Miscellaneous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The War Department to day received, by express, a number of secession flags, trophies of victory at Mill Spring and Fort Henry.

The Secretary of the Navy sent congratulatory letters to Commodore Foote and one to Commodore Goldsborough. The officers and men under their respective commands are also commlmented for their heroic achievements, and after surmounting great and almost insuperable difficulties—While the hearts and wishes of the nation have been with them through the long trials they have endured, most sincerely the Secretary says, do we rejoice with you in the successes which you have obtained.

Yesterday the military telegraph, the lines of the American Telegraph Company and those of the Western Union Company were connected with the headquarters of Major General McClellan, and put in direct communication with General Buell at Louisville, General Halleck at St. Louis, and Commodore Foote at Cairo. By arrangement the messages of the General in chief to each commander were repeated at the same time to the others. The distance traversed by the electric fluid at one writing was over 1300 miles. The communication was maintained from 11 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening with the promptness of a personal interview and not only gave entire satisfaction but called forth the warmly expressed admiration of the distinguished correspondents

"Honors follow swift on the heels of victory." Immediately on the receipt of the telegraphic news announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secretary of War sent the name of General Grant to the President for nomination to the Senate as Major General, as a reward for his gallant services.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 16, 1862.

To Brigadier General F. W. Lander.

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and the soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads of a spirited officer, at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach.

Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by their gallant general

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.—At Bear Ridge, two miles above Port Carbon, this County, on Tuesday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, five men named Richard Doggat, a resident of Bear Ridge; Thomas Cann, of Port Carbon; James Higgins, of Port Carbon; William Fitz Charles, of Bear Ridge, and Matthew Kilsh, of Bear Ridge, entered the old mines formerly worked by James Beury, for the purpose of securing a dam in the gangway, constructed to prevent the extension of a fire in the works which commenced about a year since, and which has been burning ever since. The immediate object of this, is to recover a quantity of iron which has been lying in the works since they were abandoned. About 8 o'clock while the men were working in the gangway, a fearful explosion of fire damp took place, killing Doggat, and seriously burning all the rest, Fitz Charles the worst. Three of the unfortunate men, Higgins, Fitz Charles and Kilsh, succeeded in forcing their way from the mine to the surface, after the explosion, leaving Cann and the body of Doggat behind. Several explosions took place during the day, rendering the efforts of the workmen to rescue Cann, exceedingly hazardous and dangerous After several attempts to penetrate to where he lay, each time being driven back—once they were within a few yards of him—the men finally rescued him, about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, he having lain about ten hours in a wounded condition. Cann says that after the explosion he threw himself into a pool of water, and covered his head with stones, in which position he laid until he was found. This plan questionably, saved his life. His head was much swollen and mutilated. All the wounded are in a fair way of recovery. Doggat leaves a large family in destitute circumstances. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the workmen who at the imminent risk of their lives, perserved until they rescued Cann. Theirs was an exhibition of true courage.—[Miners Journal.

☞ HON. SIMON CAMERON, paid our town a visit last week on his return from up the West Branch. The Lewisburg Chronicle, in noticing his visit to that place, says:

"Gen. Simon Cameron, has been on a visit to his parents' graves, and his only remaining brother's home, in Lewisburg, enjoying the scenery of the West Branch, (familiar to his boyhood's memory) previous to his contemplated Mission to the proudest Monarchy of the Old World. His health seems to be very good, and he enjoys his release from crushing cares, vexations, and responsibilities. *"Seest thou a man diligent in business? he shall stand before Kings."* This passage was illustrated when the printer Franklin was chosen, in the dark days of the Revolution, to obtain the aid of France. It is again brought to mind in the selection of Printer Cameron, in its present troubles, to represent our now great Nation at the Court of Russia. Both self-made men, of few early advantages, but with enlarged practical common sense, and experience—may the latter return, as honored and as successful as the former!"

