THE DAILY PRESS. FACLYE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THERE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad-THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance. LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. ILLUMINATING OILS. COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

GEORGE W. WOOTTEN,

38 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS. WM. F. JOHNSTON, President. GEO. OGDEN, Secretary.

Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS' Patent Glass Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dithgridge's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass Chimneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil withou

Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectively invited će examine our stock.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. TNINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would myste attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS.
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con. mill be made with a subject of the mean of

DRUGS AND UHEMICALS. POBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PPILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC 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

fe12-2m WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN mmar Causic,
Marcotino,
Sulph, Morphine,
Morphine,
Acetate Morphine,
Lac. Sulph.,
Ether Sulphuric,
Ether Nitro,
Sulphate Quinine,
Corro. Subdim.,
Denarcotized Opium,
Chloride of Soda,
Wetnertil's ext. Gincha.
Tarta: Emetic,
Chloride of Lime.
Cruce Sorax,
Rodned Borax, Roffned Borax,

White Vitries, Bestu Copavia.

Red Precipitate, Bestu Copavia.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

Manufacturing Cheunel

RAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JUST RECEIVED.

MACKEREL, HERGING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted spackages of choice, late-caught fat fielt.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Heriting of choice untilline. ings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.

MURPHY & KOONS

PROPOSALS. CEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., supplying the U. S. S. b Dep't with 6.000 head of EEF CATTLE on the hof.
The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and ross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such mantities as the Government may require. No Cattle will be required under this contract before the 1st day of the light of the

FORM OF BID. A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Govern-nt good Beef Cattle on the hoof for — per hundred ands gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at ——, ording to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. he Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight a stermined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the act, and to receive Treasury notes in payment for

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1862.

Department will, until the 24th of March
e propositions for the complete construction
int of fron-clud vessels for river, harbor, and as thence.

The vessels, with the excepton of those for the Missippi river and its tributanes, will be propelled by sippi river and its tributaries, will be propelled by two; those for the Mississippi river and tributaries ye propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be her wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of any world combined as the conjuntor. id, as the projectors may consider blest proposed but their side and st suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and ks must be pretected with an iron armature sufficient resist the heaviest and and shell. The vessels for the Mississippi river and its tributaries ipped and armed, at which drafts they are to be able

of not less than six eleven-inch guns. vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more relve test water when full equipped and armed, at con grant they are to be able to maintain a permanent of of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry coint coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at speed. Their armanent will consist of not less than a two to four eleven-inch guns.

he vessels for coast defense are the seven days.

and ordnance stores and provisions; the propoon must be accompanied by descriptions, specifica-as, drawings, and models of such character that the k could be executed from them he place of delivery must be stated; the time within

in place of delivery must be stated; the time within ch the vessel or vossels are to be completed, and also total sum to be paid for each.

will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the amount will be retained by the Government until y days after the reception of the vessel, in order to it a trial, the remaining payments being made with regard to the proper performance and progress of the k; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failto perform the conditions specified.

The taken must be accompanied by the guarantee red by law, that, if a contract is awarded, it will be apply exceuted; and the names of the parties who are seeme the sureties to the amount of the face of the rear will also be stated. ract will also be stated.

all the propositions.

EERY LADY WHO WISHES TO BE BEAUTIFUL should purchase HUNT'S BT TOILET POWDEK. It is used by the Court ties in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will be the akin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 COUNT'S BLOOM OF KOSES, a beautiful, native sain, and remains durable for years. Price These articles are quite now, and can only be obtof HUNT & CO., 133 South SEVENTH Street, Walnut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Perfusion.



VOL. 5.-NO. 175.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

Future of the British Colonies.

on "Irish Bistory and Irish Character" that

whatever falls from his pen is received with consideration across the water. Just now, he

has the honor of being under the ban of the

London Times. It is complained of him that, in

a letter to a London newspaper, he seriously

recommended that England should give up

Canada and India, Gibraltar, Malta, and the

Ionian Islands-taking it for granted that

Australia will become a distinct nationality cre

Mr. GOLDING SMITH declares that England

had no right to take, and has no power of re-

taining, possession of the Spanish fortress of

Gibraltar, and that, ere long, Spain will pro-

bably make a successful attempt to regain it.

He says that Malta, which has not been fully

sixty years in British possession, is held without

the shadow of a territorial title, and costs much

more than it can be worth, under any circum-

stances. He also maintains that the Ionian

Islands properly belong to Greece, and that the

British protectorate over them (which means

possession,) is unwarranted, expensive, and

troublesome. To give up these islands, as well

s Malta and Gibraltar, would be to surrender

British power in the Mediterraneau, but, he

asks what has England to do with the Medi-

The future of Canada is estimated by Pro-

condition. Moreover, British North America

treasury, but reciprocates so little that while

its Legislature is now putting on the screw to

obtain a free grant of several millions to ex-

tend and complete railways, its tariff is actually

more stringent towards British manufactures than is the tariff of the United States. To get

rid of Canada would be a great gain to Eng-

India, lately annexed as an integral part of

the British Empire, having previously been

Czar's power, at any time, to annoy the British

by encouraging the hardy northern tribes to

rebellion. England would have had a mighty

Indian empire by simply holding on to Hin-

dostan alone, but conquest has tollowed con-

quest until the greater part of India is nominally held under the British flag. The rebel-

lion of 1857, which threatened to overthrow

British rule in Asia, was not suppressed with-

out vast expenditure of blood and treasure,

and no one knows when a similar outbreak may

It seems impossible for a few red-tapists,

land, it is argued.

England.

For The Press.]

speedily.

more than nine months in arrears. In the name of

all that is just and honorable, let them be paid

While this gigantic war is on our hands, we are

prone to give it all our thoughts, and thus to forget

some of our minor interests. Money has been

poured forth, freely as water, for the wants of our

volunteers and their families, and this is right and

commendable. But, as we value the credit of our

for the reputation of their city. Justice.

The Periodicals.

From W. R. Zieher, South Third street we have

new numbers of the Edinburgh Review and the

Eclectic Magazine. The former has ten articles.

of various merit and interest, including an anti-

trals." The Eclectic, culling the best papers from

all the British periodicals, presents a valuable me-

lange, with a portrait of the King of Prussia, en-

graved on steel by our neighbor, John Sartain.

In our notice of the American magazines,

yesterday, we omitted to mention that we had

received Harper's from Lippincott, Petersons,

and S. C. Upham, and the Atlantic Monthly from Petersons, and also from T. B. Pugh—

the last-named received it a day in advance

of all other vendors here. We happen to know tha

the January number of the Atlantic Monthly

has reached the twelfth edition, and the February

number has gone into the sixth. Its circulation has

increased nearly 12,000 since the year came in.

will be glad to learn that, before the year is over,

there will be published, in one volume, an analyti-

cal index to the first twenty-four volumes. No

doubt this will cause an immense demand for back

numbers, to complete sets. As the work is stereo-

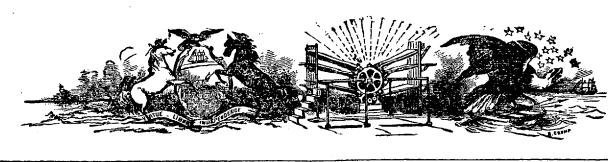
THE END OF JEALOUSY.-Mr. Chas. Gipner, a

typed, the demand can be fully met.

The multitudinous readers of Harper's Magazine

American diatribe on "Belligerents and Neu-

terranean?



APTEGG.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

THE REBELLION

Mr. Golding Smith, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford-Donelson Battle. an office formerly filled by Dr. Arnold, of Rugby-is so favorably known by his volume

EXPEDITION.

THE BURNING OF WINTON, N. C.

from Richmond.

the following programme, that was to be observed in the inauguration of Jeff Davis. We suppose it was carried out by the authorities: assisted by four aids.

