

ever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, Au : reedom's banner streaming o'er us

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, February 19, 1862.

IF IT HAD BEEN POSSIBLE for the British miniswhich our recent victories in the south have thus distinguished in its own estimation as the its suppression. And the same may be obinsult the dying young giant, as he supposed of Stone indicates it was, lost as many brave Jonathan to be, by making arrogant demands and noble hearted soldiers, it did not weaken a for new privileges, and proclaiming the force of single point in our lines, nor give our foes any principles which he had long opposed, because other advantage than that of an infamous su-The demonstrations of the American people today, are but the initial to that other demonstration which is to wipe out the stain of Eng- grave. lish wrong inflicted in the hour of our embarrassment. Every day that contributes to the quelling of this rebellion, and every battle that crowns our loyal troops with victory, hastens and strengthens the American soldier for that influences of the rebellion for slavery. other battle which sooner or later must decide the destinies of England, and through her the tate of slavery and tyranny, all over the world. We can rejoice, therefore, that the end of rebellion approaches. We can welcome the dawning of domestic peace and security, and hail the re-inaugurated authority of the federal power, amid the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. It is like the waking of the dreamer from his troubled sleep, that the country is once more aroused to find itself possessed of all its power and greatness and glory. And like that dream, though troubled by his visions but still refreshed by his slumber, the government will take its position in peace, as it maintained its power in war, adored and beloved at home, and teared, if not respected,

the halter about their necks; a halter which will be applied, if not by authority of the United States, by the mobs whose indignant resentments even now threaten southern society with more confusion than the traitors have been able to work for the Union. Already the fiends who have robbed the domestic alters of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; who have whipped women, drove fathers from their families, and trampled under foot all that was sacred and beautiful-already these wretches begin to demand that the war should be conducted on civilized principles, and that the retaliation of any atrocity would be more barber-These expressions, coming from the rebel press, begin to be accepted as the admission of their weakness and cowardice. Like young Wise, who, after he had led a life of crime and blood shed against northern men and principles, and after he had received his death wounds in a fight against the law and authority of the land, asked his captor if he could return to his friends, when his wounds were healed, on his parole of honor. In that hope and expression were the evidences of the coward and hypocrite. And thus in the claim and the protestation of the leading traitors, insisting that humanity should control our wasfare, after they had outraged all its principles, we discover the evidence of the same dastardly cowardice. Let the poisoned chalice be pressed to the lips of such as these, until they have drained its last drops. A peace without condign punishment to such beasts would be the worst result that could accrue from this struggle. Let it come as these cowards now anticipate it, dire, bloody and decisive. Then, and not until then, will treason be completely annihilated.

THE LEADING TRAFFORS already begin to feel

WHEREVER you hear a man talk flippantly against the Black Republican and Abolitionists;" you can safely put that man down as a traitor at heart. A mere difference of opinion as to the policy which Republicanism inculcates, or to the honesty and sincerity of Abolitionism, need not be regarded as evidence of such treason, because there are thousands of loyal men who do not acquisce politically with Republicanism, and who look with horror on the suggestion of emancipation. As honest men, we esteem and respect such as these; but for the other class, who oppose Republicanism because it has deprived them of office, and METHOD OF TRACHERS INSTITUTES, AND THE THEOwho denouries A bolltonism because it threatens are properly to the property of the p who denounce Abolitionism because it threatens forever to destroy the political force and influences of the south, and thus of course the Democratic party, for such as these, we repeat, we have only the scorn and the contempt which dough-faces and traitors descrye.

DISLOYAL ARMY SURGEONS. - A medical board of army surgeons has just been appointed to examine the subject of dismissals from the army, on the ground of alleged disability. It has been found that gross abuses exist in the matter of army discharges, and the object is to devise some plan whereby those abuses may be dispensing much benefit. corrected, and a scheme devised to obviate their recurrence in future.

Forn Havayor Gen. M.Clernand, commanding at Rust Henry has changed its name to Fort Foote, in honor of the gallant CommoTHE BALANCE SHEET.

