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.

Tuesday afternoon, March 11, 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.

GREAT NEWS.

Active operations are going on in every division of our grand army.—The news we give in our war columns to-day, will be read with great interest. We look for important victories to the Union arms from every direction.

SOUTHERN BRAGGADOCIO.—The Southern people, frightened out of their senses by their recent defeats, are trying to keep up their spirits by bragging and threatening. Pillow, after running from Fort Donelson, is making speeches which, a Memphis paper says, show "the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has already exhibited in the field, that of invincibility!" Floyd is said to be making speeches, too, somewhere in the South, wherein he promises the extermination of the Northern people. But the greatest attempt to terrify the North is the circulation of a report in the Southern papers to the effect that the late Senator from Georgia, Robert W. Toombs, is going to be appointed Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Southern Confederacy. Toombs, they say, is in favor of an aggressive policy; in favor of carrying the war northward; in favor of capturing Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; in favor of quartering the Southern armies on the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio; in favor of raising the rebel flag on Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill Monument; in favor of whipping the Yankees generally on their own soil.

PILLOW'S HONOR.—On the day before the surrender of Fort Donelson, despatches were sent to Nashville, announcing "a complete victory" for the rebels. One despatch read, "Enemy retreating. Glorious result. Our boys following them and peppering their rear. A complete victory." There was great jubilation among the Secessionists, of course, and this was increased when a despatch came from General Pillow himself, saying "*On the honor of a soldier, the day is ours.*" That very same evening Pillow fled from the fort, or, as he says in his official report, "retired from the garrison." What is the world to think of Pillow's idea of "the honor of a soldier?"

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—On the 5th inst., this distinguished gentleman was elected U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature, for a term of six years from March next, *vice* Kennedy. Mr. Johnson was among the first of the Southern public men to identify himself with the Union feeling when the popular opinion seemed to be against the Union. He gave his great name and the weight of his great influence to the Administration in the hour of its extremest peril, and at all times unfalteringly he has been a true and tried friend of the cause. We congratulate the country upon the election of a man of such enlarged and liberal views to the Senate.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.—The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Democrat, of Indiana, recently appointed by Gov. Morton, Republican, to fill the vacancy created by the expulsion of Bright, delivered a speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 25th ultimo.—After referring to the circumstances under which the Senatorial appointment had been tendered to him by a Republican Governor, he announced the following summary as containing his present political creed:

"1st. My faith in the strength and perpetuity of this Government is in the vigorous prosecution of the war."

"2d. *No party creeds nor platforms until we have a government.*

"3d. In one word, put down this infamous rebellion, let it cost what lives and what money it may. [Loud cheers.]

"You can change your laws and your Constitution, but God has given you but one country."

GOV. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has been nominated for re-election for Governor. Some weeks ago he was nominated by a Democratic State Convention. Since then, he has also been nominated by a Constitutional Union Convention. His letter accepting the latter nomination is as follows:

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—You have communicated to me the intelligence that I have this day unanimously been nominated for re-election for Governor of this State, by the Constitutional Union Convention now in session in this city. I have not seen the resolutions which your Convention has passed, and, with my ideas of duty in this great national emergency, *consider it of little importance that I should know what they are. I do not feel bound by party resolutions or party platforms.* MY DUTY, IN THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IS TO MY COUNTRY, and to do all in my power to preserve the Federal Constitution and to restore the Federal Union. This has been my position since the commencement of the struggle to maintain the Federal Government and to put down rebellion, and this will continue to be my position until this great work is fully accomplished.

You will please make my sincere acknowledgments to the members of the Convention for this mark of continued confidence, and to say to them that I accept their nomination.

Very truly yours,
WM. SPRAGUE.

PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHN SCOTT.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository & Transcript* under date of March 3d, speaks of John Scott as follows:

"Mr. Scott is plain and unassuming in his dress and demeanor. He is thin, and his health seems delicate. His head is well shaped, and his broad brow overhangs deep-set eyes. He has an air of diligence, earnestness, and resolution. No one can doubt, judging merely from his appearance, that he has a fixed determination to do his duty to the generation in which he lives—that the world shall be some little better for his having lived in it.

