



COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE On the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Hall" quarters.

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MARRIAGE Married persons of common sense contemplating marriage, should be careful to read this paper.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS Immediately cured, and vigor restored.

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LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR. Letters must be paid for, and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomat hangs in his office.

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Select Poetry.

The Little Boy's Faith.

I know a widow very poor, Who four small children had; The oldest was but six years old— A gentle modest lad.

And very hard that widow toiled To feed her children food; An honest joy the woman felt, Though she was very poor.

To labor she would never cease, For children must be fed; And glad was she when she could buy A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had On any day to eat; They drank their water, ate their bread, But never talked of meat.

One day, when snow was falling fast, And piercing was the air; I thought that I would go and see How these poor children were.

Ere long I reached their cheerless home, "Was searched by every breeze; When, going in, the eldest child I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy— He never raised his head; But still went on and said, "Give us This day our daily bread."

I waited till the child was done, Still listening as he prayed; And when he rose I asked him why The Lord's prayer he had said?

"Why, sir," said he, "this morning when My mother went away, She wept because she said she had No bread for us today.

"She said we children must now starve Our father being dead; And then I told her not to cry, For I could get some bread.

"Our father," said the prayer begins, Which makes me think that he (And we have no kind father here) Would our kind father be.

"And then, you know, the prayer, too, Asks God for bread each day; So in the corner, sir I went, And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched room, And went with heavy feet; And very soon was back again With food enough to eat.

"I thought God heard me," said the boy; I answered with a nod; I could not speak but much I thought Of that boy's faith in God."

Col. Richard J. Oglesby, Acting Brigadier-General under General McClelland, is a man about thirty-seven years of age.

He was born in Kentucky, but removed into Illinois at an early age. He enlisted in Decatur, Illinois, and commanded the three months men who composed the Eighth Regiment at Cairo, under General Prentiss.

When the regiment reorganized for the war Colonel Oglesby was again chosen to the command. In the General Order, issued from Cairo, on the 1st of February he was appointed by General Grant the commander of the First Brigade of the First Division of that district.

He has been engaged in several skirmishes and contests in Southeastern Missouri always with a degree of credit to himself and honor to the country.

General Lewis Wallace was formerly the Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Indiana three months' volunteers, better known as the Indiana Zouaves.

It will be remembered that this regiment was stationed in June last at and near Cumberland, Maryland, and that on the eleventh of that month, the Zouaves, headed by the Colonel, made a dash upon Romney and routed the Rebels at that place.

The regiment was noted for its reckless mode of fighting and the degree of "dash" with which they always moved.

When the regiment returned to Indiana to be reorganized for the war, General Wallace remained quiet for a few days, when the troubles in Missouri roused his energies, and he issued the remarkable call upon his troops which created such an amount of enthusiasm at the time.

The Indians flocked to his standard, and the regiment was reorganized and sent to the Department of the Missouri. Some little time elapsed and the regiment was sent to Paducah, after which the Colonel was promoted to the Generalship of a brigade in the division of Gen. C. F. Smith.

Some little difficulty occurred between these two generals, and General Wallace was transferred, at his own request, to a new command at Smithland.

General Charles Ferguson Smith, commander of the Second Division, is a native of Pennsylvania, and son of the celebrated Dr. Samuel B. Smith. He entered the Military Academy as a Cadet in 1821, and graduated in 1825, standing No. 19 in his class.

On the 1st of July of that year he was made a second lieutenant of the Second Artillery. In 1829 he was appointed the Assistant Instructor in Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy, which position he retained until September 1831, when he was promoted to the Adjutancy, retaining the same office till April 1838.

During that interval (viz. May 1832) he was made a first lieutenant.

On the 1st of April 1838 he was Instructor in Infantry Tactics and commandant of Cadets at West Point, which position he held until September 1, 1842, in the meantime being promoted to the captaincy, viz. on July 7, 1838.

In April, 1847 he was breveted Major for gallant conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in Texas, his brevet dating from May 9, 1846.

In May 1848 he received another brevet, being that of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1847, his brevet bearing the last mentioned date.

During the following August he received a further brevet Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

This brevet dates from August 20, 1847. He was appointed Acting Inspector-General in Mexico during June 1848.

On the 25th of November, 1851, he was promoted to the majority of the First Artillery, and on the 3d of March, 1855, he was further promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Tenth Infantry.

On the 31st of August, 1861, he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and took charge under General Halleck of the troops at Paducah.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who was erroneously reported to be captured at the fall of Fort Donelson, is one of the five "Generals" of the rebel army.

