee last evening, by telegraph:—

General Grant is now up the Tennessee river, within three miles of Fort Henry. A fight is anticipated. Seven gunboats are with him, and four more are coming. Fighting is now heard.

The following despatch, contradictory of the foregoing, was also received last evening:—

A special despatch to the Chicago Journal, from Cairo, says that the force under General Grant arrived at Live's Landing, six miles below Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon.

The gunboats Essex and St. Louis made a reconnaissance of the rebel works, for the purpose of landing forces. They went within a mile and a half of the fort, throwing several shells inside the intrenchments. The fire was returned. One shot struck the Essex, going through a corner of Captain Porter's cabin. The range of their guns being ascertained, a place was selected for landing, which was to be done yesterday afternoon. The force of the enemy is supposed to be 15,000.

A despatch dated to-day says that General Grant's force was within four miles of Fort Henry. A fight is expected to-day.

In Tuesday's Herald we published the following despatch, which confirms the above report and will give at least a superficial idea of the strength of the expedition:—

THE EXPEDITION FROM CAIRO. CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1862.

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Cairo, says that twelve steamers, laden with troops, in charge of Commodore Graham, left there at ten o'clock this morning, to join a still larger force at another point. The expedition has every indication of a genuine active movement.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Herald that a few weeks ago General Grant, with a strong force, left Cairo and proceeded in the direction of the Tennessee river. The heavy rains at that time had so swollen the river as to render it impossible to attain any progress toward the enemy. Added to this the transportation facilities were found inadequate, hence the expedition was obliged to return. The news which we publish above shows that the expedition was not abandoned, but after its return to Cairo its subsequent movements were kept secret until the telegraph has drawn the veil, and places the expedition within three miles of the rebel Fort Henry.

This fort, the only fortification on the Tennessee river of much importance, is situated near the line of Kentucky and Tennessee, on the east bank of the stream. It stands in the bottom, about the high water mark, just below the bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It therefore commands the river for that distance down stream; and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with timber. The armament of the fort consists of eight thirty-two pounders, four twelve pounders, and two six pounders. The thirty-two and twelve pounders are heavy guns, and the six pounders light pieces. On the opposite side of the river are three hills, which completely command the fort. Recently some new fortifications were commenced on these hills, where it was intended to mount some very large guns, and three rifled cannon.

The garrison of the fort is as follows:—

Brigadier General Floyd T. Ligon, Commanding.

Captain Powhatan Ellis, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General John C. Fremont, Commanding.

Kentucky Regiment, late Colonel Tligman.

Mississippi Fourth Regiment, Colonel ———.

Fort Henry and its approaches were reconnoitered on the 21st ult. by the United States gunboat Lexington, with a view to ascertain its strength and the position of the rebels. She went within two miles of the fort, and threw a number of shells into it, without eliciting any reply. At first it was thought that the rebels had evacuated the work, but on approaching it still nearer the rebel pickets were seen at various points. The heavy guns on the work were seen distinctly; also a number of field pieces, designed evidently to be hauled out into commanding positions along the bluffs in case of a landing by the Union fleet. It was also ascertained that in addition to the fort proper numerous earthworks had been thrown up on a high bluff above the fort, on the west bank of the river. These works were armed with what appeared to be two sixty-four pounders. This additional work commands Fort Henry, and in the event of the capture of the latter by General Grant, he would be obliged to make a second assault on the work on the heights in the vicinity.

On the 22d ult., Brigadier General C. F. Smith, whose brigade was then at Crown Point, Ky., proceeded from there on a personal reconnaissance, on the gunboat Lexington, in the direction of Fort Henry. The gunboat proceeded up the west channel of the river, to a point within one mile and a half of the fort. Three rebel steamers were discovered lying off the mouth of the small creek that empties into the Tennessee river just above the fort. A well directed shell was fired from the Lexington, striking one of the rebel craft in the stern. A second shell fell short of its mark just in front of the enemy's works; a third burst in the air, directly over Fort Henry, doubtless doing great execution. The rebels in the fort then brought out a thirty-two pounder gun to bear on the Lexington, the shot from which fell into the water one-half mile short of its mark. General Smith obtained an excellent view of the rebel fort, camp and garrison, and sent his report to headquarters.