He believes that States and communities, as well as individuals, should be governed by the eternal principles of right and wrong. He is an able and thorough lawyer; his masterly speech on the repeal of the law commuting the tonnage tax is sufficient evidence of this. He does not affect the graces of the orator, but speaks right on in plain and well weighed words and lucid sentences. The clear arrangement of his topics and his logical argumentation evidence a disciplined mind. His bold words in an embarrassing situation speak volumes for his fearless honesty. He has no fear but of doing wrong. No wonder all parties in his district united to send him to the Legislature, and that no opposing candidate presented himself. He is no partizan. His own sentiments, as well as the manner of his election, forbid him to be such. He knows his duty to his country, and dares to do it. In short, *John Scott of Huntingdon is a model* gentleman and representative."

SECRETARY STANTON.—A correspondent of the *Patriot & Union*, thus speaks of Stanton:

"The distinguished and gallant Secretary Stanton seems to have the faculty of adapting himself to anything and everything that is useful and good. He is in fact the most extraordinary man of the times. He has the faculty *of disposing of more business within* a given time, and devotes more hours to business, than any other living public man. He goes to his office in the morning as soon as it is opened for business, and instead of going to his dinner, he takes a lunch brought to his office from a neighboring restaurant, and remains in his office till 7 o'clock in the evening; then goes home to tea, and in half an hour returns again to his office, and remains there till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. When you *call at his office* on business, unless you are quick in your motions he'll ask you, as soon as your turn comes, "What is your business, sir?" His systematic arrangements, and energetic enforcement of them, enables him to dispose of the business of the officers and soldiers, members of Congress and others, without delay; and his courteous and kind manner in transacting their business, has made him the focus of universal admiration. As he is a Pennsylvanian, I have heard him named in connection with the United States Senate at the expiration of Mr. Wilmot's term. What an honor such a man would be to the old Keystone State."

THE Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that the Federal victories in Tennessee bring out a strong Union feeling in Richmond. It says: "We learn that a man went through this city Tuesday morning, trying to sell $60,000 worth of dry goods, still in Philadelphia, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another is said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second Market, Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back, said: 'Ah, ha! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you.' We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears."

THE name of Gen. Grant has a very propitious sound—it is U. S. Grant—which many of our cotemporaries seem to think a good omen. Some of them suggest that he should be called United States Grant, while others prefer Union Saver Grant; but, perhaps, after all, his most appropriate cognomen would be Uncle Sam Grant.

LADIES SUPPER.—The ladies of Alexandria and Porter Township, intend giving a supper next Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising funds to send relief to the sick and wounded in our hospitals.

HEAVY SHOOTING MATCH.—A large number of good shots are to meet here to-morrow, from this and adjoining counties. The contest will be continued three days.

LOCAL ETCHINGS.—We have not been paying much attention to local matters for several weeks past, and we have two very good reasons for our apparent neglect. First, because we have been very busy. Second, because local items are becoming such a scarce commodity in this nei' o' timber, that it is next to impossible to get up anything of sufficient interest, to please our readers. We go upon the principle that when we have nothing to write about, we let it alone.——March, this year, promises, thus far, to behave herself in a becoming and dignified manner. She is giving us real spring weather, which causes everything to assume a spring-like appearance. The trees are budding, birds sing, and, in fact, everybody and everything seem joyous at the departure of cold, dark, dreary winter, and the advent of sweet, smiling spring. Indeed, we of the North, who have not had our altars and our firesides desolated and profaned by a ruthless and relentless foe during the past year, have double cause to be thankful. Many as innocent as we are, have been torn from their firesides, and have had their homes desolated and desecrated by a lawless, armed mob of marauding jayhawkers.——The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society, of this place, received a donation of one hundred dollars, last week. It could not have been applied to a better purpose. The ladies will make excellent use of it.——Huntingdon promises to be unusually brisk during the coming summer.——Rev. Matthew Crownover preached morning and evening in the Methodist Church on Sunday.——The many friends of the Rev. John D. Brown, who left here in August last, for India, as a missionary, will be pleased to learn that he has arrived safely at Calcutta, after a voyage on the water of five months, all but two weeks.——We learn that a lager beer brewery will be erected in this vicinity during the coming summer.—It is to be located near the ice house at the foot of the hill, on the other side of the river.——Anthony White, Jas. McMurtrie, Robert Westbrook and Chas. Newingham, of this place, recruited by Lieut. Dickey and B. M. Greene, who have established a recruiting office in town, left on Monday morning to join Capt. Campbell's company, belonging to the 49th Regiment, P. V., now quartered in Camp Pierpont. White and McMurtrie were in the three months service.——A new schedule goes into effect on the H. & B. T. R. R. to-morrow.——The Penna. Railroad company have torn down the old dock over Stone Creek, just below town, and are putting up a handsome structure in its stead. The water will be let in some parts of the canal this week, and boats will commence running from this place as soon as the dock is finished. It is expected that a large business will be done on the canal this season. It is said to be in better repair than it has been for a number of years.