completeness of the preparations to crush relat Bergner's Book Store. bellion, many of them are ashamed of them-selves on account of the impatient lamentaselves on account of the impatient lamentations into which they were so frequently bethat spirit which aspired to dictate to the government and control the military departments in different parts of the country. From the fall of Bergner's Book Store Fort Sumter to the disaster of Bull Run, there was manifested all sorts of disposition to impugn the motives of honest men who were laboring to sustain the government, and question the ability of others who were taxing their brains and their bodies to secure every possible defence against the encroachment and assaults of From our Evening Edition of Yesterday. traitors. And notwithstanding the reproaches and complaints thus indulged in, the Union cause was never in a condition either to create doubt of its final success or justify cavilling as to the ability of those who had our vindication and preservation as a government, in their ters to have heard the demonstrations with charge. The record of events shows that in the contests between the loyal troops and the been received throughout the loyal states, rebels, the former have, with only a few ex-British estimation of man's ability for self-gov- ceptions, worsted their foes, and established erament, would be materially changed. The their own superiority. The defeat at Bull Run British ministry have been acting for the last was the only result that threatened a disastrons six months in their diplomatic intercourses future to our cause, and even that was turned with this government, as if our government to good account in arousing the loyal men of was about gasping its last, and Great Britain the land to a just appreciation of the magnihad been summoned to close its eyes and con- tude of the rebellion, and the necessity of deduct its funeral ceremonies. And even while voting all their energy and determination to chief personage at the funeral of freedom, John served of Ball's Bluff. While that catastrophe, Bull could not neglect the opportunity to or rather that result of treason, as the arrest private interests now demand their recognition. periority in crime in having seconded the treacheries of one of our own officers in sending brave and gallant spirits to a bloody

> We give herewith the events constituting the balance sheet, with the single comment that it embraces the data of that history which is hereafter to expose all the secret springs and

> > ENCOURAGING.

June 2-Rout of Rebels at Phillippi. June 17—Rout of Rebels at Boonville, Mo. July 2—Rout of Rebels at Martinsburg. July 5—Siegel's victory at Brier Forks. July 11—Defeat and surrender of Pegram.

July 13—Defeat at Carrick's Ford. August 28—Capture of Hatterss. September 10—Defeat of Floyd at Gauly.
October 5—Defeat of Rebel attempt to capture Hatterns forts.
October 8—Billy Wilson whipped Rebels at

Ostober 11-Southwest Pass Mississippi se ured.

October 25-Charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Juard: October 26—Victory at Ronney.
November 7—Bombardment of Port Roy 1

December 18—Allegheny, Camp West, Penn. December 17—Col. Willich's victory at Muntdville. December 18—Capture of 1,300 Rebels by

Gen. Pope in Missouri.

December 18—Victory at Drainsville. January 1-Defeat of Humphrey Marshall.

January 2-Capture of Rebel batteries, South Carolina. January 3-Second repulse of Rebels at Santa

January 4-Rebel rout at Mill Springs. February 5—Capture of Fort Henry. February 9—Capture of Roanoke Island and

To these we may add the fall of Fort Donel son, the reported capture of Savannah, with the other features of the glorious victories, the news of which is now arousing the enthusiasm and the joy of the nation.

DISCOURAGING April 13-Sumter captured. June 11—Fight at Big Bethel.
July 21—Fight at Bull's Run. September 20—Lexington surrendered. October 21—Ball's Bluff repulse. November 7-Battle of Belmont.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES ON MENTAL AND MORAL CULTIVATION By Samuel P. Bates, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes and Burr.

Every suggestion, discovery or practical application relating to education, never fails to win at least the attention if it does not always command the approval and acceptance of the American people. We are essentially a people seeking knowledge, emulous of literary and scientific perfection, and aspiring to that intelligence equally essential for the development of a higher order of being in a more exalted the fortifications on Saturday if our ammuni sphere of living. The volume of lectures by Mr. Bates seek the inculcation of this intelligence as an initial to more enlarged studies, while the single lecture forming the first chapter of this book contains many suggestions which almost any tutor will find it beneficial to peruse and ponder. Mr. Bates evidently thoroughly understands and appreciates the duties and responsibilities of a teacher, as without this understanding it would be impossible for him to discourse so clearly and learnedly on so important a subject. The other lectures in this volume are devoted to various subjects in science, history and biography; and altogether the book thus composed is as readable as any

York: A. S. Barnes and Burr.

This volume is designed expressly for impart ing a practical idea of the manner of organizing and conducting teachers' institutes. In this particular it must become very acceptable to the young teachers first attempting the organ ization of such institutes. It also contains a large number of subjects for discussion, all of which are calculated to elicit the experience of the teacher, so that by such an exchange of of commissary stores. thought and experience on the subject and details of the school room, no institute can fail of and have no confidence in their leaders, as they

In the hands of the teacher this book will not fail to become indispensable to his success. THE WARDEN, by Anthony Trollope, New York:

sensation in England, and has been pronounced As the clouds are dispersed, and in the clear by American critics to be one of the most enterlight of day the people begin to discover the taining productions of the day. It is for sale

This is a thrilling story of domestic life, retrayed, while others are equally disgusted with plete with that sort of philosophy which inculcates much good, even while it strikes at old customs and familiar practices. It is for sale at

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GEN PRICE:

HIS WHOLE ARMY TAKEN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18. A report has reached St Louis of the glorious ntelligence that General Curtis and Siegel have succeeded in capturing the rebel General Price, with his entire army, camp equipage, wagons, horses, &c. Further particulars will be sent to-night.

