The Chronicle.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE:

Thursday Morning, Feb. 13.

"All communications intended for insertion in the paper, or upon business relating to the office, should be addressed "Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio."

Then up with that Flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers' are cold in the graves—
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves.
Up! up! with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of Freemen that moment shall fall,
When its stars shall be trail'd on the ground.

FROM THE 43D REGIMENT.

CAMP ANDREWS, MT. VERNON, Feb. 10, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence of the Belmont Chronicle.

Amidst the din and confusion, the hurry and bustle, the anxiety and excitement of human life, there are occasional events that, for a time, at least, arrest the attention of the busy throng, touch the heart-strings of the apparently thoughtless, and demonstrate that although the world may appear to be a compound of avarice, selfishness, and ambition, there is still in the human character a sub-stratum of benevolence, of charity, of heart, that needs only to be touched to prove that man was created "little lower than the Angels." Such an event has transpired in our midst in the shape of a military funeral. One of the soldiers of the Regiment died a few days ago, and was escorted to the cars, to be taken by his friends to his home for interment. It was a noble, a solemn sight, to see the brave and hardy soldiers of the Regiment as they stood in breathless silence drawn up in line in front of the Hospital, with arms presented, whilst the corpse, enshrouded with the "stars and stripes," was borne by comrades in arms slowly along that line, from right to left, and then, followed by the Battalion, with arms reversed, marching with slow and solemn tread to the music of the muffled drum.

The scene was not without its effect, as the solemn looks and glistening eyes of that funeral escort clearly showed. The great deep of the human heart had been touched, and it mattered little whether that heart beat beneath the uniform of the private or the officer, its emotions were the same, and the impressions engraven upon its tablet by the event equally indelible.

Contrary to the expectation of all, we are still at Mt. Vernon, and cannot tell "what a day may bring forth;" but hope it may *bring* the 43d a little closer the "scene of action." Not that we are tired of the good people of this place, for they are really a very clever set of folks, but then, enough is enough of any thing, and as we did not enlist for the purpose of acting as a company of Home Guards for Mt. Vernon, or any other place, we begin to feel like shifting our quarters slightly towards Dixie; and unless we are very much deceived by the indications that, like shadows, precede the "logic of events," we shall be gratified by getting shifted "away down in Dixie," and the readers of THE CHRONICLE need not be a great deal surprised if our letters should be dated, before a very long time, from Georgia, Louisiana, or Texas; but then, of course, we are only guessing at this, and will not be supposed to know anything about it until after the papers make the announcement.

This Regiment was furnished with two new companies on Friday morning last, from the 61st Regiment; one of them is Capt. Hewetson's, who arrived in Camp on Saturday, from Belmont, with some 15 or 20 new recruits, filling his company up to a minimum. This looks *a little* like they intended to do something, as we have now over 1,000 men in the Regiment, and are about ready for any emergency.

The profits of soldiering, as an officer, may be inferred from the figures of expenses for a few of the articles enumerated below, which we are required to purchase by the Regulations: Uniform, $40; over-coat, $40; hat, $12; epaulets, $18; sword, $25; sash, $12, &c.; but then the glory of the thing is enough for any reasonable man and the satisfaction of having contributed *so liberally* to enrich the tailors, hatters, cutlers, &c., is a sufficient gratification, without any pecuniary consideration, and hence we find an abundance of people—of patriotic people—who are longing for the privilege of being made a medium for the transmission of Government funds from the Sub-Treasury to the pockets of these professions.—And, then, besides the glory and satisfaction derived from the above sources, the man who is permitted to wear a hat with two or three feathers in it, a gold cord around it, a guilt trumpet in front, and a spread-eagle on one side of it, with *huge* gilt epaulets on his shoulders, and brass buttons "down before," is some, especially with the ladies; and this last consideration is almost sufficient to induce even those men who were wont to pronounce the war "a damnable war," "a war for the abolition of slavery," &c., to overcome their bitter hatred for the powers that be and don the gilt and blue,—that is, provided they could be officers.

