Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Celebration of the Birthday of Washington.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is recommended to the people of the United States that they assemble in their customary places of meeting for public celebration on the 22d day of February instant, and celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his immortal Farewell Address.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

General Order No. 16.

The victories which have lately crowned the army of the Union and the Constitution are deserving of special notice by the loyal people of this State. No fitter occasion could offer to celebrate the success of our arms, and the loyalty and bravery of our soldiers and sailors, than the birthday of the Father of his Country. In commemoration of these glorious events in the history of the nation, it is ordered that all military organizations within this commonwealth shall parade on Saturday, the 22d day of February instant, and at 12 M. fire a national salute.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

THE prices of several kinds of cotton goods are declining. Significant.

THE Legislature of Rhode Island has unanimously voted to present General Burnside with a sword.

BISHOP POTTER of Pennsylvania, has three or four sons in the Union army. One is a Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE tax and excise bill will be reported to the House, next week, by the Committee of Ways and Means.

MESSRS. BAUGH & SON's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime, is said to be a valuable manure, and to improve the soil without exhausting it. See advertisement.

THE Free State measure has been defeated in the Western Virginia Convention. We hope Congress will not admit Western Virginia except as a Free State. We have had enough trouble with Slave States. We want no more of them.

REJECTED.—We observe that our quondam townsman, Capt. Charles Leib, has been a second time rejected as Assistant Quartermaster. The Military Committee reported that he was unable to account for $1,000,000.

GEN. CHARLES F. SMITH, who at Fort Donelson, "led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was first inside of the fortifications," is a native of Pennsylvania. He is a gallant son of the old Keystone State.

MASON and Slidell and their two secretaries, cost the British Government (in preparations for war) $25,000,000. Whew! they were dear to England. These personages are non-received in England and France, and indeed, made no more of than if they were paupers, which to tell the truth, is about their true condition.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—It is mortifying to the people to see Congress lagging over the passage of this Bill, while the Treasury is empty, and our brave soldiers are patiently waiting for the three, four, five and even six months' pay due them. Their families are suffering in the meantime. For the credit of the country, we hope that Congress will press this matter to an immediate conclusion. There should be no adjournment for any cause, until the Bill is passed finally.

CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT.—Hon. James H. Campbell recently introduced in the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into and report to this House upon the expediency of enacting a law making it a crime punishable by death for any officer or private of the Army or Navy of the United States, or other military service of the Government, or on the part of any commissary, contractor, supplier, or other person employed in the employ of the United States, to knowingly and willingly cheat and swindle the Government of the United States, or to feloniously take and carry away the property of the same during the existing rebellion.

Mr. Pendleton, Dem., objecting, the resolution fell. What a tender feeling these Democrats have for Government swindlers. "Birds of feather flock together."

ONE of our former employes, now a member of the 931 Regiment, P. V., Col. McCarter, sends us a copy of a neat little paper, published at their Camp, "Forward," Tenallytown, called *The Knapsack*. The editors and proprietors are R. G. Rogers, John T. Howe and S. T. Gibbs. From it we learn that the regiment numbers in all, 1028 men. *The Knapsack* publishes the following personal notice:

☞ *On account of the limited supply of material in our Establishment, we cannot at present accommodate our friends in the Job Printing line to any weight desired; but anything in the shape of Visiting or Wedding Cards can be furnished at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.*

TRAITORS in the North are becoming alarmed, since Rebellion has received sturdy blows from the Government. The New York *Herald*, which was compelled to be loyal, and did all that it could to create a difficulty between this Government and that of Great Britain, is begging for a general amnesty for the men in arms against the constituted authorities, fearful that if tried for their crime, that journal's collusion with the rebels will be exposed. Oh, Bennett, Bennett, of all the arch traitors in the land, we believe that you should be the first to swing as high as Hamen.

