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WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL. Bod Lead, White Lead, White Precipitate, Lunar Usustic,

Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitrio! Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart. Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol,

Lunar Gaustic,
Narcotine,
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Morphine,
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TABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, omection with their extensive Cabinet Business are manufacturing a superior article of B-Lilakh Tables.

have now on hand a full supply, fluished with the ORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. in are pronounced, by all who have need them, to be rior to all others.

In the quality and finish of these tables the manu-GROUEKIES.

TRAB-APPLE CIDER. OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY. JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. 52-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. TACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 1ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted kages of choice, late-caught fat fish.,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herngs, of choice qualities, 6,000 hoxes oxtra new scaled Herrings. 3,000 hoxes extra new No. 1 Herrings. 4,000 hoxes large Magdaline Herrings. 250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish. 50 bbls. new Econemy Mess Shad. 25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.

25 bbls. new II.alifax Salmon. 1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish. 500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese. In store and landing, for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, no5 No. 146 North WHARVES.

EALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., supplying the U. S. Sub. Dep't with 6.000 head of EF CATTLE on the hoof.
to Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and a animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no hal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such

ment reserves to itself the right to pay in Treay notes.

to bid will be entertained when put in by contractors o have previously failed to comply with their contracts, where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. A., Washington, D. C.
FORM OF BID.

A. B. do hereby propose to deliver to the Governmt good Beef Cattle on the hoof for —— per hundred inds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at ——, ording to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. B Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so ermined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the give a good and sufficient bond for the turning to a stract, and to receive Treasury notes in payment for fe!8-tm9

EPARTMENT OF THE RE-CEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1862. NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CAX-PAYERS.—The swing persons have been appointed Collectors of Re-kred Taxes for the following years and wards: epb Brown, 1st ward, for 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861. b. M. Maull, 2d ward, for 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

is J. Baton, 5th ward, for 1861.

1. Lane, 6th ward for 1861, and 24th ward for 1859, and 1860. Franks, 7th ward, for 1861.

egg, 23d ward, for 1861. V. Freas, 24th ward, for 1861. Test. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th wards, for 1858, nd 1860.

and 1860.

B. Armbruster, 11th, 12th, 15th, 14th, 16th, and wards, for 1858, 1859, and 1880.

rastus Poulson, Esq., solicitor, who is alone auzed to receipt for taxes of 1857, and years prior year and ward for which the demand is made.

WM. P. HAMM,

22-3t

Receiver of Taxes.

VAS, of all numbers and brands.

(aven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for the Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

(Boo, Paper Brandfacturers' Drier Feits, from 1 to 3 wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JUHN W. EYERMAN & CO.,

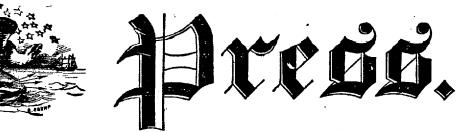
102 JONES Alley. ARBON AND COAL OILS.—50,000

GALLONS now in store or delivered in Pitt-burg, sale by WILLIAM M. WILSON, 208 MABKET Street.

Special contracts made with shippers for Oils delid at the wells or at any Atlantic pore, in "glass d" barrels. fe22 tf AISINS. - 300 boxes Layer Raisins;

300 half boxes Layer Esizins;
300 boxes M R Bunch Raisins;
300 half boxes M R Bunch Raisins,
and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
[-tf NORTH WHABVES. ound butter, fresh from the country, received daily at the "Cheap Store," 112 SPRING GARDEN Street. ja31-tf





erected no less than five somewhat formidable forti-

The Louisville Democrat of Friday contains

the following burlesque on the late letter of Gen

Simon Bolivar Buckner to General Grant, on the

occasion of the surrender of Fort Donelson. The

required General Grant to write a letter in the fol-

your preperty. By throwing our guns overboard, we can render our gunboats capable of carrying a large quantity of freight. Do not feel the slightest hesitation in making use of them. The guns are very useless appendages. Select a fine day for removing from the fort, and be very careful of your precious health. I fear some of my man may have

In point of fact. I may state that some of the balls

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Arrival of Released Federal Ollicers.

left Fortress Monroe yesterday, arrived this morn-

ing. She brings fourteen United States officers,

who were released by the rebels, including Col.

Wood, of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, who

was wounded at Bull Run; Col. Lee, of the Twen-

tieth Massachusetts, taken at Ball's Bluff; Col

Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, and Captain

tion of Jeff Davis, on the 22d inst., and says that

no enthusiasm whatever marked the occasion.

ment, says that just before leaving, on Saturday

evening, he was taken aside by a distinguished offi-

cer of the rebel Government, who privately assured

him that an official despatch had just been received

General Wool gone to Arrange about a

General Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.-The steamer Ade-

laide, from Baltimore, did not arrive till 10 o'clock

last night. The steamer Georgianna came in at

the usual time. Both boats return to Baltimore to-

The Adelaide brought down the balance of the

Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, and conveyed them to

Newport News.

General Wool, with Colonel Cannon and Major

Jones, of his staff, went with the steamer Rancocas,

this morning, under a flag of truce, to meet, by ap-

pointment, General Howell Cobb, off Crancy Island,

for the purpose of opening negotiations for a general

The Rancocas became disabled after proceeding

some distance, and having put back, the Baltimore

steamer Adelaide was taken as a substitute. The

Adelaide was met by the rebel boat William Sel-

den, and General Wool having stepped on board

the latter, a consultation of about an hour took

place between the generals, the result of which is

The Telegraph Line.

The steamer Hoboken, with the submarine cable

A connection having been made between the

cable and land wire at its terminus on the beach

above the Fort, constant communication is had hetween the Hoboken and General Wool's head-

Everything was progressing satisfactorily up to 4 o'clock this afterneon, when Mr. Heiss telegraphed

that he had proceeded about five miles out. There

is no doubt about the line being successfully laid,

and, if the weather is favorable, it will be open to-

morrow morning.

The steamer George Washington left at 9½ this

morning for the James river, to receive about 390

Union prisoners. She has just now, at 5 o'clock,

The released prisoners go to Baltimore to-night. Among them are Cols. Coggswell, Lee, and Wood, Major Revere, Capt. Keffer, Lieut. Harris,

and about a dozen other officers; also, the crows of

the schooner Ocilla, which was captured in the

Gulf of Mexico, on the 1st of November, and the

The largest number of the released prisoners be-

long to the First California Regiment and the

Tammany Regiment. A large proportion of them

There are no Union prisoners remaining at

The prisoners left Richmond last night, but the

boat got aground, and did not reach the rendezvous

to be laid down across the bay, did not leave until

about half past two this afternoon.

Keffer, of Baker's Regiment.

night.

exchange of prisoners.

not known.

quarters.

reinrned.

brig Elsinore.

Richmond.

were captured at Ball's Bluff.

till about three o'clock this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The Old Point boat, which

Democrat says that "generosity and chivalry"

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862. VOL. 5.-NO. 174.

THE REBELLION The Press.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

British Neutrality.

