Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE NEWS.

—The telegraph made some serious mistakes in its first reports of the battle of Fort Donelson. Gen. Pillow was not taken, as we have already stated, and now we learn that the Gen. Johnson who was captured was not Albert Sidney Johnson, as was reported but one Bushrod Johnson, of whom we know nothing. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson remains in command of part of the army that was recently at Bowling Green, but is now supposed to have fallen back to Nashville, Clarksville, or some other point on the Cumberland river.

—At the latest dates, General Burnside's forces still occupied Edenton, and had thrown out pickets some six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance.

—The capture of Savannah was not confirmed in Washington, up to a late hour last night.

—It was again reported in Washington last night, that General Price and staff had been captured.

—The Penna. Legislature will adjourn to-morrow to meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d, to hear read Washington's Farewell Address, and the Declaration of Independence, and to participate in the celebration in that city.

John Scott's Loyalty.

Somebody *is* hurt. A correspondent in the last *Journal & American* attempts to create a doubt of Scott's loyalty.—The writer says:—

"The writer must confess, (although among his stiffest friends,) confidence in his loyalty is terribly shaken; it is a common remark on every hand, "can it be possible that John Scott voted against the expulsion of the vilest traitor from the U. S. Senate?"

Now, the writer is either an ignoramus, a fool, or a secessionist at heart, perhaps all, or he would not attempt to deceive the ignorant of the *Jour. & Am.* readers, who are kept so for political effect, by misrepresenting the course of John Scott.

On the question of traitor Bright's expulsion, Scott voted against taking up the Senate resolutions, but voted with *all* the Republicans and nearly all the Democrats in the House, for the amendment of Mr. Cessna, which was adopted by a vote of 84 to 3. Mr. Cessna's amendment we published two weeks ago, but the *Jour. & Am.* editors have kept their readers ignorant of its character, that they might more easily and with better effect misrepresent Mr. Scott. If Scott is disloyal, then eighty-three of his fellow-members, including *all* the Republicans, are also disloyal, as they all voted with Mr. Scott for the House resolutions of Mr. Cessna, for the expulsion of traitor Bright.

The writer also says:

"His votes, at the organization of the House, to say the *easiest*, were very far from reflecting the will of his constituents."

How were Mr. Scott's votes cast? He voted for a Union Democrat for Speaker, and against an Abolitionist for Chief Clerk—just the votes reflecting the will of ninety of every hundred of his constituents.

Scott can not be *lied* down by the editors of the *Jour. & Amer.* and the "sore heads" who use its columns to misrepresent him.

SELF-ACTING DRAWBRIDGE.—Mr. Louis Schneider, formerly of this place, now a citizen of Williamsport, Pa., was in town a few days ago on a visit to his friends. While here he exhibited a miniature Drawbridge, for which he has a patent. It is just the thing for canal crossings in town or country.—The bridge is erected level with the banks of the canal and is opened very easily by boats passing either way.—Three or four of the bridges have been erected at Williamsport, and are highly spoken of.

DAY after to-morrow (Saturday) is the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, but as yet we hear of no demonstration of any kind, in honor of the Father of this glorious Republic.—In these times of wars and rumors of wars, and victory upon victory, we think it would be nothing more than our duty, to commemorate the day in a becoming manner, in honor of the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." We do not wish to dictate, but would it not be fitting to have Washington's Farewell Address read in the Court House, in the evening, and such other performance as our citizens may decide upon. In the same connection, we might have some kind of a demonstration in honor of the late victories won by our army and navy. We could pass an hour or two very pleasantly in that manner, and there are many others who could do the same. In Philadelphia they are making extensive preparations for a fitting tribute to the memory of the great man, and if our population is not quite so large as that of the Quaker City, it is no reason why we should slumber on, regardless of all that is passing on around us. Arouse! patriots! put the ball in motion, and let us send up such a shout for Washington, the Union and the Constitution, as will make the very hills around us tremble and quake, and reverberate back to us in answer to our joyous shouts.