The other four being Beauregard, Lee, Cooper, and J. G. Johnston. He is considered by military men as the ablest General in the rebel service.

He is a native of Mason County, Ky., and is now 60 years of age. His father was a native of Connecticut. He was graduated at West Point in 1825.

During eight years succeeding he served in the army as a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Sixth Infantry. He subsequently resigned his commission in the army, and in 1836 removed to Texas.

He entered the Texas army as a private soldier, but soon rose to be senior Brigadier-General, was promoted to succeed Gen. Felix Houston, which led to a duel between them, wherein Johnston was wounded.

In 1837 he took the command-in-chief in Texas, and in 1839 he acted as Secretary of War of the new republic, under President Lamar. In 1849 he retired from office.

In 1846, at the request of General Taylor, he went to Mexico, and arrived there shortly after the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto.

He was elected Colonel of the First Texas Regiment, and served in that capacity for six months. He then served as aid to Gen. Butler in the battle of Monterey; and for his conduct on that day he was recommended by Gen. Taylor for the appointment of Brigadier-General, but the position was bestowed upon Caleb Cushing.

After this battle he retired to a plantation in Brazoria County, Texas, where he remained until appointed by Gen. Taylor in 1849, as Paymaster in the army. He was appointed by Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, Colonel of the Second Cavalry, with his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

In the latter part of 1857, he received the command of the United States forces sent to coerce the Utah Mormons into obedience, and conducted the remarkable expedition across the plains to Salt Lake City, in the Spring of the succeeding year.

He was put in command of the Military District of Utah, and received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. On the close of the Mormon troubles he was sent to California, and on the death of Gen. Clarke, assumed the command of the Department of the Pacific.

Shortly after the rebellion got under way, his loyalty was suspected, and Gen. Sumner was set out to suppress him. Before Gen. Sumner reached California, Johnston had left his command to join the rebels.

At first he was appointed to a rebel command on the Potomac; but upon the great importance of the Western Department being seen by Jeff. Davis, he was appointed to take chief command at Bowling Green.

Gen. Johnston stands a little over six feet high, is of a large, bony, sinewy frame, with a grave, gaunt, and thoughtful face; possesses quiet, unassuming manners—forming, in all, a soldier of very imposing appearance.

Gen. Buckner, captured at Fort Donelson, as a Brigadier in the rebel army, and for some months was in chief command in the rebel Western Department. He is a native of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point, and is now 39 years of age.

In 1844, he was appointed, by brevet, Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, and next year he was Acting Assistant

Professor of Ethics at West Point. In 1846, he was transferred to the Sixth Infantry, in which he went to Mexico, and was breveted First Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, at which later battle he was wounded.

He was subsequently breveted Captain for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey. When the secession movement began, he took an active but secret part with them, and as commander of the Kentucky State Guard, he exercised a powerful influence on the fighting element of his native State.

Last Summer he visited Washington, represented himself there as loyal, ingratiated himself, into Gen. Scott's confidence, obtained permission to inspect all the fortifications in that vicinity, returned to Louisville, and remained for a brief period without giving public indication that he contemplated any disloyal movement.

Subsequently he managed to seduce a large part of the State Guard into the rebel service, and for this was appointed to Bowling Green. He is an adroit, skillful, bad man.

MAJOR-GENERAL HITCHCOCK. The Senate, in executive session, on Monday, confirmed the nomination of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, as Major-General of Volunteers.

He was immediately ordered by telegraph to take command at Cairo, where he is probably by this time. Gen. Hitchcock is a grandson of old Ethan Allen, and was born in Vermont.

The New York Tribune says he was educated at West Point, and was Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Scott, in Mexico, where he reached the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Soon after Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, quarreled with him and he was obliged to resign.

Since his resignation he has resided in retirement at St. Louis. He is considered among the very ablest officers in the service; is a Green Mountain boy in all the noble senses of the word; is a thoroughly religious and anti-slavery man, one after the fashion, in a word, of the blessed fighting saints of Cromwell's time.

His appointment was desired by Gen. Halleck. He will outrank Gen. Grant, and take full command under Halleck. [We see it stated that Gen. Sherman is assigned to Cairo.

SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FORT DONELSON FLEET. Captain Foote is a native of Connecticut of which State he was appointed to the navy of the United States.

He is a son of Senator Foote, of Connecticut, to whom David Webster replied, in the Senate, with one of his famous speeches. He entered the United States service on the 4th of December, 1822 and has consequently served the country nearly forty years.

