THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of February.

D. WARFIELD, Sr.

WM. McKIM, JAS. HOOPER,
ENOCH PRATT, S. G. WYMAN.

Monetary and Commercial Bulletin.

BALTIMORE, February 18, 1862.

There was considerable activity at the Stock Board today. The sales were $2,000 City 6's 1890 at 93, $1,000 do. at 93¼, $1,000 do. at 94, $1,500 do. at 94¼, $2,000 do. at 94¼, being an advance of 3 to 3¼ since Saturday; 25 shares Union Bank stock sold at $54; 50 shares Northern Central Railway, for the opening, at $24; 200 shares Canton at $15, being an advance of $2 since Friday; $3,000 Northern Central Railway bonds 1885 at 74¼, 42 shares Springfield Mining at $2.40, and 400 do. at $2.50. In State and City securities there were no transactions, although the asking prices were much above the rates at which last sales were effected. For Maryland 6's, coupons, 1870, 95 was asked, an advance of 3, and for Maryland 5's 1890 81 was asked; for Baltimore 6's 1875, 94 was bid without finding buyers; for 1886's 93 was bid, and for 1890's, old, 93¾ was bid, 94¾ asked. For Virginia 6's 47¾ was bid, for Georgia 6's 67 was bid, for Tennessee 57 was asked. For Bank stock there was but little inquiry. For Bank of Baltimore $90 was bid, for Chesapeake Bank $90 was bid, while Citizens' was offered at $8¾, Commercial and Farmers' at $34, and for Union $54 was bid, $55 asked. There was nothing done in Railway shares. For Baltimore and Ohio $56 was bid, $65 asked, and for Northern Central the offers were at $24. In Railroad securities nothing doing. For Baltimore and Ohio 6's 55¼ was bid, 60 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 82 was bid; Northern Central bonds 1875 could have been sold at 80, while for 1885's 74 was bid; for Central Ohio first mortgage 45 was bid, 64 asked; for Western Maryland first mortgage 1890, guaranteed by the city, 80 was bid. In other securities and stocks there was but little doing. For Firemen's Insurance $44 was bid; Canton Company $15 bid, $15¾ asked; Guilford Mining 45 bid, Silver Creek 15 bid, 20 asked. There was evidently a better feeling in the stock market than for some time past, and safe, permanent securities were firm at advanced rates at the close.

At the second board in New York to-day Missouri 6's advanced ¼, Erie Railroad declined ⅜, New York Central Railroad advanced ¼, and Reading Railroad declined ¾, while Rock Island remained the same as yesterday, selling at 55. The market closed steady.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, February 18, 1862

$2,000	Baltimore 6's '86			93
1,000	do.	'90		93
1,000	do.	'90		94
1,500	do.	'90		94¼
2,000	do.	'90		94¼
1,000	Northern Central Railroad bonds	'85		74¼
1,000	do.	do.	'85	74¼
1,000	do.	do.	'85	74¼
	25 shares Union Bank of Maryland			54
	50 shares Northern Central Railroad			24
	200 shares Canton Co			15
	42 shares Springfield Mining Co			2.40
	400 do.	do.	do.	2.50

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.		SELLING.
Gold	¾ per ct. prem.		¼ per ct. prem.
Treasury notes	⅜ " " dis.		¼ " " dis.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	56	00
Missouri 6's	47½	47½
Tennessee bonds	55¾	00
North Carolina bonds	65¾	60
Canton Company	14¾	00
Erie Railroad	34¾	34¾
New York Central Railroad	82¾	82¾
Reading Railroad	42¾	42
Rock Island	55	55
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	steady.	steady.

The New York bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:

Week end'g.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
Feb. 8	$143,803,899	28,196,666	6,077,417	110,637,557
Feb. 15	141,994,192	28,114,148	5,762,506	110,430,475
Decrease	$1,809,698	82,518	314,911	207,082

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks as compared with the previous week:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	
Capital stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190	
Loans	29,974,700	29,388,544	Dec. 586,156
Specie	5,923,874	5,849,354	Dec. 74,520
Due from other bks.	1,857,481	2,052,031	Inc. 194,550
Due to other banks	4,890,288	4,661,442	Dec. 228,846
Deposits	19,032,585	18,692,182	Dec. 340,403
Circulation	2,191,457	2,192,512	Inc. 1,055