IN THE dark days of the Republic, when Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural announced his determination to recapture the Forts and other property of the nation, his purpose was received with shouts of approbation. And so it has been through the whole course of our difficulties. The bolder the action of those in power, the higher the enthusiasm of the people. And so it will be until the end. The man who drives his chariot straight into the heart of the rebellion without stopping to see who is hurt, or what interest suffers, will receive the crown of rejoicing at the hands of the loyal masses. While Mr. Stanton keeps a watchful eye on the thieves, plunderers, and jobbers, he is not unmindful, but vigilant in taking care of the traitors.—He is evidently not a politician looking this way and that, to see how his acts will effect his future personal interests. He holds his position for the good of his country, and that in these days of president-hunting is something so rare as to bring a man enduring fame.

General Pillow.

It appears that Major General Pillow was not among the officers that surrendered at Fort Donelson. He escaped, along with Floyd, on the night before the surrender. The rebels thus retain two of their generals; but although it would have been a satisfaction to have caught them, along with Buckner, Johnston and Bushrod, still the rebel army cannot be especially congratulated on retaining them. As long as there are such commanders at the head of their troops, the work of whipping them by the Union armies will be the easier. After Pillow fled from Fort Donelson, Buckner became chief commander of the garrison, and it is to this fact the latter refers in his indignant letter to Gen. Grant, where he speaks of an "unexpected change of commanders."

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—On Thursday of last week, Simon Cameron gave the Republican members of the Legislature a party at his mansion near Harrisburg. Rumor has it that Cameron is feeling his way to the Senate in place of Wilmot, who would like to change places with Cameron. Wilmot would prefer going to Russia for a few years, as his term expires by the next session, therefore Simon thinks, if once seated, he could bring sufficient influence to bear to be re-elected. If Simon can see his way perfectly clear with the present Legislature, we have no doubt the desired change will take place. Simon "points down!"

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—J. Westley Gilland, a brakesman on the Huntingdon & Broad Top coal trains was instantly killed in this place yesterday about one o'clock. He was standing upon the platform of the rear car, and while the train was backing up on the Penna. siding, a sudden jar of the car threw him off, and falling upon the track the car passed over him, completely severing his head from his body. Mr. Gilland was a sober, industrious, young man, we suppose 23 or 25 years of age. He was a volunteer in the three months service under Captain Miller.

ONE of the many good things resulting from the capture of Fort Donelson is, we now have enough rebels to exchange for every Federal prisoner now in the hands of the insurrectionists, and thousands to spare. Many a wife's, mother's, sister's, ah! even lover's heart will be made to rejoice. Let the exchange be speedily accomplished, and let us get out our poor, half-starved patriots who are now lying in the Richmond tobacco houses, and other places of equal detestation.

☞ Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

FOR CAIRO.—On Tuesday five hundred men, selected from almost every regiment of infantry in the army of the Potomac, passed through here on their way to Cairo. They were made up into squads of twenty, from each brigade, and were intended for the manning of gunboats on the western waters.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's splendid Variety Envelopes are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other envelope or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.

JOINT RESOLUTION CONGRATULATORY OF THE VICTORY OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported the following joint resolutions:

RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, &c.*, 1st, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania has received with a thrill of exultation to which no language can give adequate expression, the glorious tidings which have flashed in rapid and dazzling succession from the fields of Mill Spring, Fort Henry and Roanoke, and culminating in the bloody but triumphant and decisive struggle of Fort Donelson, and that in acknowledgment of the holy patriotism and unflinching valor which have reflected new lustre upon the American name and given those fields to history, they do hereby tender to the officers and men who have so nobly sustained the honor of our flag thereon, the heart-felt thanks of the people of this State.

Resolved, 2d. That it is not among the least gratifying facts connected with the recent triumphs of our arms, that the navy of the United States, which had already contributed so largely by its prowess upon the seas in giving a name and a position among the great powers of the earth, should have done so much in the present struggle to testify its unshaken loyalty to the nation, and to indicate its ancient and well earned renown.

Resolved 3d. That while they thus testify to the survivors of those hard-fought fields their sense of the great service rendered to our common country, they desire to give a tear to the memories of the martyred dead, who have sealed their devotion to the cause of freedom by the offering of their lives, and to tender their sympathies to every loyal heart and home that have been saddened by the calamities of war.

Resolved 4th. That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the commanding officers of the several divisions of our army and navy that have participated in the engagements referred to therein, with the request that they may be read in the presence of their respective commands.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

WAR NEWS.