2. The Senate and House of Representatives will

Virginia, which has been kindly tendered by the House of Delegates.

3. The President and Vice President elect will be conducted to the hall by the joint committee of arrangements at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and be received by the Assembly standing.

4. The President of the Senate will occupy the sent on the right of the President elect; the Vice President elect that on the left of the President, and the Senater of the House that on the left of and the Speaker of the House that on the left of the Vice President. 5. Invitations are extended to the following persone and bodies, to wit:

Members of the Cabinet, who will be seated on the right and left of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; the Governor of Virginia

and Masonic and other benevolent societies, and

1. The Chief Marshal.

nents, including their respective chairmen.

4. The President elect, attended by the President of the Senate.

5. The Vice President elect, attended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. 6 The members of the Cabinet 7. The officiating clergymen and the Judge of the Confederate Court at Richmond. 8. The Senate of the Confederate States, with its

10. The Governors of Virginia and other States, 11. The members of the Senate and House of De-

14. The reverend clergy.

15. The Mayor and corporate authorities of the city of Riebmond.

16. The Masons, and other benevolent societies. 17. Members of the press.

Hindoos, finding that their raw material of cotton is 20 per cent. cheaper in Calcutta than in Manchester, and that labor is much cheaper in Bengal than in Lancashire, have lately established mills in Calcutta and Bombay, have ordered additional machinery of the best quality, and are determined to apply capital and labor to produce cotton goods for their own consumption, instead of buying poorer tabrics, at dearer prices, from Manchester. Besides, the best Indian cotton, instead of being exported to England, will be consumed on the spot—bercaving Lancashire, at once, of cotton and customers. This is taken by Manchester as a dreadful proceeding, and the opposition of cotton in Manchester as a dreadful proceeding, and the opposition of cotton in Manchester as a dreadful proceeding, and the opposition of cotton in Manchester as a dreadful proceeding, and the opposition of cotton in Manchester as a dreadful proceeding, and the opposition of the Governors of States, the Judges, and, as far as practicable, for the other guests. The invited guests are requested to present themselves at the door of the Hall in the order above indicated.

At the statue of Washington the President clect, the Vice President clect, the President clect, the Vice President cle

as a dreadful proceeding, and the opposition also announce the result.

The several legislative bodies will then return to their respective balls, and the President and Vice to it will not help to augment Indian love for President will then be escorted to their respective That an Oxford Professor should seriously

publish a letter setting forth that, chiefly because of her declining means as a nation, England will not be able much longer to retain her principal foreign possessions, is a remarkable sign of the times. Mr. Golding Smith does but predict a possible future. In fifty years, will England have one colony left? ten feet above the base of the monument. We are requested to say that the President's house will be opened from eight to eleven o'clock to-night for the reception of visitors. There is, probably, no large city in the Union where the salaries of public school-teachers are so small as in Philadelphia. These salaries are now

direct keeping with the cause which it defends:

Whatever of hope some may have entertained

States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens, and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incupacity of our late associates to administer a Government as free, liberal, and humane as that

The permanent Congress of the Confederacy is now in session. It is an important branch of the Government, privileged and required by its position to take an active part in the conduct of affairs. It is its high prerogative to see that other departments perform their functions, and if they fail, to take care that the Republic receives no detriment. But, with wise and harmonious councils, our past reverses may prove sources of future triumph. Rebel Reports from Tennessee. The Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday, says:

As yet, we have no clear statement of the result at Fort Donelson from our own side. The telegraph has given nothing directly to the press, and no mail has come through from Nashville since the great battle. This is owing, no doubt, to the comgreat nature. This is owing, no doubt, to the complete monopoly of the railroad to transport troops and stores. Neither mails nor passengers have come through. We publish a statement this morning by telegraph from Augusta, made to the press of that city by a licutement who was in the fight at Douelson. This statement rather discourages the hope that the loss of prisoners is very much exaggerated by the Yankees. The disaster in this respect must be very march. respect must be very great. Another terrible lesson against cooping up men to defend positions not properly fortified.

The News from Fort Donelson, The following is the report alluded to by the

Dispatch. It will be seen that it contains several mistakes: Augusta, Feb. 21.-Lieut. Duquerceron, of the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, and who was in the battle at Fort Donelson, arrived here last night. He gives substantially the following account of the On Sunday the enemy were reported within sight of the fort. Our forces were from 13,000 to 15,000, and embraced one or two regiments of cavalry and four field batteries.

On the previous Wednesday morning the sharp-

On the previous Wednesday morning the sharp-shooters of the enemy opened fire, in connection with artillery, on our left. The firing continued throughout the day.

On Thursday and Friday the battle continued, but it was little more than an artillery duel, with occasional engagements between skirmishers. There was but little loss on our side. During Friday the enemy's gunboats opened a tremendous fire on Fort Donelson, which was centinued throughout the day without interruption.

On Saturday morning the Confederate army was ordered out at three o'clock A. M., and formed in line of battle. The fight which resulted continued from centre to left, and soon became general. The contest was a desporate one, but we captured seven or eight cannon, and from two to three hundred prisoners; the latter were not recaptured. Our success continued throughout the day uninterruptedly.

ruptedly.
One of the enemy who was a prisoner said that
the Federal force was 50,000, and had been reinforced 30,000, making fully 80,000.

On the strength of this report, Brigadier General Buckner raised a white flag and proposed terms of capitulation. As the firing was resumed by the enemy, it was supposed that the terms were not accepted. accepted.

Our loss in killed was from 300 to 400, and our wounded from 1,200 to 1,500. These were removed to Dover. The Confederates were commanded by Brigadier Generals Pillow, Floyd, Buckner, and Bushred Johnson, all of whom behaved with the greatest gallantry and coolness.

The reported capture of 15,000 prisoners is believed to be greatly exaggerated, as stragglers in squads, companies and battalions, escaped during Saturday night, under the cover of darkness. In this way nearly two-thirds of Floyd's brigade

this way nearly two-thirds of Floyd's brigade escaped.
Gen. Buckner is also reported to have escaped, but the safety of Generals Pillow and B. Johnson is not definitely known. The enemy fought very desperately.

Snow was on the ground to the depth of three inches, and icy sleet was falling during the bat-

tie.
Lieut. D. (our informant) was wounded on Saturday afternoon. In company C, of the Four-teenth Mississippi, there were 17 killed and wound-ed. The captain of the company was safe. An Interview with the Mayor of Edenton. N. C.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes as follows: writes as follows:

I had an interview with the mayor of Edenton late yesterday afternoon, who left Edenton early yesterday morning. As has been reported, not a Yankee soldier remained in Edenton, and not a gunboat could be seen on Albemarle Sound. He thinks the enemy have gone round toward Washington or Newbern, but in this opinion I do not coincide. A large fleet is reported in Hampton Roads, and the next move will probably be on the Nansemond river, or in the vicinity of Smithfield. This

mond river, or in the vicinity of Smithfield. This has already been foreshadowed in the correspondence of the New York Herald from Fortress Morroe.

Mayor Hall informed me that he was at Edenton at the landing of the Foderals, and met the gunboats at the wharf. In answer to his inquiry as to hoats at the wharf. In answer to his inquiry as to the course they intended to pursue, he was told that private citizens and private property would be respected, but armed men, commissary stores and arms of every kind, would be seized. When they commenced rolling in the bales of cotton he inquired if that was not private property, and was answered that cotten was contraband, and would be seized everywhere. He says a large crowd of negroes gathered on the wharf, and the captain of the gunboats commanded them to disperse immediately, or he would open fire upon them. The darkies scattered in every direction, tremendously frightened. It is rumored that all the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island will be released on parole, and as the crew of one of Com. Lynch's vessels captured have arrived in Norfolk on parole, there seems to be some foundation for the rumor.

have arrived in Norfolk on parole, there seems to be some foundation for the rumor.