The present expedition under General Grant is no doubt of sufficient strength for any emergency, and, probably, ere this, he is in full possession of Fort Henry and its surroundings.

News from Cairo. (Special despatch to the Missouri Democrat.)

Cairo, Jan. 29, 1862.

Affairs here are exceedingly quiet. Two rebel gunboats were seen about six or eight miles below here today by our pickets below the river. They took good care not to come within sight of our boats, however.

The band of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Col. Stuart, will be mustered out of service to-morrow.

A general court martial commenced here to-morrow, Col. John A. Logan, President.

Cairo, Jan. 31, 1862.

Capt. Constable, of the mortar fleet, has arrived from Pittsburg, and has daily expected here.

Major Lawrence will be here in a couple of weeks. Some of them will be here to-night.

The Twenty-ninth Illinois was sent to Paducah to-day.

The Tenth Iowa, Colonel Purcell, remains at Charleston.

A woman from Ohio was arrested by the Provost Marshal this morning for carrying on a smuggling trade with Columbus.

An aged negro woman named Jane Tolson, died here to-day. She is supposed to have been nearly, if not quite a century old, and has apparently been on the brink of the grave for many years. She was formerly of Cincinnati.

The Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel Smith, will arrive here by rail to-night. This regiment will take the place of the Twenty-eighth Illinois at Fort Henry. The Thirty-second and Forty-ninth Illinois regiments, the Twenty-fifth Indiana, and four batteries of artillery from Springfield and three batteries from St. Louis, are also now en route for this place. The second Iowa will also probably be ordered here in the course of a week or so. The gunboat Hancock, the Paducah packet, now extends her trips to Richmond.

Another quarter arrived to-day from Columbus. It gives no information of importance. A great pressure is being brought upon the government to send General Pillow to the command of the forces at Columbus.

The rebel troops are represented to be in a sorry condition, and in the language of the deserter, "a half of the entire force at Columbus would desert if they had an opportunity."

ARRIVAL OF PRIVATEERSMEN FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Thirty-eight secession prisoners, belonging to the Privateers Petrel and Jeff Davis, sent to Fort Lafayette—Their Reception at Jersey City and Passage Down the Bay to Fort Lafayette—List of the Prisoners, and What They Are Composed of—What They Think of the War—Incidents of Their Imprisonment, &c.

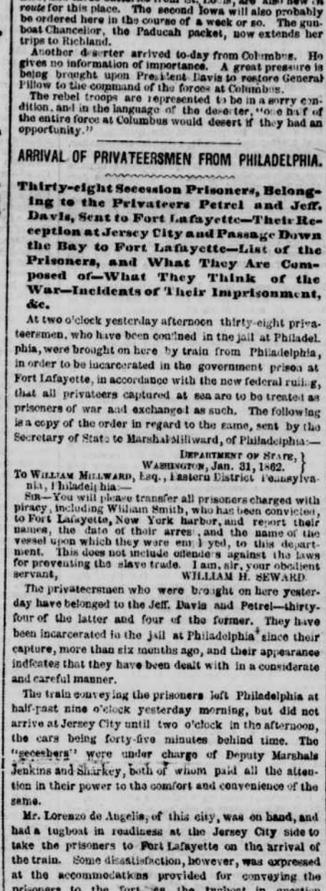
At two o'clock yesterday afternoon thirty-eight privateersmen, who have been confined in the jail at Philadelphia, were brought on here by train from Philadelphia, in order to be incarcerated in the government prison at Fort Lafayette, in accordance with the new federal rule, as that all privateers captured at sea are to be treated as prisoners of war and exchanged as such. The following is a copy of the order in regard to the same, sent by the Secretary of State to Marshall Hallward, of Philadelphia:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

To WILLIAM MILLWARD, Esq., Eastern District, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

Map of the Tennessee River, Showing the Position of Fort Henry and the Battery Commanding That River, and Fort Donaldson, Commanding the Cumberland River.