MR. RYON'S BILL.—We learn from Harrisburg that Mr. Ryon's Bill with regard to wages, &c., came up in the House on the 19th, and that he substituted another bill in lieu of the one we published. It is Act No. 516 in the Pamphlet Laws of 1861, page 553, relating to the County of Berks. Our readers and those particularly interested, can examine the law, and judge of its character. Ex-Sheriff Hobart, informs us that the present law protecting Miners and Laborers, is one of the best that ever existed in the County, giving full and ample protection. If such is the case, why not leave well enough alone.

WILKES'S IDEA.—Mr. George Wilkes, in a recent letter, shrewdly suggests that as the leaders of the Southern conspiracy have proposed to France and England that the Seceding States shall emancipate their slaves, as the condition of recognition and support from those Powers, it is not too much to require the same of them as the condition of their restoration to the Union. By this Mr. Wilkes means the restoration of the States, not the incomparable criminals who have plunged them into this atrocious war against the Republic.

FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The United States sloop of war *Tuscarora*, which recently blockaded the steamer *Nashville*, at Southampton, was built, equipped and sent to sea, within six months. She is 1200 tons burthen. The editor of the London *Saturday Review*, took a look at her, came away and wrote an article on the blockade, in which he says frankly:

"We ought not to forget that a people which can turn out in six months such a *vessel* as the *Tuscarora* appears to be, are never likely to be found unfortunate than formidable antagonists upon the ocean.

Precisely. Just our opinion. But our navy is only growing. Wait a little, and our trans-Atlantic friends will see one of the finest navies afloat. So far it has done much of the work of this war. It will always be our strong arm of defence in a foreign war.

NEW PHILADELPHIA LITERARY SOCIETY.—The question of last meeting was decided in the affirmative. The following are the exercises for next meeting:—Reader, J. Richards; Question for Discussion—"Has War caused more Misery to Mankind than Intemperance?" Affirmative—Messrs. O'Brien, Foley, Morgan, Beddall and Rhodes. Negative—Messrs. Lewis, Wasly, Miller and Richards.

SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

A Desperate Three Days' Fight.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Bravery and Heroism of our Troops.

They Fight Like Veterans.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE REBELS.

Three Generals and 15,000 Men Prisoners.

THREE THOUSAND HORSES CAPTURED.

20,000 STAND OF ARMS TAKEN.

Also, 48 Field Pieces, 17 Guns, and Commissary Stores.

FLOYD AND PILLOW SNEAK AWAY IN THE NIGHT.

Indignation of the Rebels at their Cowardice.

The Official Report of the Battle.

Commodore Foote Pressing On.

CAIRO, Monday, February 17, 1862.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

The Carondelet has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings information of the capture of that fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with 15,000 prisoners. Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escaped with 5,000 men during the night.

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed up to Clarksville.

Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope to attack Clarksville.

My foot is painful but the wound is not dangerous.

The army behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gunboats with me, as the others are disabled.

The trophies are immense.

The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

CAIRO, Monday, February 17, 1862.

To Major-General MCCLELLAN:

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious intelligence.

The fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Generals Johnston (A. Sydney) and Buckner and fifteen thousand prisoners and a large amount of military stores are the trophies of victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the Rebels as a traitor. I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering from the wounds in his foot, with the noble characteristic of our Navy, not withstanding his wounds, will take up immediately, two gunboats, and with the eight mortar-boats which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, Gen. Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

GEORGE W. CULLUM,
Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, U. S. A.,
and Chief of Staff of Engineers.

The casualties on the gun-boats at Fort Donelson were as follows:

On the St. Louis there were three killed, including P. Ridley of Cincinnati, two wounded, among them Lieut. Rendall.

On the Louisville, five sailors were killed, four were slightly wounded, two severely, each having both arms shot away.

On the Carondelet four were killed, six badly wounded, including Wm. Hinton, the pilot, and two severely wounded.

☞ See Pittsburg, two men wounded.

The force en route for Fort Donelson had mostly come up, and were located on the left. Gen. Lew. Wallace, with the steamer Missouri, and 11th Indiana Regiment, arrived on Friday.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

A dispatch from Cairo, just received, announces the arrival of a courier with dispatches from Fort Donelson, announcing its capture by the land forces, with 15,000 troops, and Gens. A. S. Johnston and Buckner. McClellan telegraphed the news to the House, which received it with the wildest enthusiasm. Floyd escaped.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Gen. Floyd escaped during the night, and the Rebels in Fort Donelson denounced him as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy are known to have had 30,000 troops, 15,000 of whom are our prisoners, 5,000 escaped, and the balance reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled. Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is represented as terribly severe.