KNUCKLE down tight, no sides, no h'istin's, no sets up, no sets around, fen dubs, shot! can be heard at almost every hour in the day, not to say anything of the curses uttered by boys scarcely loosened from their mother's apron strings, as you pass along the streets. When we were a boy, we were a "bully shot" from base, and could win marbles from almost any boy in town, and thought it delightful sport, think so yet, and can see no reason why boys should not shoot "*marvels*" now, but we do think that the cursing and swearing, as well as blackguardism, that we heard on Saturday, from a crowd of boys who were at this healthy sport, could and ought to be dispensed with. Their parents, certainly, are not aware of the manner in which their *babies* (for we cannot, properly, call them anything else) "take the name of the Lord their God in vain." It is a scandalous outrage, and we hope we will never hear such oaths come from such a source again. Boys, we don't mean to deprive you of the pleasure of shooting marbles, for we think it is good exercise and good fun, but you ought to let the adjectives alone. You have no business with them; and another thing, they are of no earthly use, and do you no earthly good, but a very great harm. Not only does swearing lower you in the estimation of everybody, but it is a great sin, and you will have to answer for it at the great judgment day. Remember our advice; it is not given in anger, but in a spirit of kindness and love.

SHOOTING MATCH AT PETERSBURG.—A friend sends us the following item: "On Saturday last a week, a shooting match came off for a large porker—about four hundred and a quarter.—Wash. Gates and Wm. Williams tied on seven eighths and sixteenths. Massey was out. Williams and Gates shot off—Williams won the porker on a three-fourth inch string. Gates was close after."

We understand that on last Saturday, the hog was again up, and won by Massey, on a three-fourth inch string.

A MISTAKE IN THE PRINTER.—In the tax bill published on last Friday, the tax on railroad passengers reads "two *cents* per mile of travel;" it should have read "two *mills* per mile. Railroad fare would be rather up in the figures with the addition of two *cents* per mile.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Thursday last, the House again took up for consideration the bill for the repeal of the Act of last session, entitled "An act for the commutation of tonnage duties." After several members had spoken upon the subject, Mr. Scott offered the following as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Williams, published in the *Globe* of last Tuesday:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the act of the last session of the Legislature entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," is not only prejudicial to public interests, but that it is unconstitutional, that the contract alleged to be contained in it is in itself unconscionable to such an extent that a court of equity would relieve from its terms; and farther, that said act was procured for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company, by means of corruption and bribery of the public agents of the people, by that company.

AND WHEREAS, It is proper that the truth of each and all of these allegations should be made the subjects of judicial inquiry;

Therefore, to this end,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, to institute proceedings at law or in equity in the proper court or courts in the name of the Commonwealth against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and against all other companies and persons, who may be shown by legislative investigation, to be proper parties to be joined in such proceedings by reason of their fraud, conspiracy, or otherwise, for the purpose of testing whether the act of assembly approved seventh March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," is unconstitutional or unconscionable, or was procured for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company by means of corruption and bribery of the public agents of the people by that company, and for the purpose of having said act declared void and of no effect, and of annulling any alleged contract made by said law, and what has been done under it between the Commonwealth and the said Pennsylvania railroad company.