WATER & SON. 20 MILES FROM FORT DONALDSON. DANVILLE. NASHVILLE & MEMPHIS.

REFERENCES. A—64-pounder. B—32-pounder, breech loader. C—24-pounder, rifled. D—Two 12-pounders, smooth. E—24-pounder, smooth. F—64-pounder, smooth. G—Magazine. H—Three 6-pounder field pieces.

GARRISON. Fourth Mississippi Regiment. Seventh Mississippi Regiment. Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. Thirteen hundred effective men. Col. Snicker, Louisiana Volunteers, Commanding. Brig. Gen. Tiltman, Commanding at Forts Henry and Donaldson.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

"Important Resignation" in the Rebel Army.

WHERE IS BEAUREGARD?

We have received another batch of Southern papers to the 4th inst.

In addition to the official report of General Beauregard of the "Battle of Manassas," and the statements relative to the refusal of the rebels to receive Messrs. Ames and Fish, our Commissioners to our prisoners in the South, which we give in another column, we publish several items of considerable interest in regard to the Burnside expedition and of the movements of Beauregard.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION LEFT HATTERAS. (From the Norfolk Daily Post, Feb. 4.)

A letter was received in this city on Saturday at Elizabeth City, in which it was stated that on Friday one of the steamers left Roanoke Island for the purpose of reconnoitering, and on her return reported that the entire Burnside fleet had left Hatteras.

We have to remark that this may be correct. Possibly Beauregard, on viewing his crippled armada, may have wisely concluded that he could not effect his purpose with his vessels in so bad a condition, and relinquishing his original project, he may have not sail, with the intention of aiding some other expedition—possibly that against Savannah.

(Special to the Richmond Dispatch.)

Nonpareil, Feb. 3, 1862.

A letter received here from a reliable gentleman of Elizabeth City, N. C., states that a steamer went down on Saturday in the Sound to reconnoitre. No vessels of the Burnside fleet were seen, and it was supposed they had left.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.)

We have nothing new to report this morning in the situation of affairs. The excessive bad weather, and the consequent condition of the roads, has caused a temporary cessation of active operations, and we look for nothing of an exciting nature so long as this state of things continues. The usual Burnside expedition is a dead letter on the "stormy coast," and all the deep-laid schemes of the enemy bid fair to result in nothing of practical importance.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BRAUNGARD. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.)

Much having been said recently in the newspapers about the movements of this officer, it is proper that the public should be made aware of the fact that he left Manassas on Friday last, at midnight, by a special train to Lynchburg, on his way to the new post of duty to which he has been assigned. Whether that be Knoxville, New Orleans or elsewhere, he will doubtless be heard from in due time.

(From the Bowling Green Courier.)

The announcement that Beauregard was assigned to Kentucky has caused a thrill of delight and enthusiasm throughout the South. Under the lead of this great general our brave men will be prepared to perform deeds of heroic valor worthy of his holy cause.

"IMPORTANT RESIGNATION" IN THE REBEL ARMY. (From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.)

We have intelligence of an important resignation in the army, but as it is not likely that it will be accepted, and as it is understood that it was sent in for personal reasons that may be accomplished, and above all, as we do not think it prudent to refer to any important changes in our military commands, we decline to publish the statement of facts which have come into our possession.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE BODY OF SULLIVAN RECOVERED—SECRET OF HONORABLE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FIFTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 31, 1862.

A despatch was received here to-night from Bowling Green, which states that the remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and his Brigade, Jr., were received at our outposts this evening, and will be conveyed to Nashville to-morrow under military escort.

PHARRIST 1, 1862. The remains of General Zollicoffer reached here to-day.

OUR COMMISSIONERS TO THE SOUTH.