FROM CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The Escaped Rebels Supposed to have Gone to Nashville.

Supposed Destruction of Clarksville by the Rebels.

THE REBELS ADMIT THAT THE TAKING OF NASHVILLE KILLS REBELLION IN TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment prisoners, and fifty or sixty wounded soldiers, who were left at Mound City.

Eight or nine other boats are on the way with rebel prisoners.

The rebels who escaped are supposed to have gone to Nashville, where, or at Clarksville, it is supposed the rebels will attempt to make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen for several hours in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the rebels have either burned the town or their steamboats in the river, to prevent them falling into our hands.

The rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville, the rebellion in Tennessee is gone up.

The prisoners will probably be sent to Camp Douglas to-morrow.

STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING IN ARKANSAS.

PRICE DRIVEN from MISSOURI.

GEN. CURTIS IN HOT PURSUIT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The following despatch was sent from headquarters to-night:

To Major-General McClellan, Washington, D. C.—The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas.

General Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, and is several miles across the Arkansas line, cutting up Price's rear, and hourly capturing prisoners and stores.

The army of the southwest is doing its duty nobly.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

BURNING OF THE TENNESSEE ROLLING MILLS.

Gen. Grant's Order Relative to Plundering.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL MAILS.

Cowardly Action of Floyd's Brigade.

THEY THROW THEIR ARMS INTO THE RIVER.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17.—The great fire which was seen up the river last night, was the burning of the Tennessee rolling mills, four miles from her, by our gunboats.

The works had been used by the rebels in the manufacture of shot, shell, and other materials of war, and was an extensive concern.

Gen. Grant has promulgated the most stringent order against plundering from inhabitants and against stealing the property taken in the battle.

Before the surrendering the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river. Col. Markland, postal director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail bags and some outside letters supposed to contain important information.

Floyd's brigade, fearing that they might be taken, threw all their arms, which were Minnie rifles of the best kind, into the river. The crews of our gunboats are engaged in fishing them out.

Capt. Dixon, rebel chief artillery engineer, who constructed the fortification, was killed in the Bombardment of Friday, in one of his own batteries.

FROM CAIRO.

ACTIVE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Rebel Prisoners Anxious to Take Up Arms Against the South.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—Troops are constantly arriving and departing for the seat of war.

It is believed, if permitted to do so, many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. Numbers of privates declare they have seen enough of secession.

The officers, however, generally use very bitter words in their expressions against the North.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM THE WEST.

COLUMBUS REPORTED EVACUATED.

THE REBELS BLOWING UP THEIR MAGAZINES.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS CAPTURED IN TENNESSEE.

MANY REBELS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERING.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF GEN. PRICE'S STAFF.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, states that a reconnoissance down the river toward Columbus discovered a heavy cloud of smoke over the city, and it was believed that the rebels were evacuating their entrenchments and blowing up the magazines.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Fort Donelson announces the capture of two additional regiments. A large number of rebel fugitives are coming in and surrendering to the Federal troops.

OFFICERS OF GENERAL PRICE'S STAFF CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—*Official information* has been received that a portion of the officers of Gen. Price's staff have been captured.

Important Rumor Concerning A. H. Stephens.

He is Said to Favor a Return to the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A rumor, said to come from Washington, is circulating here, that Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, favors a return to the Union. Very little confidence can, however, be placed in it.

Affairs at Richmond.

A Baltimore correspondent, writing under date of the 15th, says:

By an arrival yesterday from Norfolk I have been put in possession of details of news from Richmond up to February 12. It is of the most important nature, as will readily be seen. It furnishes abundant confirmation of the following facts: First, that the rebellion is on the point of perishing; second, that the recent Union victories at Somerset, at Fort Henry, and at Roanoke Island were entirely unexpected in the South; third, that the effects of these victories will be to dispel the illusion under which the people of the South have been laboring until now; fourth, that they are now convinced that it will become a military necessity to abandon both Columbus and Bowling Green, and to give up all hopes of entrapping Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy; fifth, that the much-vaunted defensive policy of the South, on which they depended to preserve all the territory south of the Ohio river from invasion, cannot be relied on, and that they are unable to assume the offensive; sixth, that they no longer depend upon the active intervention of foreign nations in their behalf, seeing that the conditions on which that intervention had been promised no longer exist; seventh, that owing to the expiration of the terms of the enlistment of most of the rebel regiments now in service, and the impossibility of either inducing them to re-enlist, or of filling their places with new recruits, there will be no armies worthy of the name in the field after next May; eighth, that the leaders of the rebellion no longer indulge the hope of being able to make the Ohio and the Potomac rivers the northern boundaries of their Confederacy, but admit the necessity of retiring to a more southern line, less susceptible of defence than either of these rivers.