The amendment was discussed until the hour of adjournment. The question was again taken up on yesterday. It is expected that the House will come to a vote upon the question, the close of this or early next week.

On Friday, the appropriation bill was taken up and passed through its several readings, an amount of labor that has not been performed in one day by the House, for the past twenty-five years. It is something to have good members and good committees. It has generally taken the House from five to seven days to pass the appropriation bill.

The commutation question was again taken up yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scott's amendment was defeated by a vote of 55 to 15. Mr. Armstrong then offered the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word "*Whereas*," and insert to make it read as follows:

Whereas, An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties; and

Whereas, It is alleged that said act is unconstitutional and void; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of testing the validity of the act of March 7th, 1861, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby directed and required immediately to issue execution for the amount of the judgments held by the State against the Pennsylvania railroad company for the tonnage dues, and to collect the same according to law, and if necessary to contest the validity of said act before the Supreme Court, having jurisdiction of said judgment, and to carry the same by writ of error or otherwise, to the Supreme Court for final decision; and if the said act shall be declared unconstitutional or void, either in whole or in part, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recover and collect the whole, or such part of the arrearages of tonnage dues, as may be, by the law, recoverable.

After protracted discussion, Mr. Hopkins, (Washington,) moved that the further consideration of the question before the House be postponed for the present.

The motion was agreed.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine-grower of Cincinnati, publishes a cure for scrofula. The directions he gives are the following:

Put two ounces of aquafortis on a plate on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from eight to twenty-four hours. Then add four ounces of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it well corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. If very painful, add a drop or two more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I request editors in all parts of the Union, and abroad, to copy this, and to re-publish it quarterly; it may save many lives.

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

REBEL SHINPLASTERS.—We were yesterday shown two shinplasters issued by the Bank of Tennessee. One was for 10 and the other for 5 cents. They were received by Henry W. Miller from his son "Ash," on the *St. Louis*.

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

Letter from Fort Donelson.

It appears that a son of Col. R. F. Haslett, of Spruce Creek, also, had a hand in the taking of Fort Donelson. The following letter to his father contains some additional items of interest:

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 22, 1862.

DEAR FATHER:—* * * *

I suppose you have been apprised long ere this of our victory here at Fort Donelson. It was a hard fight and continued four days, before we could call it ours. Companies A and B, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, led the advance guard. We received their first volley of musketry, and also the first cannon shot from their Fort. On the first day nothing was done, but cannonading.—The second day the same, with the exception of an infantry fight in the woods. But to add horror to the scene, the rebels set fire to the woods that night, and burnt the dead and wounded. On the morning of the third day, the rebels attacked our infantry while they were cooking their morning meal. Our men were called, and the fight raged for more than three hours, each giving and receiving volley after volley, after which our forces were forced to retreat; this was on the right wing; but in the afternoon the rebels were attacked on the left wing and driven into the fort, our boys following. I said inside of the fort, but not so; it was only inside the breast works; the rebels were driven back into the breast works at the point of the bayonet. On the fourth day it was our intention to storm the Fort, but the rebels thinking it better to surrender and save their men; they did so, we taking between 15 and 20,000 prisoners.

This battle ground will be long remembered; the trees for miles around will bare its marks for ages. Trees from a foot to two feet, were mortised through by cannon balls, and nearly all the trees from four inches in diameter downward, riddled to pieces. We have been in one prior to this, with the "Seceesh" Cavalry, and we searched them out every time.

S. W. HASLETT.

Our Army Correspondence.