About forty of the escapad soldiers, belonging to Col. Jordan's North Carolina regiment, arrived here on Saturday afternoon for Norfolk. It seems that but two of Colonel Jerdan's companies were in the engagement, and they fought well. The other companies, except Capt. Godwin's, were held in reserve until the surrender was ordered. The companies commanded by Captains Knight and Lee were in the fight. Whistling to Keep up its Courage.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Friday, says: "We again reiterate what we have a hundred times said, that the subjugation of the South is impossible, and we would hold the same conviction if every Southern city in the Mississippi valley and on the Atlantic seaboard were in Yankee hands. The South is an agricultural people, not dependent upon its cities, and its vitality and strength would be untouched if each of them should fail at once into Yankee hands, or be swallowed up by an earth-quake. We are not quite sure but that if the Ge-vernment should take the proper precautions to re-move the munitions of war from its cities, and to wernment should take the proper precations to remove the munitions of war from its cities, and to keep the public stores from falling into the enemy's hands it would even so much as weaken, in any considerable degree, its military operations, if the enemy should be permitted to seize and occupy a dozen of these imagined centres of trade and power, the cities of the South, not one of which, happly, has any more influence on the power, prosperity, and the morals of the country, than a wart on the face of a giant.

\* \* \* \* \*

We would simply say, in these the darkest hours of Southern fortunes, if the men of the South should fail here, we would place her flag and her cause in the hands of her women, and feel sure that they would never yield in battling for their dear native land until they yielded life itself. If they could not avenge our quarrel with their gentle hands, they would teach their children and their children's children to suck in rebellion with their mother's milk, and avenge their mother's cause. The sons and brothers of such women cannot be

are brave and resolved." MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

dition. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—The steamer Baltimore, which left here several days since with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras Inlet at noon to-day, having left yesterday afternoon. The news is not of special in-

Henry Foster, who was yesterday reported killed, by the rebel papers, at Winton.

in the re-election of Mr. Foster. The ordinance of the Convention was also ratified. The object of the expedition of the Ninth New York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges was discovered in large force at Winton, and no landing was made. The rebels fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled. The greater part of

The steamer S. R. Spaulding left Roanoke Island on Friday, for Elizabeth City, with the prisoners taken by Gen. Burnside. They were paroled for exchange. The Spaulding had left Roanoke Island for Fortress Monroe, and will be due here to-morrow. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—Captain Howard's battery went to Newport News to-day. The United States steamer Mississippi, from Boston, arrived about noon to day.

A five broke out in the old building, occupied by the negroes, opposite the hotel, about half past 4 o'clock this afternoon. All the buildings were entirely destroyed. They were of little value, and the loss is probably covered by insurance.

Rebuilding of the Gauley Bridge.

The Gauley bridge, burnt by the rebel General Wise, has been rebuilt by Captain E. P. Fitch, the brigade quartermaster attached to the staff of General Cox. The work has been executed by a Philadelphia firm. The bridge was constructed in twenty-three working days from the date of making the contract, and was open for travel on the first day of this month. This bridge is about five hundred and eighty-five feet long, ten feet in width, divided into three spans. The main sustaining parts are one and one-quarter inch wire ropes.

The roadway is of wood, and so ingeniously braced that detachments of cavalry ride over it at a charge, producing no more, or in fact not as much, vibration as is induced, under similar circumstances, on a thorough truss bridge.

The Names of the Released Prisoners. The following is a correct list of the names of the orisoners released by the rebels on the 23d inst., and whose arrival in Bal, imere we chronicled yesterday. It will be seen that a large number of them are Penusylvanians. We do not know when they will arrive in Philadelphia, as they have gone to Washington to obtain their pay and furlough:
Col. Milton Coggawell, Forty-a-voud N. Y. Younteers.
Col. W. R. Lee, Twentieth Mass achusetts.
Col. A. M. Wood, Fourteenth N. Y. State Militin.
Major P. J. Kevere, Twentieth Mas-achusetts.
Sungeon E. H. R. Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts,
Capt. Henry Bowman, Co. C, Fifteenth Massachusetts,
Capt. Henry Bowman, Co. C, Fifteenth Massachusetts,
Capt. G. W. Rockwood, Co. A, First Caffornia.
Capt. G. W. Rockwood, Co. A, First Caffornia.
Lieut. C. F. Freeman, Co. F, First Vinginia.
Lieut. J. E. Green, Co. F, Fifteenth Massachusetts,
Lieut. Wun. C. Harris, Co. II, First California.
Lieut. C. B. Halt. Co. C, First Indiana.
Lieut. C. B. Halt. Co. C, First Indiana.
Lieut. B. B. Vassal, Co. E, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Lieut. Geo. H. Wallace, Co. K, Forty-second N. Y. Vol's.
Ashby Rufus, United States navy. Washington to obtain their pay and furlough : Ashby Rufus, United States navy.
Artigan L., Co. C, Thirty fifth New York.
Ayres John, Co. A, First New York.
Alger W. A., Co. D, Fitteenth Massachusetts Alger W. A., Co. D. Fitteenth Massachusetts.
Andrews W. A., Co. D. Fitteenth Massachusetts.
Baxter H. N., quartermator United States navy.
Brewn G. A., Co. A., First California.
Bendel Israel, Co. C., First California.
Burrows Joseph, Co. C., First California.
Burrows Joseph, Co. C., First California.
Black John, Co. P., First California.
Bur J. S., Co. P., First California.
Bur J. S., Co. P., First California.
Burrows Rheades, schooner Rocella.
Bailey James, sailor United States navy.
Bauer Augustus, Co. B. Forty-second New York.
Burns Isaac, corporal Co. F., Third Penna. cavalry.
Bauer Philip, Co. F., Third Pennal cavalry.
Brison J. H., sergeant Co. M., Thyd Pegna, cavalry. enth Massachusett

Bauer Philip, Co. F. Third Fennsylvania cavalry. Brison J. H., sergeant Co. M. Third Penna, Cavalry. Brant E W., Co. K., Pifteenth Massachusetts. Bonney J. A., corporal, Co. C., Fifteenth Massachusett Bianchard M. S., Co. C., Fifteenth Massachusetts Bartlett C. H., Co. F, Fifteenth Massa husetts Belcker W. A., Co. F, Fifteenth Massachusett Bah John, United States Navy.
Briggs L., Co. B, Twashiath New York.
Brown W. H., Co. D, Twenty-fifth Ohio
Cors.n J. W., Co. A, First Calitornia. Callilay E. A., Co. A, First California.
Clapp J. E., Co. N, First California.
Cramer Anthony, Co. M, First California.
Curtis Stephen, Co. P, First California.
Cresry David, sailor, schooner Statesman.
Condon George, Co. C, Ninth Indiana.
Cathcart James, Co. C, Ninth Indiana.
Clapp G. S, United States Navy.
Gothrane I. H. Co. Minst Mandal. Camp G. S., United States Navy.

Gothrane L. H., Co. C., First Virginia čavalry.

Crumbell John, Co. C., First Virginia čavalry.

Crumm Wm., Co. D., Thirty-ninth Illinois.

Carter H. B., Co. D., Ninth Virginia.

Cobb Calvin, United States Navy.