As yet, we have not received a detailed account of the discussion, on the Address, at the opening of the Parliamentary Session, in London, on the 6th instant. It appears that the Address was carried, in both Houses. without a division. No doubt it was insinuated that, under existing circumstances, and considering the Queen's state of mind, it would be decorous not to begin with a party fight-especially, as Lord DERBY's expressed opinion was that, on the whole, the American Government did not act, in the affair of the Trent, exactly as he should have liked. PALMERSTON, who is a very knowing politician, crafty and experienced, seems to have bluffed off the apprehended hostility in the Commons, by saying that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England, from the blockade of the Southern ports, would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue in their neutral

The Southern party in the British Parliament is very small-no wonder, when Mr. GREconv, the Irish horse-jockey, is its leaderand could do no mischief after the declaration

of this policy. The conclusion at which the British Government have arrived is justified by facts. In the speech delivered by Mr. CAIRD, M. P. for Sterling, to his constituents, which we noticed yesterday, these facts are stated. He calculates the number of persons interested in the cotton trade in Laucashire, Yorkshire, and Glasgow, at \$2,000,000, and admits that the scarcity of cotton has begun to tell upon their employment. He says: "Now this suffering to which we are exposed by the want of employment in the factory districts, serious though it is, cannot for a moment be compared, in the expense it would cost the country, to the enormous expense which would be incurred in the event of a war with the Northern States of America. Taking the very lowest ground, it would be far cheaper for us to support these people on half work, or altogether idle, than to go to the enormous and wasteful expense-both of money and of life-of war." And he forcibly adds, "Remember, it is not the South that takes our goods. The poor slaves have no money to buy clothing. They are clothed in the very scantiest and coarsest fashion. They are not the purchasers of the manufactured goods of this country. The rich and free North, whose energies are employed in raising from a rich and fertile soil the gifts of nature, and who have no time to turn their attention to manufacturing-they are the people who are the great consumers of our manufactures. That is a material consideration. If we go to war we

lose that trade entirely." Another consideration was stated by Mr. CAIRD, viz: that a war with the Northern States would close to England and France the supplies of corn upon which they are at present greatly dependent. That Napoleon would interfere and break the blockade of the Southern States, he (Mr. CAIRD) did not believe, for, he added, "the French Emperor is a wise man. He knows

from the great scarcity of corn this year in France that he cannot get a sufficient supply. The great source from which he has hitherto got his supply is the Northern States of America. We know that, and he knows it. If we keep peace with the North, we have two millions of people put upon short time; whereas, if we interfere in this quarrel and break the blockade, the Northern States will turn against us, and we will have in this country thirty millions of people put upon short commons, and thirty-six millions in France, by the stoppage of the importation of corn from these

Agricultural Ton., knows this country well. He told his constitue nts "My sympathies are entirely with the North, And why? Because three millions of our count ymen, pressed for food and labor here, found a welcome home and plenty there. One million of our fellowmen from Germany, equally pressed at home, found in America the comforts which, in their own country, circumstances prevented them ! from enjoying." After mentioning that in a Southern city alone did the Prince of Wales receive any insult, he continued: "We have the been told that it is the wish of the South to have peace and friendship with us. Gentlemen, I do not believe it, for I have been in both parts of the country, and I know that such is not the fact. But so far as my sonal friend. I spent some time with him in America, and he was kind enough to go with me part of the way down the Mississippi. I found in him an exceedingly intelligent, exceedingly well informed, and exceedingly useful companion. I found in him those qualities which, I trust, have merited for him the high position he has been called upon to occupy. He was the least boastful man I ever met with in that country. He had had considerable experience as an engineer officer. He had been appointed a commissioner to visit the Crimea, and he had there examined the French, English, and Russian camps, and reported to his own country, which report may have been the means of obtaining for him the high position he now occupies." Such language, from an able and entirely independent member of Parliament, would go far to justify PALMERSTON'S neutrality, even to the cotton-spinners.

Publications Received.

From Mr. John McFarlan, No. 33 S. Sixth street. we have part XIII of "The Rebellion Record," edited by Frank Moore, and published by G. P. Putnam, New York. In addition to Diary, Documents, Poetry, and Incidents, it has portraits, well engraved on steel, of Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore Dupont, and several maps and plans. We notice that Mr. Putnam announces, in one volume, uniform with the "Rebellion Record," a comprehensive and succinct History of the War for the Union. The publication will be commenced as soon as it can be properly prepared, after the war is ended. Therefore, we shall have it soon. Mr. S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, now agent in this city for the New York French paper, Le Courrier des Etats-Unis, sends us the second edition of "Mistakes of Educated Men," by Dr.

J. S. Hart. Andre & Co., Chestnut street, publish two pieces of music by J. Remington Fairlamb. The first, dedicated to Mr. Emile Prudent, his friend and master, was published in Paris a year ago, and is now reproduced here. It is called Feu Volage (Wildfire), a grayd subgreasting. The other decimal two pieces of music by J. Remington Fairlamb. The other two musics and Fifty-eighth Ohio, and First Nebraska regiments, who were supporting Taylor's Chicago battery, and, after a sharp fight, were driven back to their entrenchments. Andre & Co., Chestnut street, publish two (Wildfire), a grand galop caprice. The other, dedicated to Mrs. Lincoln is Viva l'Union (Live the Union), and is a marche caprice. These are spirited, brilliant, and effective compositions for the piano, and show how Mr. Fairlamb has profited by his professional visit to and studies in Europe. The Journal of the Franklin Institute for February opens with an article on "Shot-proof Vessels-Ericsson's Battery," in which an Ameriean iron-clad war-steamer is compared with the Warrior and the Gloure, and estimated far higher than these vessels. Indeed, the latest accounts represent the Warrior as all but a dead failure. The London Art Journal for February, supplied

here by W. B. Zieber, South Third street, besides steel engravings after Turner and Goodall, gives a superb wood cut, of remarkable excellence, of Rubens' Descent from the Cross. There are numerous other illustrations, chiefly from the galleries of Rome, but these take the lead. An interesting article is the History of the Worcester Porcelain Works, over a century old, and now conducted by W. H. Kerr and R. W. Binns, under the style of "W. H. Kerr & Co." The Romans made pottery in Worcester!

A Detailed Account of the Fort Donelson Victory.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS IN CHICAGO. The Opening of the Mississippi River.

MORE UNION PRISONERS RELEASED.

FEDERAL FORCES. REBEL ACCOUNTS ABOUT PRICE'S OPERATIONS.

WINTON, N. C., OCCUPIED BY THE

A BITTER DENUNCIATION OF THE JEFF DAVIS GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER FAST-DAY APPOINTED. Rebel Vandalism at Bowling

ANOTHER PROMINENT UNION-MAN MUR-DERED IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Green.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

&c.

THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY. A Brief Description of the Battle. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following brief account of the investment f Fort Donelson, and its subsequent surrender.

The account will give our readers a better idea of the whole affair than they have yet received : The March from Fort Henry. FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18, 1862.

On Wednesday, the 12th day of February, that portion of the troops at Fort Henry designed for this expedition, having previously moved out and encamped along the road, in readiness for the movement, took up their line of march toward Fort Donelsen. They moved in two divisions, under the command, respectively, of Gens. McClernand and Smith.

Smith.

The distance between the two forts is estimated at about twelve miles. Moving nearly due east after leaving Fort Henry, we crossed a range of high, heavily-wooded hills, which separates the valley of the Tennessee from that of the Cuuberland, and descending the eastern slope, the head of the column, about the middle of the afternoon, had arrived within a mile of the rebel fortifications, though concealed by intervening hills and thick woods. The Arrangements of our Troops prior

to the Attack General McClernand's division here deployed to General McClernand's division here deployed to the right, occupying the summits of a series of hills on the south and east of the enemy's works, while General Smith's troops took similar positions on the west. So near were we that several regiments were directed to extinguish their camp-fires so soon as supper had been prepared, lest the enemy should discover their position and shell them during the night. The weather, however, was so unusually warm and mild that fires were hardly requisite for comfort, even when sleeping upon the ground.

comfort, even when sleeping upon the ground. The Opening of the Battle. Early next morning the frequent sharp crack of rifles, and the occasional heavier report of a mus-ket, told us that our skirmishers were at work. Soon after, several batteries of our artillery got into position, and opened fire upon some of the rebel batteries, most of which were masked. A general attack, however, which had been intended for this attack, however, which had been intended for this day, was delayed, on account of the non-arrival of the gunboats, which had been requested to cooperate with the troops, but which, for some reason, had not arrived. Later in the day the sound of heavy guns in the direction of the river inspired us with the hope that the fleet had arrived. Subsequently it was ascertained that the reports proceeded from the guns of the Caroutatet, which had been making a recognisemen, with a view to had been making a reconnuissance, with a view to ascertain the position and force of the rebel guns in the river batteries.

page of the importation of corn from these States, which would be a greater loss to us than the loss we are at present experiencing. Well, gentlemen, I think you will agree with methat, on striking a balance even on the low ground of self-interest, the balance must fall on the side of non-interference, and leave the two parties to fight it out as they best musy, because if we interfere we shall do more mischief a great deal than if we stand by."