☞ The Ladies' Aid Society of Sunbury acknowledge the receipt of the following donations since last report:

MITTENS:

Miss Mary Buyers, 1 pair,	yarn by	Mr. Finney.
Miss Anthony 1 pair,	"	by Society.
Mrs. Wilson "	"	"
Mrs. H. Campbell 1 pair,	"	by self.
Miss Hallie Hass 1 pair,	"	Mr. Finney.
Miss Celia Peale 1 pair,	"	" "
Miss A. R. Clements 1 pair	"	Packer
Miss S. A. Shindel 1 "	"	"
Miss Marinda Covert 1 "	"	"
Miss Lessie Peale 1 "	"	Finney.
Mrs. Amelia Smith 1 "	"	Packer.
Miss Kate Black 1 "	"	"
Miss Anthony 2 "	"	"
Miss Louisa Fisher 1 "	"	"
Miss E. Donnel 1 "	"	"
Miss M. A. Fisher 2 "	"	"
Miss Mary Musser 1 "	"	Mr. Finney.
Mrs. M. Billington 1 "	"	Mr. Packer.
Miss Mary Buyers 1 "	"	Mr. Finney.
Mrs. Agnes Wren 1 "	"	"

STOCKINGS:

Mrs. H. Campbell 1 pair,		yarn by self.
Mrs. M. Billington 1 "	"	Mr. Packer.
Miss Meggie Donnel 1 "	"	"
Miss Mary Donnel 1 "	"	"
Mrs. Bellas 1 "	"	"
Mrs. H. K. Clement 1 "	"	"
Miss R. A. Clements 1 "	"	Society.
Mrs. Dewart 1 "	"	Mr. Packer.
Miss F. F. Donnel 1 "	"	"

☞ FRAUD TO BE PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH.—The committee on the conduct of the war have resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits a fraud upon the Government, whereby a soldier is bodily injured, as for instance in the sale of unsound provisions. Also to punish with imprisonment and confiscation of all property and government dues all contractors who in any way defraud the government in the quality of goods sold, or services pretended to be rendered to the Government.

☞ Some of the regiments now in the army of the Potomac, will shortly be transferred to Kentucky; among them the 96th Regiment, Col. Cake. This movement is to check [illegible] who recently left Manassas with [illegible] for the same place.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

☞ FOR SALE, a scolarship in Bryant & Stratton's Philadelphia Commercial College, on reasonable terms.

☞ The Berwick *Gazette* has passed into the hands of James B. Sanders, late editor and proprietor of the Danville *Intelligencer* Allen B. Tate retiring.

☞ THE REV. P. RIZER will deliver a lecture on the "Bombardment at Port Royal, S. C., and the Southern Rebellion," in the Lutheran Church, on Monday evening next. Mr. Rizer was Chaplain of the 79th N. Y Regiment, and was present at the bombardment, and is fully able to give a correct and highly interesting account of all that occurred. We advise all who desire to hear a good lecture to go and hear him. See advertisement in another column.

☞ "F. C. W." is respectfully informed that we do not publish any communication unless accompanied with the author's name in full. If "F. C. W." desires us to publish his *valuable* communication, as we have no doubt he desires to become a luminary in the literary world, we would ask of him the favor to call at this office and correct his manuscript, as it is neither English nor German, and inform us whether he really intends it for "*datt english Zeiden*" or our German paper, so that we can inform the editor, who is now absent.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for March is one of the best numbers issued, and is not excelled in engravings, &c, by any other Magazine published. Price only $3 per annum.

☞ HALF DOLLARS—fac similies of genuine halves—have been counterfeited, and are in circulation.

☞ A CONCERT.—Messrs. Steel & Bucher will give a concert in the Court House, in this place, on Wednesday evening, March 5, for the benefit of the families of our volunteers who are now doing good service for their country. As the proceeds are to be applied to a worthy object, we hope the house will be filled.

☞ THE GLORIOUS WAR NEWS.—We have devoted our columns this week almost exclusively to the details of the glorious news from the seat of war. On land and water the rebels have received blow upon blow. On our outside will be found the particulars of the capture of Roanoke Island by Gen. Burnside; and in our news columns will be found the glorious news of the capture of Fort Donelson, in West Tennessee. We can only refer our readers to the details we have given, and exhort all to "*thank God and take courage.*"

It will no doubt be regretted by all that the *thief and traitor Floyd* was not taken at Fort Donelson. The cowardly villain ran away in the night, without the knowledge of his commander. We hope a just and righteous retribution will yet overtake the scoundrel.

☞ OUR NAVY, that was the pride of the war of 1812, has lost in this war nothing of its ancient renown. Dupont, Foote, Stringham, and Burnside are names that will be transmitted to history with those of Lawrence, Perry, Hull, and Bainbridge. If the European Powers should ever interfere in favor of the unholy rebellion that has attempted the destruction of our Government, we shall look to the Navy to maintain the freedom of the seas, and carry the Flag of the Union in triumph through the contest.