It was confidently expected by the military authorities at Richmond that Gen. Beauregard would have been able not only to have held Fort Henry, but also to hold the whole of the defensive line between Bowling Green and Columbus. The fact that he has failed to do so has excited the greatest surprise. It was known that he had at his command troops enough, and that he did not make such dispositions of them as to prevent the capture of Fort Henry has greatly shaken the public estimation as to his abilities as a general. Gen. Albert S. Johnson and Gen. Polk are also greatly blamed at Richmond for the loss of Fort Henry.

No attempt is made at Richmond to make light of the consequences which must result from the loss of Fort Henry. It is acknowledged that it breaks the connection between Columbus and Bowling Green, and that, although it neither isolates them nor cuts them off from succor, yet it renders them both far more difficult to hold. Besides this, it is said that it opens to the forays of the Unionists the whole valley of the Tennessee river, with all its long pent-up treasures of tobacco and cotton.

Extraordinary exertions, however, will be made to hold both Columbus and Bowling Green, and to capture or drive from Kentucky the Union army now operating before Fort Donelson. To effect these ends, large reinforcements of troops have been sent to all those three points.

There was no idea whatever, at Richmond, before last Sunday, that any attack on Roanoke Island could be successful. The strength of the fortifications, and the spirit of the troops by whom they were defended, seemed to preclude the idea that the former could be reduced by Burnside's ten thousand tempest-tossed troops.—When, therefore, it became known in Richmond, on Sunday and Monday last, that Roanoke Island had fallen, it occasioned universal gloom and depression.

The gentleman, from whom this information is derived, has long been in public life, and is a good judge of the character and disposition of the people of the South, having lived among them all his life. He has seen and conversed with, at Richmond, during the last month, influential men from all parts of the South, and is prepared to say, on their authority, that there is at this moment a vast majority of the people of the South (probably five-eighths of the population, but he puts it as high as six-eighths) who would this moment return to their allegiance if they were sure that the old Union could be restored on its original basis, and that their property could be protected under it. If the Southern people could be assured that such would be the case they would lay down their arms in an instant, and joyfully return to their allegiance under the Constitution. It is only their fears that the Abolitionist faction in Congress will gain the ascendancy, and will control such legislation as will take away their equal rights as members of the Union, that now prevents them from returning to their allegiance. Should the war be prosecuted for the avowed purpose of emancipating or arming their slaves, or should the Republican or Abolition party in Congress attempt to impose upon them any unjust or unequal conditions as the price of their readmission to the Union, the whole South, as one man, will fight till they are exterminated before they will yield. On this point there is no difference of opinion from Norfolk to the Rio Grande.

The efforts that had been made by Gen. Johnston, Gen. Buckner, and Gen. Polk, to persuade the soldiers to re-enlist, had been seconded by Jeff Davis and Gen. Beauregard, and had been attended with partial success.—The following regiments are announced as having re-enlisted to serve to the end of the war: The Ninth Mississippi regiment, the Second and Thirteenth Arkansas regiments, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-first and Thirty-fifth Georgia regiments, and the Georgia Legion; the Tenth regiment Louisiana Volunteers, the First, Second, and Third regiments Maryland Volunteers; the First (or Nineteenth) North Carolina regiment, and the First Regiment South Carolina Artillery. Other regiments have positively refused to re-enlist unless they could first have a long furlough, in which *to go* home and see their families, which was, of course, inadmissible. It is understood at Richmond that drafting will have to be resorted to in order to fill up the ranks of the army.

It was expected at Richmond that orders would be immediately sent to the commanders of the troops at Manassas and Centreville to abandon the line of the Potomac, and retire to Fredericksburg, with a view of concentrating the Confederate army of the Potomac for the immediate defence of Richmond. It was believed that the next movement of Gen. Burnside's army would render this necessary. The orders, however, had not yet been sent.