Gobb Calvin, United States Navy.
Church W., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Collips M., Co. E., Forty-second New York.
Cronier A., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Cronier A., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Cabill Pahick, Co. G., Forty-second New York.
Conner D., Co. E., Thirtieth New York.
Conner D., Co. E., Thirtieth New York.
Cummings J., Co. E., Thirtieth New York.
Case Alorzo, Co. E., Thirtieth New York.
Carr Frank, Co. M., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Kelley Francis, Co. E., Forty-second New York.
Cooper B. R., Co. C., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Cobb Daniel, Co. E., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Cummings L. M., Co. I., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Cassidy Thos. Co. I., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Chapman A., Co. H., Ninth Indiana.
Danfield C. J., Co. P., First California.
Dewey Elisha, sailor, schooner Statesman.
Dickens Jchu, Co. D., Eighth Virginia.
Donigan J., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Dougherty J. H., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Dougherty J. H., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Donnelly Arthur, Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Donnelly Arthur, Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Donohue Homas, Co. M., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Dichi Henry, Co. K., DeKalb, New York.
Donohue Beraard, Co. F., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Dougherty William, Co. M., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Donchus Beraard, Co. F., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Donohus Beraard, Co. F., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Donohus Beraard, Co. F., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.
Dorson H. R., Co. D., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Dorson H. R., Co. D., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Davis George P., Co. E., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Davis George P., Co. E., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Davis George, corporul, Co. G., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Davis George, corporul, Co. G., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Edgar J. M., Co. C., First California.
Elbridge John, Schooner Rocella.
Earles David, Co. A., Ninth Virginia.
Risa John H., Co. G., Twentieth New York.
Eckersley John, Co. C., F., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Earle David, Co. A., Ninth Virginia.
Frank Henry, ccrporal, Co. N., First California.
Fagans Sanford, sailor, schooner Rocella.
Frank Marcellus, Co. K., Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Frank Marcellus, Co. K., Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Fagan T. F., sergeaut, Co. K., Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Fagan T. F., sergeaut, Co. C., Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Fagan T. F., co. C., Thirteenth Massachusetts.
First M. H., corporal, Co. D., Pitteenth Massachusetts.
First P., Co. D., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
First P., Co. D., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Froster A. H., corporal, Co. E., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Fraster A. H., corporal, Co. E., Fifteenth Fagan E., Co. E, First California. Groux J. B., Co. D, First California.

Gillen E, Co. C, First California. Grant J. L., Co. D, Thirty-ninth Illinois. Gilchrist II, Co. C, FOITY-SECOND NEW FORK.
Gerrin J., Co. T, FOITY-SECOND New YORK.
Gammage Chas., corporal, Co. K, Filteenth Mass.
Greenwood H., Co. C, Filteenth Massachusetts.
Groin Henry, Co. I, Filteenth Massachusetts.
Humes Wm. B., Co. C, First California.

Henderson H. Co. H. Twenty-third Ohio. McCumsey, Joshua, citizen of Pennsylvania. Hall James, Co. F. First Virginia. Johnson Ben., Co. F. First Pennsylvania cavalry. Jameson W., Co. C, Forty-second New York. Irving Joseph, Third Pennsylvania cavalry. Jackson Jesse, Co. K, First New York. Jaquith A. S., Co. C., Fifteenth Massachusetts. Rilpatrick W., Co. L., First California. Kock Jas. B., Co. L., First Galifornia. Nock 388, K., Co. I., First Galifornia.
Kohlhund Geo., Co. L., First California.
Kuhn F., Co. E., Forty-second New York.
Kelley Jas., Co. I., Fifteenth Mass-cluseft
Legter Robt., Co. D., First California.
Lacoy J. L., Co. D., Thirty-ninth Himols. Molloch W, Co. C, First California. Myers George H, Co. L, First California. Mayers W., Co. A, First California.

Mayors W., Co. A. First California.

McKay Thomas, Co. L. First California.

McKeever A., sailor, Eisenor.

Marguri L., Co. B., Forty-second Pennsylvania.

McKeever A., sailor, Eisenor.

Marguri L., Co. B., Forty-second Pennsylvania.

McLaughlin E., Co. B., Second Pennsylvania.

McLaughlin E., Co. B., Second Pennsylvania.

Martyn John, Co. D., Thirty ninth Illinois.

McCauley F. S., Co. B., Thirty-ninth Illinois.

Mclaughlin E., Go. C., Forty-second New York.

McManas P., Co. C., Forty-second New York.

McManas P., Co. E., Forty-second New York.

McManas P., Co. E., Forty-second New York.

McManas P., Co. E., Forty-second New York.

McManus P., Co. E., Forty-second New York.

McLaughlin J., Co. C., Forty-second New York.

McCabe Jas., Co. K., Forty-second New York.

McMenney John, Co. C., Forty-second New York.

McManus J., Co. H., Twentieth New York.

Marlow L., Co. H., Twentieth New York.

McOrnick W., Co. J., Twentieth New York.

McCarnick W., Co. J., Twentieth New York.

McCarnick W., Co. E., Third Pennsylvania cavalry.

McGahey Pst., Co. K., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Moynihan T. J., Co. E., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Moynihan T. J., Co. F., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Moynihan T. J., Co. F., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

McKerahan J., Co. C., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

McKerahan J., Co. F., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

McKerahan J., Co. F., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

McKerahan J., Co. F., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Newma ilen George, Co. B, First California.

Ornsby W. H. H., Co, F, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
O'Connor Thomas, Co I, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
O'Connor Thomas, Co I, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Perkins John, Co. N, First California.
Parker N. I., Co. A, First California.
Price S. J., Co. P, First California.
Price Blike, Co. K, Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Peters L, Co. C, Forty-second New York.
Pegram B., Co. K, Forty-second New York.
Perks Wm., Co. G, Thirtieth New York.
Pecks Wm., Co. G, Thirtieth New York.
Perks Wm., Co. M, Thirty Ponnsylvania cayalry.
Piper Charles, Co. M, Third Pennsylvania cayalry.
Piper Charles, Co. M, Third Pennsylvania cayalry.
Pryor J, K., Co. M, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania.
Peacock Adam, Co. K, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Pryor J, H. Co. F, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Preston R., Co. F, Fifteenth Massachusetts. Ormsby W. H. H., Co, F, Fiftee outh Massachusett

Profor J. H. Ce. F. Fifteenth massachusers.
Preston R., Co. F. Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Palmer W., H., Co. I., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Pluner W., Co. N., First California.
Rogers John, Co. A., First California.
Baybold B. P., Co. A., First California. Russell John A., Co. H., First Chalifornia.
Redding E. W., Sergaant, Co. L., Featrth Indiana.
Ray E. T., Co. B., Ninth Virginia.
Ray T., Co. B., Ninth Virginia.
Riley P., Co. O., Forty-sacond New York.
Rowlend W. A., Co. K., Thirteenth New York.
Riley F., Co. K., Thirteenth New York.