☞ THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The January number of this old and popular Magazine, now on our table, commences a new volume, and this is therefore the time to subscribe. The number before us is fully up to the standard, and contains much interesting reading matter, among which is a lengthy article on "The American Belligerents; or the Rights of Neutrals." The enterprising republishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold Street, New York, offer this and the three other Reviews—the London *Quarterly*, the Edinburgh *Review* and the *North British Review*—on the following

TERMS:	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00

☞ STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.—The report of the trustees and superintendent of this institution has been received, and in which we find that the total number of patients admitted to its benefits, for 1861 was 134, of which number 84 were males and 54 females. The whole number of those discharged, or who died during the same period was 145; of whom 30 were perfectly restored, 50 in an improved condition, 49 without any material improvement, and 16 removed by death. "Ill health" appears to be the most prolific cause of insanity which is closely approximated by "domestic trouble;"—males appear more liable to the affliction, and the married relation most favorable to sanity. The farmers take precedence upon the list (281) closely followed by the laborers (218), whilst the printers have had but 4 representatives, these numbers having reference to the patients received since the opening of the institutions. Insanity, from the tables, appears to be more generally developed between the ages of 30 and 40 than through any other decade of human life. The hospital through the past year has been so crowded that for the first time since its establishment, several of the counties have been applied to to provide for some of the insane. The report, which is quite interesting, insists upon some provision for isolating the criminal insane, and concludes with asking for an appropriation of $20,000 for repairs, outstanding debts, and several necessary alterations in the economy and conduct of the institution

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1862.

Since the fall of Fort Sumter there never was so much wild excitement and anxiety for news as yesterday. Rumors had been telegraphed of the surrender of Fort Donelson on Saturday night and on Sunday; but nothing authentic was heard until yesterday about noon. About five in the afternoon I was standing on the steps of the Astor House, waiting with hundreds of others for the third edition of the *Post*. When the papers came the news agent, who had his stand near the steps, covered with canvass to protect himself from the storm of sleet and snow then raging, found himself surrounded with an eager crowd, each one rushing past the other to get the news. The result was, hats were lost, coats half torn off, and the canvass cover itself was entirely demolished in the struggle; each one came out with a paper crunched up in his hand, some of them torn almost to pieces. With one of the half torn sheets I jumped into one of the Third Avenue street cars, which leave every two minutes. They were jammed full, most of the passengers going home, and nearly all supplied with papers Everybody here reads the papers; it has become a necessary aliment, if not to sustain life, to add at least to its enjoyments, so much so that the absence of light and heat would be almost as endurable as the absence of that great luminary of modern times—the Press. In England the Press is sometimes designated as the third power; in this country it is unquestionably the first. No monarch ever wielded as much real power as the Press in this great city alone. Its numerous steam presses, running all night, are scattering broad-cast, morning and afternoon, its teeming issues by the million, filled with intelligence by telegraph, for which thousands of dollars are expended daily by these great engines of knowledge and power. In enterprise, energy, ability and resources, the New York Press, as a body, is not equalled by any in the world.

The series of victories achieved by our gallant soldiers over the rebels, in every late battle, has already had a most cheering effect on all the business prospects of life. Many of the more moderate and intelligent rebel leaders are themselves beginning to see that the rule and riot of rebeldom is nearly at its end. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, late Minister to France, has already proclaimed it a failure, and advises his friends to make the best terms they can. The rebels have learned one lesson that will be invaluable to them, if not profitable to us; and that is the delusion that one Southern man is equal to three Northerners in courage and capacity for fighting. They need no longer talk about dying in the "last ditch." Floyd and Pillow will never dig a ditch for their own interment if they can help it. General Pillow, at least will profit by his experience in the Mexican war, and keep on the "right side" of the ditch, so that he can run when it is not agreeable to fight. But of all the modern would-be heroes, none are so excessively lampooned by the Press and the people, as Ex-Secretary Floyd, who, when he found his position such that he could steal nothing else, resolved to "steal a march," and ran from the field of battle with his Legion, leaving his fellow soldiers to their fate. Poor "Innocent Floyd!" is there no one to step forward and shield him from obloquy and eternal infamy in this, his hour of adversity, when his own friends and fellow traitors heap curses on him for his cowardice and treachery? He has surely done nothing that should detract from his former high standing as the author and originator of the most stupendous frauds and treachery to his country that the world ever witnessed. But let him go, and, as a cotemporary says, if he can live upon such earning let him live—until justice brings his neck acquainted with hemp. May his heels still farther protect him from a soldier's death.