Mr. Cahrd, who travelled through the United States, some two years ago, and published his Agricultural Ton., knows this country well.

He told his events of the importance in the second of Colonel Morrison, of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninh Indiana Regiments, under command of Colonel Morrison, of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninh Indiana Regiments, under command of Colonel Morrison, of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninh Indiana Regiments, and the Forty-eighth and Forty-nighth and Forty-nighth and Forty-nighth Eventure Indiana Regiments, and the For The Charge of Colonel Morrison's Brigade,

also suffered considerable loss, the robel gunners having apparently ascertained the distance of every surrounding point on which artillery would every surrounding point on which artifiery would probably be placed; and as soon as our guns opened from any new position, they immediately replied with accuracy and effect. Thus the first day closed with very little apparent gain to our side and some The Depressing Effects of the First Day's Fighting.

Fighting.

In addition to the depressing a rect of these, as the cry drew to a close, a cold rain hap nommenced falling, which soon turned to snow, accon panied by a piercing wind. The sudden change ham the mild weather of the past few days was very distressing to the troops, as, by order of the general, no tents had been brought, and the men were obliged to lie on the snow in their wet clothing, without shelter of any kind. Many of the regiments nearest the enemy's lines were unable even to build fires, lest the light lines were unable even to build fires, lest the ligh such is not the fact. But so far as my own sympathies are concerned, I have many friends in the North. General Mc-Clellan, the commander of the Federal forces, I have the pleasure of calling a personal friend. I spent some time with him in rebel batteries along the river, but with what effect we could not then ascertain. The Commencement of Saturday's

The Commencement of Saturday's Fighting.

Early on Saturday morning, the brigade under command of Colonel Richard J. Oglesby, consisting of the Eighth. Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois regiments, which formed the extreme right of our line, near the river, was attacked by a large force of rebels, who marched out of their entrenchments and present forced when the evidently with the strength of the series of the series of their entrenchments. river, was attacked by a large force of rebels, who marched out of their entrenchments and pressed fiercely upon them, evidently with a design of forcing their way through, if possible. Our men resisted the attack bravely, and, although pressed upon by greatly superior numbers, they held their ground nobly. Their gallant commander rode up and down the line, encouraging the men, and his efforts were greatly seconded by the colonels of the different regiments engaged. Not until their ammunition began to fail, did these gallant regiments begin to give back, and even then many of the men, whose stock was entirely exhausted, took out the remaining cartridges from the boxes of their wounded and dying comrades, to enable them to continue the fight. At last, when many of the officers had failen, when the ground was strown with dead and dying, and scarcely a cartridge remained, one by one the regiments began to fall back. The enemy pressed on with cheers, and succeeded in outflanking us on the right. At this juncture, the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky and the Thirty-first Indiana regiments were being brought up to the assistance of the first brigade. As the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment. gained the summit of a hill on the right, they came unexpectedly upon the enemy who had outflanked us at that point, and received a volley of musketry in their ranks. At the same moment, the Thirty-inst. unexpectedly upon the enemy who had outflanked us at that point, and received a volley of muskerry in their ranks. At the same moment, the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois regiments, who had been lying down to shield themselves from the enemy's fire, suddenly rose up near by. Startled by the unexpected attack, and fancying themselves about to be surrounded the Kentractiens turned. by the unexpected attack, and fancying themselves about to be surrounded, the Kentuckians turned and poured a volley of bullets into the ranks of the Tbirty-first Illinois, then fied. In a few minutes, Col. Wallace's brigade, the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth Illinois regiments, came up and took the places of the first, but, although they fought manfully, they were finally obliged to retire before overwhelming numbers, and yield the ground to the enemy, together with six pieces of artillery belonging to Schwartz's and McAllister's batteries, which they had been unable to remove. In another part of the field, however, a portion of the enemy, in attenuting to number

Our Gleomy Prospects. Our prospect now seemed gloomy enough. We had been severely repulsed. We had lost six valuable pieces of artillery; four colonels had been severely wounded, three lieutenant colonels killed, verely wounded, three heutenant colonels killed, and several more wounded, a great number of company officers killed or wounded, and several regiments apparently almost annihilated. The gunboats, on whose assistance dependence had been placed, had, so far as we could judge, effected very little. The resistance of the enemy had apparently lost none of its strength; indeed, they seemed to be growing bolder. What was to be done?

The Charge of Gen, Smith. General Grant saw the emergency and hastoned to meet it. General Smith, who commanded the left wing of the army, was directed to make a strong assault upon the enemy's lines at some point opposite his division and carry their works at all hazards. Never was such an order given to a man hetter fitted to carry it out. General Smith immediately directed Colonel Cooke to lead his brigade, the Seventh, Fiftieth, and Fifty-second Illinois, with the Twelfth Lowa and Thirteenth Missouri Reguments, against a certain point of the rebel Regiments, against a certain point of the rebel works and, as soon as the attention of the enemy was fully directed to that point, he himself led Colonel Lauman's brigade, consisting of the Second, Seventh, and Fourteenth Iewa and Twen

ty-fifth and Fifyt-sixth Indiana Regiments, full sgainst the point he had chosen as the one to be taken. It was a sight worth half a lifetime to see that if a shot from the gunboats should strike a foot or two below the embrasure of the trench, it would prove harmless, and equally harmless if it should strike above. I wondered that Commodore the charge. Bareheaded, waving his hat in the air, he rode before them and cheered them on. Not a shot was fired after they had arrived within charging distance. The kayonet must do the work. without a pause they pressed on right up the hill, in the face of that fearful hallstorm of lead and iron, forced back the rebels from their strong defences, and entered the works at the point of the

to mount the works.

As soon as this point had been accomplished, word was sent to Gen. McClernand, at the other extremity of the line, that our troops had occupied the enemy's works. The fact was immediately announced to the troops, and a fresh attack ordered on the position we had that morning lost. In another hour we had not only recovered the whole ground previously lost, but had advanced to the very verge of the enemy's lines on that side; and here the troops rested for the night. Before morning came, the request of Gen. Buckner for an opportunity to arrange terms of cepitulation was received; and when the morning came, the rising sun displayed the white flag, the token of surrender, floating where erst the rebel "stars and bars" had been displayed. Of the fort itself, and what we found there, I must speak in anether letter.