All the National troops engaged at Fort Donelson are believed to be from States west of the Alleghanies. Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin were represented, but the bulk of the victorious army came from Indiana and Illinois.

The following Illinois Regiments are known to have been at the capture of Fort Donelson:

7th Regt., Col. Cook; 9th Regt., Col. Mersey; 10th Regt., Col. Morgan; 11th Regt. Col. Wallace; 12th Regt., Col. McArthur; 18th Regt., Col. Lawler; 27th Regt., Col. Buford; 35th Regt., Col. Johnson; 31st Regt., Col. Scradder; 30th Regt., Col. Fouke; 31st Regt., Col. John A. Logan; 32d Regt., Col. John Logan; 45th Regt., Col. John E. Smith; (Washburne's nice Regiment;) 46th Regt., Col. John A. Davis; 48th Regt., Col. Hayzlett; 49th Regt., Col. Morrison.

Also the following artillery: Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Willard, six pieces; Plainfield Artillery, Capt. McAllister, six pieces; Springfield Artillery, Capt. Hopkins, heavy ordnance.

Also the following cavalry regiments: Eight companies 2d Cavalry, Col. Noble; five companies 7th Cavalry, Col. Kellogg; five companies 4th Cavalry, Col. Dickey; two companies 1st Cavalry, Col. Marshall.

Brig.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of Fort Donelson, is a man of about 40 years of age. He is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point, being the appointee of Wm. L. Hunter from that State when a member of Congress, who was subsequently killed in the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war, and was in every principal battle in which it was possible for one man to do his share. He was in the 4th Infantry, and resigned in 1855, and went into business in St Louis. He subsequently moved to Galena, Ill., where he now resides, and became interested in a large leather establishment.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he immediately offered his services to the Government, and was soon put in command of an Illinois regiment. He participated actively in the campaign in Missouri, and obtained great credit. At the extra session his name was brought forward for a Brigadier-Generalship by Mr. Washburne of Illinois, of the House of Representatives, and the entire delegation joined in the recommendation, and he was appointed. He soon after went into command of the military district of Cairo.

Six hundred and sixty sailors, volunteers from the Massachusetts and Maine regiments, have arrived here, to man the eight iron clad gunboats which have been waiting for them for more than a fortnight. Every seafaring man in the regiments from whom these boats could be manned, was asked if he was a sailor, and every sailor wished that he had been a sailor, that he might go with the rest.

There is impatience in the Potomac camps, from Generals Divisions to privates. Every man eagerly awaits the word "Forward." The East would gladly vie with the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

A special to *The Times*, dated Fort Donelson, 16th, says:

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning, unconditionally. We have Gens. Buckner, Johnston, Bushrod, 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with their brigade, ran away on steamers without letting Gen. Buckner know their intentions. Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was the first inside the fortifications. The Fort Henry gunboats were engaged here.

The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo. Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. The loss is large in proportion of officers—among them is Lieut.-Col. Irwin of the Illinois 20th, White of the 31st, and Smith of the 48th. Cols. J. A. Logan, Lawver and Ransom are wounded. Major Post of the 8th Illinois, with 30 prisoners, and prisoners, and are gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind intrenchments.

We should have taken them by storming on Saturday. If our ammunition had not given out in the night, Gen. McClernand's division, composed of Gen. Oglesby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the 8th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 20th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 45th, 48th and 49th Illinois regiments. Gen. Wallace, with the 11th In. leading, 8th Missouri, and some Ohio regiments, participated. Taylor's, Willard's, McAllister's, Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries were in the right from the commencement. The enemy surrendered right from half an hour, but our last ground was more than regained. Gen. Lanman's brigade, of Gen. Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a charge of bayonets. As nine-tenths of the Rebels were pitted against our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the attack.