Rugg Jacob, Co. A, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Rochwood C. A., Co. G. Fifteouth Massachusetts Russack N., Co. I, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Stackhouse Thos., Co. A, First California. Rochwood C. A., Co. G. Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Russack N., Co. I, Fitteenth Massachusetts.
Russack N., Co. I, Fitteenth Massachusetts.
Stockhouse Thosa, Co. A, First California.
Stokes John, Co. D, First California.
Scheman, Co. H, First California.
Scheman J. C., Co. P, First California.
Scheman J. C., Co. P, First California.
Scheman J. Co. P, First California.
Scheman J. Co. P, First California.
Scheman J. Co. P, First California.
Smith K. F., sailor, brig Etsinore.
Stebbins E., Co. K, Thirty-night Illinois.
Sommerville Thomas, Co. C, Forty-second New York.
Schlessenger A., Co. K, Forty-second New York.
Schlessenger A., Co. K, Forty-second New York.
Schultz Fred., Co. C, Forty-second New York.
Strupp W., Co. C, C, Forty-second New York.
Strupp W., Co. C, Forty-second New York.
Strupp W., Co. C, Forty-second New York.
Stall J., Co. I, Thirtieth Nas-York.
Stale J., Co. E, Thirtieth New York.
Stickles H. J., Co. K, Thirtieth New York.
Stofford H., Co. C, Thirtut New York.
Stout R. S., Co. C, Thirtut New York.
Stout R. S., Co. C, Forty-second Indiana.
Stevenson Ned. Co. Y, Third Pennsylvania cavalry,
Sheepard Sam, Co. F, Pined Pennsylvania cavalry,
Schweiger Aug, Co. E, Third Pennsylvania cavalry,
Smith A. F., Co. D, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Stevens Jas, Co. I, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Stevens Jas, Co. I, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Robinson E., Co. A, First California.
Schweiger Geo., Co. N, First California. Robinson E., Co. A. First California.
Sibes T. J., Co. A. Ninth Virginia.
Schweiger Geo., Co. N. First California:
Schweiger Geo., Co. N. First California:
Stout J. R., Co. N. Twenty-seventh New York.
Kurtz L. P., citizen of Pennsylvania.
Thompson D., Co. C., Forty-second New York.
Thutman Luas, corporat, Co. N. De Kalb, New York.
Taylor J., Co. D., Fifteenth Mussachusetts.
Thayer R., Co. J., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Thayer R., Co. J., Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Wellman H. A., Co. M., First California. Wellaco Joseph, Co. G., First California. Wallin B. F., Co. C., Kinst California. Weingartner C. Co. N., First California. Wartenby W. H., Co. N., First California. Wack J. M., Co. N., First California.

NEGROES:

When will the Army of the Potomac Move? The Washington correspondent of the New York World tries, in the following manner, to solve this problem :

If the evacuation story be true, it is granted that If the evacuation story be true, it is granted that we must move at once, mud or no mud, or General McClellan wins no great battle in the field, gives the enemy no dramatic coup de grace. And there are indications of such a movement. Thursday's reconnoissance of Occoquan creek, up which stream the Stepping Stones proceeded four miles, has a bearing upon an important part of the programme. It is generally understood that the larger portion of the hundred thousand men whom McClellan will advance will cross the Oseoquan and force their way by the left of the main rebel position to the broad Prince William county plains. These lie south of and not far distant from the neighborhood of Brentsville and Manasses Junction. Some years ago New Jersey colonists Junction. Some years ago New Jersey colonists settled thereabout, of whom many have taken the rebel oath of allegiance, others have escaped to parts unknown, and a few not long since offered their services to Gen. McClellan. With the aid parts unknown, and a rewhot long since chered their services to Gen McOtlellan. With the aid of these refugees, an accurate knowledge of a region which bids fair to become historic has been obtained. Maps have been prepared showing every thicket and turnpike, and it is certain that if a battle should chance to be fought there it would partake of more characteristics of a European field engagement than have appertained to any former contest during this war.

12It is also certain that if an army is thrown across the Occopuan, as intimated, the rebels must leave their Manassas strongholds, tarn about and give battle, or be captured en charse. The same result would follow whether our forces move straight for the Brentsville region or keep near the river bank until reaching Acquia Creek, and then strike for Warrenton Junction. If the latter course should be pursued, a flotilla of guiboats and transports will probably accompany and keep pace with the land column—advantages being thus secured similar to those displayed in the concerted Kentucky movements of Foote and Grant.

What to do with the Prisoners.

What to do with the Prisoners. The Louisville Journal is opposed to the release of the Fort Donelson prisoners on their parole or the oath of allegiance. It says that they would the oath of allegiance. It says that they would utterly disregard the oath. They have already committed treason, and to this they would readily add the guilt of breaking a new oath. General Buckner, as head of the St. '. Guard, in order to keep the Guard full, indoctrinated the members with the belief that they could take the required oath and violate it at will. This oath was to support the Constitution of Kentucky and the Constitution of the United States. He instructed them that such are only was of ro, force and then at a that such an oath was of no force, and then, at a moment's warning, the Guard went over to the rebels, deriding the onth which it had professed to

GENERAL HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT. The Destruction of the Tennessee Iron Works-Commodore Foote Hunting for

Rebel Camps.
The Fort Donelson correspondent of the Chicago Post, writing under date of February 19th, says: Sunday evening about four o'clock, the gunboat St. Louis proceeded up the river towards Clarksville on a reconnoitring expedition. Commodore Foote had heard that there was a rebel encampment a few miles up the river, and he concluded to find out its locality and shell the rebels out. But, after proceeding five or six miles and questioning every person discovered on the shore, the conclusion was reached that if any encampment had existed, the occupants had taken to their heels to follow the for-tunes of the vanishing foot-pad Floyd. THE TENNESSEE IRON WORKS.

Six miles above Dover, the St. Louis came in sight of the Tennessee Iron Works, an extensive establishment, owned by John Bell, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Wood. Not a person was in sight, and to ascertain if anybody was at home, a shell was thrown at high elevation, and burst directly over the establishment, toe high to do any damage. It had the desired effect; the workmen streamed out of their hive like a swarm of bees. It having been reported that the mill had been engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron plates for rebel gunboats, Officer Johnson, of the St. Louis, wassent ashore to find the proprietors and inquire about it. He found Mr. Lewis, who at once presented himself as the proprietor, and in response to the officer's inquiries, stated that the about it. He found Mr. Lewis, who at once presented himself as the proprietor, and in response to the officer's inquiries, stated that the mill had been occupied lately in the manufacture. of a good deal of iron of various patterns; but it had been done for contractors and other individuals, and not directly for the rebel "Government." Mr. Lewis was asked if he did not know from the pattern of the iron that it was for war purposes. He said that a good deal of it had been square iron, which he supposed was for wagon axles, and a considerable part had been heavy plates which might be for gunboats. He attempted no concealment whatever, and an examination of his books corroborated his statements, and also showed orders for a large quality of iron of similar descriptions, not yet manufactured. He stated that he had been a strong and decided Union man as long as he could be with safety from mobs, which threatened his person and property, and that his associates, Meesrs. Bell and Wood, had likewise been. He was asked why ne did, not decline orders for making war materials, as Mr. Hinman (proprietor of the Cumberland Iron Works, lower down the river) had done, to which his reply, was, that Hinman was in Kentucky, which did not secoele, while he was in Tennessee, and above the fortification of Denelson, which was creeted last. May, thus shutting up the Cumberland river at the Tennessee line. May, thus shutting up the Cumberland river at the Tennessee line.

In view of the fact that the works had been engoged in making and furnishing materials of war to the rebels, Commedore Foote considered it his duty.

the rebels, Commodore Foote considered it his duty to disable them, not knowing than that the Union lines would so soon embrace them, and the river beyond, to Clarksville. He informed Mr. Lewis that this would be necessary, and also that he must require him to go on board as a prisoner. An attempt was first made to disable the machinery of the establishment, the desire being not to uttorly destroy the property if it, could be avoided. But the machinery was so heavy that no reganizabild be found of sonfining powder sufficient to blow it up. It was, therefore, set on fire and consumed. When Mr. Lawis beheld his property it, flames, he expressed the hope that his private residence would be spared. "Sir" said the Commodore, "we came that to desirely of touch any particle of your property which has not been used in the carrying on of this most unnatural war against the Government."

A MAN WHO DID NOT BELIEVE THE UNION TROOPS TO RE VANDALS. Mr. Lewis is an educated gentleman, and is at boart a Union men. He speaks freely of the leaders of this accursed rebellion as the greatest of knaves, and warmly expresses the hope that the war may specify end, and the good old ensign of the freest nation on earth once more wave peacefully in every State. His family reside in Ciarksville, and, unlike many of his neighbors who fied with their slaves upon hearing of the approach of the Union army, has kept his own quietly at home, in the full belief, as he declares; that the purpose of the war is not what Southern desperadoes and Northern fools declare it to be—the destruction Mr. Lewis is an educated gentleman, and is at war may specify son, and the good out energy of the freest nation on earth once more wave poacefully in every State. His family reside in Ctarksville, and, unlike many of his neighbors who fied with their slaves upon hearing of the approach of the Union army, has kept his own quietly at home, in the full belief, as he declares; that the purpose of the war is not what Southern desperadoes and Northern fools declare it to be—the destruction instead of the recognition of the Austrian Con-

the following graphic description of the charge of

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by ..... 5.0¶

.....12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 60 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

# Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Aim

THE WAR PRESS.

