

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, February 26, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this Gazette is sent, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in this county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall send us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy folds have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy stars were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet,
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A desirable Store Stand in the Valley is offered for rent.

C. Ulrich, Jr., continues the baking business in West Market street.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee is commended to the attention of dealers.

Flour at Kennedy's—Coal Oil and Coffee at Hoffman's—Electric Notice.

We are in receipt of a small pamphlet, styled The Treasury Note, devoted to the discussion of Secession—the Emancipation of Industry—the Duty of the Government to make Liberty Common Riches, not the patrimony of a few, &c. See advertisement and address Box 2070, Philadelphia.

The Ladies' National Magazine for March, in addition to several fine literary articles, contains a fine engraving called the "Two Little Monkeys," a plate of Fashions, Garibaldi Dresses, and over 50 other embellishments. As a magazine, it is first in its class, a reputation it has long deservedly enjoyed. One copy \$2; three copies \$5; five copies \$7 50; eight copies \$10; or the Gazette and Magazine one year \$2 50. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

John P. Anderson of Huntingdon died on the 10th inst.

Gordon the slave was executed at New York on Friday. He attempted suicide the previous night.

Nine out of ten of all the plundering contractors who have been unveiled by the Republican congressional committees, belong to the patent democracy. Stick a pin there!

The patent democratic papers are constantly charging republicans with agitating slavery. If any one can show us one of these patent concerns which hasn't got a nigger in it, we'll agree to keep it as a curiosity.

The storm of Monday caused great havoc among the tents in camps and destroyed much property in the cities. At Washington a church was demolished by the falling of the steeple.

On Saturday the cutthroat Jeff Davis was inaugurated as President of Hell for six years—provided a halter don't shorten his term.

It is somewhat singular that while W. W. Brown, late treasurer of Centre county, is stated to be a defaulter, the published report does not show it, unless "To balance due treasurer" means due by treasurer.

One of the Philadelphia banks lately refused to receive U. S. treasury notes on deposit. The Legislature ought to wind up the concern at once, as well as all others which may attempt to depreciate them.

Vallandigham, that democratic tory who made some of the most infamous speeches last fall on record, who voted and spoke against appropriating money to put down the rebellion, has been converted into a loyal man! Wonder whether he saw a gallows in the dim distance?

If anything had been wanting to show Senator Cowan that his course on the expulsion of Bright was not in accordance with public sentiment, the fact that all the democratic tory papers in this State approve his vote, ought to satisfy him of his error. In our view a Senator ought to obey the wishes of the people, or resign.

About the lowest, meanest and dirtiest piece of business we have seen for some time is the attempt of a few locofoco papers to create the impression that the ball lately given at the presidential mansion, by Mrs. Lincoln, was at the expense of the taxpayers. We disapprove of balls either there or elsewhere, but the President or Mrs. Lincoln has certainly as good a right to spend his or her money for that purpose as some of those editors have to spend theirs for whiskey.

CRACK SHOOTING.—Since Lewis Michael, of Hanover, York county, has been prevented from shooting with the rifle by weak eyes, his place has been taken by Daniel Flicking er of that town, who, at a shooting match in Adams county two weeks ago, for a Darham bull weighing over 1500 lbs., put five balls in the centre, and the string of three other shots measured only 14 inches. We should like to see our old friend draw a bead on Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Wise, Yancy, and a few other traitors, all in a row.

The war news during the past week has not been of much importance. Every thing however indicates an advance movement.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 18th, during nearly its whole session, discussed the case of Senator Starks, of Oregon, without coming to a decision as to whether he should be sworn in.

The House adopted the joint resolutions tendering the thanks of the nation to the Army and Navy for the recent glorious victories. The Senate amendments to the Fortification bill were concurred in, and the Senate amendments to the Treasury Note bill made the order of the day for today. The illumination of all the public buildings on Saturday night next was ordered. The House then adjourned for the day as "a mark of respect to the memory of the noble dead and brave men killed, as well as in sympathy for those who have been wounded in the recent victories of our armies in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia, as well as in testimonial of the profound admiration of the members of this House for the persistent and undaunted courage of all the officers, soldiers and sailors engaged who have achieved for themselves and conferred upon the country imperishable honor and renown."

The Senate on the 19th confirmed a number of military appointments, including those of Major General Grant, who commanded at the capture of Fort Donelson, and Brigadier General Garfield, who commanded at the battle of Prestonburg when Humphrey Marshall was routed.