Important Executive Orders Relative to State Prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1862.

The breaking out of a formidable insurrection, based on a conflict of political ideas, being an event without precedent in the United States, was necessarily attended with great confusion and perplexity of the public mind.

Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and treason astonished the world by bringing at once into the field forces superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States. Every department of the Government was paralyzed by treason. Defection appeared in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet, in the Federal courts. Ministers and consuls from foreign countries to enter the insurrectionary councils, or the land and naval forces; commanding and other officers in the army and in the navy betrayed the councils or deserted their posts for commands in the insurgent forces.—Treason was flagrant in the revenue and the post-office service, as well as in the territorial governments and in the Indian reserves. Not only governors, judges, legislators, and ministerial officers in the States, but even whole States, rushed, one after another, with apparent unanimity, into rebellion.—The capital was besieged, and its connection with all the States cut off.—Even in the portions of the country which was most loyal, political combinations and secret societies were formed furthering the work of disunion, while from motives of disloyalty or cupidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, materials of war, and supplies to the insurgent military and naval forces. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy yards, arsenals, military posts and garrisons, one after another were betrayed or abandoned to the insurgents. Congress had not anticipated, and so had not provided for the emergency; the municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The judicial machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sustain the Government, but to embarrass and betray it. Foreign intervention was openly invited and industriously instigated by the abettors of the insurrection, became imminent, and has only been prevented by the practice of strict and impartial justice with the most perfect moderation in our intercourse with other nations. The public mind was alarmed and apprehensive, though fortunately not distracted or disheartened. It seemed to be doubtful whether the Federal Government, which one year before had been thought a model worthy of universal acceptance, had indeed the ability to defend and maintain itself.

Some reverses, which perhaps were unavertable, suffered by newly levied and inefficient forces, discouraged the loyal, and gave new hopes to the insurgents. Voluntary enlistments seemed about to cease, and desertions commenced. Parties speculated upon the question, whether conscription had not become necessary to fill up the armies of the United States. In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary powers which the Constitution confides to him in cases of insurrection. He called into the field such military and naval forces authorized by existing laws as seemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the post office for treasonable correspondence. He subjected passengers to and from foreign countries to new passport regulations, and he instituted a blockade, suspended the habeas corpus in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being engaged, or about to engage, in disloyal and treasonable practices, to be arrested by special civil as well as military agencies, and detained in military custody, when necessary to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested have been discharged from time to time, under circumstances or upon conditions compatible, as was thought, with the public safety.

In the mean time a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure of the Government is firm and stable.

Apprehensions of public danger and facilities for treasonable practices have diminished with the passions which prompted heedless persons to adopt them. The insurrection is believed to have culminated, and to be declining. The President, in view of these facts, and anxious to favor a return to the normal course of the Administration as far as a regard for the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners or State prisoners now held in military custody be released on their subscribing to a parole engaging them to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the United States.

The Secretary of War will, however, in his discretion, except from the effect of this order every person detained as spies in the service of the insurgents or others, whose release at the present moment may be deemed incompatible with the public safety.

To all persons who shall be released, and shall keep their parole, the President grants an amnesty for past offences of treason or disloyalty, which they may have committed.

Extraordinary arrests will hereafter be made under the direction of the military authorities alone. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Surrender of Fort Donelson.

At daylight the 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 early in the morning.

The following correspondence passed between the commanders:—

GENERAL BUCKNER TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18.

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 argue upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A

To Brigadier General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States forces near Fort Donelson.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY TO GEN. BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

To GEN. S. B. BUCKNER:

SIR:—Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle on the terms of capitulation, is just received.

No terms, except 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 Commanding.

GEN. BUCKNER ACCEPTS THE TERMS AND SURRENDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER,
Tennessee, Feb. 16.

Brigadier General U. S. A.

SIR:—The distribution of the 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,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

Our force was soon in the enemy's camp, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. Gen. Pillow and Gen. 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. The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways.

Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their case, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance, and return to their homes. To the 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."

An Irishman's Idea of the American Flag.