Arrival of Bishop Ames and the Hon. Hamilton Fish at Fortress Monroe.

The Rebels Will Refuse to Receive Them, &c., &c., &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. Fortress Monroe, Feb. 4, 1862.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, the Commissioners sent South to examine into the wants and condition of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, arrived this morning by the Baltimore boat. Adams, Capt. Patterson, and an acting surgeon were escorted to the headquarters of the General Wood by Capt. James Millward, Jr., Captain of the Fort.

The General received the Commissioners very cordially, and invited them to dine with him. At eleven o'clock a flag of truce, in charge of flag of truce officer Millward, went from here to Craney Island with dispatches to General Huger, who, in turn, will have them forwarded to the rebel headquarters at Richmond. In the mean time the distinguished gentlemen will remain here and await "tidings from the South" as regards their reception, &c.

Governor Fish and Bishop Ames have taken quarters at the Tenth Hotel, where Mr. Willard, the gentlemanly host, has fitted up comfortable quarters for them. It is scarcely possible to hear from the rebels before a week's time, and during that period the Commissioners will be compelled to remain here.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT THEM. (From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.)

COMMISSIONERS FISH AND AMES.

We are assured that our government will deny permission to Governor Fish and Bishop Ames, the Allied Commissioners, to visit Washington to comfort the Yankee prisoners in our hands, to say the least. We hope that this is so, and that "the wish is not father to the thought." Such a mission is insulting to us, is accompanied with danger to our cause, and comes from an enemy who has refused us the commonest rights of war, laden our prisoners with fetters, and gloated over the blood of our slain soldiers, and has every-where marked the track of his invasion.

We are not acquainted with the antecedents of Rev. Mr. Ames, but for us his "aims are aims of mystery." As to ex-governor Fish, we know him to be a man of marked ability, a successful politician of the Albany school, and a firm, persistent abolitionist, one of the bitter enemies the South has ever met. We are not sure of one thing, and that is, that as soon as these two Commissioners come within our lines, two able and cunning spies will be in the Confederate States.

As to the Yankee prisoners in our hands, they have ease and comfort enough, without the loss and "Steward's gun drops" which Bishop Ames and his coadjutor are to bring them from the North. By a special act of Congress they are allowed the same rations as our brave soldiers in the field, and as General Winslow has not objected to young Yankee contrabands being taken from the hospitals to be nursed in the families of physicians in this city, and to be fed with sugar plums by the ladies, we suppose their condition is quite as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 5.)

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION TO THE SOUTH.

Information in our possession enables us to relieve the public apprehension that the Commissioners appointed by the Lincoln government to visit the military prisons of the South, will be permitted to fulfil that purpose. Indeed, we could not suppose it possible that the authorities of the Confederate States would for any moment entertain a proposition so absurd and ridiculous. We are informed that our government will not only refuse, peremptorily, to allow Bishop Ames and Mr. Fish to come here for the purpose of investigating our prison system, or for any other purpose, but will in the most decided manner refuse to receive any communication, by person or letter, between this country and the North. This is a step in the right direction, and the only step that the policy that has not been sooner adopted.

BROOKLYN AGREEMENT OF MURDER.—The press of "Lucius Lammerston" will be presented at this hour to-night, with Hickey, Ippolito and Tringoni in the case. On Saturday the assassin will die with "La Traviata."

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Mr. Stephen Barrett will deliver this evening in the lecture room of the church of the Redemption, East Fourth street, opposite the Academy of Music, some readings, lectures and patriotic oratory, to aid in paying of the debt of our fallen soldiers.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate. Albany, Feb. 5, 1862.

The report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum was presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY. In relation to the punishment of crime in certain cases.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Portland and the City of Baltimore and Hansa at New York.

FIVE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

English Opinion Adverse to Intervention in the United States.

The London Times Opposed to Interference in American Affairs.

Mr. Massey, M. P., Appeals to the Operatives Against the Union.