Official Report of Gen. Grant. bayonet. The Second Iowa Regiment was the first

Official Report of Gen. Grant. HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, FORT DONELSON, Feb 16, 1882. Gen. G. W. Cullom, Chief of Stoff Department of Missouri:

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

I left Fort Henry on the 12th instant with a force of about 15,000 men, divided into two divisions, under the command of Generals McClernand and Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water, the day before, convoyed by a gunboat, or rather started one day later than one of the gunboats, with The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock-M. At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in. instructions not to pass it.

pickets were met and driven in.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded, with occasional skirmishing on 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 flanks of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag Officer Foote upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour Officer Foote upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and bid fair to result favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unlacky 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 about 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 fortify and await repairs to the gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. J. A. McCler-nand, with a portion of the force under General 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 of less even approximately, but it cannot fall far short of 1,200 killed. means yet of determining of less even approximately, but it cannot fall far 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 recapture.

About the close 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—enemy's right—with the division
under General C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms fall as-

liantly 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 under Generals McClernand and Wallace, which, notwithstanding the nand 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 came on, all the troops encomped for the night, feeling that a 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 tinguished themselves, but leave that to division and brigade officers, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, how-ever, Generals McClernand, Smith, and Waliace, I

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 General At the hour the attack was made on General McClernand's command, I was absent, having received a note from Flag Officer Foote, requesting me to go and see him, he being unable to cail.

My personal staff—Col. J. D. Webster, chief of staff; Col. J. Riggin, Jr., volunteer aid; Capt. J. A. Rawlins. A. A. general; Capts. C. B. Lagow and W. S. Hillyer, aids; 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,

I am, General, very respectfully. Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. General Grant issued the following order immediately after the surrender:

General Order No. 2. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TEXNESSEE,
Fort Donelson, Feb. 17, 1862.

The general commanding takes great pleasure in congratulating the troops of this command for the triumph over rebellion, gained by their valor on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant.

For four successive nights, without shelter during the most inclement weather known in this latitude, they faced an enemy in large force in a position. the most inclement weather known in this latitude, they faced an enemy in large ferce in a position chosen by himself. Though strongly fortified by nature, all the additional safeguards suggested by science were added. Without a murmur this was borne, prepared at all times to receive an attack, and with continuous skirmishing by day, resulting ultimately in forcing the enemy to surrender withcut conditions.

ont conditions.

The victory achieved is not only great in the offect it will have in breaking down has secured the greatest number of prisoners of war ever taken in any battle on this continent. Fort Donelson will hereafter be marked in capitals on the map of our united country, and the men who fought the battle will live in the memory of a grateful people. U. S. GRANT, By order,

Brigadier General Commanding. The Rebel Forces. The following is a list of the forces surrendered Brigadier General Buckner and staff. Brigadier General B. R. Johnston and staff. Sugg. Browder. ____ Abernathev 1st Miss. Reg't of Inf'y, Lieut. Col. Ha Varqueson. Hamilton. " Reynolds. Major Garvin. Col. Hughes. "Cook. "Baldwin. 14th " "

7th Texas Arkansas — Affansas "Col. Le Major Dorsey's Battalion of Infantry. Battalion Fourth Alabama, Col. Combs. Four detached companies of infantry. Battalien Tonessee Cavalry, Col. Grant. Battalien Micsieshi Consult. Col. Battalien Tonessee Cavalry, Col. Grant.

Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Forrest, eigh battanon mississippi carany, consisting of the hundred strong.

Eight batteries light artillery.

Floyd's Virginia Brigade, consisting of the Thirty sixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-sixth, in all twenty-five hundred strong, and a thousand or fifteen hundred stragglers, escaped. The rest of the carrison is ours. of the garrison is ours. The Fortifications of the Rebels.

Desiring to obtain a correct view of the fortifica-

tions, I proceeded in the direction of the fort. It is situated on the west side of the river, about one-balf mile north, or down stream from Dover landing. About sixty rods from the landing a ridge comes down to the river. There is room enough comes down to the river. There is room enough between the ridge and the river for a carriage way. The ridge is narrow, and about fifty feet high. At its northern base a little creek, crooked as a serpent, comes down from the west. Crossing it on a log, passing through an orthard and a corn field, I log, passing through an orthard and a corn field, I came to the southern base of the ridge, on which stands the fort. The hill or ridge is not a bluff, as you might suppose, but comes down with a clope to the river bank. Climbing it through the mud. I reached the fortification. slope to the river bank. Climbing it through the mud, I reached the fortification.

At the angle nearest the river a plank was thrown across the clich, enabling me to reach the inside. Commoneing at the angle, I made measurements sufficient to determine its general outline. There was a manifest attempt, on the part of the engineer who planned it, to see what could be done in angles. I counted more than thirty. There was nothing in the nature of the ground to demand such a line. It was rather an exhibition of fancy on the part of the engineer than a display of common sense or scientific attainments. The sketch which I send was taken with a view to represent the different angles, and although a compass and measuring chain would doubtless vary, yet they are approximately accurate. Such a work, unless defended by a large body of men, would be an element of weakness instead of one of strongth. In field fortifications there must be concentration, instead of dispersion. I spoke of the guns in the fort, in my letter of yesterday.

Descending the hill I reached the water batteries, and commenced at the lower one nearest the river. I could but admire the position which had been selected—needing so little labor to make an approach by the river an impossibility. I looked along the immense 128-pound gun, adjusted with great precision, and could imagine how easy it would be to bore successive holes through any gunboat which should have the temerity to approach.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Fort Donelson, Tenn , under date of Feb. 17, I was invited on Sunday morning, by General the rebels up the river bank, with the intention

ble shape and form.
Federals and rebels were promiscuously mingled, sometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, some-times facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again heaped in piles which lay six or seven deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead, and rigid in every mussle, they still writhed and seemed to turn to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across on

was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of the artillery moved them down, mangling their forms into an almost undistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharpshooters, for they were pierced through the head by rifle bullets, some in the forehead, some in the eyes, others on the bridge of the nose, in the cheeks, and in the mouth. This siremesters varified a testement mode to me This circumstance verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim for the face, while ours, as a general thing, fired at random, and shot over their heads.

The enemy, in their retreat, carried off their

wounded, and a great many or their dead, so that ours far outnumbered them on the field. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, although there were two open places of an acre or two where the fight had raged furiously, and the ground was covered with dead. All the way up to their entrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly, mingled with firenra artillary dead houses and the gled with firearms, artillery, dead horses, and the paraphernalia of the battle-field. It was a seene never to be forgetten—never to be described. The Arrival of the Rebel Prisoners at

quartered in the southern portion of the grounds, known as Brackett's camy, appeared to be satisfied with their lot, and were free to say they had not been better treated since enlistment, or more comfortably housed and better fed than the prospect was they would be at Camp Dougles as prisoners. was they would be at Camp Douglas as prisoners of war.

The uniforms of the Confederate priseners are

color, cut in regular sacque style, and others for shioned like those of our soldiers, as jackets or frocks. The pants are as diversified in color. Many of them have no overcoats at all, and supply their place with horse-blankets. Learth-rugs, coverlids, pieces of carpet, con e-sacks, etc., etc. Their kuapsacks consist of bags of all colors and sizes, comparing we'll with their coats and hats. The same remarks apply equally well to their canteens and other accourtements, no half dozen of which seem to have been made at the same manufactory. Our reporter circulated promisonously among the men in their barracks, for an hour or two, and wa our reporter circulated promiseuously among the men in their barracks, for an hour or two, and was treated invariably in the most courteous manner.