In a lecture upon American affairs recently delivered at the Assembly Rooms of the Imperial Hotel, in Dublin, by Col. Dohany of New York, we find the following eloquent passage:

"You may think that Irishmen have no right to fight for America; but you little know what America is to the Irishman. He was reared on "hunkers" here—he was warmed by smoke and soot—he lay on the damp floor—he drained the dregs of drudgery from morning until night—he saw his young ones pine round him—he followed the coffin which conveyed the wife of his bosom to the grave and came back for the oldest of his children; and he found at last a respite. His landlord came and told him he wanted to plant sheep where men had grown, and he uproots him with a remorselessness that no savage would display in uprooting an old tree—and the down trodden man goes abroad on the bleak water, treated even there like a dog, and worse than a dog; and, finally, he shakes the dust from his feet on a free soil—he is received into the arms of the Republic—she grants him her highest privileges, and he becomes equal to the President—she puts her arms in his hands—she bids him walk erect as a soldier and a man—she intrusts the honor of her standard and liberty to his heart and hand, and then—then, is it astonishing that when that standard is insulted he goes to defend it with the last drop of his heart's blood? (Loud applause and waving of hats.) Why that flag is not half so dear to America as it is to us. (Cheers.) The Americans were born to that inheritance of liberty. They were like healthy men who never feel the value of health. They walk about in its full enjoyment, and never thank God for the blessing; but we, poor invalids from the lethargic bed of slavery, raised in a moment to the dignity of manhood, in a free country, we feel the invigorating presence of the breath of liberty—it gives a new soul to our existence, and a new direction to our thoughts. (Loud applause.) The Declaration of Independence is to an American, part of his nature. It is in his breath, his association and his blood. He grows up from his merest childhood considering himself the equal of the greatest man in the world (cheers;) the Irishman who goes there must regard this Declaration of Independence as a second gospel peculiarly invented or inspired for him (Cheers.) The American reads it as something material and business like; the stranger reads it as a spiritual and immortal existence, for he finds defined there, in words of fire, the thought of his own equality with other men, and he drinks from it the inspiring lesson that he can walk, arm in arm, with the chiefs of the earth. (Applause.) To every man in every country who aspired to liberty, the flag of liberation is the meteor in the sky, and when baffled or when victorious, dying on the gibbet, fighting on the field, or conspiring in the dungeon, that flag is the last beacon that sends life and hope to his heart. (applause.) For such a flag we have fought in America, and shall continue to fight, no matter who attempts to strike it down."

MARRIED,

In Huntingdon, on the 18th, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, S. RUSH GIBBONEY, M. D., of Belleville, and Miss MAGGIE E. CASEY, of the same place.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 19, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,31@5,37½
Common and Superfine	$5,62½@5,81½
Rye Flour	$5,50
Corn Meal	$3,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,43
Fair and Prime Red	$1,34@1,35
Rye	73c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	38½
Cloverseed, $ 64 lbs	$5,50@5,12½
Timothy	$1,87½@2,00

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$5,25
Extra do $ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	13
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Thomas Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Henry Whitecell, late of Barree township, deceased, will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested, are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, *Auditor.*
Feb. 20, 1862—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:
One half of Lot No. 25, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet, and extending back to Washington street, having thereon erected a two story log house, weather boarded, 20 feet by 24, with a back wing two story high, 15 feet by 22, a frame ware house and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Grove.
JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Feb. 18, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, *Assignee of Dorkstresser & Moore*, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 28th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit: A lot of ground in Coalmont, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, fronting fifty feet on Evans street, and extending in depth 150 feet to an alley, adjoining a lot of W. P. Schell on the north, and an alley on the south, having thereon a three story stone and plank frame house, a frame stable and other buildings. In the house is a well finished store room, now occupied as such, and other rooms well finished and suitable for the residence of a family, the same being now occupied by G. A. Heston.
TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, when possession and a deed will be delivered, and the residue in two equal payments, with interest from the 1st of April, 1862, one payable in six months and the other in nine months from 1st of April, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser. The purchaser, when the property is struck down, will be required to pay $25 on account, and failing to comply, the property to be again sold at his risk.
LEVI EVANS,
Coalmont, Feb. 11, 1862. Assignee.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.
COLEMAN & CO.
Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

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