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

At the morning board Central advanced ¼, Erie ¼, Erie preferred ¼, Michigan Central ¼, guaranteed ¾, Illinois 1¼, Toledo ¾, Burlington and Quincy ¼. A new demand arose for Pacific Mail and Panama, and they each rose 1¼ per cent State stocks were all better. Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris rose 1@1¼ per cent. Government (registered 6's) rose an eighth at the morning board, but fell back afterward. Parties seeking a safe and profitable investment for money cannot find anything on the list so desirable as these government 6's. At 90 per cent. they pay over 7 per cent. on the amount invested, and are more secure than any railroad bond or State or railway stock. At the sec ond board the market was heavy and prices generally well maintained Tennessees jumped up 4 per cent. without cause, and Virginias 1, Illinois Central rose 2 per cent., and other speculative shares from ¼ to ¾. The market closed strong.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, February 18.

COFFEE.—The market continues extremely dull, with no transactions to report. Rates are altogether nominal, but we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 27,000 bags. Holders show no disposition to sell except at full prices.

FLOUR.—The Flour market was quiet to day. The only sales reported on 'Change were 750 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5 62½, and 100 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $6 25 per bbl. At the close of business Howard Street and Ohio Super were offered at $5.50 per bbl.—Shipping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra are selling at $6 25, and City Mills do. at $6.50 per bbl. for standard brands.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $6.75@7.25 per bbl. for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $4@4.12½, and Corn Meal at $3 15@3.20 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for the latter being very dull.

GRAIN.—Some 9,350 bushels of Grain were offered this morning at the Baltimore, and 13,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn and Flour Exchange. The receipts at the former mart comprised 2,150 bushels Wheat, 3,300 do. Corn, 3 000 do. Oats, and 900 do. Rye; and at the latter 200 bushels Wheat, 6,800 do Corn, and 6,050 do. Oats. Wheat was in moderate demand, common and medium grades being neglected; prime and choice do were firm at our previous quotations, as there is very little of these descriptions in the market. The sales to-day comprised some 800 bushels common and fair white at 115@130 cts., and 1 500 do fair and prime red at 135@138 cts. per bushel. We quote common to medium white at 130@142 cts; fair to good do. at 145@150 cts, and prime to strictly choice do. at 155@160 cts. per bushel; medium to fair red at 133@135 cts., and good to prime do. at 135@138 cts. per bushel. Corn was in very limited request, and prices of yellow ruled lower; prime lots of dry new white brought full prices, but other grades were dull. Sales of 1,750 bushels prime white at 68 cts., and 500 do. fair do. at 65 cts; 4,700 bushels prime yellow at 57 cts. per bushel, and some 1,500 bushels mixed Corn at 58@60 cts. per bushel. We quote fair to good new white at 65@67 cts., and prime lots do at 68@69 cts per bushel; fair and good yellow at 55@56 cts., and prime do. at 57@58 cts. per bushel. Oats were in better demand, but prices were unchanged—sales added up 2,200 bushels fair and good Maryland at 37@38 cts., 600 bushels prime do. at 40 cts., and 1,600 bushels good Pennsylvania at 40 cts. per bushel. Rye was quite dull—no sales reported, we quote Maryland at 68@70 cts., and Pennsylvania Rye at 72@75 cts. per bushel

MOLASSES.—There is but little demand for Molasses, and we hear of no sales. The market is dull at quotations, viz:—Muscovado 24@28 cts.; clayed sweet, 22@24 cts; Porto Rico 30@34 cts., and New Orleans 48@52 cts. The stock of all descriptions in market is extremely light.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market continues excited and no transactions were reported up to the time of our leaving the market. Our quotations are nominal. Pork—no sales reported. We quote new Mess at $13; do. Prime at $10.50, and Rump at $9 25@9 50 per bbl. Bulk Meat—we hear of no sales. We quote shoulders at 4¾@4¾ cts., and Sides 5¾@5¾ cts., the outside figure for city cured meat. We quote Hams at 5¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—we notice a fair jobbing demand for Bacon at our quotations, viz: Shoulders 5¾ cts; Sides 6¼ cts., and Hams at 7@8¾ cts per lb. Lard—we quote Western in bbls and tierces at 8@8¼ cts; in kegs, regular packages at 8¾ cts; city rendered at 8 cts., and refined at 10@10¾ cts. per lb. Beef—we hear of no sales; we quote No. 1 Mess at $12 50; Mess at $13.50, and Extra Mess at $14.25 @14.50 per bbl.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7¼ @7¾ cts. for Carolina, and 6@6¼ cts. for dressed East India.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 115@120 cts. for Ground Alum; 175@180 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 200 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., but is very firm at these figures Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel

SEEDS.—We notice a fair export demand for Grass Seeds; prime lots Cloverseed are scarce but other descriptions are in good supply. Sales reported to day of 200 bushels good Cloverseed at $4 50@4.56 per bushel, and 50 do. common Timothy Seed at $2 per bushel. We quote common to prime Cloverseed at $4 37½@4 62½, Timothy at $2@2.50, and Flaxseed at $1.9 @2 per bushel.

SUGARS.—The market exhibits no new features, and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7@7.50 for refining, and $8@8.50 for grocery grades; English Island at $7@8; Porto Rico at $7@7.25 for common; $8 25@9 for fair to prime; and New Orleans at $8.25@9 for fair to prime.

REFINED SUGARS.—Refined Sugars are selling at the following rates, viz: 11¼@11¾ cts. for loaf; 10¾@11¼. cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¼@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10@10¼ cts. for C yellow. Yellow Sugars of lower grade at prices according to quality.

WHISKEY.—We hear of no sales of Whiskey to day. Ohio is held firmly at 27¼@28 cts.; Country at 26@26½ cts., and City at 27 cts per gallon. The stock of all descriptions in this market is very light.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, February 15.—The market for Flour continues firm with a fair demand. The sales have been at $5.25@5.50 for common brands Western; $5.75 for fancy—choice lots at $5.87½; $5.87½@6 12½ for extra; and $6.12½@7.25 for superior, including choice St. Louis brands.—Southern Flour is quiet and prices remain the same; we quote at $7@8 75 for superior brands Baltimore. Corn continues quiet but is held quite firm. We quote sales of Southern and Western yellow at 68@72 cts., as to quality, the best lots held at the latter rate, and Western mixed at 67 cts. per bushel. Oats are selling at 41@43 cts. for Western and Canada, and Prince Edward Island at 40@41 cts. Rye is steady at 77 cts per bushel with small sales. Shorts have been selling at $17@18; and Fine Feed and Middlings at $19@24 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Flour firm. The war news caused a more cheerful feeling in mercantile circles. Superfine quoted at $5 31¼@5.87½. Wheat in fair demand at $1 32@1 37. Corn steady—new yellow 58@58½ cts. Mess Pork advanced to $13.75. Whiskey advanced —Ohio 25@25½ cts., and is now held at 27 cts.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour active. Wheat steady —sales at 80 cts. for No. 1. Corn firm at 28 cts. Mess Pork advanced to $11; holders at close asking $11.50. Hogs—Dressed firm at $3@3 25; Live scarce and firm at $2.40@2 60. Exchange unaltered. Gold nominal—4@5 per cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 17.—The cattle market, to-day, was without animation. The offerings, 1,564 head, were much larger than the previous week. Prices were not so firm. Some lots sold as low as $6, but the principal sales were at $7¾@9. About 85 head of Cows sold at from $20 to $38 per head. 5,500 head of Sheep sold at 4¾@5 cts. The receipts of Hogs amounted to 5,574 head, which sold at from $4.50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton is dull at 23@26 cts. Flour is dull at $6 10@6.35 for Southern. Wheat is dull—sales of 3,500 bushels: red Michigan $1,44. Corn—sales of 35,000 bushels at 63¾@65¾ cts. Beef is firm. Pork is firm—sales of 1,400 bbls. at $13@14. Lard is firm—sales of 2,500 bbls. at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey is dull at 27 cts. Sugar is unchanged—sales of 1,000 bbls. Muscovado at 6¾@7¾ cts. Coffee is firm—Rio 20@21 cts. Naval Stores are dull. Freights steady.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR EUROPE.

Names	Leaves	For	Days
America	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Cleator	New York	Kingston, Ja.	Feb. 20
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
United Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	M'ch 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	M'ch 1
Karnak	New York	Nassau	M'ch 3
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	M'ch 5
City of New York	New York	Liverpool	M'ch 8
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	M'ch 8
Bremen	New York	Bremen	M'ch 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	M'ch 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	M'ch 25

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Names	Leave	For	Days
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
City of New York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 12
Borussia	South'pton	New York	Feb. 12
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 15
Bremen	South'pton	New York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	South'pton	New York	Feb 26
Saxonia	South'pton	New York	M'ch 12

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, FEB. 18.