Notwithstanding the present haggard and warworn appearance of the prisoners, were they washed and shaven and otherwise recruited after their late fatigues, they would be a noble-looking set of men They were uniformly courteous in their intercourse with visitors—much more so, weregret to say, than a few blackguards who visited them. The Tennessee men. Whom we met, invariably said that they had had enough of fighting, and if they could be inberated would at once settle down to a quiet life. Many expressed a wish to settle in Illinois. The Mississippians, when interrogated, simply said that they would wait till they "got well out of this scrape" before they said anything about it—their air and bearing, though courteous, betokening that they were ready to continue the fight, and carry it to the bitter end. The men of one of the Tennessee regiments—the Forty-ninth, we believe—alleged that they were road that if they enlisted one day they would not be drafted the next, wofully adding, "We did not like to have it said that we were drafted."

were drafted !" Incidents. incidents that came under his experience: mprecations which we heard showered upon his

improcations which we heard showered upon his head by the prisoners.

Among the prisoners, we yesterday found Orderly Sergeant Stanley M. Warner, of the Texas Soventh. This gentleman is a graduate of Norwich University, and a classmate of Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, of the Illinois Eleventh. By one of those remarkable circumstances which mark eventful life, the Texas Seventh and the Illinois Eleventh were pitted against each other, outside of the entrenchments, at Fort Donelson. These two regiments almost annihilated each other, suffering far greater loss than any other on either side. These old classmates and friends were opposed to each other in deadly strife. One of them received an ugly, but not dangerous, wound in the shoulder, and the other was taken prisoner. Such is life. It may not be out of place, in this connection, to remark that for eight years past Mr. Warner has edited the Tyler (Texas) Reporter, the leading Demogratic paper of Texas, and

for a time. The Opening of the Mississippi River. The St. Louis Republican of Friday contains the following editorial on the opening of the Mississippi river. The editor thinks that if the rebels evacuate Columbus they will make a stand at Memphis, but our generals will shortly force them out of that position also:

thousands of dollars have been expended to render the rebel fortifications impregnable, it is not likely he will attempt to make a stand above Randolph, Tennessee, should he, indeed, stop short of Memphis. To get out of the reach of the huge anaconds, now winding its stupendous coils to strangle the rebellion in the Mississippi valley, he will have to go at least that far for present safety. Even this would not save him long if the prophetic signs of events are verified. We assume, however, that efforts will still be made by the Confederate authorities to impede the navigation of the Mississippi river into the cotton growing region, and as Randolph is the best available spot above Memphis, not fishked by the Union army on the Tennessee and Cumberland, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some resistance will be offered there, by concentrating a force to obstruct the passage of our contrating a force to obstruct the passage of our gunboats to the commercial metropolis of Ten-

A Visit to the Battle-field.

McClernand, to take a ride over the buttle field. It would be difficult to describe, in a few words, the cenes which have met my view. The battle-ground was chiefly confined to the space outside the rebel fortifications, extending up the river bank a distance of two miles, to the point where General McClornand's force rallied from the retirement which they were at first forced into by the impetu-ous charge of the enemy. It must be remembered that it was here that the grand sortie was made by the robels up the river bank, with the intention of turning our right flank and cutting their way out. Some ten or twelve tkousand men composed the force sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove General McClernand's force before them a distance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, and, being reinforced by one or two regiments, began the assault before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was immense. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imaginable shape and form.

out any prolonged conflict.

Between Columbus and Memphis the rebels have erected no less than here somewhat formidable fortifications. A strong water battery, mounting twelve
32 and 42-pounders, at Hiokman, was creeted to
protect the Nashville and Northwestern railroad,
connecting, at Union City, with the Mobile and
Ohio, and at McKenzie fifty-five miles southeast,
with the Memphis and Ohio railroads; but as communication is now already cut off between Columhus and Nashville, the possession of Hickman is no
longer of any use to either army. The same romark holds good in relation to an extensive work,
near the State line sonarating Kentucky from Tenthe passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring cyer, gaping mouths, clonched hands, and strangely-contracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistible bond which held them down to the torture of which they died. One sat against a tree, and, with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up into the sky, as if to catch a glance at its flasting spirit. Another clutched the branch of an overlanging tree, and hung half suspended, as in the death pang he raised himself partly from the ground. The other hand grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the determination which would have been fatal to a fee had life ebbed a minuto later, A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for

longer of sny use to either army. The same romark holds good in relation to an extensive work, near the State line soparating Kentucky from Tennessee, upon which five hundred negroes, under the superintendence of an able engineer officer, are said to have been set to work in September. Fort Pillow, a short distance below, a strong earthwork with bastions, walls, and trenches mounting thirty guns en barbette, and the redoubts and embankments, raised by Jeff Thompson, at New Madrid, must likewise be abandoned as of no further service in the present posture of Gen. Grant's forces. Having montioned four defended points below Columbus, we next come to Fort kandolph, sixty miles above Memphis, and about three hundred and fifty miles from St. Louis. This is anything but a weak position. It is built upon the third Chickasaw bluffs, more than one hundred feet above the river, and immediately south of Island No. 34, the lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie river, a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and command a view of the Mississippi river for six miles each may. By silencing whatever guns may be placed on the island, iron-clad boats, in the present condition of the lower Mississippi, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie out of the range of Fort Randolph. The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good roads, but the country behind it being full of ravines and gorges is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. The position, however, is of no manner of use or benefit, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad communications, and as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river except to dispute the navigation of the position, however, is of momanner of supplies, it would not require l shot over their heads.

The enemy, in their retreat, carried off their wounded, and a great many of their dead so that

Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday has a long Tennessee, at a point nearest Corinth, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses the Memphis and Charleston Road, the seizure of which would be of immense advantage in bringing Memphis to terms. From Corinth to Memphis the distance by railroad is about ninety miles, and as reinforcements would thus be measurably cut off, the work. account of the arrival of 839 of the rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson in that city. A great crowd turned out to get a glimpse of the prisoners, but no insults, except in a single case, were heaped upon the captives. The *Tribune* says: A more weekegone appearing set of men it would be difficult for the reader to imagine. Compared with the laborers we are in the habit of seeing upon our public roads, they of reducing the latter city could be prosecuted at leisure. That is to say, no attack would be required to be made until the result should. by the concentration of men and arms, be rendered certain. The resources and vigor of Gen. Halleck give assurance that the country will not have long to wait, for the times and places of new conflicts and new victories have already been determined on.

habit of seeing upon our public roads, they would suffer somewhat, being less hardy and healthy in build and complexion. It may have been from exposure and low diet, but they were yesterday all sallow-faced, sunker-eyed, and apparently famishing. Some of them had food with them, and were eating of it as they stood. Others were rigging extemporaneous windlasses for a well, and filling their canteons. The majority, however, stood gazing about the place, perfectly willing to be conversed with and as willing to suswer all questions put to them by their numerous visitors. These vicitors were mainly respectful to the fallen foe. In fact, these men, and those who had been quartered in the southern portion of the grounds.

just no uniforms at all, lacking all the characteristics of infantry, cavalry, or artillery costume, in being wholly ununiform in color, out, fashion, and manufacture. Some have coats of a butternut

The reporter mentions the following interesting incidents that came under his experience:

One of the prisoners said, in regard to his opinion of the leading generals of the Southern Confederacy, that there were a few who had entered the rebellion with honest intentions, and because they thought the war a holy one, but as for the traitorous coward, Floyd, he "would be perfectly content to remain forever a prisoner at the North if he could but have the pleasure of seeing him hung as high as 'Haman." Col. Wood was on parole, and had liberty to move about the city of Richmond previous to leaving. He was present, out of curiosity, at the inaugurah no could but have the pleasure of seeing him hung as high as Haman."