Lord John Russell on the Blocking Up of Charleston.

THE WAR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Revision of the Allied Treaty Against Mexico.

FRENCH TROOPS TO HOLD MEXICO CITY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON SERIOUSLY ILL.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Nova Scotian, Captain Wm. Ballantyne, from Liverpool at half past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, via Londonderry on the 24th ult., arrived at Portland at four o'clock yesterday morning.

Purser Brown reports—Passed on the 23d ult., at eleven o'clock in the evening, off Cape Cod, the steamer Norwegian, bound to Liverpool, on February 1, latitude 46 05, longitude 46 14, a steamer, supposed to be the Hibernian; also a steamer on February 3, off the west end of Sable Island, supposed to be the North America.

The steamship Hansa, Captain Schwensen, which left Southampton January 22, arrived at this port at half past nine o'clock last night, with the mails, passengers and cargo.

The screw steamer City of Baltimore, Captain Jeffrey, which left Liverpool at noon on the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d January, arrived at this port at half past nine o'clock P. M. yesterday, bringing mails, passengers and freight.

The dates for the Nova Scotian are five days later than those already received.

A despatch from Paris of the 23d ultimo says Prince Napoleon is seriously ill.

France will send large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in the operations there.

The steamship Victoria, which left Queenstown for Halifax with troops, &c., had put back with loss of boats, decks damaged, &c., after having been fourteen days at sea.

Two hundred and fifteen colliers were buried alive in the Hartley mine, near Newcastle. Six days' efforts as rescue were unavailing. It was feared that all were dead.

After strenuous exertions, access had been gained to a part of the Hartley (England) coal mines, and about 100 of the 215 buried miners had been discovered. It was feared that the remainder of the miners would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

The steamship Bona, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of January.

The steamship Norwegian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d of January.

The Niagara arrived out on the forenoon of the 20th ult.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The London Times Doubtful of the Prudence of Intervention.—The Cotton Famine in Manchester.—Arrival of a Vessel from Charleston.—The "Stone Blockade" Not so Great an Evil.

Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents at Falmouth, England, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and the South, by recognizing the Confederate States, and breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply it says:—It is a question how far, in this respect, the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to our production as to a mere dearth of cotton.

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in course of a week or two the movement was expected to become more general and extensive.

It was represented that Charleston was well defended, and that forty thousand troops under his command.

The question of European intervention in the civil war in America is being more freely canvassed, the proceedings at Charleston and the alleged general insolvency of the blockade being the excuse put forth for such a step.

The Liverpool Post emphatically declares that the civil war must be stopped by mediation, if possible; by force, if necessary.

The London News continues boldly to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says that it is time the country should utter its voice against it in unmistakable tones.

The London Globe argues that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the blockade unless it be really effective.

Lord Elgin was about to leave for India. He promised the deputation on the cotton question to do his best to encourage its growth.

The London Times (city article) of the 24th ult. says that an uneasy feeling prevails. The avoidance of complications in connection with American affairs cannot be permanently anticipated, and the feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chambers on Monday, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England or Europe generally seems to be looked for.

The city article of the London Herald says the accounts from America are of a most depressing character, the commercial situation of New York being unparalleled.

The London Times Against Intervention. STORM OF THE COTTON OPERATIVES AGAINST THE BLOCKADE.—ENGLAND SHOULD NOT FISH A GUESS ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS. (From the London Times, Jan. 25.)

Mr. Massey belongs to this section of our public men to whom we look for sober and serious views of passing events. He is not a great theorist nor a man of fervid imagination, but he is well informed by historical study, and he has received the testimony of the House of Commons to his knowledge and assiduity in his election to the post of chairman of committee. When, therefore, Mr. Massey goes down to meet his constituents, we expect a common sense view of the present state of affairs, and a common sense view of the great question now before the great Lancashire body of cotton-growers who are suffering from the high price of cotton, and from the other consequences of the interrupted state of the American trade.

(CONTINUED ON 24TH PAGE.)