Arrived.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver.

Schr Nathan Clifford, Shute, from Belfast, Me—hay and potatoes to A Warthman

Below.

Ship Onward, from New York—hay to C M Jackson & Co

Brbark, Delaware, Steed, from Demarara—to Wm H Perot

Cleared.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York—J A Shriver.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver.

Steamer Planter, Weems, Patuxent river

Brig Kate McLea, (Br) Dickie, Queenstown, Ireland, (with inward cargo of sugar from Pernambuco)—R & H Tucker

Schr Sarah I. Simmonds, Gandy, Hatteras Inlet—W Applegarth & Son

Schr Federal Hill, Edwards, Fortress Monroe—W Applegarth & Son

Schr T J Frazier, Mitchell, Fortress Monroe—W Applegarth & Son

Schr Vandalia, Sterling, Annamessex river

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas, Deals Island

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Schr Home, Ward, Philadelphia, 17th inst

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, New York, 15th inst

Schr A R Wetmore, Edwards, New York, 16th inst

Schr Wide World, Adams, New York, 16th inst

Schr Daniel Brown, Heald, New York, 15th inst

Clearances for Baltimore.

Schr Edwards, Meekins, Philadelphia, 17th inst

Schr M B Bramhall, New York, 15th inst

Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, New York, 16th inst

Schr T Pace, Frame, New York, 15th inst

Schr M C Durfee, Bearse, New York, 15th inst

Schr Chief, Cropper, New York, 15th inst

Schr Velasco, Jones, New York, 15th inst

Memorandum.

Brig Echo, Beuson, for Baltimore, was loading at Mayaguez, 4th inst

Schr Julia Newell, Trott, from Baltimore, to discharge, arrived at Newport, 14th inst

Brig Onward, (Br) Higgins, hence at Kingston, Ja, 24th ult, and sailed for Cuba, 1st inst

Schr Wm Turner, Grant, fm Frankfort for Baltimore, arrived at Newport, 13th inst

Schr Justina Bandel, Peters, from Cape de Verde, arr at Rio Grande, Dec 16th

Schr R W Tull, Townsend, from Aspinwall, was at Cienfuegos, 18th ult

Schr Caroline Knight, Wilson, from Pembroke for Baltimore, sailed from Newport, 13th inst

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, February 17—Arr brig Ada, Jaomel, —Cld ship M C Day, Liverpool; bark Reindeer, Barbadoes; brigs Lizzie, Cork; Boreas, St Pierre, Mart; schr J Webb, Hatteras Inlet

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Arr brig Prince of Wales, Fortress Monroe; schr Minerva, Ponce.—Cld brig M E Thompson, Cardenas; schrs Crisis and S C Willets, Hatteras Inlet.

BOSTON, February 15.—Arr ship James F Patten, London; bark Speedwell, Messina.—Cld brig R W Packer, Cape Haytien; schr W H Atwood, Cienfuegos.

16th.—Arr ship City of Boston, Liverpool

NEW BEDFORD, February 15.—Arr ship Louisiana, Havana; C B Hamilton, Cardenas; schr Dancing Wave, Cuba

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamor Edinburg.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRIVATEER NASHVILLE FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The Tuscarora Not Permitted to Leave for Twenty-four Hours After Her.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The steamer Edinburg has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 5th instant.

The English journals generally applaud Earl Russell's letter to the Admiralty relative to the use of British ports by the belligerents.

The *Times* says the Government acted very wisely and impartially. The *Post* thinks the letter must give universal satisfaction, and effectually check such irregular proceedings as those of the Tuscarora and Nashville.

The *Observer* says the American Government is most anxious for a renewed effort for the laying of a transatlantic cable, and offers to furnish half the means and ships if England does the same. It says it is reported that Cyrus Field undertakes another mission to England on the subject.

Cabinet councils were frequent preparatory to the meeting of Parliament on the 6 h.

Slidell arrived in Paris on the 1st.

A Madrid despatch of the 2d reports the Sumter still at Gibraltar.

A public demonstration had taken place at Florence against the Reactionary journals, but the authorities prevented any disturbance.