The House occupied most of its session with a discussion of the disloyalty of Mr. Vallandigham, the incentive thereto being a statement of a paper of Baltimore that a letter implicating him had been found in the "South" newspaper office. Mr. Vallandigham denied the existence of any such letter, protested his loyalty, and the subject was dropped. The amendments of the Senate to the Treasury Note bill were considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendment making the interest on the public debt payable in coin was adopted, but a final vote was not taken on the bill.

In the Senate on the 20th, a resolution was offered by Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, expelling Senator Powell, of Kentucky, for the reason, as cited in the preamble, that "he has given all the aid and comfort he could to the enemy from the position he occupied."

The army appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Finance, with amendments striking out the appropriations for 1863, providing for a deficiency in the Quartermaster's Department of \$76,000,000 and for a deficiency in the Ordnance Department of \$10,000,000. The bill, with its amendments, was passed.

The House amendments to the note bill were not concurred in, and a committee of conference was accordingly ordered.

In the House the Senate's amendment to the United States note bill, making the notes receivable in payment of all claims and demands of every kind except for interest on bonds and notes, was agreed to by a vote of 88 to 55.

The amendment was also concurred in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds at any time at the market value for coin, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore or to be hereafter issued, or for the notes now proposed to be issued.

Also, the amendment authorizing the Secretary to receive notes on deposit, and to issue certificates therefor; which was further amended to include deposits of coin and changing the interest to that which the Secretary may prescribe, not exceeding six per centum.

The Post Office appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the whole, but laid aside for the consideration of the army bill, the Senate's amendments to which were concurred in.

The Senate on the 21st, immediately on its assemblage, adopted a resolution expressive of sympathy with the President and his family in the affliction he is now suffering, and immediately adjourned. In consequence of the death of the President's son the illumination of the Capitol and Public Buildings is also to be omitted on the 22d.

The House also adopted resolutions of condolence with the President and adjourned for the day.

The report of the committee of conference on the Treasury note bill was made on Monday, and concurred in by both Houses, but was afterwards reconsidered in the Senate.

The House adopted the additional article of war, as reported by Mr. Blair, with an amendment, prohibiting not only officers, but all persons in naval or military service of the United States from returning fugitive slaves—yeas 83, nays 32.

The question gave rise to considerable debate and was hotly opposed on the ground that it was an attempt to repeal the fugitive slave law.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors was passed.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Jan's-Sun Kings County, New York.

FOR RENT,

At White Hall, Manno Township, Millin Co. The large and commodious two story STORE HOUSE, owned by Elizabeth Kenney, the building is new, 40 by 24 feet, and undoubtedly one of the best business stands now in market. Possession given on the 1st of April next. A quantity of dry goods, &c., to the value of \$600 or \$700, now in the store room, will be offered at first cost. An enterprising man will find this a rare chance for embarking in business. For terms, &c., apply to D. M. CONTNER, Agent. Manno township, Feb. 26, 1862-4t.

COAL OIL.

DOWN again! Best No. 1 at 9 cts per quart, at HOFFMAN'S.

RIO Coffee, extra, at 20 cts per lb, at HOFFMAN'S.

100 BARRELS first rate Flour, just received and for sale at N. KENNEDY'S.

LEWISTOWN BAKERY,

West Market Street, nearly opposite the Jail.

CONRAD ELLRICH, JR. would respectfully inform his old customers and citizens generally that he continues the Baking of

BREAD, CAKES, &c., at the above stand, where those articles can be procured fresh every day.

Families desiring Bread, &c. will be supplied at their dwellings in any part of town, Fruit, Pound, and all other kinds of cake, of any size desired, baked to order at short notice.

Lewistown, February 26, 1862-1y

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers. February 26, 1862-1y.

THE TREASURY NOTE:

A little Book, designed to aid in disarming Treason, and restoring repose to the Nation, to provide homes of Comfort, and open up fields of Enterprise for

Returning Volunteers! THIS Book should be in the hands of every reader.

Price of Book:—One copy, 10 cts; fifteen copies, \$1 00; fifty copies \$3 25; one hundred copies, \$5 00 (accompanied with the cash.) Address all orders to

JONES WEBSTER, 50 North 5th street, (box 2070) Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Agents wanted in every town, county, and State, to sell this Book. February 26-3t

ELECTION NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Lewistown Gas Company that an election will be held at the office of the undersigned, in Lewistown, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, from ten o'clock a. m. to three p. m., for one President and six Managers to conduct the business of the company for the ensuing year. J. W. SIAW, Secretary.

The Phila. Eclectic Company's Preparation.

The Best Toilet Article and Hair-Invigorator in the market.