On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag, Gen. Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to Gen. Grant, surrendering.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside. The Rebels lost 48 field pieces, 12 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissaries stores.

The Rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them. Our troops, from the moment of the investment of the Fort, on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Fort Donelson surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to the land forces. The gunboats were present at the time. An immense amount of war materials are among the trophies of the victory.

Gen. Floyd skulked away the night before the surrender.

The gunboat Carondelet has arrived at Cairo, with a large number of our wounded. Many have also been taken to the Paducah hospital.

The Surrender.

During Saturday night a connection of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by Gen. Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Every man was at his post—the Fifty-seventh Illinois occupying the extreme right—at daylight on Sunday, and ready to advance; but when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were seen displayed in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer, at a convenient point, was informed that they had hoisted their arms and surrendered in the morning, the following correspondence having passed between the Commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DONELSON,
February 16, 1862.

"SIR:—In consequence 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 arrange upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this place 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 the United States forces near Fort Donelson."

ANSWER.

HEADQUARTERS, ON THE FIELD,
Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.

"*To Gen. S. B. Buckner:*

"SIR: Your of this date, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of Commissioners, to settle on the terms of capitulation, is just received.

"No terms, except an unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted.

"I propose to move immediately on your works.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT,
"Brig.-Gen. Commanding."

THE REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dover, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862.

"*To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:*

"SIR: The distribution of the forces under my command, intended as an unexpected change of commanders, and the reverse befalling force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and uncharitable terms which you propose.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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

Our forces were soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels were chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it.

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

The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways. Many of them acknowledge the hopelessness of their cause, and intimate 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."

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as all the killed have not yet been brought in, and they are mixed with the rebel killed.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

NINTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Wilson, Lieut. Stotts and Lieut. Marsh.

Wounded—Captain Hannah.

NINTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Shaw, Lieutenants Boyce, Churchill Kenyon, Tobe Benson, and Orderly Sergeant Elliott.

Wounded—Captain Robinson, Captain Barker, Lieut. Felton and Lieutenant Leber.

EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—J. G. Pratt, Richard Woodward, Milton Briggs, James McCalton, S. Sloan, Caleb Griffith and E. Morris—all of Company D.

Wounded—Andrew McKee, Lieutenants Dan. Wilcox, Murray, Blackstone; Captain Chester, slightly.

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieutenant Mansker; Captain Craig and Sergeant Pughill.

Wounded—Captain Lawler, in the arms; Capt. Wilson and Lieutenant Poole.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin.

Wounded—Captain Kearand, Lieutenants Archdeacon and King.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Kirkpatrick.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieutenant-Colonel White, Captain Williamson.

Wounded—Colonel Logan, ball through the shoulder; Captain McCork and Somerfield, and Dr. McCork.

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieutenant Colonel Smith;

FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain True.

The Rebel Forces.

The composition of the rebel forces was as follows:

Tennessee—Twelve Regiments.
Mississippi—Eight Regiments.
Texas—One Regiment.
Kentucky—Two Regiments.
Alabama—One Regiment.
Virginia—Four Regiments.
One Battalion of Cavalry each from Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch from Fort Donelson says that the position of the guns first occupied by our troops in the attack on Fort Donelson was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the Rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear upon the right.

The first regiment to receive the Rebels was the 18th Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire.

They were replaced by the 8th Illinois, who were also driven back after firing their last round.

Meanwhile the other regiments were leading much feeble assistance as their positions would admit.

Gen. Lew. Wallace was then ordered to re-enforce Gen. McClernand, and he sent two brigades from the center.

The 31st Illinois Regiment, Col. Logan, fought like veterans, defending Schwartz's battery under the most galling fire, until every horse at the battery was killed, together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Acting-Major, seven Captains, and a number of Lieutenants, of the 31st Illinois Regiment, the Colonel of which was wounded.

Being nearly surrounded, Capt. Cook, who was left in command, ordered his men to cut their way through the enemy, not, however, until their last round was expended, and they had commenced driving the Rebels before them.