L'ues constitute à square.

the status of the army. A body of from ten to twolve thousand of the enemy had cut through our right flank, and escaped. This was the attack upon McClernard. A galling fire was being kept up upon our left and centre from heavy siege and field artillery, and our forces were being fast decimated. To remain in this position would surely prove our ruin; to fall back out of range of the enemy's guns would demoralize the army, and no alternative was left but to hazard everything upon a united charge upon the whole enemy's works. Though officers clamored and the men were impatient to make the assault, still the General hesitated, and it was not unit half past two that the order to assault the works was given. Then Captain lillyer rode down unii half past two that the order to assault the works was given. Then Captain Hillyer rode down to General smith to communicate the order, when the eld General's visage gleamed with a new light. Said Captain Hillyer: "General Smith, General Grant orders you to assault and take the enemy's works in your front, at all harards."

"Better late than never," said Smith; "but I'll do it! Tell General Grant I'll do it!" And turndo it: Tell General Grant Fill do it! And fifthing to his men be said: "Soldiers, we are ordered to take those works by assault Are you ready?" "Aye, aye, sir, ready! Hurrah!" And a shout came from that phalanx of brave men, such as comes only from patriots upon great occasions. "Ready! Close ranks! Charge bayonets! Forward! Double quick! March!" And march they did in close order, the advancing brigade looking more like a blue porcupine, with its quills turned forward, than aught else I can compare it to, might up to the rebel works. Though the chemy kept up an incessant fire from howitzer, field piece and musket, of shells, solid shot and lead, still that brigade marched on, nothing daunted, to the entmy's earthworks, which reached, over it went, right into the midst of the butternut colored clevils who had so savagely welcomed them Levils who had so savagely welcomed them it side the entrenchments. When the blue coats as peared inside the breastworks, the old yet teran, Charles F. Smith, at their head, brandish ing his sword and looking for all the world like a dozen regiments of regulars boiled down and quintescenced into one man, the rebels took to their heels and left for the next line of entrenchments as though the dern or semeother justice of the pance was after them with a warrant for treason. Our boys fired one velley after them as they retreated, boys fired one very after them as they retreated, then pieved the stars and stripes upon the walls, gave three times three cheers when it swelled to the breete, and settled down for forther orders. This was the turning point of the fight. When it was discovered that the notional ensign had been planted within the through's entronchments. Captains Hillyer and Bewlings rade along the lines, and, waving their swords, anaeonneed it to the despondent troops of McClernaad's and Wallace's divisions, who gained now courage and rallied to the assault upon the right. Then a charge was made all along the enumyla front. He was forced back to his earthworks, leaving the open field to our troops, and securing to us an easy victory on the morrow.

From Springsteld, Mo.

From Springfield, Mo. The correspondent of the Missouri Democra writing from Springfield under date of Feb. 18, says: PRICE, AND HIS GENERAL ORDER TO RETREAT. A gentleman, who managed to live in town hroughout the troublesome times of the last six months, informs me that during the past six weeks previous to Price's retreat, there was not an evening but what that gentleman could have been cap-tured and carried to the Federal lines by one hun-

dred cavalry, were the latter cognizant of the exact situation of things here. The way in which the rebel troops were posted, it would be impracticable rebel troops were posted, it would be impracticable to bring over twenty-five men to the general's rescue in less than one hour and a half.

I have seen the original order of General Price to evacuate the town. The following is a copy:

I HEADQUARTERS M. S. G.,

SPRINGPIELD, Feb. 13, 1862.

General Order No. 46.

The commanders of divisions will, instantor and without delay are the instantor and without the i

ALMOST · A BATTLE.

The stag, hard pressed by hound and horn, not unfrequently faces his pursuors, and makes some show of fight by striking his fore test sharply to earth, and pawing the dirt. Before the hunter comes up, the panting animal takes breath and renews the flight. On Friday Price moved from McCullech's store, and at ten o'clock A. M. reached a suitable position on Urane creek, where he determined to give the advancing Federal troops a fight. The several divisions of his army were posted, and McDonald's battery was planted at the foot of a declivity, masked from observation by a turn in the road. Price at the same time, with a strong force, made a detour to the right, along a circuitous road, intending to strike the main road at a point which would cut off our cavairy from the main body. The prisoners state that Colonel Eliis' cavairy were merching intended the trap set for them, when, observing from the top of the hill the rebel camp, the four mountain howitzers were fired upon the latter. The Federal howitzers were fired upon the latter. The Federal advance then immediately fell back upon the main body. Price then countermanded his previous orders, and resumed his march. Soon after, Captain Dickinson and Major Berry plunged in smong the Federal cavalry by mistake, and were

dog expression of countenance, and energy, deter-minatum, and tenacity of purpose, seem to be among the prominent characteristics of his mind. He un-derstands perfectly the position in which he can perform the most effective service for the rebel cause. As a scout and a leader of an indepen-dent command he feels his efficiency, but he ad-mits that the moment he was joined with the army he was nowhere. His peculiar qualities had no field for exercise. He said this fact was illustrated in the way he was captured. When acting at the head of his band in Texas county, he cluded all attempts to outgeneral him. Through his scouts he obtained early information of any contemplated movement against him from Rolls. He thought that Captain Wood was a good match for him, understood his style of warfare, but he had no feer of being taken in a country where he know warry derstood his style of warfare, but he had no fears of being taken in a country where he knew every road and bye-path. But, on Friday last, he was taken very easily. He note back towards the rear of the army in search of a mule, and supposing that he was still within his pickets, met, instead, our advance. At this time he is quite certain he might have passed along as a Union man, undisturbed; but in answer to the first question asked, he said! "Gantlemen, I give up;" I see I sm in the wrong pew." When captured, it was a long time before his captors knew the station of their prisoner. Freeman seeing no officer, and thinking he might be ill-treated until he got into the right hands, said he was a lieurenant. When Captain Monigomery came up, he delivered up his pistol to the latter, and gave his name. At thrill of exultation was manifested along the line as the news spread of the colonel's apture. He says he has been kindly treated eince his capture.

CAPTAIN DIGMINSON. CAPTAIN DIGHINSON.

This officer was Price's chief engineer, and is a This officer was Price's chief engineer, and is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence. He says that the "Southern" army is not armed nor disciplined to act upon the open plain, where our arms could reach them at a long distance, before the shot guns could do effective exceution. It was Price's policy to select a battle field where our cavalry could not act, and where our masses of infantry were constrained to come in close proximity, thus making the shot more effective, in some respects, than the Minie rifle. The object was gained as well if an enemy were disabled as when killed. It was not unusual to find that a single discharge from a shot-gun has disabled from three to five of the onemy, and placed them hove the combinate Give these men their own way place arms in their hands which they have been used to from their hands which they have been used to from childhood, and let them take a position behind trees, which are a natural broastwork, and they will do effective fighting.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, Fort Donelson, Feb. 18, 1862.

vance Forces:
You have continually led the way, in the valley
of the Lower Mississippi, the Tonnessee and the
Cumberland. You have carried the fing of the
Union farther South than any other land forces muching from the interior toward the seaboard!

Heing the first division to enter Fort Henry, you also tursued the enemy for miles, capturing from him in his flight six field piecos, many of his standards and flags, a number of prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores.