The capture of Fort Donelson, with fifteen thousand Rebel troops, and their best Generals, together with an immense amount of military stores and seige guns, has taken all by surprise. We did expect to take the position, the stores and the guns, but we did not expect to so entrap the bulk of the Rebel army, as to prevent their running away, in which practice they have grown so adept as almost to defy prevention. The thief Floyd, with some five thousand men, have escaped, perhaps to Clarkesville.

This is a town in the northern part of Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, twenty five miles east of Fort Donelson, and through which passes the railroad which connects Bowling Green with Memphis. Upon the evacuation of Bowling Green, the rebel troops at that point were dispatched by this railroad towards Fort Donelson, via Clarkesville, before the final abandonment of Bowling Green was known. Commodore Foote then dispatched a gunboat to disable the railroad bridge at Clarkesville, by which further reinforcements to the west were cut off.

It is known that strong fortifications are erected at Clarkesville, which is the last defended position in that section of the country. The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had scarcely reached Cairo, when Commodore Foote had taken command of a full fleet of gun and mortar boats, and was on his way, up the Cumberland, to attack this place. Under the combined attack of the fleet, and of the overwhelming land forces which Generals Buell, Mitchel and Grant can dispatch for its reduction, there is scarcely a doubt of its early surrender, which will leave Tennessee and Kentucky free from Rebel troops, with the exception of the insignificant force which now remains within the entrenchments at Columbus.

☞ LATEST NEWS.—An official despatch from General Halleck to General McClellan announces the capture, by Col. Curtis, of the Rebel General Price. Col. Dorsey, Col. Cass, and Capt. Judge, of his staff. Brigadier General Price and his staff were also captured near Warsaw, Mo., on Sunday night.

The news from Fort Donelson is still of joyous tenor. Two more rebel regiments were captured to the east of the entrenchments on Tuesday, and quite a number of their troops came in and delivered themselves to custody. About 12,000 stand of arms have been taken. Two thousand barrels of flour, twelve thousand boxes of beef, and a large amount of other provisions have also been secured It is currently reported that Gov. Harris has ordered all Tennesseans to lay down their arms. The Tennessee rolling mills where a large amount of shot and shell and other materials of war for the rebels were made, have been burned by our gunboats.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing European dates to the 6th instant. The pirate *Nashville* was last seen on the evening of the 3d instant, outside of the Needles, steering down the channel. The *Tuscarora* left Cowes on the 6th instant, for the westward.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

TERRIBLE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

THE RIGHT FORT CAPTURED!

THE REBELS REINFORCED FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Gen. Buell on his Way to Reinforce Gen. Grant with Twenty Thousand Men.

THE MORTAR BOATS TO TAKE PART.

THE BLACK FLAG RAISED!

CUMBERLAND RIVER, NEAR FORT DONELSON,
February 15th, A. M.

The details of the first day's engagement has been telegraphed east.

The firing commenced again at daybreak on Friday, and continued at intervals all day long.

Up to four o'clock in the afternoon, no movement of assault by the land forces had been made.

On the night before last an attempt was made by the Rebels to take Taylor's Battery of Light Artillery, but they were repulsed by two Federal regiments and driven back beyond their entrenchments. Our loss in wounded was considerable, but not more than three or four were dangerously hurt.

Six gunboats arrived yesterday, and commenced an attack on the fort at two P. M

The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted an hour and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back.

The four iron-clad boats went within three hundred yards of the fort, and all of the enemy's river guns except six were either dismounted or silenced.

The first shot fired from the Louisville dismounted the Rebel's 32-pounder.

The Louisville received fifty seven shots, two of which took effect, one striking the starboard of her deck, and passing through the length of the boat, killing three men and breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the pilot house. The rope was managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the Teler, which lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville, scattering the men at the tiller rope, and so much disabled the steering tackle that the boat was compelled to drop astern.

A shot struck the Pittsburg in the bow, and stove an immense hole in her, which caused her to draw out of the action. The leak, however, was stopped.

One shot struck the pilot house of the St Louis, passing through between the pilots without injury.

All of the boats were more or less injured, but none but the Louisville seriously.