THE MEXICANS have achieved a great victory over the Spaniards at the National Bridge. The news comes by telegram from San Francisco. There are no details.

THE NEWS.

Jesse D. Bright has been expelled from the Senate by the following decided vote: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane (Ind.), McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.), and Wilson (Mo.)—34. NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pierce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson, and Willey—14.

Private letters from France aver that Napoleon will recognize the South and break the blockade, some fixing February 27th as the day. One from Thurlow Weed expresses apprehensions that Napoleon will announce that policy in addressing the Chambers on the 25th. This hastened the passage of the Gunboat bill, but the French Minister says nothing of the kind is known to him, and he has had no official intimation whatever.

The lower House of the Kansas Legislature, by a vote of 60 to 7 passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint Gen. Lane Major General, and give him command of the Southern Expedition.

A resolution in favor of confiscating, liberating and also arming the slaves of rebels, if it should be a military necessity, passed the Senate of Maine, on the 7th inst., by a vote of 24 against 4.

Guy W. Doan, Esq., one of the earliest settlers and ablest lawyers of Pickaway county, died at Circleville on the 4th inst., at the age of more than seventy. He was a native of New Milford, Conn., and a graduate of Union College and the Litchfield Law School. For the last eighteen years he had been totally blind. The Circleville Union firly describes him as "eminently a just man, an humble-minded, consistent Christian, and a good citizen."

Gen. Lander's forces have re-occupied Romney without a fight. The rebels fled in the direction of Winchester.

The Senate has now, since the expulsion of Bright, turned its attention to Starke, the disloyal Senator appointed by the Governor of Oregon to fill Baker's seat.

The Virginia Legislature (at Wheeling) has resolved to adjourn to-day, (Thursday.)

Secretary Stanton has issued a very important order, in connection with the arrest of a Dr. Ives, a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. The impudent scoundrel forced himself into the chambers of the War Department, where the Secretary and his assistants were transacting important business, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to Cabinet consultations, which he knew was not authorized to be published, and insolently made threats to Assistant Secretary Watson of the hostility of the N. Y. Herald against the Administration and the War Department unless he was afforded special privileges, and furnished intelligence by the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, &c. The fellow is a native of a rebel State, and the press he represented is not overcharged with loyalty. Secretary Stanton has very properly ordered that he be locked up in Fort McHenry.

Brigadier-Generals J. D. Cox, and J. W. Denver were in Wheeling yesterday.

East Tennessee is to be invaded at once by three armies. Gen. Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, Gen. Schoepff by the central route, and Gen. Thomas, with Manson's and McCook's Brigades, will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the Rail Road, cutting off supplies from the Rebel Government.

There is a fight in progress at Roanoke Island, between the Union forces of the Burnside Expedition and the rebels. The Unionists had sunk one or two Confederate gun boats. At the latest advices the Unionists were reported successful. The news will be found in another column.

BAD TREATMENT.

We learn from the Belmont Chronicle that a Mr. Williams, of St. Clairsville, has been *appointed* First Lieutenant of Capt. Poorman's company, in place of Matthew McFadden, of this county, who had been twice *elected* to that position by the company. Mr. McFadden recruited some fifteen or twenty men in this county for Capt. Poorman's company, with the understanding, no doubt, that he should receive a Lieutenancy; and, inasmuch as he was elected to that position by the company, we think it was very bad treatment, on the part of the "powers that be," to supersede him.

The above was published in the Cadiz Republican, of Jan. 29, and copied into the Sentinel of that place, of Feb. 5. There was also in the Sentinel, of the same date, an article on the same subject, characteristic of the Editor of that *very elite* organ, abusing Capt. Poorman as no Editor in the State could or would, save Charley Allen.