The 22d Brigade then came up, and took the place of the retired one, and fought desperately, losing a great number of killed, but, with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's Division, the 49th and 50th Ohio Regiments, drove the Rebels back to their intrenchments, gaining a portion of the ground lost.

The object of the Rebels was evidently to cut their way through our troops.

The General Johnson taken prisoner is Bushrod Johnson, a Brigadier General from Tennessee.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment as prisoners, and fifty or sixty wounded soldiers, among them Lieut. Col. Blound City. Eight or nine other boats are on their way with Rebel prisoners.

The Rebels who have escaped, it is supposed have gone to Nashville or Clarksville, where 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 that 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, Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The following is an account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The 8th, 14th, 20th and 31st Illinois occupied a position above the fort. They were almost surrounded by the rebels, who fired upon them at them a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the Rebel ranks.

The Rebels, from their advantageous positions, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape, and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at a single discharge. Our men stood his ground bravely, determinedly, and without flinching. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, dying, and fighting against numbers tenfold odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The 18th Regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm Against their ranks the Rebels directed their heaviest fire, yet instead of falling back they stood firmly in their very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely 3,000 men, held their ground against the whole Rebel garrison. At one time the 18th, being partially flanked, was ordered to a second position, which they did, rallying on their right wing, securing the Rebels flank, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell. Capt. Rush, acting Lieut.-Col., assumed command, but was soon wounded.

Capt. Crane was shot dead, Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded. Lieuts. Mansford and Thompson killed. Capt. Dillon and Wilson and Lieut. Col. Irwin and Capt. Scanlon wounded, so that the daring Egyptian Regiment stood before an overwhelming fire almost without officers.—They fell in heaps around their colors, which were bereft of Captains and Lieutenants, Captains almost bereft of companies.

The three other regiments did their duty boldly. Cols. Oglesby, Ross, and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men to the conflict. "Suffer death, men," cried Logan, "but disgrace never. Stand firm." and so they stood, and many fell dead and wounded. Among the latter were Col. Logan and Lieut. Col. Wilkin. Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of officers.

Col. Oglesby displayed coolness and courage that have elicited the highest praise, and served well to stimulate his men. Never, perhaps, in the American Continent has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated, and was wounded in the fight, says: The second begard description. Dead lay thickly was the field strewn with dead and wounded, that he could have traversed area of it, treading, at almost every step, upon a prostrate foe.

The Rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists, using their pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of officers encouraging or cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground, full three hours. Nearly one-third had been killed or wounded, yet the balance stood firm.

Finding reinforcements pouring in, they fled under the slaughter continued. About 4 o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the Rebels fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted on their position by cutting their left wing, and for the time the slaughter ceased. Dresser's and Schwartz's Batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered Dresser's, while the 31st recovered Schwartz's.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The *Republican's* Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday: Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy sortie was made on the garrison from the left portion of our lines. The attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was the weakest. Part of Gen. McClernand's division, under Col. Oglesby, consisting of his brigade, which was stationed there; also Schwartz's and McAllister's batteries.

The point was upon a ridge leading into the right redoubt, and was situated just above the main fort. During the night the enemy could be heard busily at work, but what it is impossible to tell, as a thicket and woods accompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering the view in almost any direction almost impossible. At daylight a large body of the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme right wing of Col. Oglesby's command, and opened a terrible fire from an hillside from their redoubts, playing at the same time on our forces from guns placed in position on the night previous. The chirp of the 29th and 30th ones must expused, and the Illinois brigade was at once formed into line as follows: 18th Illinois held the extreme right, 8th Illinois next, 18th Illinois next, then the 20th Illinois supporting the right of Col. Schwartz's battery, and the 31st defending the artillery on the left. From the firing of the first gun till 9 o'clock the battle raged unremitting and with fearful odds on both sides. Again and again they charged on the enemy back, but they were reinforced, while our troops had, owing to the extended lines of the army, and also their position on the extreme right, to fight unassisted.