There were five killed and two wounded on the Louisville. The gunboats will not be in a condition to renew the attack before Sunday morning. In consequence of the height of the bluffs on which the Rebel fortifications are built our shot could not have as much effect on them as was the case at Fort Henry.

The Rebels have raised the black flag. It can be seen flying from the bank a short distance from here. I leave for the column again at once.

LATER.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 16—1 P. M.—Gen. Buell, his staff and body guard, left on the Atlantic, with about twenty thousand men in thirty steamboats, for Fort Donelson.

They will reach the point of attack on Monday morning.

More troops are on the way to assist them.

The mortar fleet from Cairo was at Paducah on Saturday, and can reach the fort this (Sunday) night.

The Cumberland river continues very high, and is navigable for the largest vessels.

By Monday noon we will have seventy five thousand men attacking Fort Donelson.

We have reports here from Bowling Green which say that the Rebel forces there, amounting to twenty thousand men, left for Fort Donelson several days ago, and are now within the works. As they passed down they burned the houses of Union men. The railroad was of little use to them, as the rolling stock is completely worn out, and all along the road are strewn broken cars.

It is also reported that the Rebels have now forty thousand men defending the attacked post, including the Bowling Green reinforcements. We doubt, however, if they have thirty thousand.

Another report places Beauregard in command.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.

The most intense anxiety prevails in this city.

It is known that the Rebels will make a determined stand, and it is believed that they will resist to the death. The raising of the black flag confirms the statement that they have received reinforcements from Bowling Green.

The conflict on Monday (if the Fort has not been reduced on Sunday), will probably be the most terrific of the war.

The land forces on the Federal side are in command of Generals Grant, Smith and McClernand, while the naval expedition is under Commodore Foote.

It is certain that the gunboats have suffered very severely.

The approach and attack of the mortar fleet will most probably decide the day. W.

STILL LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The city is perfectly wild with excitement and rejoicing at the announcement just made public, that the American flag now waves over Fort Donelson.

The loss has been heavy on both sides.

One of General Grant's batteries was taken by the Rebels but was soon recaptured by our troops.

The gunboats are said to be badly damaged.

We expect the particulars of the victory to night.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—[Special despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*.]—Commodore Foote reached here at 12 o'clock, last night, on board the gunboat Con-stoga. He stormed Fort Donelson on Friday afternoon with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Carondolet, Tyler and Conestoga. After fighting a little over an hour he withdrew.

Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats, Pilots Riley and Hinton being among the wounded

Commodore Foote, while standing at the pilot-house of the St. Louis, his flag ship, was slightly wounded.

The St. Louis was hit by sixty-one shot.

Two of the gunboats were disabled.

The Tyler and Conestoga remained out of the range of the enemy's guns.

The line of battle was as follows:—The St. Louis on the right, next the Louisville, then the Pittsburg, and the Carondolet on the left.

The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries—one near the water's edge, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second. The upper one mounted four 18-pounders. This was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of the Fort.

Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of their trenches.

All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland, except the Conestoga. She left there yesterday morning.

A rifled gun on the Carondolet burst, killing six men.

The rudder of the Pittsburg was shot away.

The mortar boats left here yesterday morning for Fort Donelson.

The above is gleaned from statements made by gentlemen who were aboard the St. Louis during the engagement.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and reached here at noon to-day, says that the fight had been going on all day yesterday.

The right wing of the enemy's fortifications was taken, and the Stars and Stripes were waving over them.

The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

CAIRO, Feb 16.—The steamer Minnehaha arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the Fort at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing a military mail and despatches, and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah.

The fight commenced on Thursday and was continued on Friday and Saturday. The fight during the latter day was desperate.

The Illinois Eighteenth Regiment suffered severely, and the Iowa Ninth sustained considerable loss.

Swartz's battery which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men.

Two Colonels were wounded and two killed.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

The upper fort was taken at four o'clock, and the Union flag now floats over it.

Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburg were disabled.

The Minnehaha met the mortar boats at Paducah going up.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

Despatches received at head quarters say that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one

Commodore Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally

The upper redoubt taken by our troops, commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that Fort to-day, Sunday.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM COM FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The following despatch was this morning received at the Navy Department, from Flag Officer Foote:—

U. S. FLAG SHIP ST. LOUIS,
NEAR FORT DONELSON
VIA PADUCAH, Feb. 15, 1862.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I made an attack on Fort Donelson, yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M., with four iron clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after one hour and a quarter severe fighting, the latter part of the day, within less than four hundred yards of the fort, the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the Louisville were shot away rendering the two boats unmanageable.