This Sentinel attack would have been passed by unnoticed by us, as we are well aware that the respectable portion of the people of Harrison and Belmont counties would ask no better evidence of the correctness of Capt. Poorman's course than the fact that it did not please this hireling pimp, who has, by the courtesy of an over-forbearing public been permitted so long to issue his filthy personal abuse through the columns of that paper. Nor would they ask any better testimony as to the utter unfitness of Mr. McFadden for the position referred to than that he, or his friends, on his misrepresentations, have thought proper to *employ* the mean, *contemptible coward* who edits the Sentinel to vindicate his cause, and abuse Capt. Poorman for that which he is in no way responsible.

But in answer to the above from the Republican we think that justice to Captain Poorman and the "powers that be" require at our hands a plain statement of the whole matter.

Mr. McFadden joined the company without any understanding or promises whatever, and did not "recruit 15 or 20 men," either in Harrison county or any place else, but spent the greater part of his time—whilst Capt. Poorman was engaged almost day and night laboring to get the company recruited—in attempting to tamper with the men as they were mustered in, offering to some money, to others promising non-commissioned offices, and in one case proposing if he was elected First Lieutenant, to give enough of his wages to make the pay of the person referred to—in addition to giving him the position of 1st Sergeant—amount to fifty dollars per month; and when Mr. Williams was about to join the company Mr. McFadden induced him not to do so, telling him that he (Mr. McF.) could get at least half the votes in the company.—And after all this, when the election was held he received but 36 votes, when it required 42 to elect. Notwithstanding all this, he would have been appointed 1st Lieutenant if he had gone to work and qualified himself to fill the position; but, instead of doing so, he went into camp and spent an entire month there without making any progress whatever, *and without spending a single hour in an effort to drill the company or a squad of the men*, and is to-day less acquainted with the duties of a soldier than almost any man in the company.

The Colonel refused to recommend his appointment, and Mr. McFadden has no one to blame in the premises but himself; and the more his friends attempt to vindicate him, or censure others because he has not been appointed, the more thoroughly they will be convinced of that fact by the developments they will force us to make.

Messrs. Welsh and Kennon knew nothing of the matter until after the appointment was made. On the contrary, these gentlemen, with Mr. Cowen, Secretary of State, went to Gov. Tod's office for the purpose of trying to procure Mr. Williams' appointment as *Major* of the 43d Regiment, when the Governor told them he had been already commissioned as a First Lieutenant in that Regiment.

We believe our Cadiz cotemporaries have unwittingly done great injustice to all these gentlemen, and trust they will further investigate the subject, and do justice to all concerned.

THE last Gazette, in copying an article from the St. Louis Christian Advocate about the seizure of the Gazette Editor's paper by Collector Hornbrook, says:

We have examined this number of the Advocate with care, and it is with pleasure we place it on our exchange list. It is the only Religious paper, free from Abolitionism, we have met with in a long time, and we are free to say the only one fit to be read by the people. We recomend this publication to the religious public.

It is eminently fit that the Editor of the Gazette should commend this St. Louis publication "to the religious public." It is regarded in St. Louis as a Secession paper, and its Editor has on more than one occasion received the attentions of General Halleck's Provost Marshal.

The Christian Advocate of St. Louis is one of the most malicious and fiendish slanderers of our Government and its institutions that a patient, suffering, and long-forbearing Government has permitted to be published in the country. It was so violent last Fall that Gen. McKinstry, then Provost Marshal of St. Louis, threatened to summarily shut it up, and send its Reverend Editor to prison.

It is fit that this sanctimonious organ of treason should pass compliments with the treasonable Gazette of this place; but what do our loyal people here think of it?

GEN. STONE UNDER ARREST.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, under date of the 10th inst., says Brigadier-General Charles P. Stone passed through that city the previous night, under arrest on his way to Fort Lafayette.

The following dispatch from Washington will explain the cause of his arrest:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following is the substance of the charges under which Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone, was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a guard under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Sykes, of the Provost Marshal's force and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train:

First—For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second—For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

Fourth—For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the commanding General, which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily ordered.