It is also related that Major Brown and his regiment were detailed to guard the rear of Floyd's brigade in their hegira from Fort Donelson, it being agreed that the Mississippians were to join them. As soon, however, as the redoubtable Virginians were safely on board the boat which was to bear them up the river the Greet Thief traved to Hardly a cheer could be raised during the cereginians were safely on board the boat which was to bear them up the river, the Great Thief turned to Maj. B and coolly told him there was no room for him and his regiment, and left him to fight it out as best he could. This and other incidents in Floyd's career doubtless caused the many hearty

past Mr. Warner has edited the Tyler (Texas) Reporter, the leading Democratic paper of Texas, and the official paper of the State

One of the captives, a German of fine form, and used to war from his childhood, sought out a captain in Col. Voss' Cavalry Regiment, almost immediately upon entering the camp, and made known his desire to enlist. He said he had been compelled to fight with Floyd and other men of his stripe against the flag he loved, and now he wanted to make amends by fighting on his own account against the traitors and their serpent colors. We left the captain arguing the question of propriety with his commanding officer, who probably advised the German to let the matter rest as it was for a time.

If, as is probable, General Polk is preparing to evacuate Columbus, where menths of labor and thousands of dollars have been expended to render

The keen prospective eye of Gen. Halleck is doubtless now upon Memphis, the key to the Gulf of Mexico. When Memphis falls, then good-bye to "New Orleans and intermediate landings," as the should have the temerity to approach.

The eight 32-pounders were ranged above me steamboat bills say. That city, by far the most important between St. Louis and the mouths of the

TWO CENTS.

seived furnish the following items: The Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday, has the

Mississippi. is the entrewet of four railroads traversing North, South, East, and West. The shipments of cotton alone, in the year ending September 1st, 1860, amounted to 400,000 bales, and its general ousiness, in ordinary times, is immense. With a population of 25,000 souls, we may well believe that if the inhabitants are sincerely and strenuously opposed to the Union, (which they are not.) the approach of Union forces is a matter of profound concern. But though there are thousands of loyal people in Memphis, and though (as the papers of that city tell us) the recent successes of our generals were received by many there with undisguised satisfaction, it must be said that red-hot howling Secessionists are by no means scarce. The place hich passed up the river,

freesboro. Another despatch dated Norfolk, the 21st, says: "The Federal forces again ascended the Chowan

satisfaction, it must be said that red-hot hawling Secessionists are by no means scarce. The place has been strongly fortified, and the possession of it will be very reluctantly given up. Nature has done much for it in the way of defences. The city is situated immediately below the menth of Wolf river, on the foorth Chickasaw bluff, from thirty to forty feet above high-water mark. Extending in front is a beautiful terrace or esplanade, nearly a thousand feet wide, forming a glacis of sufficient compass to accommodate a large army facing the landing. Heavy cannon have been mounted upon the most cligible sites about the city, and the exand a large number of troops. landing. Heavy cannon have been mounted upon the most cligible sites about the city, and the exposed portions greatly strengthened by skillful engineers. But the same military necessity which compelled the evacuation of Bowling Green, and which now compels the evacuation of Columbus, will in due time make itself apparent at Memphis. When everything is in readiness, it will fall into the hands of the Federal troops, and most likely without any prolonged conflict. them, killing and wounding a number of them.

toral College, thus ascertained, was recorded by "The humbug Congressman, C. H. Foster, of the other tellers.

Mr. Miles, on behalf of the tellers, then reported. North Carolina, was among the killed Yankees." as follows: Rebel Reports about Gen. Price. A despatch dated Fort Smith, via Clarksville, Ark., and Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Gens. Price and Herbert are fighting the enemy to-day at Sugar

Creek, in Benton county, Arkansas. The result is not known; but our troops are confident of success. "Later-The enemy lost 700. Our loss is 100. Another great victory.

ALBERT PIKE."

We have published later news than this, to the Another great victory.

pushed on and occupied Bentonville, Ark. render of the helm to abler and better hands. and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the de-plorable folly."

The Richmond Dispatch is lauding Price for his great victory, as announced in Pike's despatch

for the inauguration ceremonies. Also, a proclamation of Jeff Davis, appointing Friday, the 28th inst., as a day of fasting, bumiliation, and prayer. There is nothing in the papers in relation to Saannah, but the surrender was rumored at Rich-

The Rebel Congress. The rebel Congress met in Richmond on the 18th

unde the following speech :

TIVES: I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside ever your deliberations during this the first Cangress under our permanent Constitution. And I desire to say that it will be my one great aim, in discharging the duties of this office, so to conduct myself as to show to you and to the world that your confidence has not been altogether misapplied. I may be permitted to say that I have a firm de-termination, so far as I may be able, to maintain the dightly and preserve the decorum of this body, to administer its rules with firmness and courtesy, and to conduct its business with the strictest impartiality. If sucha determination, united with a sincere desire to see our legislation take such shape as will best tend to secure the independence, maintain the bonor, and advance the welfare of this entire the bonor, and advance the welfare of this entire Confederacy—if this could command success, I amsure I might expect to succeed. But other qualifications are requisite, about which it is not for me to promise. If, in anything I may fall short, I trust that the same kind partiality which has called me to this position, will throw the mantle of charity over my defects, and will give me, in every time of trial, that kind co-operation and generous support which my deficiencies may require. The unanimity with which you have made this election is a happy augury of the spirit with which your proceedings will be governed. This is no time for resentments, no time for jealousies or heartburnings. Influenced by a great common purpose, sharing together the same rich hope, and united by a common destiny, let us hush overy murmur of

lowing style:

"DEAR SIR: I beg you not to speak of capitulation. It is true, I should like to have Fort Donolson after you have done with it; but I entreat yeu not to put yourself to inconvenience. We are doing very well out here. The rain and the cold we find very beneficial to our constitutions. Take your own time to pack up your guns, ammunition, and other property. I can, without the slightest inconvenience, spare a few hundred men to assist you in packing. I should also be very glad to furnish you with boats for removing your property. By throwing our guns overboard. sharing together the same rich hope, and united by a common destiny, let us hush every murmur of discontent and banish every feeling of porsonal grief. Here let us know no man save as a collaborer in the same great cause, sustaining those who meircumstances may designate to go forward; seeking nothing for the sake merely of personal gratification, but willing rather to yield everything for the public good—"in honor preferring one another." That some of you, influenced by mementary impulse, should grow restive under the offorcement of those rules which you may make for your own government would be a matter neither for your own government would be a matter neither of surprise nor of complaint. But he will prove himself either a weak or a bad man who, on reflecmoving from the fort, and be very careful of your precious health. I fear some of my men may have been careless enough to tear your flag or break some of your musical instruments. Take your time to get them repaired. Please to inform me if by accident any balls or shells got into our guns when we were firing towards your fort. Soldiers are, unfortunately, very careless in the use of fire-arms, and I am in continual anxiety lest they may hurt somebody. By the way, I hope, my dear sir, you will not suspect me of a fault-finding spirit, if I state that some of your men have been so careless as to put balls into their guns when firing in our direction. The injuries which some of our men have received I can attribute to no other cause. In point of fact, I may state that some of the balls of surprise nor of complaint. But he will prove himself either a weak or a bad man who, on reflection, fails to call back his wayward spirit and subject it to necessary restraint. Submission to constituted authority is the primary necessity in all communities, and self-control is the chief lesson of individual life. In the light of passing events we can measure the height and the deciral of the excellence intended to be conveyed, when it is said, "Better is he who ruleth his own spirit than he who taketh a city." The gaze of the world is fixed upon us. Nations look on, curious to see how this new system of government will move off, and what manner of men have been chosen to guide its earliest movements. It is, indeed, a new system; for, though coinciding in many particulars with that under which we lived so long, it yet differs from it in many essential particulars. When the Constitution of 1787 was put in operation the War of the Revolution had been successfully closed. Peace prevailed throughout the whole land and hallowed and its borders. The industrial operations of the country, long held back, now bounded forward and ear sudded with all the vigor and rankness of tropical vegeration beneath the influence of a midsummer sun. The trial which that Constitution had to encounter in its earliest, as well as in its more matured existence, was simply one engendered by a condict of these interests. have been seen in our camp. I werely mention this in passing, as I feel entirely sure that anything of the kind was unintentional, and I hope you will pardon me for alluding to it.