They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received fifty nine shots, and the others about half that number each. There were fifty-four killed and wounded in this attack, which we have received to suppose would in fifteen minutes more could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gunboats floated helplessly down the river from the disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackles could not steer the vessel, when the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns from which they had been driven, and again hotly poured their fire upon us.

The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while could only return the fire with twelve of the guns from the four boats. One of the rifled guns aboard the Carondolet burst during the action. The officers and men in this hotly contested but unequal fight behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gunboats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current.

On consultation with Gen. Grant and my own officers, as my services here, until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place.

I have sent the Tyler up the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impassable.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding the Naval Force, Western Division.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—LAND ATTACK.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

A special despatch to the Democrat, dated in the rear of Fort Donelson, Friday, P. M., says:—

Last night was very severe on our troops, rain having set in which turned to snow and it is freezing to-day, and old citizens say that they rarely have such cold weather in this latitude.

The more I see of the fort, the more convinced am I that it cannot be reduced without a terrible battle. Its rear seems almost impregnable. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on ridges one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet high, covered with dense timber and undergrowth, upon a similar range of hills outside of these our army is drawn up in line of battle, completely encircling the enemy from the Cumberland south of the fort to the back water of a stream which flanks the fort on the north.

General Oglesby, who has the extreme right, last night pushed forward his brigade to the Cumberland, and has planted a battery commanding the river, which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more reinforcements. In fact we have completely surrounded it, and can complete the job at our leisure.

A formidable attempt was made last night to take Tyler's battery by the enemy, who approached under cover of the darkness, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Twentieth Illinois.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

Surrender of Johnson, Buckner and Busherod.

15,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED!

FLOYD AGAIN STEALING FROM "UNCLE SAM."

THE "STEALS A MARCH" WITH 5,000 MEN!

GENERAL PILLOW RUNS AWAY.

Union Loss 400 Killed and 800 Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson was surrendered at nine o'clock on Sunday morning to the land forces. Several of the gunboats were present at the time.

An immense amount of war material are among the trophies of the victory

General Floyd skulked away the night before the surrender. The gunboat Carondolet, Capt. Walker has arrived at Cairo.

A large number of our wounded have been brought to the Paducah and Cairo hospitals

OFFICIAL DESPATH TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

To Major General McCLELLAN.

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondolet, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious intelligence. The Fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, Generals A. Sidney Johnson and Buckner, 15,000 prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of the victory. The loss is heavy on both sides.

Floyd, *the thief* stole away during the night previous, with 5,000 men, and is denounced by the Rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering with his foot, with the noble spirit characteristic of our Navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and, with the eight mortar boats, which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville if the stage of water will permit.

We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, General Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

(Signed), GEO. W. CULLEN,
Brigadier General Volunteers U. S. Army and Chief of Staff and Engineers.

DESPATCH FROM COM. FOOTE.

CLARKSVILLE TO BE ATTACKED BY THE MORTAR FLEET.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

The Carondolet has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings information of the capture of that Fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with fifteen thousand prisoners.

Johnson and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides.

Floyd escaped with five thousand men, during the night.

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed up to Clarksville. Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope to attack Clarksville.

The wound in my foot is painful, but not dangerous. The army has behaved gloriously I shall be able to take but two iron clad gunboats with me; the others are disabled.

The trophies of war are immense. The particulars will soon be given.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

SPEECH OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

This city is wild with excitement and joy The news was read at the Union Merchant's Exchange, creating the most intense enthusiasm. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Flag of Our Union," and "Red, White and Blue," were sung by all present, after which they adjourned and marched to head-quarters, from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred strong, where three rousing cheers were given for Halleck and Foote.

General Halleck appeared at the window, and thanked the people for their hearty demonstration. He said:—"I promised when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of our flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee." (Three cheers for the Union.)

The "Star Spangled Banner" was repeated and the crowd dispersed.

Judge Holt, ex Secretary of War, wept for joy when he heard the news. Many of the stores are closed, the city is being decorated with flags and evidence of great joy is everywhere manifested.

Governor Yates, Secretary Hatch and Auditor Dubois, of Illinois, left for Fort Donelson this morning, to look after the wounded among the Illinois troops. A requisition has been made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to be held in readiness for the transportation of Government stores.