PAW PAW TUNNEL, VA., Mar. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Don't think for one moment that we wish to boast of the above named place in writing from here the second time, for we do not fancy the place; but it is merely to tell you our prospect of leaving, and also our disappointment. On Saturday, March 1st, General Lander's division to which the 110th is attached, was on the march in the direction of Winchester; *we left the above named place in* the evening about five o'clock. After marching some seven miles we halted at Big Cacapon creek, learning that Gen'l Lander's health would not permit him to lead his army. About 9 o'clock at night we broke pine limbs and threw them on the ground; laid down on them without shelter and soon fell asleep.

On Sunday morning your humble servant went to the river side in order to view the bridge that was made to pass troops across, and let me say, it was a curiosity indeed; it was composed of some thirteen wagons in line across the river. The river where they cross is about three feet deep. Boards were laid from one wagon to another, and so on across; it was quite a bridge.—The best thing that I have seen in Virginia was a splendid sugar camp, where we slept Saturday night.

We spent Sunday in making little huts out of rails and brush, in order to stay in them on Sunday night, but in the evening we were ordered to march back again to Paw Paw. This went a little against the grain, the boys being in great hope of getting into Winchester; but back we came and slept on Sunday night, in our old tents again.

Alas! a sad part is yet untold: before we arrived at our tents on Sunday evening, we received word that Gen'l Lander was dead, and now, while I am writing, the Regiment (Capt. Benner's company excepted; it being on guard) has followed his remains to the Railroad Depot. A young man has just returned from the procession and says it was one long to be remembered.—The body was placed in the yard in front of a building; a prayer was then offered, after which the body was placed in the cars and started for Washington city.

We are now left to mourn over the loss of a good General, and well may we say good General, for he was a man well worthy of that name. Gen. Lander would not say, "Go on, boys," but, "Come on, boys, I will lead you through safe." Lander is no more, but is numbered with the dead. He died in a noble cause.

It is reported that Gen. Banks is in Winchester.

Yours,
D. ROSS MILLER.

FLOYD IN HIS TRUE CHARACTER.—A prominent gentleman of this city, who enjoyed the extreme felicity of a *tete-a-tete* with Gen. Buckner at Congress Hall last evening, furnishes us with an interesting incident illustrative of the character of Floyd, the great thief and "confidence man" of the Southern Confederacy. General Buckner told our informant that, after Fort Donelson had become invested by our troops, and all reasonable hope of escape cut off, Floyd magnanimously proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable proposition General Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected. Buckner is very bitter against Floyd, and denounces him as a poltroon and knave of the most aggravated type.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—In these days, when diseases of the throat are so prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, the use of common salt is recommended as an effectual remedy: We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. "We dissolved a large table-spoonful of pure table salt in about half a tumbler full of cold water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly before meal time. The result has been that, during the entire winter, we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which, so far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute the satisfactory result entirely to the salt gargle."

Important Message of the President to Congress.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall by such initiation make it certain to the more southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy.—I say initiation because in my judgment gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase at fair valuation all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested, it is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message last December, I thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary considerations tendered, would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Panic in Nashville After the Donelson Battle.

The Nashville *Banner*, the only paper still published in the capital of Tennessee, describes the effect of the defeat of the rebels at Fort Donelson, as follows:

"Now for the effects of the loss of the fort upon this city. Early Sunday morning it was reported that Fort Donelson had surrendered, but it was not until between 10 and 11 A. M., that the rumors became general. In the meantime, the General Assembly had been hastily convened, and after a short session, adjourned to meet in the city of Memphis on the 20th. The citizens generally, unaware of any disaster to the Southern cause, were quietly repairing to church, when, however, they were met by the report that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal army was already at Springfield, Robertson county, about twenty-five miles from this city, connected by railroad, and that the gunboats had passed Clarksville on their way to this city. The sudden flight of the Governor and all the State officers, including the General Assembly, who took a special train through to Memphis, gave color to these absurd rumors, and the whole city was thrown into a panic. About this time General Johnson's army from Bowling Green entered the city, passing South, thus leaving the impression that no stand was to be made for the defence of Nashville. Such hurrying to and fro was never seen. Before nightfall, hundreds of citizens, with their families, were making their way as best they could, to the South, many of them having no idea why they were thus recklessly abandoning comfortable houses, or where they were going. About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would take them.