FLORAL HAIR TONIC,

PREPARED by the Philadelphia Eclectic Company. In cases of baldness, where the roots are not absolutely dead, it is sure to bring forth a beautiful crop of hair in from six to twelve weeks, and no remedy in the world can do more. When the hair is inclined to turn gray, or fall out, this tonic will speedily restore it to vigor and preserve its original color; at the same time remove all dandruff, scurf, &c., and keep the head delightfully cool. It is a purely vegetable preparation, richly perfumed, eminently healthy to the scalp, (which can be said of very few hair stuffs offered) and most delightful in effect. Price 25 cents.

Sold in Lewistown by Chas. Ritz, Mrs. Margaret E. Irwin, and others, and in the county by Mary T. Brehman, J. & T. S. Kobler, and Hoar & McNabb. feb5

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, that an election will be held at the house of Barney Elicks, in Reedsville, on the SECOND MONDAY of March, 1862, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr. President. feb12-4t

BEST QUALITY COAL OIL,

at 10 cents per quart, For sale by feb19

N. KENNEDY.

is that nothing but "Divine Providence"—it is odd to observe how orthodox in speech our enemies are—and the energy of desperation can assert.

One of the Federal privates—born in Tennessee—deserted at Fort Henry, and carried to Donelson full information of our forces, with the names of regiments and their commanders, our plans and designs, of which he had, with singular shrewdness, contrived to possess himself.

Many of the enemy's Secession officers inform me, feared their throats would be cut as soon as they surrendered. A very few of them may have thought so; but, with even their limited degree of intelligence, the credibility of any number could not have been so alarmingly great.

A number of the enemy, before the attack on the fort, were so confident of repelling the Federals, that they declared, when the Yankees took it, they would hurrah for Abe Lincoln. Will they keep their word? Perhaps not, literally; but they will, ere long, I fancy, in spirit.

Many of our officers have discovered, in the Secession captives, old friends and school companions in years gone by. A Federal lieutenant has found his brother in the captain of a Tennessee company, who has resided in Nashville for many years, and married a Mississippi widow. Truly is this in more than one sense a fraternal strife!

Capture of Clarksville. Official Report of Commodore Foote.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 20, 1862. To the Hon Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed, two thirds of them have fled, and having expressed my views and intentions to the mayor and Hon. Cave Johnson, at their request I have issued a proclamation assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may with safety resume their business avocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done without reservation.

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Conestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phelps, and the Cairo, Lieut. commanding Bryant, on an armed reconnaissance, bringing with me Col. Webster, of the Engineer corps, and chief of Gen Grant's staff, who, with Lieut. Commanding Phelps, took possession of the principal fort, and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville. A Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the river.

The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire against the remonstrances of the citizens, to the splendid Railroad bridge across the Cumberland river. I return to Fort Donelson today for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland.

The rebels all have a terror of the gunboats. One of them a short distance above Fort Donelson had previously fired an iron rolling mill belonging to Hon. John Bell, which had been used by the rebels.

A H FOOTE, Flag Officer commanding the naval forces on the Western waters.

From Roanoke Island.

A late letter from Roanoke Island gives the following particulars. It will be seen that the rebels left an abundance of ammunition behind them:

Surrendered to Gen. Foster 1,998
Sur. to Gens. Reno and Parke 520
Prisoners captured by the Navy 9

Total prisoners taken 2,517

The arms, on taking an inventory, counted 3,500. They are assorted, and to a great extent of an inferior kind—though it must be confessed they were pretty effectively used.

The ammunition which the rebels had accumulated on the island was much larger than was at first supposed. In the depot near camp Raleigh seven tons of fixed ammunition were discovered concealed under ground, and there were immense quantities also found in the magazines at Forts Bartow, Blanchard and Weir's Point Battery, making about seventy five tons in all. This must be a serious loss to the rebels.

An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and was concentrating a large force there and would make a desperate stand.

There is no change in the position of our troops on the Cumberland river.

The steamer Adelaide, from Fortress Monroe on Friday morning, brought up nearly four hundred released Federal prisoners. These are prisoners who have been confined at Richmond, and do not include Colonels Corcoran, Woods, or any of those held as hostages for the privateersmen.

Gen. Price, having been reinforced, on the 19th made a stand at Sugar Creek Crossing, Arkansas. He was defeated by our forces after a short engagement and again fled. We have taken many prisoners, and a quantity of arms which the rebels threw away in their flight.

Guns were fired and flags thrown out in Canada, on the reception of the news of the victory of Roanoke and Donelson.

Some buildings owned by Dr. Shultz were destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$8000, one half of which is covered by insurance. A son of Dr. Hunt, aged 14 years, next day jumped upon a pile of rubbish in the cellar, precipitating him into a well, and although quickly rescued, was so badly burnt that he died the following day.