The Fort Donelson Victory

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM OUR COMMANDERS.

FEDERAL LOSS, FOUR HUNDRED KILLED AND EIGHT HUNDRED WOUNDED.

Three of Our Colonels Killed.

Generals Pillow and Floyd Steal Away from the fort, Unknown to its

Commodore Foote gone to Attack Clarkesville.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS

GRANT AND BUCKNER.

THE DETAILS.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

We have Generals Buckner, Johnston, Bush-rod, and 15,000 prisoners, 8,000 horses, and 20,000 stand of arms.

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

cations.

The runaways from Fort Henry were bagged

Our loss is heavy, probably 400 killed, and 800 wounded. We lose a large percentage of the officers; among them are—

Lieut. Col. Erwin, of the twentieth Illinois

Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Forty-eighth Illi-

Colonel Sawyer. Colonel Ransom

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

Oglesbie, 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 Il-

participated. Tavlor's Williard's, McAllister's Schwartz's

and De Cesse's batteries were in the fight, from the commencement.

regained. egamed.

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

against our right wing, our forces on the right were ready all Saturday night to recommence

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

on the outside.
The rebels lose 48 field pieces, 17 heavy guns,

The rebel troops are completely demoralised, charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them in their hour of distrees.

Our troops displayed immense physical durance, as well as undaunted braver during this severe struggle; Since the investment of The Surrender of the Fort.

At daylight the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point, was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning.

The following correspondence passed between the commanders :-

GENERAL BUCKNER TO GENERAL GRANT HEADQUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18. Sin :- In consideration of all the circumstan

ces governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding offi-cer of the Federal forces the appointment of cas governing the present situation of affairs at this station. I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to argue upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armstice the Eighteenth Illimois when Colonel Oglesby's ballowed was soon anagoned and was soon to be a soon anagoned and was soon anagoned.

until twelve o'clock to day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser Brigadier General C. S. A. To Brigadier General U. S. Grant, Command ng United States forces near Fort Donelson. GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY TO GENERAL BUCKNER.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862. To GEN. S. B. BUCKNER: SIB-Yours of this date, proposing an armis tice and the appointment of commissioners to

HRADOUARTERS ON THE FIELD,

settle on the terms of capitulation, is just recei ved. No terms, except unconditional and immedi ate surrender, can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your

works I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser cant. U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEN. BUCKNER ACCEPTS THE TERMS AND SURRENDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, Tenn., Feb. 16. Brigadier General U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.: SIR :- The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwith standing the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose. I am, sir, your servant,

Brigadier General C. S. A. Our force was soon in the enemy's camp, when the rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our heard, and the old flag displayed from within men were apprised of it. General Pillow and the enemy's entreuchments. General Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying

what few small steamers they had. The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways.
Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their case, and intimated a willingness idly thrown into position, and company A, of to take an oath of allegiance, and return to the Chicago Light Artillery, was planted in the their homes. To the question put to an offi. cer as to how many prisoners we had, he re-plied, "You have all out of 25,000 who were

Speech of Gen. Halleck.

not killed or did not escape.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—This city is wild with Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—This city is wild with factorized the control of the control

our flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky,

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

Governor Yates, Secretary Hatch, and Audie this morning, to look aft r the wounded among the Illinois troops. A requisition has been made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to right. be held in readiness for the transportation

Government stores.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—Fort Donelson was sur rendered at 9 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

brought to the Paducah and Cairo hospitals. Official Despatch to Gen. McClellan.

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson, 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, notwith-

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

ville to be Attacked by the Mortar Fleet.

"The Carondelet 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. "Johnston and Buckner were taken prison

"Floyd escaped, with five thousand men, during the night.

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 par-

ticulars will soon be given. "A. H. FOOTE, Fing Officer. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of he Navy.

Additional Details of the Fight.

river on a lower piece of ground. From the foot of their entrenchments rifle pits and abat-tis extended up the river behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications on the side back The water battery in the centre of the fartifications, where it came down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns.

A private message this evening to the Sanitary Commission, from Cairo, says that there are three hundred killed, six hundred wounded, and one hundred missing at Fort Donelson.

The rebels were sure of success. In any other cause and against less brave troops, they

could easily have held the position against a hundred thousand men.

brigade was soon engaged, and was soon followed by Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under Gen. McClernand, as the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and General Grant had been called away during the night to the gunboats. The movements of all the troops except those attached to General McClernand's division were made without anything except general orders. At a suggestion from General McClernand General Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammu-

nition. From the commencement till near ten o'-clock the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed of as follows: -McArthur's brigade, composed of the Ninth, Twelfth, Forty first, Seventeenth and Nine'eenth Illinois regiments; next, General Oglesby's brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois regiments; Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries; next was General Wallace's brigade of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fith and For-ty-eighth Illinois regiments. These three brigades composed Gen. McClerland's division, and bore the brunt of the battle.