"The excitement continued through Sunday night, constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf, which were in process of construction—two fine New Orleans packets, the James Woods and James Johnson, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. Johnson continued its march, encamping by regiments at convenient points outside of the city. Monday morning the drama opened on the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles and men that they could, to convey their supplies to their camp! At the same time considerable quantities were removed to the depots for transportation South. Evening came, and no gunboats, and no Federal army from Kentucky. Gen. Johnson left for the South, placing General Floyd in command, assisted by Generals Pillow and Hardee. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by General Floyd that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouse, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done, as far as practicable, but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued with more or less restriction, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning. Tuesday night the wire and railroad bridge across the Cumberland were destroyed, in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about $150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented Gen. Zollicoffer, and was the chief reliance for the support of his orphaned daughters. The railroad bridge cost $250,000, and was one of the finest drawbridges in the country.

"The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, 24th, beggar description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities, who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of mammon which runs riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans, the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needle, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and brothers in defence of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday, by which most, if not at all of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

"Here was an entire week of panic and confusion during which millions of dollars worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed, had the panic stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land.

"On Tuesday, as we learn, the city of Clarksville was surrendered to Commodore Foote, of the Federal navy. The Commodore and staff were invited on shore and hospitably entertained, after which he left in his gunboats, announcing that he would return on Wednesday and take formal possession of the city; which he did, issuing a very conciliatory proclamation to the people. There are now some 5,000 soldiers at Clarksville, as we learn.

"Through the efforts of the city authorities, something more like order was restored on Saturday. The distribution of stores was stopped, and every effort made to remove as much as possible to the depot, and have them carried off. Large quantities were thus removed. But the heavy rains in the meantime so swelled the water courses that the railroad bridges gave way, and transportation was thus stopped on the N. and C. railroad. The depots in the meantime, filled with meat and other stores, attracted the cormorants, and riot after riot ensued to prevent the mob from literally carrying off everything. Sunday morning, twenty-four Federal pickets breakfasted in Edgefield, opposite the city, and during the morning eight of them seized a little stern-wheel steamer that had been appropriated as a ferry, and declined to permit it to continue its trips. Mayor Cheatham immediately crossed in a skiff, but as there was no officer with whom he could negotiate, nothing was done. In the evening Col. Kennett, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, arrived, and sent a messenger to the Mayor, requesting his presence. The interview was pleasant on both sides and satisfactory, though the formal surrender of the city was deferred until the arrival of Gen. Mitchell, who was expected Sunday night or Monday morning.

"On Monday morning nothing was done, the city remaining comparatively quiet. Monday evening Gens. Buell and Mitchell arrived in Edgefield, opposite the city, and understanding that the city authorities had appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor and several of our leading citizens, he sent a message requesting an interview. The hour for the interview was fixed at 11 A. M. for Tuesday. In the meantime Gen. Nelson arrived in the city about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning in command of a fleet consisting of one gunboat, the Cairo, and eight transports. Transports continued to arrive through the day, until at night the number reached eighteen or twenty. A large portion of this army disembarked during the morning, and occupied the public square during the day, encamping in the vicinity at night. At 11 o'clock the committee of citizens were conveyed, by order of Gen. Buell, to Edgefield, on the steamer Hillman. The following gentlemen composed the committee:—Mayor Cheatham, Messrs. James Woods, R. C. Foster, Russell Houston, Wm. B. Lewis, John M. Lea, John S. Brien, James Whitworth, N. Hobson, John Hugh Smith, and John M. Bass. The committee was met at the landing by Gens. Nelson and Mitchell, and escorted to Gen. Buell's headquarters. The interview was pleasant on both sides, Gen. Buell giving assurance that the personal liberty and property of all citizens would be fully protected, and no State institutions of any kind interfered with. The banks and all other institutions, trades, professions, &c., could resume their usual business. Gen. Buell will issue no proclamation, preferring as he states, that the acts of his army shall indicate the policy and purpose of his Government.

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