"With the greatest respect and esteem, your very

more matured existence, was simply one engen-dered by a conflict of these interests. The question was whether it could give protection to all these interests without becoming the partisan of

all these interests without becoming the partisan of one and the oppressor of another; or, in fact, whether it had the sustaining power to preserve its integrity against the influence of interest wielded by ambition. We have seen the result. The case with our Constitution is very different. It is put into oppration in time of war, and its first movements are disturbed by the shock of battle. Its trial is one created by the urgencies of this contest. The question to be decided is, whether, without injury to its own integrity, it can supply the machinery and afford the means requisite to conduct this war to that successful conclusion which the people, in their heart of hearts, have resolved on, and which, I trust, has been decreed in that higher court from whose successful conclusion which the people, in their beart of hearts, have resolved on, and which, I trust, has been decreed in that higher court from whose decisions there is no appeal. The solution of this question is in the bosom of the future. But our system can never perish out like that to which I have alluded. When ambition and interest seized upon that, and destroyed its integrity, they were not allowed to appropriate the rule altogather to themselves. Fanaticism came forward and demanded to be received as a participant of power with them, and it claimed not in vain. Beneath the sway of this unholy triumvirate justice was fergotten, intolerance was established, private morals were ruined, and public virtue perished. All feeling of constitutional restraint passed away, and all sense of the obligation of an oath was forever lost. The whole machinery of Government degenerated into the absolute rule of a corrupt numerical majority. Already the weaker section was marked out for destruction by the stronger, and then came disruption and overthrow. Since then tyranny the most absolute, and perjury the then tyranny the most absolute, and perjury the most vile, have destroyed the last vestige of sound-ness in the whole system. Our new system is designed to avoid the errors of the old. Corness in the whole system. Our new system is designed to avoid the errors of the old. Cortainly it is founded in a different system of political philosophy, and is sustained by a peculiar and more conservative state of society. It has elements of strength and long life. But at the threshold lies the question I have already stated. Can it legitimately afford the means to carry the war to a successful conclusion? If not, it must perish; but a successful result must be achieved. But it must be destroyed, not by the hand of violence or by the taint of perjury. It must go out peacefully and in pursuance of its own provisions. Better submit to momentary inconvenience than to injure representative honor or violate public faith. In the whole book of expedients there is no place for falsehood and perjury. Let us, on the contrary, assiduously cultivate the feeling of respect for constitutional limitation and a sacred reverence for the sanction of an oath. Seeing, therefore, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, that we are custodians of the nation's life and the guardians of the Constitution's integrity, what manner of men should we be? How cool, how considerate, how earnest, how inflexible, how true! Having no prospect in the future, save through the success of our cause, how regardless should we be of all selfish views and plans of personal advancement! Selected by the people to take care of the State, in this time of difficulty and of trial, how we ought to dedicate ourselves, in heart, mind, soul, and energy, to the public

in the conduct of this Congress. It is not allowed us to pursue a course of obscure medicority. We inaugurate a government, we conduct a revolution. We must live, live forever, in the memory

lution. We must live, live forever, in the memory of man, either for praise or for blame. If we prove equal to the crisis in which we are placed, we shall win imperishable honor. But if, on the contrary, we show ourselves incompetent to the discharge of our duty, we shall sink beneath the contempt of mankind. Truly our position is one of great import. Our gallant army now holds, as it deserves, the first place in the thoughts and affections of our people. But of scarcely less importance, in the estimation of all, is the legislative authority which initiates the civil policy of the Confederacy, and which sustains and upholds that army itself. And when the latter shall have accomplished its holy mission by driving the invader from the soit which he desecrates and pollutes; and when the hearts of a grateful and free people, more generous hearts of a grateful and free people, more generous than a Roman Senate, shall, for this service, de-oree to it one lifelong ovation; if true to ourselves, and competent to our duty, this Congress will be united in the triumphal bonors. And if this Constitution be destined to go forward, as we hope and believe it will, to a distant future, gaining new strength from trial, and winning new triumphs

Winton, N. C., Abandoned and Burned. BALTIMORE, Feb. 24 -The Southern papers reTHE WAR PRESS.

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Messrs. Miles, of South Carolina, and Barksdale, of

Mississippi, officiated on the part of the House.

Messrs. Hunter and Bocock jointly presided. Proceeding in alphabetical order, the certificates of

the several States were announced by Mr. Hunter,

who broke the seals, after which they were read by

Mr. Orr, one of the tellers. The vote of each Elec-

Total 109
The result was announced by Mr. Hunter, who then said that it was his duty to declare that Jeffelson Davis had been duly elected Prosident of the Confederate States, and that Alexander H. Stephenson of the Confederate States, and that Alexander H. Stephenson of the confederate States, and that Alexander H. Stephenson of the confederate States, and that Alexander H. Stephenson of the confederate States, and that Alexander H. Stephenson of the confederate States, and that Alexander H. Stephenson of the confederate States and the confederate States

phens had been duly elected Vice President of the

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebel Vandalism near Bowling

Everybody who has travelled between Groom river and lowling Green knows that the numerous standing ponds are and necessarily must be the entire reliance not only of travellers upon the roads but of the whole resident population of the country for a supply of water for man and beast, and surely the poisoning of all those ponds by the

to establish a protracted siege, might have turned it sside, if he could, but, sooner than have poisoned it, the gallant officer would have swallowed poison

It appears that the rebels, in their flight from

Bowling Green to Nashville, have destroyed all the railroad bridges and culverts between the two

places, and no doubt they have done all the other injury to the railroad that their haste would per-

injury to the railroad that their haste would permit. This shows that the rebels expect to be pursued to Nashville, and that they are afraid of the pursuit and its result. With their whole force concentrated at that point, they are not willing for an encounter; they are appailed at the thought of it; and they resort to the destruction of their two property to delay the approach of the decaded.

own property to delay the approach of the dreaded armies of the Union as long as possible. Ah, if those Confederates had now one half the stomach for fight that they had or thought they had a few

months or even a few weeks ago, they would gladly take an active part in building bridges and creating every other possible means to facilitate the march of our troops to the field of battle. "Things are

Governor Magoffin's Message.

Magoffin, who disgraces the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky, delivered a message to the Lugislaturalast week, the bulk of which has already appeared in our columns. The mark that distinguishes the utterance of a traitor from an honest, high-

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

not as they were "

The Louisville Journal of Friday says:

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

copies \$120.

THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square.

"SUFFOLK, Feb. 21.—Captain Nichols, of the Petersburg Artillery, arrived here this afternoon from Winton, N. C., where he had been stationed with his battery. On yesterday he was shelled out

from time, giving protection and peace to successive generations of happy and enlightened people; as the gray-haired sires and venerated patriarchs of ages now remote shall seek to inspire the courage and fire the hearts of the ingenuous youth of their day by recounting the heroic deeds of the army which achieved our independence, let the lesson be extended and enlarged by our-enabling them to tell also of the self-sacrificing patriotism and enlarged statesmanship of the Congress which inaugurated the permanent Constitution of the Southern Contederacy. Again I thank you.