Following the enemy to this place, you were the Pollowing the enemy to this place, you were the first to encounter him outside of his extrenchments and to drive him within them.

Pursuing your advantage, the next day, being on the right, you advantage upon his lines, in the face of his works and betteries, and for the time themselves. face of his works and betteries, and for the time sitement them.

The next day, skirmining all along his left, you daringly charged upon, his redounts under a deadly fire of grape and cannister, and were only presented from taking them by natural obstacles and the accumulated masses, which were hurried forward to defend them.

The wext day you, extended your right in the face of, newly-creeted batteries quite to the Cumberland, thus investing his works for nearly two miles. miles.

The next day, after standing under arms for two days and nights, amid driving storms of snow and rain, and pinched by himser, the enemy advanced in force to open the way to his secape. By his own confession, formed in a column of ten successive regiments, he concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from seven o'clock to eleven o'clock A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Thus, after three days' fighting, when your ammunition was exhausted, you fell back until it came up, and re-formed a second line in his face.

Supported by fresh troops, under the lead of a brays and able calcor, the enemy was again driven here, and, by a combined advance from all sides. back, and, by a combined advance from all sides,

Northern fools declare it to be—the destruction instead of the preservation of the American Constitution.

A Graphic Description of the Charge of General Smith's Division.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following graphic description of the charge of The destruction of the New York Herald gives the following graphic description of the charge of the following graphic description of the charge o

well-known merchant of Pittsburg, died in that city, on Sunday last, from the effect of a pistol-shot inflicted by himself a few days previous. On Wednesday of the week before, he went to his store ent will be at liberty to accept or reject constitions. VERY LADY WHO WISHES TO

early in the evening, where he took off his cont and vest, and, handing his watch to his brother, deliberately pulled a revolver from his pantaloons pocket and fired at himself. His book keeper, however, struck his arm, which caused the contents of one of the barrels to take effect in the arm. Undaunted, however, and before he could be secured, he discharged a second barrel, the contents of which entered his breast near the left nipple. He which entered his breast lear the lett hippe. We lingered from the effects of the shot until Sanday morning, when he died. The cause of this rash act was a consuming jealousy, which culminated in tomporary insanity. He had for some time been paying attention to an estimable young lady, and was engaged to her; but recently he had become intolerable exacting and without cause as the feeding rably exacting, and without cause, as the feeling was reciprocal. After the lamentable occurrence, he sent for her, and she paid the most unremitting attention to him until his death.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JEFF DAVIS. Rebel Accounts of the Fort

THE RICHMOND WHIG'S ARTICLE IN FULL. AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION UP THE CUMBERLAND.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM THE BURNSIDE

List of the Prisoners Returned

GEN. McCLERNAND'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Ceremonies Attendant on the Inau-guration of Jeff Davis—His Address on The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday published 1. Colonel Charles Dimmick to be chief marshal,

The future of Canada is community by 110fessor Smith as either annexation to the United States, (which, he thinks, would not be satisfactory to either,) or establishment, at the satisfactory to either, or establishment, at the satisfactory to either an establishment establ some early day, as an independent republic or sovereignty. It is admitted that British North America, with a population of 3,271,570, (of which the Canadian share is 2,501,888,) ought to be able to defend herself, yet, when peril was lately apprehended, on account of the Trent affair, the mother-country had to go to an expense of \$10,000,000 for warlike preparations—chiefly to put Canada in a fighting absorbs a great deal of money from the British

Speaker of the House; the Governor of Virginia and his staff; the Governors of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond, and ex Governor Lowe of Maryland; the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, with their respective officers; the Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and of the Supreme Court of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Judge of the Confederate District Court at Richmond, and any other Judge of a Confederate Court who may be in Richmond; the members of the late Provisional Congress, the officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Mayor and corporate authorities of the city of Richmond; the reverend clergy, and Masonic and other benevolent societies, and

held in the name of "John Company," is represented as too great, too extended, and too costly to be retained. Bit by bit, Russia is 6. At half past twelve o'clock the procession will advancing her territory into dangerous contiguity, and is much to be distrusted. It is in the 2. The Band.
3 Six members of the committee of arrange-

> officers, in column of fours. 9. The flouse of Representatives, with its offi-

assembled round a board of green-cloth in legates of Virginia and their officers.

12. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia and other States, who may be in Richmond.

13. The officers of the army and navy. London, to govern India, with a population close up to 150,000,000. To do it fairly is difficult. We perceive that Manchester, just now, is in arms against India because of the cotton trade. It appears that the Indian tariff imposes 10 per cent. on cotton goods im-

ported from England. This protective duty at once discourages importation from England, and encourages manufacture in India. The Hindoos, finding that their raw material of practicable, for the other guests.

President by the President of the Senate; who will

THE PLATFORM. As will be seen in the programme, the oaths of office will be administered and the inaugural address will be delivered from a platform, creeted against the east front of the Washington monument. The platform is a segment of a circle, extending from the pedestal in front of the statue of Mason to that in front of Jefferson. It is substantially built of plain boards, and will accommodate comfortubly a dezen persons, having a front of eighteen feet, with a depth of ten feet, and is raised about ten feet above the base of the monument.

The Inaugural Address. An extra of the Richmond Enquirer, published on Saturday afternoon, contains the following inau-gural address of "President" Davis. Although short, it contains numerous falsehoods that are in FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of Ame-rican Independence, and beneath the monument commendable. But, as we value the credit of our noble city, lêt us not forget our duty to remove from its reputation this dark blot of failing to meet its obligations. Our hard-working teachers have been paid in promises; very good things are promises, sometimes, but they will hardly purchase food and clothing. It is with deep mortification that I reflect that those who are training our children for future usefulness are, many of them positively in need of the comforts of life, from their inability to obtain their salaries. Some ladies, having aged parents depending on them for support, have been obliged to sell their warrants at a discount of six or seven per cent. Let our Councils take some decided action on this subject, and good citizons will no longer be compelled to blush for the reputation of their city.

Justice. crected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated. nated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern states—when the dogmas of a sec-tional party, substituted for the provisions of the tional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of these States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a Government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of home some may have entertained

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barberity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process or indiatment duly found; the writ of habeas corpus suspended by the imprisonment of members whose avowed by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of secoded there might be another added to the list of secoded established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to main-

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our purt to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United The people of the States now confoderated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, to which would be inconsistent with their weiniter, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds and establish a new Confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our kevolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States,

for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Gevernment had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselvas from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit, as well as in form, a system of Government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of proform, a system of Government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise to mankind, we determined to make a new association, compesed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy, and in feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might have in dispute. But the Government at Washing. bo in dispute. But the Government at Washing-ton, denying our right to self government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peacoful sepa-ration. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new Government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding seven hunput in operation over an aroa exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unahinity to the support of the great principles of constituty to the support of the great principles of constitu-tional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in bostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sleges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for a moment is against us, the final result in our favor so not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which th y have incurred, a debt which in their offert to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimen-sions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come. We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to serifices and cost them much, both of money and sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of snocess in such a contest. But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the bighest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue, and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women, and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the aen fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice, and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in polley, fraternity in sentiment, and joint effort in Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations me a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

ids and sons to battle without a murmur of

tic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unuided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. the interest involved is not The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nathe Southern States will offer to manufacturing na-tions the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, pro-visions, timber, and naval stores, will furnish atour Coniederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederate and the constitution of their Confederate and the constitution of their Confederates and the confederates are constitution of their Confederates and the confederates are constitution of their Confederates and the confederates are constitution of the confederates and the confederates are constitution of the confederates are confederates and the confederates are confederates are confederates and the confederates are confederates and t not wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at hely does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States mranosal a their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government. Fellow-citizens, after the struggles of ages had conscerated the right of the Englishman to constitutional representative government, our colonial an ecsions were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our

fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the durkest hour of our struggle, the niberty. At the durkest hour or our struggio, the provisional gives place to the permanent government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But, in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance. To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance be-quenthed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their pa-triotism was refund reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples. I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the

the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, Oh God, I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause. now publish the article in full. The Whig says: gests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which the Government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands. In view of the past, the present, and the probable fuure, the pageant of tomorrow is a bitter mockery 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 deplorable folly.