THE NASHVILLE AND THE TUSCARORA.

The Confederate steamer Nashville left Southampton on the 3d, and passed the Tuscarora off Cowes, where she was anchored with steam up, but the British frigate Shannon was alongside to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours.

The Nashville when last seen was outside the Needles, steaming down the channel at full speed.

The *Morning Post* has revived the report that Archduke Maximilian is to have the throne of Mexico.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Disturbances have taken place at Verona and Mantua.

Austria will accept the throne of Mexico for Maximilian, but will not cede Venetia in return.

The brig Fanny, from Charleston January 1st, had arrived at Southampton with a cargo of cotton and rosin.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton closed quiet at Liverpool, and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs dull but steady.

Beef and Pork declining.

Consols closed at 92¾@92¾.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

Details of the Battle—Strength of the Enemy's Works—Gallant Fight by the Union Troops.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special despatch from Fort Donelson says: The contending forces were about equal in number, but the Confederates had the advantage in position, being well fortified in two immense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From the foot of their entrenchments rifle pits and abattis extended up the river behind Dover. Their fortifications along the side back from the river were at least four miles in length. Their water battery was in the centre of their fortifications, where they came down to the river and mounted nine heavy guns.

The Confederates were sure of success, and in any other cause, and against less brave troops, they could easily have held their position against one hundred thousand men. The business of getting the different brigades in position for attacking the works, and the new arrivals of additional troops to the different brigades, took up the greater part of Friday night. At daylight on Saturday the enemy opened on the Eighteenth Illinois regiment, when Colonel Oglesby's Brigade was soon engaged and was soon followed by Generals Wallace and McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under General McClernand.

As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and General Grant had been called away during the night to the gunboats, the movements of our troops, except those attached to General McClernand's division, were made without anything except general orders. At a suggestion from General McClernand, Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were then nearly out of ammunition. From the commencement until near ten o'clock, the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed as follows:—

Gen. McArthur's Brigade, composed of the Ninth, Twelfth, Forty-first, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Illinois regiments.

Next—Gen. Oglesby's Brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty first Illinois regiments, with Schwartz and

Next—Gen. Wallace's Brigade of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois regiments.

These three brigades composed General McClernand's division, and bore the brunt of the battle. It was found that the enemy was concentrating his main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up reinforcements retreating about half a mile.

As soon as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three hours, retired as stated, Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Smith to move forward with his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiers were heard and the old flag was displayed from within the enemy's entrenchments.

Gen. Grant then sent word to Gen. McClernand that Gen. Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, and ordering his forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right.

One of Gen. Wallace's brigades—the 11th Indiana, 8th Missouri and some Ohio regiments—was rapidly thrown into position, and Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, was planted on the road; and as the Confederates, supposing we were in retreat, came yelling out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hail-storm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them simultaneously. With this the infantry commenced firing at will, and the Confederates turned and fled pell-mell back into their works—our men advancing and taking possession of the ground they had lost, and a hill besides. Fresh troops, who had not been in action, were then thrown forward, and as the shades of night drew on were in a strong position to participate simultaneously in the attack of Sunday morning.

Generals Oglesby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the fact that the ammunition wagons were some distance off the hills, preventing their moving nearer.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home. Hardly a man that went over the field after the battle but discovered some comrade who had fallen. We lost three Lieutenant Colonels, and at least one quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by General Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post at daylight, and an advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered. During the morning the following correspondence passed between the commanders:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON,
February 16, 1862.

To Brigadier General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

SIR—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon the terms of the capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view, I suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock to-day.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862.

To General S. B. Buckner:

SIR—Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of Commissioners to settle on terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms, except an unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted.

I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, TENN.,
February 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

SIR—The distribution of forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am sir, your servant,
S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our forces were soon in the enemy's works, where the Confederate officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the Confederates were chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it.

Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's Brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had.

Many of the prisoners acknowledge the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance and return to their homes.

To a question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied you have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape.

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as all the killed have not yet been brought in, and are mixed with the Confederates' killed. As far as ascertained the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Eighth Illinois—Captain Wilson, Lieutenants Shut and St. Marsh, killed; Captain Hannah, wounded.

Ninth Illinois—Wounded, Captain Robinson, Captain Beckie, Lieutenant Fulton, Lieutenant Selve. Killed—Captain Shaw, Lieutenants Boyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Uhr, Duncan, and Orderly Sergeant Billard.