IN accordance with notice given, a number of the qualified voters of Mead Township met in the School House in District No. 10, where the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present exigencies of the Government demand as the duty of every citizen, both public and private, to forego many of the comforts of times of peace and prosperity, be it therefore,

Resolved, 1*st*, That we pray for the passage of an act curtailing the salaries of all officers of the State, county and Township, at least 33 per cent.

2*nd*, That we pray for the passage of a just and equitable stay law to be enforced three years.

3*rd*, That the demoralizing effects which war entails upon the people involved in that unhappy condition, and that the common school contributes largely to the advancement of the people of all classes—we do pray the Legislature to continue in full force the school law, looking only to the means by which it can be made more effectual in its mission of kindness and mercy.

4*th*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forward to each of the St. Clairsville papers for publication.

S. HUTCHISON, Pres.
P. STEER, Sec'y.
Jan. 27, 1862.

A THEOLOGICAL writer thinks two things were made to be lost—sinners and umbrellas.

Letter from Columbus.

Question of privilege—Courts in the 8th District—Soldiers' relief bill—Laws in county newspapers—Adjournment—Sam. Cox on Gurley—Gen. McClellan.

Correspondence of the Belmont Chronicle.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 7, 1862.

DEAR CHRONICLE: The most prominent feature in the legislation (?) of the week, so far as the House is concerned, has been in questions of privilege. An amiable young man from Lancaster, who is an Assistant Clerk in the House, without a proper sense of the dignity of the body of which he is a member, wrote for the Lancaster Gazette some strictures on several of the members who are known for their much speaking.—These gentlemen were fiercely indignant, and while protesting that they didn't care a "continental ——" for the newspapers, demanded the expulsion *instanter* of their "unruly member." This called up a generous hearted gentleman from Cleveland, who warmly defended the clerk aforesaid, so warmly in fact as to draw the fire of the enemy to himself. The *hullabullo* was quelled, however, and the field report was: "nobody hurt."

The bill changing the time of holding courts in your district has become a law.—It fixes the Belmont court March 18, June 17, and October 21; Guernsey, March 10, June 9, Nov. 10; Monroe Feb. 18, May 20, Nov. 11; Harrison Feb. 25, May 20, Oct. 28.

The "Soldiers' Relief Bill" has finally become a law. The Senate and House disagreed on the amount of the levy, the House wanted but one-half mill, while the Senate wanted three-fourths. The committee of conference compromised on three-fifths of a mill, and in this shape it became a law.—This will raise about $660,000 for the support of the families of volunteers—which, by the way, is not one cent too much.

The law providing for the publication of the general laws in county newspapers was repealed this week, but after the enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker of the House, the Senate reconsidered their action thereon, and the bill lies on the table in the Senate.

The House and Senate have both agreed to adjourn from to-day over till Tuesday next.

The recent speech of Sam. Cox, the member of Congress from this District, is received here with the greatest satisfaction by every loyal citizen. The mean attack of Col. Gurley on our gallant Commander-in-Chief was no better than *treason*, and that man who will now labor to shake public confidence in the ability of our military chiefs should meet a traitor's reward. The excoriation administered by Mr. Cox, albeit rather severe, was not one whit too much so, as the reverend assailer of Gen. McClellan has laid himself liable to suffer the same measure as was meted out to Mr. Bright in the Senate.

While Gen. McClellan has never, in a single instance, given occasion for doubt as to his capacity, and ability to complete the *job* he has undertaken, and while every operation of our army has been but a step towards the carrying out of his comprehensive plans and certain success, it ill-becomes such a man as Jno. A. Gurley to aid treason by proclaiming from his high station that the head of our army is not equal to the position he occupies. *Success* will vindicate the army's favorite from all such contemptible attacks, and history will assign him a position as a military chieftain second to no one who has gone before. His plans are being developed, and treason will wilt before our advancing hosts like frost work before the warm sunshine.