He steadily rose in his profession, and was made a commander on the 18th of December, 1832, under which commission he saw about two years and three months sea service. His total sea service was nearly twenty years and a half, and he performed nearly eight years shore duty.

He was unemployed for over ten years, and was last at sea in June, 1858. At the breaking out of the present trouble he was in command of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and shortly after the commencement of hostilities was promoted to the captaincy, with the charge of the Western of Mississippi flotilla, of which he is the commodore or flag officer.

While engaged in his duties he is reported as having worked night and day with a zeal and energy that are worthy of emulation in both branches of the service, and has accomplished an almost herculean task. Being dependent upon the Navy Department for men and a portion of this equipment, and compelled to call upon the War Department for other things equally necessary to the success of his mission in the inland waters and apparently an object of jealousy and a subject of neglect from both, he has quietly worked through all obstacles, and is about prepared to undertake the opening up of the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orleans.

He is a quiet grey haired veteran, and although holding a rank equal to Major-General of the land forces, attained by a life's service on the broad seas under the old flag, has been quietly and unostentatiously serving his country at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. His present expedition has been carried out with spirit and energy, and the result is gratifying to the nation.

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PHELPS. Lieutenant S. Ledyard Phelps is a native and citizen of Ohio, and was appointed to the navy from that State. He entered the service on the 10th of October, 1841, and received his present commission on the 14th of September, 1855. Up to

the end of 1860 he had seen but four years sea service as lieutenant, but his total sea service was nearly ten years. The time spent on shore and other duty to that date amounted to seven years and nine months, and he had been unemployed for nearly two years.

The length of time employed by the subject of this sketch in the United States service was over twenty years. He was on board the sloop St. Mary's from April 1858, until a short time since, when he was ordered on special duty to Cincinnati. He was then appointed to the command of the gun-boat Conestoga, nine guns.

At the beginning of 1860 his name stood No. 183 on the list of lieutenants, but in the extra navy list he ranks No. 195.

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PAULDING. Lieutenant Leonard Paulding is a native and citizen of New York, from which State he was appointed to the navy. He first entered the service on the 19th of December, 1840, and has, therefore, served the United States over twenty years.

His present Commission of Lieutenant bears date from September 14, 1855, and he has seen under that about five years sea service. His total sea service is nearly sixteen years, with about four years shore and other duty. He was unemployed about eighteen months, and was fast at sea in December, 1860, on board the brig Dolphin. He then obtained a short leave of absence, after which he was appointed to the steamer Michigan. While on the Dolphin his name stood No. 137 on the list of Lieutenants, and at the commencement of the rebellion he had only ascended six rounds of the ladder of promotion, being then No. 151.

The traitorous resignation in the navy, however did him some good; for in the extra navy list his name stands No. 38; in the present engagement he had command of the gun-boat St. Louis.

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT GWIN. Lieutenant William Gwin, of the United States Navy, is a native and citizen of Indiana, from which State he was appointed to the navy. He entered the service on the 7th day of April, 1847, and received his present commission on the 16th day of September, 1855.

He has seen about four years' sea service as lieutenant, and has been over ten years at sea since he entered the navy. He has had about two years' shore and other duty, and has been about the same length of time unemployed. He was appointed to the steam sloop Saquoiana in November, 1859, and on leaving her was ordered to the Western flotilla. His total service under the flag of the Union has been nearly fifteen years.

He is at present in command of the United States gun-boat Taylor, nine guns. On the 1st of January, 1860, his name stood No. 205 on the lieutenants; in twelve months he had but risen thirteen in the grade of promotion; but the rebellion has given him a rapid advance, for his name now stands about No. 160.

SKETCH OF COMMANDER WALKER. Commander Henry Walker is a native of Virginia but is a citizen of the State of Ohio from which State he was appointed to the United States Navy. He first entered the navy on February 1, 1827, thus making his services under the flag of the Union over thirty five years.

His present commission bears date September 14, 1855, and in the navy lists for 1860 and 1861 he stands No. 90 on the list of commanders, having steadily risen in rank. Under that commission he had, up to the end of 1860 seen but one year and four months sea service, although his total sea service was about fifteen years. Up to that time he had been on shore and other duty besides his sea service about seven years and a half, and had been nearly twelve years unemployed.