Eleventh Illinois—Killed, J. G. Park, Richard Woodman, Milton Biggs, James McCarlton, S. Sloan, Caleb Griffith, E. Morris, all of Company I. Wounded—Andrew S. McKee, Lieutenant Dan Wilcox, Maury Blackstone and Captain Carter, slightly.

Nineteenth Illinois—Killed—Lieutenant Mansner, Captain Craig, Sergeant Poshill. Wounded—Colonel Lawder, in the arm, Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Toole.

Twentieth Illinois—Killed—Lieutenant Colonel Emory. Wounded—Captain Kearand, Lieutenants Archdeacon and King.

Thirtieth Illinois—Killed—Adjutant Kirkpatrick.

Thirty first Illinois—Killed—Lieutenant Colonel White, Captain Williamson. Wounded—Colonel Logan (ball through his shoulder), Captains McCook, Summerfield and Dr. McCook.

Forty-eighth Illinois—Killed—Lieutenant Colonel Smith.

Forty-first Illinois—Killed—Captain True.

The composition of the Confederate forces was as follows: Tennessee, eleven regiments; Mississippi, eight regiments; Texas, one; Kentucky, two; Arkansas, one; Virginia, four; and one battalion of cavalry each, from Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Total Confederate force, twenty-seven regiments of infantry and artillery, and three battalions of cavalry.

Another Account of the Battle—Desperate Attempt of the Confederates to Cut their Way Through Our Lines.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The *Tribune's* special despatch from Fort Donelson gives some additional points of interest. The writer says:

The position of the ground occupied by our troops in the attack on Fort Donelson was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the Confederates could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us. The first regiment to receive the Confederates was the 18th Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire. They were relieved by the 8th Illinois who also were driven back after firing their first round.

Meanwhile the other regiments were lending such feeble assistance as their positions would admit. General Lew. Wallace was then ordered to reinforce General McClernand, and sent two brigades from the centre. The 31st Illinois regiment, Colonel Logan, fought like veterans, defending Schwartz's battery under the most galling fire, until every horse at the battery was killed, together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieut. Colonel, Acting Major and seven Captains.

A number of the Lieutenants of the 31st Illinois regiment were wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Captain Cook, who was left in command, drew off what was left of the regiment; not, however, until their last round of ammunition was expended and they had commenced driving the Confederates before them. The Second Brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one, and fought desperately, losing a great number in killed, but, with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's division of the 49th and 59th Ohio regiments, drove the Confederates back to their entrenchments, gaining the portion of ground lost.

The object of the Confederates in this struggle, was, evidently, to cut their way through our troops.

Arrival of Prisoners from Fort Donelson—Movement of the Confedemtes at Clarksville—The Gen. Johnson Captured Not A. Sidney Johnston but Brig.-Gen. Bushrod Johnson.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment of prisoners and some fifty or sixty wounded soldiers who were left at Mound City. Eight or nine other boats are on their way up with prisoners. The Confederates who escaped from Fort Donelson went to Nashville or Clarksville, where it is supposed the Confederates will make another stand.

Last evening a great light was seen in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the Confederates there have either burned the town or their steamboats, to prevent their falling into our hands.

The Confederate officers captured admit that if Nashville is taken the rebellion in Tennessee is broken up.

The prisoners from Fort Donelson will probably be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

It appears that the Gen. Johnson captured at Fort Donelson is Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, a Brigadier-General, and not, as was first stated, General A. S. Johnston

Among the Confederate officers captured are Colonels Gantt, Voorhees, Forrest, Crown and Abernathy.

[The foregoing is all that was received at 1.30 this A. M.—*Reporter.*]