BELMONT.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

Fort Henry Captured by our Gunboats—Land Forces not Employed—Sharply Contested Battle—The Rebel Troops leave the Artillerists to their Fate—The Rebel Commander Tilghman and Fifty-four Artillerists Surrender—The Interview Between Commodore Foote and General Tilghman—Terrific Accident to the Gunboat Essex—Her Boiler Exploded—Several Seamen Scalded to Death—Captain Porter Wounded, and his Aid Instantly Killed—Great Quantity of Artillery and Stores Secured—An Ex-Cincinnati Merchant Among the Prisoners—List of the Killed and Wounded, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Feb. 7.

The gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis and Essex have just returned from the rebel Fort Henry on the Tennessee river. The Stars and Stripes now wave over that place.

Yesterday at 12:30 P. M., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondolet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above on the east shore of the river, stand the fortifications, and keeping consequently out of range till they arrived at the head of the Island and within a mile of the enemy. They passed the Island in full view of the rebel guns; they steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every eye strained to catch the flag-officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondolet next; the Cincinnati for the time being the flagship, having on board Flag Officer A. H. Foote; next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length in advance, when, at 12:30 she opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy were not backward, gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for a half hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell. On getting within three hundred yards of their works we came to a stand, and poured it into them right and left. It was magnificent to hear the whistling shot, the chugs of the sip zips, and the cheering of our men as our shots took evident effect.

In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of the engagement, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondolet and St. Louis alone engaged. At length, at precisely 1.40, the enemy struck his flag, such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats and arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats—well, imagine it!

After the surrender which was made to flag officer Foote by the rebel General Tilghman, who defended his fort in a determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encampment, to the number of some 4,000 or 5,000, outside the fortifications, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort to their fate.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 24-pounders; one, however, a magnificent 10-inch Columbiad. They claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men—the number, all told, of our prisoners. Our shots dismounted two of the enemy's guns, driving them from their embrasures, tore their embankments, and played smash with them generally. They lost five killed, and some ten badly wounded. One of their rifled guns, a 32-pounder, burst during the engagement, badly wounding one of their gunners, but killing none.

Capt. Taylor of Nashville, rebel commander of the Fort Artillery company is now our prisoner. He says this 32-pounder is the gun that did their chief firing.

Watts, formerly of Cincinnati, and of Mason county, Ky., of the firm of Watts & Coburn, who was their ordnance officer, is now also our prisoner. The infantry fled from their quarters, leaving bag and baggage. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, and a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. Tilghman is disheartened, and thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to our flag officer the rebel general remarked: "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag-officer Foote replied: "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out the water before I would have surrendered to you."

The land force, under command of Gen. Grant, did not arrive at the fort till after the rebels had surrendered, and their army escaped. Our gunboats did splendid fighting. I can make no distinctions.

The Cincinnati, however, was in the lead and flying the flag-officer's pennant, the enemy's chief mark. Flag Officer Foote and Capt. Stemble crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going through and through her. She expended 100 shots.

Pringle Carradice, (seaman,) of Hamilton, C. W., was killed outright. Wm. Lakeman, (seaman,) badly wounded.

Martin Hussey, George Massey, William Curtis, Michael Dalton and E. N. Arilla, all seamen were slightly wounded.

Capt. O. H. Pratt, Second Master of the boat, was slightly wounded.

The Essex was badly crippled. When about halfway through the fight and crowding with a splendid heroism steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side forward, but passing through the heavy bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalded and killed several of her crew, and badly wounded many more. Capt. Porter, his aid, J. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis, were standing on a direct line with that of the ball's passing, Britton being in the center of the group. The shot struck poor Britton on the top of his head, scattering his brains and blood in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, quickly killing the two pilots, Ford and McBride. Many of the sailors at the rush of steam jumped overboard and were drowned.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Here is a complete list of the Essex dead, wounded and missing. This casualty to the Essex has cast gloom over our fleet, and somewhat dampens the enthusiasm of our victory.