The two bodies then met in joint convention for the surpose of counting the pleatant retent by the Yankees. They had seven steamers, all of for the purpose of counting the electoral votes " Captain Nichols had a horse shot from under for President and Vice President cast at the him. Two of his men were wounded. The town late election. Senators Orr, of South Carolins, and of Winton is in ashes. Our troops retired to Mur-Sparrow, of Louisiana, were appointed by the Senate to act as tellers on the part of that body, and

river, yesterday, to Winton, with several gunboats "The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon "The Yankees landed and burnt the town. The Southerners retired. Our loss is said to have been

The number of electoral votes cast by the several States is as follows :

effect that Gen. Curtis had completely routed Price, with small loss on our side. Afterwards Curtis Severe Censure of the Rebel Government. The Richmond Whig of Friday has a bitter article on Davis' Administration. It says: "Judging by the results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which that Government can now render to the country is the sur-"In view of the past, the present, and probable future, the pageant of to morrow is a bitter mockery

The prisoners say that the Union men had a meeting privately, on Friday night, which was well at-

country for a supply of water for man and beast, and surely the poisoning of all those pends by the carcases of animals, the removal of these being probibited under penalty of death, was such a gross, atrocious, horrid outrage, as human nature may well sicken at. Among all the civilized nations of the earth, in all ages, the poisoning of the fountains of the supplies of water to a people has been regarded as an act of base barbarism, not to be excused or palliated by the existence of war, but to be punished promptly with death. This thing, however, is but in keeping with the other deeds of our rebels, one of whose objects would seem to be to see to what extent they can carry their deeds of fiendlike atrocity. If a stream of water had supplied fort Donelson, General Grant, had he been disposed to establish a protracted siege, might have turned Another Fast Day Appointed. The Richmond Dispatch contains the programme

inst. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and Hon. Thomas . Bocock, of the same State, was chosen Speaker of the House. Mr. Bocock, on taking the chair, GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

> the utterance of a traitor from an honest, high-minded, loyal citizon, was impressed upon every scattence of it; but yet the published document was not near so mean as it was intended to be. Thirteen pages, containing the most crazy, rhapsodical Secession diatribe ever put forth, by even Magoffin, were suppressed after the message had been put in type, when the documents that had been printed were burned, and the new edition issued. What caused the exercise of that discretion, on the part of the Governor, we cannot say positively; but we guess the fall of Fort Henry had a good deal to de with the Coumbeyland. Can Expedition From the Cumberland Gap Expedition. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Flat Lick, Knox county, Ky., under date of February 14, says: of February 14, 5ays:
>
> EDS TIMES: Here we are at "Flat Lick," some twenty miles from the much-talked-of "Cumberland Gap." As to our forces, and when they will be put in motion again, I shall leave the rebels to come and see as to the former, and our generals to decide as to the latter. Some things I will com.

> > Captain Kelso left Somerset about two weeks previous to the battle near that place, and, forming an independent company of mountaineers, attacked a squardron of rebel cavalry upon the mountains near Jacksboro, the county site of Campbell a squadron of rebel cavalry upon the mountains near Jacksboro', the county site of Campbell county, Tennessee. Captain Kelso's force consisted of forty five men, undisciplined and armed with the old buck rilles and a see the dearmed with the old buck rilles and a see the dearmed with the old buck rilles and a see the dearmed with the old buck rilles and a see the dearmed of the Union boys rallied about forty strong, but were repulsed with a loss of one killed and several wounded. They reinforced to upward of sixty strong, and

came at us again, when they were driven back the second time, with three killed and more wounded. They rallied the third time, and were again driven back, and completely routed from the field, losing three more killed and a number wounded. They fired more killed and a number wounded. They fied through the woods, and our men not being mounted could not pursue them. The only essualty upon the part of Captain Kelso's men was one badly wounded, of which he may yet die. This fight occurred within forty miles of Knoxville.

Thus you see the rebellion is being invaded, and plorious results emenging therefrom. You have glorious results emanating therefrom. You have no doubt seen an extract from Richmond papers, giving an account of an engagement between the rebel cavalry of Colonel White and a Union company, upon the mountains of Morgan county. The killing which is there boasted of happens to be on the other side. We lost none, one wounded, though not dangerously. They lost from two to The rebels succeeded in carrying from the field a portion of their dead! Hence, it is impossible to tell the precise extent of their loss in killed and wounded. Many East Tennesseans are crossing into camps, and joining the service. They state that the Union sentiment is still strong in all that country. There have been butfew changes, and whenever the Union banner shall be planted upon Tennessee soil, a mighty uprising of the masses will take place. They will rush forth from their selected abodes, and rally around freedom's sheet, wherever it be unfurled in their midst. seven.

Another Union Man Murdered. A most horrible case of Scossion barbarity has just come to light. Colonel Pickens, State Senator, of whom mention is made in the correspondence between Colonel Wood and Secretary Benjamin, found in Zollicoffer's camp, and lately published, has been most brutally murdered. He was arrested, and taken to Tusquossa, Alabams, where he was has been most brutally murdered. He was arrested, and taken to Tusceloosa, Alabama, where he was confined in prison, for some time, on a charge of treason against the Confederacy.

He was taken out, and placed in the oustody of a gang of land-pirates, who, it was protended, were to convey him to some other point to have his case further investigated. They took the old patriot and started, but did not proceed far, until they reported him to have taken suddenly sick and died. But the facts turn out that he was taken off some distance, and the alternative presented to him to henceforth espouse the cause of rebellion, and give it the bonefit of his influence and great popularity, or expiate his refusal (orime) by his life! He told them, plainly, he did not recognise their Government, and told them he could not, and would not give his name and influence to any such cause! He told them that if his life must be taken for that, his offence, it must go; and he hoped in God that, from his blood and his grave, would grow up a holy and patriotic ardor, that would infuse a spirit into his countrymen which would avenge his death and redeem his bleeding country. Upon this they deliberately hung Colonel Pickens, after which they very vicusly sent his remains to his which they very piously sent his remains to his

GENERAL NEWS. AN OLD LADY ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE AN OLD LADY ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE
BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, by Coroner Collins, on the body of Mrs.
Kearney, who died at noon that day from injuries
received the previous night by her clothes taking
fire while she was preparing to retire to bed. The
deceased was a native of Ireland, and was one
hundred years of age.—N. Y. Herald. and of trial, how we ought to dedicate ourselves, in heart, mind, soul, and energy, to the public service! Neither history has recorded, nor song depicted, nor fable shadowed forth, higher instances of self-devotion than ought to be shown in the sandout of this Congress. It is not all the angle of this Congress. It is not all the service of self-devotion than ought to be shown in the State to be forwarded to Cairo at once, and that the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, WISCONSIN REGIMENTS ORDERED OFF .- The which are full, will go with as little delay as pos-

> . DEATH OF M. BIOT .- The Journal des Debats, in aunouncing the loss which science and letters have just suffered in the person of M. Biot, gives a slight sketch of his career. He was born in 1773. He had been a professor in the College of France since 1800, member of the Academy of Sciences since 1802, member of the Bureau of Longitudes since 1806, of the Royal Society of London since 1815, and of the Franch Academy since 1850. 1815, and of the French Academy since 1857. AN UNFORTUNATE REBEL. -Among the Confederate officers captured by our forces at Roanoke Island, was Captain Johnson, who was taken pri-

soner at the attack upon the Forts at Hatteras by General Butler, was sent to Fort Warren, where he remained until January 10, when he was exchanged. He had been on the Island but three days when he was again a prisoner. THE Toronto Leader is not at all pleased

with the result of the battle of Fort Donelson, but it has discovered a small piece of consolation, and exultingly proclaims that the number of rebel prisoners taken has dwindled down from fitteen thousand to thirteen thousand three hundred.'