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Feb. 17.—The killing of a soldier of the Home Brigade on Friday night by one of the Provost patrols caused some little sensation here on Saturday. An examination into the affair resulted in the vindication of the latter. The evidence elicited from a prisoner and a citizen shows that the unfortunate man was shot while attempting to pass the picket on Patrick and Market streets for the purpose of detecting soldiers disguised as citizens for the purpose of surreptitiously obtaining liquor. The two men in partial citizens' dress came up, and one named Baxter, belonging to the Home Brigade, was recognized and arrested by Doyle. He resisted, and his associates (one of whom was named Thompson, from Baltimore, and belonging likewise to the Home Brigade) also interfered to have Baxter released. Doyle tried for several minutes to get his prisoner along by using conciliatory language, but was prevented from doing so by Baxter and Thompson, the latter having Doyle by the arm. Doyle then told them that he should, as was his duty, take his prisoner to the Guard House dead or alive; and unless they desisted, he should be compelled to use forcible means. Knowing his opponents to be armed, he drew his revolver, when Thompson, saying that was a game more than one could play at, drew, or attempted to draw, his own, and the third one of the party exposed a knife of dangerous dimensions in a threatening manner. Doyle, whose right arm was still held by Thompson, elevated his pistol and fired, the ball entering the right breast. The prisoner he still held with his left hand, and the third one of the trio made his escape. Thompson also ran. After lodging his prisoner at the Guard House Doyle returned with two other patrols to search for the others, when they found Thompson lying dead in the road near the scene of the affray.

The evidence in the case has been laid before the commanding General for his action in the premises.

It should have been previously stated that before attempting the arrest Doyle asked the disguised soldiers for their passes, and was answered that being citizens they needed none and had none.

The recent demonstrations around Harper's Ferry lead to the belief that the enemy are about to cross the Shenandoah five miles above the Ferry, and erect a powerful battery on the Loudoun Heights opposite Sandy Hook, for the purpose of driving out Col. Geary's forces under Major Tyndale. They frequently make their appearance at other points to divert attention from that spot. If such be their plan our forces will not be caught napping.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Nothing Later from Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 17.—A flag of truce to day brought only one lady from Norfolk. No newspapers came down.

We understand that the Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents the contest as still going on.

Nothing additional has been received here from Savannah.

The United States gunboat Harriet Lane arrived from Washington during last night. Although fired at on the passage down but one shot struck her, and that only slightly injured her wheel-house.

A contraband came in from the camp beyond Great Bethel to-day, having started on Saturday night. He brings no information of value.

A severe rain storm has prevailed since morning, and there is now no signs of a clear up. The wind North.

The steamers Stars and Stripes, Jersey Blue and other steamers for Hatteras are still detained.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejected Army Clothing.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Military Board of Inspectors, appointed by the General-in-Chief, are engaged in examining the supplies recently received at the clothing depot from Philadelphia and New York. The result of their first day's labor was to condemn 25,000 infantry privates' coats, which articles cost the Government $167,750. From all appearances the board will continue in session for a long time.

It has been found necessary to order the erection of a huge shed for the purpose of restoring rejected clothing. In order to protect the Government from thus being swindled by wholesale, and the better to secure the health and comfort of the army, efforts are making to organize a Bureau to furnish the troops with clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and to be established similar to the other Bureaus of the War Department, though separate and distinct from them all.

The Gunboat Pinola.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The gunboat Pinola, built in Baltimore, which came here for supplies, went down last night and passed the Confederate batteries without any molestation whatever. She is commanded by Lieutenant Crosby.

The Confederate Flag from Fort Donelson.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Navy Department has already received the flag which most prominently waved over Fort Donelson.

Gen. Banks in Wasaington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Among the arrivals to-night are Gen. Banks and Minister Cameron.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Retreat of General Price—His Expected Reinforcement—The Pinn Probably Defeated—Gen. Seigel in Close Pursuit.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 16.—[Special Despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat.*]—According to the latest advices, the Federal army was in vigorous pursuit of the Confederates. Price's army was at Crane Creek, seventy-nine miles from here, on Friday evening, and our forces were five miles in his rear, preparing to make an early start in pursuit the next morning. Price had placed his train in advance. About 100 wagons, containing supplies for him, were brought into this place, from Forsyth, a few hours before his retreat. The Confederate sympathizers here claim that Price will be reinforced by twelve or fifteen regiments from Bentonville, Arkansas, under Gen. Van Dorn, but Gen. Seigel, who is advancing on the Confederate column on a different route than that pursued by Gen. Curtis, may strike a blow on their flank, and upset Price's calculations.

Four Confederate officers and thirteen privates fell into our hands on Friday, and are now here.—The officers are the notorious Col. Freeman, Major Berry, aide de-camp to General McIlride; Captain Dickinson, Chief Engineer; and Captain Donnell, Quartermaster.

A pony express, with relay posts, has been established between Rolla and this point by Captain Baldwin.

Reported Capture of Price's Army.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—There is no foundation for the report said to