KILLED.—M. H. Ford and Jas. McBride, Pilots; J. Britton, Capt. of gun; J. Coffey, Jasper P. Boesz, seaman.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Commander W. D. Porter, and Theodore P. Ferry, Third Master.

SEAMEN WOUNDED BADLY.—Jno. Matthews, N. McCarty, Peter White, G. E. Nichols, Samuel Boyer, B. Harrington, Wm. O'Brien.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—John Rodgers, Francis Wilson, Henry Heegan, Thomas Mullen, W. H. Maxey, T. Sullivan, John O'Hara, John Castello, J. J. Phillips, B. Lohn.

MISSING.—A. D. Waterman, John Lacries, Henry Gulper, Henry Reynolds and James Bedard.

A detachment of one of the Indiana Regiments, taken on the Essex just before engaging the enemy, to act as sharpshooters under command of Daniel Trotter, lost some of their men. Chas. Stecker killed, Lewis Gants do. Scalded, Lieut. Trotter, Chas. E. Erb, J. Lump. Missing, Wm. Oriel, Benj. Lubec. Lieut. Trotter is now on the Tyler and said to be badly scalded. David Wilson the gun Captain, being mortally wounded, worked his gun after the accident, he being mortally wounded at the time.—There were no casualties on board the St. Louis or Carondolet, though the shot and shell fell upon them as rain. The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who personally stood upon the gun-deck and fought the guns to the last.—Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer, we sent the zip zips among the enemy. The St. Louis received seven shots and expended 106: I have not been upon the Carondolet, she yet being at the fort. I cannot say what damage was done her. She was near to our boat, however, and stood splendidly up to the work. Capt. Walker's shot were neither few nor far between.

LATER.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Feb. 7, P. M., VIA PADUCAH, Feb. 8.

The stars and stripes have floated proudly over these rebel fortifications since three o'clock yesterday P. M. A contest, mainly with the gunboats of about one hour's duration, gave us one of the most complete and signal victories in the annals of the world's warfare. About ten o'clock in the morning, the time I sent the last dispatch, all things being in readiness, the land forces on both sides of the river began to move—McClernand's division on the east side of the river, and those under Generals Smith and Wallace on the west side. After the land forces had got under way, about 12 o'clock, the gunboats Essex, St. Louis, Carondolet and Cincinnati, the iron-clad Lexington, the Conestoga and Tylor moved up stream. The four first named formed in line near the fort, and at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely the ball was opened by the gunboat Essex, when a succession of firing was kept up for about an hour and a quarter. When all was again silent, the Confederate flag was hauled down—the fort had surrended. From this time a precipitate flight of the enemy commenced, until the fort and its dependencies and camps were entirely abandoned, the rebels leaving everything behind them in their flight.

From appearances, the troops were about eating dinner, abandoning their quarters without removing a thing. Thousands of shotguns, and all their camp equipments, clothing—in fact, everything connected with an extensive camp fell into our hands.—Our gunboats silenced seven of their immense guns in fifty minutes. Near the close of the engagement the Essex received a shot in her bows, which passed through her boilers, killing Mr. Britton, Aid to Capt. Porter, and scalding to death Messrs. McBride and Ford, the pilots. The number of killed and wounded on the gunboats was 32. Five or six of this number were lost by jumping overboard. Capt. Porter was seriously but not mortally injured by being scalded by the steam from the boilers. Six others comprise the loss on the gunboats. The number of mounted guns on the fortifications captured is sixteen. We also took a battery of six pieces of flying artillery.—The latter was taken by Major McCullough, of Col. Dickey's Fourth Cavalry, on the road to Dover. Colonel Dickey, learning the enemy had taken flight, dispatched Major McCullough on the road leading from Fort Donelson to Dover, with two companies of cavalry. He overtook them some six miles from Fort Henry. They abandoned the guns upon his approach. We have not lost more than half a dozen of the land soldiers, if so many. There was no fighting on the part of our land forces, except that of firing upon the fleeing foe. Among the prisoners taken—numbering about sixty—is Brigadier-General Tighman, commanding, and Captain Taylor. Colonel John A. Logan took eight guns and thirty-three prisoners late last night.