The Ohio Legislature on the 17th adjourned for the purpose of holding a mass meeting, to rejoice over the recent victories. Speeches were made by Gov. Tod, Lieut. Gov. Stanton, Mr. Thom's Ewing, Col. McCook, and others. The following is Gov. Tod's speech:

"If there is a man in all the country that does not rejoice over the news of today, from him, brand him as a traitor. Is he in your churches? Turn him out. Is he in your Assembly? Put him out. Is he in your family? Shut the door in his face. We want it understood as the voice of this meeting that the Government is to hang all guilty traitors; and that if England continues to threaten, we will next pay our respects to her."

lock musket, one hundred and fifty or sixty wagons, and upwards of one thousand horses and mules, a large amount of commissary stores, trenching tools, and camp and garrison equipage fell into our hands. A correct list of all the captured property will be forwarded as soon as it can be made up and the property accounted.

The steam and ferry boats having been burned by the enemy in their retreat, it was found impossible to cross the river and pursue them; besides their command was completely demoralized, and retreated in great haste in all directions, making their capture in any numbers quite doubtful, if pursued. There is no doubt that the moral effect of produced by their complete dispersion will have a more decided effect in re-establishing Union sentiment than though they had been captured.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the uniform readiness and good conduct of the troops and men during the battle, and I particularly refer to the accompanying report of the different commanders for the names of those officers and men whose conduct was particularly noticed by them.

I regret to have to report that Col. R. L. M. Clark, commanding the 31st brigade, and his adjutant, Lt. J. S. Barr, 18th U. S. Infantry, were both severely wounded in the first advance of the 31st O. I. Regiment, but continued on duty until the return of the brigade to camp at Lewis's Cross Roads.

On Feb. 19th the Kentucky regiment, was engaged in a battle with the enemy, during which Gen. Z. McClure fell from a parapet with a (Col. Feb's) pistol, which, no doubt, was intended to destroy the discolor figure of the enemy.

A number of flags were taken on the field of battle and by the intrenchments. They will be forwarded to headquarters as soon as collected together.

The following names, as far as known, is as they appear in the Roll of Honor, Lieut. Bailie P. Yarnall, commanding one hundred and ninety officers and men, commissioned officers and privates killed.

Lieut. C. W. B. Carter, 20th Tennessee. Lieut. J. W. Allen, 15th Mississippi. Lieut. Allen Moore, 16th Alabama, and five officers of the medical staff and eighty one non commissioned officers and privates wounded.

Lieut. J. E. Patterson, 20th Tennessee, and A. J. Knapp, 15th Mississippi, and sixty six non commissioned officers and privates wounded.

Making one hundred and ninety two killed, eighty nine prisoners not wounded, and six hundred and eighty wounded. A total of killed, wounded and prisoners of three hundred and fifty nine.

Our loss was as follows:

KILLED. Commissioned Officers. Non-commissioned Officers & Privates.

Ninth Ohio 0 6
Seventh Minnesota 0 12
Fourth Kentucky 0 8
Tenth Indiana 0 19
First Ky. Cavalry 1 2

WOUNDED. Commissioned Officers. Non-commissioned Officers & Privates.

Ninth Ohio 4 24
Second Minnesota 4 24
Fourth Kentucky 2 45
Tenth Indiana 3 72
First Ky. Cavalry 0 19

One commissioned officer and thirty eight men were killed, and fourteen officers including Lieut. Barr, 18th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C., and one hundred and ninety four non commissioned officers and privates wounded.

A complete list of our killed and wounded and of the prisoners is herewith attached.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) Gen. H. THOMAS, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Official Report of Gen. I. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, FORT DONELSON, FEB. 16, 1862.

Gen. G. W. Colton, Chief of Staff Department of Missouri.

GENERAL: I am pleased to announce to you the unconditional surrender this morning of Fort Donelson, with twelve to fifteen thousand prisoners, at least 40 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores, horses, mules, and other public property.

I left Fort Henry on the 12th inst. with a force of about 15,000 men divided into two divisions under command of Generals McClellan and Smith. Six regiments were sent on and by water the day before, conveyed to a gunboat, or rather started one day later than most of the gunboats, with instructions to be passed.

The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock. At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point approached and our men and their guns advanced to the foot of the line. The following day, owing to the non arrival of the gunboats and reinforcements sent by water, no attack was made; but the investment was extended on the flank of the enemy and advanced closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats with reinforcements arrived, on the 14th a general attack was made by Flag Officer Foote on the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably an hour and a half, and led but to result favoring to the cause of the Union, when two unucky shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots at the pilot house and other parts of the vessel. After these mishaps, I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible, and partially fortified and await repairs to the gunboats.