More gallant fighting never took place than that of the Union troops. Exposed to the terrible firing of triple their numbers, they stood their ground until in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded. At last and reluctantly, regiment by regiment, they slowly fell back, leaving Schwartz's battaries, and three of McAllister's guns, in the hands of the Rebels. Retiring a few hundred yards, they all made a stand, and Gen. Smith arrived with reinforcements, and at noon drove the enemy into their works.

In the first of the battle was also Colonel W. H. L. Wallace's Brigade, the 11th, 20th, 17th and 18th, also Colonel McArthur's Brigade, all of which fought most desperately. Opposed to them were 12,000 Rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position. General Grant, having command of the division, drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gained the lost ground, at once ordered an advance by Gen. Smith on the left.

Charging under a hot fire up the steep hill on which was the outer redoubt, our troops gained the high ground, and with hardly a pause went over them, planting the Stars and Stripes over the walls. Under a most galling fire, they formed, charged and drove the Rebels back, until they fell in a new redoubt behind some batteries. When evening came the Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained back the ground lost in the morning, and retaken one of the enemy's works. Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults.

The scene within the captured fort, after the surrender, showed how terribly the Rebel garrison had suffered. Everywhere were lying fragments of shells, and round shot, half buried in the earth; tents were torn to pieces, gun carriages broken, and blood seen in every mound. In the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, the dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of stern resistance and gallant attack was visible. On the extreme right, but a mile distant, where the desperate sortie was made by the garrisons, similar scenes were visible.

The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and they have proved more than equal to the task before them. As the fleet approached the fort this morning, a salute was fired, and three cheers went up where American flags were visible.

No officers in the army had an idea of Fort Donelson's defense until they had been seized and examined.

Several regiments, when out of ammunition, rushed forward, and, although exposed to the full fire of the rebel infantry, gallantly drove them back with the bayonet, and captured their guns. The following are the names of some of the officers captured: Col. Gault, Col. Verkles, Col. Forrest, Col. Brown, and Col. Abernethy.

The Rebel surgeons place their loss at between 200 and 400 killed, and double that number wounded.

The regiments which suffered most in the battle will be detailed to guard prisoners at the places of their encampment. Some 6,000 of these prisoners are now en route from Fort Donelson.

THE GUN-BOAT AMENDMENT TO THE NAVAL BILL.

In the United States House of Representatives, on the 14th inst., the Hon. James H. Campbell made the following remarks on this amendment:

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is of the first moment at this time. I desire to say a few words in relation to it, not that I can add to the information already before the committee, but I wish to express my own views on the subject.

It will be admitted that our Navy is inadequate to the wants of the country, when we consider our vast commercial marine, whitening every sea with its sails, our long coast line on two oceans, and upon the Gulf; our hundreds of bays, rivers, and harbors, as well as our northern lakes, great inland seas in themselves. For, notwithstanding the sneers of a foreign press, and the raving of rebels, I insist that we are now, and will continue to be, in all that constitutes true greatness and national might, the first Power of the earth.

But, sir, there are other reasons why our Navy should be increased. The experience of the time demands it.—We have a formidable rebellion on our hands, and although its proportions are rapidly waning, although every hour brings us news of a foreign war, and we may reasonably expect hard fighting before it can be brought to a successful determination. We are threatened with a foreign war. It may never come. I trust it may never visit us, but if it does, I want to be ready for it. England is not satisfied with the result of the Trent affair. It was a mere pretext on her part, and her jealousy and hostility may seek some other cause of quarrel. In justice to the people of England, I will say they do not, in my judgment, seek to quarrel with us, but a hostile ministry and the aristocracy of England (thorns in our Navy is, still, in control, and the navies of England and France, it is too small to be efficient.

The amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York contemplates the increase of the Navy by the addition of a number of gunboats. There is no better time to make the inclosure than the present. Our navy-yards are filled with skillful mechanics and workmen; we have all the necessary machinery; and if we set now to work we can have the necessary vessels ready for service before the gunboats have finished those now on the stocks. Every day's delay adds to the expense of the work, and every day's delay adds to the expense of the work, and every day's delay adds to the expense of the work, and