For eight months the people have been hoping and confiding. ever enough can be said of the ardor, the disinterestedness and devotion of the Southern people. With one heart, they have offered all they had for the common cause—the cause of life, liberty, and happiness; but there has been no response from the authorities at all in proportion to the outburst from the popular heart. The dreary inaction of the last summer and autumn, the disease and weariness of camp life, and the wasting away of the finest army ever assembled, were endured, if not with patience, at least without any boisterous complaint against the Government. If confidence was shaken, the hope still survived that our rulers were laboring diligently, wisely, and effectively for our defence.

The result is before us. Does patriotism dictate, does it justify longer silence? Are we privileged to fold our arms in mune admiration of some reputed great man. while the country, under his guidance, is going with railroad speed to destruction? There is no unkind feeling in any quarter, that we are aware of, towards Mr. Davis; so far from it, all the manifestations of the last twelve months prove the contrary. But the conviction is general—outside of official circles it may be said to be uniservice which the Government can now render to

The Richmond Whig's Article in Full. Yesterday, we published a short telegraphic synonsis of the editorial in the Richmond Whig, bitterly denouncing the Joff Davis' Government. We These are times to try men's souls. The consequences of a defensive policy, and of the folly of transferring the war to the valley of the Mississippi, transferring the war to the valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighters, instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point—Pennsylvania—by aggressive war, are now upon us. We have permitted them, without interruption, to mature their programme of surrounding and compressing us, which was announced more than eight months ago. What our Government has done to meet the issue, besides wrangling with popular generals and piddling over petty jobs, the Lord only knows. Judging by results, so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which the Government can now render to

the contrary. But the conviction is general—ou side of official circles it may be said to be un versal—that no one man can perform all the varied and difficult functions, civil and military, of this dovernment. The mysterious, do-nothing policy, which has been attended only with disasters, has substituted distrust and apprehension for and confidence which previously prevailed. It is this loss of confidence which prevailed. It is this loss of confidence which presents the most gloomy phase to our cause. The men and the policy that have, without necessity, involved us in our present troubles, are they on whom we have to rely for axtrication. Confidence can only be regained, and our deliverance achieved, by a change of relief. of men or a change of policy.

The crisis is too serious to mince words. Perhaps we all have committed an error, and have contributed to deluce the Administration by holding

terest.

tributed to delude the Administration by holding our tongues, or only indulging the honory decomps of praise. The disposition has been great among all classes to look on the bright side of everything—to gloze over what we did not approve, and hope for the best from what we did not understand. But such dieasters as those of Roanoke Island and the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are such patent and appalling evidences of inefficiency that all confidence must be lost, without some assurance of an fidence must be lost, without some assurance of an didence must be lost, without some assurance of an altered and more vigorous policy.

Great and criminal as may have been official remiseness during the last eight mouths, while the enemy were actively preparing to invade us, our cause is not desperate, if we can have councils and energetic action. With a free and brave people,

ready to peril fortune and life for the maintenance of their liberties, nothing is wanting but compe-tent leaders—men of wise heads and big hearts,

worthy of this great movement, to conduct them to

The sons and brothers of such women cannot be subjugated, nor can they be even overrun, if the Government is as wise and energetic as the people

Latest News from the Burnside Expe-

The burning of Winton is confirmed. The Ninth New York Regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan river with three gunboats, but, having found the enemy in full force, returned without making an attack. Among the passengers by the Baltimore is Chas.

The election ordered by the Provisional Government of North Carolina to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns had been received, on the Blackwater and Chowan rivers. The enemy

the expedition was still at Ronnoke Island, and Gen. Williams brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The laying of the telegraph cable was progressing satisfactorily at the last accounts. Rebuilding of the Gauley Bridge.

Roller Geo., Co. H. Fourteenth New York State Militia. Richards Robt., corporal, Co. E, Twelfth Indiana. Randolph I,ott, Co. E, Thirteenth Indiana.

TWO CENTS.

Tenney C. A., Co C, Fifteenth Massachusetts. Thayer C. F., Co. D, Twenty-fifth Ohio.

Wack J. M., Co. N., First California.
Waitimore P. B., United States navy.
Waltace W. B., United States navy.
Waltace W. B., United States navy.
Waltace W. B., United States navy.
Waite M. E., Co. D., Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Walls Nelson, Co. Q. Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Walls Nelson, Co. Q. Thirty-ninth Illinois.
Washburn A. B., salior, brig Elisinore.
Wighard C., Co. C., Forty-second New York Volunteers.
West Peter, Co. K., Forty-second New York Volunteers.
Wallace W., Co. K., Forty-second New York Volunteers.
Wright Thos., Co. C., Forty-second New York Volunteers.
Whotton G., Co. B., Thirtieth New York.
White M. B., Corporal, Co. E., Thirtieth New York.
Wheeler R., Co. B., Thirtieth New York.
Wing Jas., Corporal, Co. M., Third Fennsylvania cavalry.
Wing Jas., Corporal, Co. M., Third Fennsylvania cavalry.
Wescott H. S. corporal, Co. E., Twelfth Indiana.
Wheeler Geo., Co. A., Streenth New York.
Williams Augustus, Co. M., Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania,
Whittimor H. F., Co. B., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Wilder C. H., Co. A., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Wilder C. H., Co. A., Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Williams T. W., Co. F., Thirtieth Ohio.

Fred. Ford, Washington, D. C.
Chas. Dobson, Fairfux, Va.
Aug. Brown, Washington, D. C.
Robt. Halloway, Pr.vidence, E. I.
Wasley Gryan, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Edwards, Baltimore, Md.
Stephen Johnson, Liverpool, Eng.
John Jackson, London, Canada.
Thos. Brown, Fairfax, Va.
John Rhodes, Fairfax, County, Va.
Comprising a total of 347 off Comprising a total of 347 officers and privates, and 10 negroes.

without delay, see their entire commands are ready for movement at a moment's notice.

By order of Major General & Price.

W. H. Brand, A. A. G.

The capture of no man in the rebel army, except Price himself, could have given our men more satisfaction than the taking of Freeman. His boldness, activity, and exploits curing the past season have kept his name quite prominent as among the most active of the guerilla chiefs. Freeman has a bull-dog expression of countenance, and energy, determinate, and tenesity of purpose seem the ground

Gen. McClemand's Order of the Day. MINID ORDER NO. 1461.
Officers and men of the First Division of the Ad-

the following graphic description of the charge of Gen. Smith's division at the battle of Fort Donelson. The correspondent says:

Capt. Hillyes started off to find Gen. Grant, who had not been on the field since half past four o'clock in the morning—it was now near noon. Hillyer met the General coming back from the transports, and communicated to him the fact that McClernand had been attacked, and compelled to fall back, but had rallied and regained his position. Gen. Grant immediately rode upon the field—it being then half past onno'clock—and there learned

The death-knell of rekellion is sounded, an army has been annihilated, and the way to Nashville and Memphis is opened. This momentous fact should, Memphis is opened. This momentous fact should, I will, secourage you to persevere in the path of glory. It must alloviate your distress for your communing parents and kindred. It will be your claim to a place in the affections of your country-men, and upon a blazoned-page of history.

By order of Brig. Gen. McClernand. Commanding.

A. SCHWARTZ, Capt. and Act. Chief of Staff.