This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. A. McClellan, with a portion of the force under Gen. L. Wallace. The enemy were repelled after a closely contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was heavy. The officers, and particularly field officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not the means yet of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter I understand through Gen. Buckner about 250 were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately shipped off and not left for capture.

A week or less of this action, the ammunition in the cartridge boxes gave out, which with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the enemy did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left—the enemy's right—with the division under General C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their entrenchments. An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by General Smith was commenced, by the divisions un-

der Generals McClellan and Wallace, which notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the forepart of the day, was gallantly made and the enemy further repulsed. At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that complete victory would crown their labors at an early hour in the morning. This morning, at a very early hour, Gen. S. B. Buckner sent a message to our camp under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice, &c. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanied.

I cannot mention individuals who specially distinguished themselves, but leave that to division and brigade officers, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, however, Generals McClellan, Smith, and Wallace, I must do the justice to say that they were with their commands in the midst of danger, and were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves.

At the hour the attack was made on Gen. McClellan's command, I was absent having received a note from Flag Officer Foote, requesting me to go and see him, he being unwell to call.

My personal staff—Col. J. D. Webster, chief of staff; Col. J. Riggins, Jr., volunteer aid; Capt. J. A. Rawlins, A. A. general; Capt. C. B. Lagow and W. S. Hillier, aides; and Lieut. Col. V. B. McPherson, chief engineer—all are deserving of personal mention for their gallantry and services.

For full details and reports and particulars reference is made to the reports of the engineer, medical director, and commanders of brigades and divisions, to follow.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen.

One of the editors of the Chicago Post, writing from the battle-field, under date of Sunday night, says:

The Surrender.—At daylight, on Sunday morning, Com. Foote opened a gun upon the fort. Three or four shots were fired, but no response was heard. Then it was reported a white flag was flying, and then that the enemy had got away during the night. A tug started with a flag of truce, and ran up to the fort; and the news came back that the rebels had surrendered! Such was the fact. The rebel commanders, Pillow, Floyd, Buckner, and Bushrod Johnson, had held a council of war during the night, at which it had been decided to surrender, and no sooner had this decision been arrived at than Floyd, true to his instincts, took his brigade and ran away.

Pillow also "skaddaddled," as did a portion of Foote's Kentucky cavalry brigade. Such was Pillow's haste to depart that (a rebel officer tells me) he knocked two men off the boat with his sword, who were trying to get away with him. Buckner and Bushrod Johnson remained as I am now among our prisoners.

The Scene after the Surrender.—The spectacle presented as our troops entered the place was one to which no description can do justice. As our fleet of transports, preceded by the gunboats, moved slowly up toward the fort, the soldiers collected in groups and squads and gazed upon them in apparent wonder. Their appearance was grotesque in the extreme. Without uniformity in dress, few of them wore anything that could be called a uniform, unless it were a white or striped blanket, worn in the Indian fashion, enveloping nearly the whole person. Large numbers of them instead of blankets, wore large pieces of carpeting in the form of a blanket. Those I learned were the soldiers who ran away from Fort Henry in such extreme haste that they left their coats behind. Such was the sympathy of the rebel leaders in this region on account of their countless condition that, having previously given all their blankets for their soldiers, they now gave their carpets.

I have had large opportunities to day for observing the intercourse between our soldiers and those of the rebels, and the results of such observations are gratifying in the highest degree. Our artillery upon entering the fort fired a salute, our army did some cheering, and our band played the Star Spangled Banner, the Red, White, and Blue, and some other national airs. But in a whole day's walk about the place, I witnessed not a single instance of insulting boastfulness, or conduct that was calculated to wound the person or sting the feelings of a fallen enemy. Indeed, it was difficult to realize that these men in various colored blankets and those in blue overcoats were enemies, or that these were prisoners, and those captors, so considerably did they treat each other.

Most of the rebel officers with whom I have conversed betrayed much bitterness of feeling—a disease which has grown chronic with certain small politicians at the South.—But I am convinced that three fourths of the 15,000 men taken prisoners here, if they could get back to their homes, would not return to the service of Jeff Davis & Co., if they could help it.

The prisoners have been directed to report to their respective commands, who in turn report to their superiors in command, and they to General Buckner. The process is now going on, and the prisoners, with their personal effects in carpetsacks, handkerchiefs, bundles, cloth sacks and every other kind of sack, except military kn