FORT HENRY, via Paducah, Feb. 8.

Directly after the capture of the Fort, the gunboats Lexington, Tylor and Conestoga started up the river, with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit up the Tennessee river to Alabama, and are doubtless at that point ere this.

Yesterday the Carondolet, in charge of Col. Webster, Col. Riggins and Col. McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made a reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, at Danville. They found but one family left in that town. At the bridge, quarters had been built and occupied by some troops, where was found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c.

The inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction.

The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboats, which went up the river on Thursday evening. Another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of any trains; and it was also found that the railroad had been obstructed a short distance from the bridge, by a land slide.

Instead of there being fourteen guns captured between Colonel Dickey's cavalry and Colonel John A. Logan, there was but eight.

It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough, of Dickey's cavalry, went out on the Fort Donelson road some three miles, in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and overtook and had a skirmish with a party who had three guns in charge, the rebels abandoning their guns and retreating, one man being killed on each side. Col. McCullough did not, however, bring in the guns. Meanwhile Col. Logan, with a small force of infantry, was ordered to pursue the enemy, and met Dickey's men near where the guns were taken, and requested them to advance, which they refused to do, as their horses were too much jaded for further use. Col. Logan found he could not go any farther with infantry, and leaving the captured pieces in their charge, which they brought in, took with him eight mounted men and advanced some three miles further, when he overhauled four more guns, under a guard of men who surrendered them, with the horses, etc., which were also brought into the fort. Colonel Logan went within half a mile of where another gun was found in a ravine; but it being night, and not having horses, it was not taken away, but will be secured to-day. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. They are brass pieces—six-pounders—and a fine order of guns. All the prisoners taken, about one hundred in number, were yesterday sent down to Cairo in charge of Captain W. S. Hillyer, aid to General Grant, on the steamer Iatan.

The amount of property captured at this fort will greatly exceed one million of dollars. Some reporters have sent their dispatches from here headed under the changed title of Fort Foote. Although Flag-Officer Foote is highly deserving of this honor being conferred upon him, General McClernand surpassed his power in attempting to change the name. He cannot do it. This is still Fort Henry.

Reconnoissances have been made by Col. Logan and others to within a mile of Fort Donelson. A heavy rain fell last night.

Gen. Grant and Staff will make a reconnoissance this afternoon up the river beyond Danville.

THE VERY ATEST NEWS.

The steamer Jura arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday. Her advices are important.

FRANCE.—Napoleon opened the French Chamber on the 27th. In his speech on the occasion, he said the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions.

The London Morning Advertiser states in most positive terms, that until the 23d of January, it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech his resolution to abolish the Federal blockade, but a charge of programme was made at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks, the Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner that will bind him to nothing. The Advertiser also says, that all the co-operation which Napoleon asked from England, was her naval co-operation.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—A special Cairo despatch to the Gazette says—The Federal officers from Ft. Donelson report General Grant surrounded the Fort with seven batteries of artillery, and the Fort will be shelled or surrendered to-day or to-morrow. Eight thousand rebels in the Fort.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 11.—The gunboats which were sent up the Tennessee river by Commodore Foote, have captured one of the enemy's gunboats, and have destroyed all their camps. The river is now clear as far up as Florence, Alabama.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—The Clipper has issued an extra fully confirming the news of the success of Gen. Burnside's operations on the North Carolina coast. Roanoke Island was taken after 3 days fighting. A large number of prisoners are reported to have been captured. Two of the rebel gunboats were captured, the rest were sunk or scattered. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are said to be panic stricken. Passengers that arrived here to-day by the Fortress Monroe boat, confirm these accounts, which it must be remembered, are derived from rebel sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9, P. M.—By a flag of truce to-day, I learn that the bombardment of the works on Roanoke Island continued during yesterday. About noon Commodore Lynch got his Musquita flotillia under way and came down Garritack sound to assist his rebel friend, Gen. Wise, on the Island. The federal gunboats then directed their fire upon the gunboats commanded by Lynch, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three rebel gunboats had been sunk, two were captured, one of which had a Commodores penant flying during the action, and the rest dispersed in every direction. The firing ceased at dark last night but was recommenced with increased vigor and effect this morning, and kept up until about 8 o'clock, when it is supposed the rebel forces on the Island surrendered. A fireman on board the Selden said that the Federal troops had been landed in large numbers on Roanoke Island, and that the Stars and Stripes could be seen at Elizabeth city, flying over the Confederate batteries. It was rumored in Norfolk this morning that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island and that as there was no chance for escape, the probability was that they were all captured.