It was found that the enemy was concentra-ting his main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammuni-tion, and in the confusion of getting up rein-forcements retreating about half a mile. As oon as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three hours, retired, the enemy occupied the field, when General Grant ordered General Smith to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left.

This order was obeyed with great alacrity, nd soon the cheers of our daring soldiery were

General Grant then sent word to General Mc-Clernand and General Wallace that General Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, ordering their forces to move forward and re new the attack on the right. One of Gen. Wal lace's brigades—the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments were raproad, and as the rebeis, supposing we were in retreat, came yelling out of the works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hail storm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughter-

ing dozens of them.
Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell

their being moved.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home. Hardly a man that went over the field after the battle but discovered some comrade who

We lost three Lieutenant Colonels, and at least one quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

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

Despatches to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862, P. M. The Navy department has received dispatches stating that the Stars and Stripes wave over

The city has been re-taken, re-occupied and re-possessed. The departure of the expedition against Savanuah was noticed in these columns on Feb-

ruary 14th The gun-boats were eleven in number. These and three transports formed the advance of the Federal fleet. This part of the expedition alone, carried eight thousand troops.

Among the regiments concerned, were Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Con-necticut, and the Fourth New Hampshire.

The route taken has not been made known Reconnoitering expeditions, for some time past, have passed up Wilminston river, in the rear of Fort Pulaski and Wall's Cut, emerging upon the Savannah river, in the neighborhood of Fort Jackson. It is probable that the gun boats ascended through these same channels and attacked Fort Jackson.

Fort Jackson.

This is a small work, built on a low marsh four miles from Savannah, on a site near the pend of the river, and commands important points on the channel, on the interior line of fortifications. It is built of heavy brick masonry. Its armament consists of ten twenty four pounders, (iron guns) three field pieces five eight-inch howitzers, one ten-inch mortar and one eight-inch mortar, It cost the Gov ernment \$80,000. There is also an exterior line of fortifications erected to protect the mouth of the Savannab, on its sea approach at Tybee Island.

A LAW CASE, recently tried in Paris, has brought to light a bit of very Frenchy romance. A married man, the father of a family, and a rich widow, fell desperately in love, and as they could not be married, decided that the next "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.

They would make a sort of "eternal marriage" out of it, and "die on the bridal bed of death." So Madame dressed berself in a superb marriage robe, and Monsieur had his hair curied to perfection, and wore enameled boots and broadcloth cloths.— They signed a document, stating—"We will at least be married in eternity, since we cannot be on earth," and then closed the room, lighted a brazier of charcoal, joined hands over it, inhaled the fumes and soon became insensible. The lady soon died, but the gentleman fell on the burning charcoal, which caused his clothes to catch fire. The neighbors smell the odor of The Warden created a great the fort the severe springer, pulses the the fort, on Wednesday last, they were often times exposed to a heavy storm of rain or snow, fighting during the day and laying on their arms at night; and were without provisions tion and perusal. The Warden created a great half of the time, and all the time without tents. New Advertisements

MAY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as each knowledge of the business is of more important to obtain wages. Inquire at this cance, the business is of the business in the business of the business in the business of the business of

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REMOVAL.

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[Feb18-2wd*]

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Address F. through the result of the result of the seconomical and highly determined to injure the hands. It will impact as a solution of the result of the

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FROM MISSOURI

THE ILLINOIS REGIMENTS SUF-FER TERRIBLY.

Commander.

Speech of Gen. Halleck on the Victory.

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning unconditionally.

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

The prisoners are being placed aboard the

Lieut. Col, White, of the Thirty-first Illi-

Among the wounded are: Colonel John A. Logan, member of Con-

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 nition had not given out in the night. Gen. McCleroand's division, composed of

linois Regiments. Gen. Lew Wallace, with the Eleventh Indi-ane, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments,

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

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted

The works of the fort extend some-five miles 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity

and soon will be out of Tennessee."

with flags, and evidence of great joy is everywhere manifested.

the surrender. The gunboat Carondelet, Captain Walker has arrived at Cairo.

A large number of our wounded have been

Carro, Feb. 17, 1862. The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings the glo-rions intelligence. The Fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Genera's A. Sidney Johnston and Buckner, 15,000 prisoners, and a large amount of material of

noble spirit characteristic of our navy, notwith-standing his disability, will, take up immedi-ately 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.

Brigadier General Volunteers, U. S. Army, and Chief of Staff and Engineers. To Major General McCLELLAN. Despatches from Com. Foote-Clarks-

The loss is heavy on both sides.

The wound in my foot is painful but not

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