The Details.

FORT DONELSON, Feb 16.—[Special to the *Times*.]—Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning, unconditionally.

We have Gens. Buckner, Johnson, Busherod, 15,000 prisoners and 30,000 horses.

Generals Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, ran away on steamers, without General Buckner being aware of their intentions.

Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was the first inside the fortifications.

The runaways from Fort Henry were bagged here.

The prisoners are being placed aboard the steamers for Cairo

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large per centage of the officers. Among them are Lieutenant Colonel Erwin, of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel White of the 21st Illinois; Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of the Forty eighth Illinois.

Among the wounded are
Col. John A. Logan, (M. C.)
Col. Sawyer.
Col. Ransom.

Maj. Post of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, with 200 privates are prisoners and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The loss of the enemy is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments. We should have taken them by storming the fortification on Saturday, if our ammunition had not given out during the night. General McClernand's division, composed of Oglesby, Wallace and McArthur's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty fifth, Thirty-eighth and Forty ninth Illinois.

Gen. Lewes Wallace, with the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments participated.

Taylor's, Willard's, Schwartz's, McAllister's and De Cesses' batteries were in the fight from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right wing for half an hour, but our lost ground was more than regained.

Gen. Lauman's brigade, of Gen, Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which position they succeeded in obtaining by charging bayonets.

As nine tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right wing, our forces on the right were ready all Saturday night to recommence the attack.

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

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside.

The rebels lose forty-eight field-pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops were completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them in the hour of their distress.

Our troops displayed immense physical endurance, as well as undaunted bravery, during this severe struggle. Since the investment of the fort, on Wednesday last, they were oftentimes exposed to a heavy storm of rain or snow—fighting during the day, and lying on their arms at night, and were without provisions half of the time, and all the time without tents.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Feb. 15, 1862.

	TONS.	CWT
Sent for the week ending Feb. 15,	1,760	09
Per last Report,	8,650	00
	10,410	09
To same time last year,	20,768	16
Decrease,	10,358	07

A GENUINE SCARECROW.—A country lad says his Uncle Ben once made a scarecrow so very frightful that one of the feathered thieves actually brought back all the corn he had stolen during several days. There are some tailors who make their customers look like just such objects as Uncle Ben's nephew describes. We would suggest to the victims of such unskillful workmen to mend their habits by procuring their suits at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

October 5, 1861.

Religious Notices.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in this Borough as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—North west corner of Blackberry and Deer streets, Rev. J. D. REARDON, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. At Northumberland, in Old School Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North west corner of River and Blackberry streets, Rev. J. W. STEINMETZ, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Deer street below S. V. & P. Rail Road, Rev. P. RIZER, Pastor. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Dewberry street west of S. & E. Rail Road, Rev. E. BUTLER and J. P. SWANSON, Pastors. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 6½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat,	$1 15a1 25	Butter,	16
Rye,	62	Eggs,	18
Corn,	50	Tallow,	12
Oats,	35	Lard,	12
Buckwheat,	50	Pork,	7
Potatoes,	60	Beeswax,	24

New Advertisements.

A LECTURE

ON THE BOMBARDMENT AT PORT ROYAL, S. C. AND THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the Lutheran Church in Sunbury, by the PASTOR, on Monday evening next, the 24th inst.

Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

Admittance for, 10 cents, for the benefit of the church. After Lecture, refreshments will be offered by the Ladies.

Sunbury, February 22, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining land of Daniel Geist, Solomon Dunkleberger and others on the east, John Boyer and Nathan Hass on the South, John Diehl on the west, and Daniel Howerter and others on the north, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres, more or less, about one hundred and fifty acres whereof are cleared. Whereon are erected a large two story stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon House, Spring house and other outbuildings, &c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Haas.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Jordan township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the south by Samuel Yerger, on the east by Peter Kobel, on the west by Martin Goss, and on the North by farm of Jones' heirs; containing seventy five acres—more or less; on which are erected a two story Log House, a Frame and Log Barn, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Havenstein.

DAVID WALDRON, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office,
Sunbury, Feb. 22, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R R CO.

PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, READING AND HARRISBURG.

MORNING LINE DAILY (Sundays Excepted) CALLOWHILL STREETS, PHILADELPHIA (Passengers entrance on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets) at 8:00 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad 4.15 P