100 Volunteers Wanted.

I HAVE been appointed SECOND LIEUTENANT in the

61st O. Regiment, Col. Schleigh,

stationed at Lancaster, Ohio, to recruit a Company in Belmont county. I have secured equipments for a Company, and each Volunteer will be clothed immediately.—The wages will be $13 per month, and found in everything. Remember, also, that at the expiration of your service you will be entitled to a

Bounty of $100, and 160 Acres Land.

As this will probably be the last chance, we earnestly ask our fellow-citizens of Belmont county to respond to our call. Give us a helping hand, and let us show by acts, not by words, that this unholy Rebellion must and shall be put down.

LIEUT. JOHN GARRETT.
Recruiting Officer, Bellaire.

P. S. Boarding found from time of enlistment. feb1w

Belmont county, Ohio--Court of Common Pleas.

NOTICE.

Noah Scott, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Ellen Scott, et al, Defendants.

THE defendants, John R. Davis, et al, Defendants, Davis, John Wesley Davis, Isaac Newton Davis, and Margaret Jane Davis, the heirs at law of John R. Davis, deceased, who reside in the State of Illinois, are hereby notified that at the Fall Term, 1861, they were made defendants to a petition filed by the above named plaintiff against said John R. Davis on the 27th day of April, 1861, in the Clerk's Office of said Court, the object and prayer of which petition is to procure the foreclosure of a mortgage and an order of sale of the following described premises, situate in said county: being part of the Northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 3, beginning for its boundaries on the North line of said Section at a post, corner between said Scott and Liston, and running thence North 89½ deg. West 32 poles to a post; thence South ¼ deg. West 20 poles; thence South 89½ deg. East 32 poles to the Liston line; thence North ¼ deg. East 25 poles to the beginning. Containing 5 acres,—upon a mortgage given by said John R. Davis to said Scott, April 7, 1859, to secure among other things the payment of 50 dollars, April 1, 1861, with interest from April 7, 1859.

The defendants are required to answer by March 9, 1862.

D. S. ADAMS, Clerk.

D. D. T. COWEN, Att'y for Plff.

Jan. 23, 1862.—6w

Sale of Real Estate,

By Order of Court.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the town of BRIDGEPORT, on the premises, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of James E. Anderson, deceased, to wit: ONE THREE STORY BRICK WARE HOUSE, situate between Jenkins, Branum & Co. and the Belmont Branch Bank.

Appraised at $2300 (twenty-six hundred dollars).

Terms of Sale: Twelve hundred dollars in hand on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

WM. ALEXANDER,
Adm'r of James E. Anderson, dec'd.

Jan. 23, 1862.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a bottle, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 18th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Eubulon Stone of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles done at first model. Some agency was from a *Goitre*—a hideous tumor on my neck, which I had suffered from for

Scirrhus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Tic, Neuralgia, Melancholy, Sparkling Eyes.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be neglected beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtile and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the doubtful fitness of cheap substitutes, so as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so extensively upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

And for sale by J. W. COLLINS, & J. H. PATTERSON feb

Law Books! Law

...arian Tumors, Female Diseases.

...New York