At the commencement of the Rebellion he was in command of the storeship Supply, on the Gulf squadron, and while performing that duty brought away a number of men women and children from Pensacola, after the surrender of the Navy Yard by Commodore Armstrong. This humane act was attended with some danger; but as it was not authorized by the Navy Department or the flag officer of the squadron, Commander Walker was, in March last, tried by naval court martial for not following red tape and leaving the poor creatures to starve or be taken prisoners by the rebels. No one could deny the humanity of the act; but, although gallantry and humanity approved of it, naval law did not, and he was found guilty of the second charge, viz.—"Disobedience of orders in not returning to Vera Cruz," instead of doing which he brought the loyal sufferers to New York. For this offence he was sentenced to be admonished by the

Secretary of the Navy. But as this trial and its attendant delays occupied some time, the Supply had to sail again to the squadron under a new commander, and the subject of this sketch, by doing a brave and humane action, lost his ship. The rebellion, however, has given him opportunity to have command of a gun vessel. He was but recently ordered to the Mississippi flotilla, and appointed to the command of the United States gun boat Carondelet, thirteen guns, and fortunately participate in the capture of the Rebel Fort Henry. His name now stands No. 59 on the list.

SKETCH OF COMMODORE DOVE, U. S. N. Commodore Benjamin M. Dove, commanding the United States gun boat Pittsburg, is a native of Virginia. He entered the United States Navy in December, 1829. The date of this present commission is September 14, 1855; under it he has been one year and five months at sea. His total sea service is nineteen years and six months. He was on shore and special duty for seven years, and seven years unemployed. His total term of service up to the present time is thirty-four years. Prior to assuming command on the Mississippi flotilla he was in command of the storeship Relief. He ranks fifty-three in the present list of naval commanders.

SKETCH OF LIEUT. ROBERT THOMPSON UNITED STATES NAVY. Lieut. Robert Thompson, the commander of the gun boat Tyler, is a native of New York. He entered the United States Navy in 1837. His present commission is dated October 3, 1850; under it he has been four years and three months at sea. His total service up to the present time is sixteen years and one month. He has been on shore or other duty three years and ten months, and unemployed a similar period. His total sea service is over twenty three years. Prior to assuming his present command he was on the steam frigate Potomac.

BRIG-GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS. Gen. George H. Thomas, the senior Union General engaged in the late battle at Mill Spring, and to whom, with the brave men under his command, should be awarded the honors of the recent victory, is a native of Virginia, and is one of those loyal officers in the regular army from the succeeded States who resisted the lures of a false political theory. He graduated at West Point, in 1836, with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant, of Infantry. In 1850, he was appointed Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, which position he held until the breaking out of the present rebellion, when he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, and placed in charge of a division in Gen. Patterson's command on the upper Potomac—National Intelligence.

General Blenker. Charges against Gen. Blenker are now current in many of the German journals of the country, which, in justice to himself, he ought to refute if possible. These charges are, that being a sub-lieutenant in the Greek army, he was dishonorably cashiered; that he then returned to Germany and became a deserter in wae at worms; but that being unfortunate in that business he became guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy, and was tried and condemned in June, 1850, to five years imprisonment for that crime; and that previous to this condemnation, being engaged in the revolution of Southern Germany, under Gen. Sigel, the latter found it necessary to issue the following order concerning him: "STURKMEYER (Baden), July 3, 1849. 'Col. Blenker of the Palentine, to whom the command in chief of the second division, mostly consisting of volunteers from the Palentine, was intrusted, has acted most unaccountably in every respect. 'Of his own free will he has disobeyed my positive orders to take at once a position near Lorrach. 'He has transgressed his orders, to procure the necessary provisions for each or by an order on the Government, by committing the most revolting extortion and plundering. 'He has gone so far as to take forcible possession of a train of ammunition waggons on their way hither, and to seize for his own use eighteen waggons with arms ammunition, and provisions. 'I therefore dismiss Col. Blenker from all his commands. I declare him a cowardly plunderer and a traitor against our country, and I authorize any man to arrest him and to deliver him up at head quarters. The General-in-Chief. 'SIGEL.' Various acts of a discreditable character are also charged to have been committed by Gen. Blenker since his arrival in this country, both before and since his entrance into the army. Among these, it is alleged that the staff and field officers of the division under his command have made a great deal of money out of their positions. Whether these charges are true or not, we do not know. We allude to them with no desire to injure Gen. Blenker, but simply to express our astonishment that he leaves them unanswered.

The Victory at Ft. Donelson.

Sketches of the Commanding Officers.

SKETCH OF GENERAL GRANT. Brigadier-General Ulysses S. Grant, was born at Point Pleasant, Clairmont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and entered West Point Military Academy, from Ohio, in 1843, where he graduated with honors in 1843, and was attached as brevet Second Lieutenant at Corpus Christi, in September, 1843, and served as such through Mexico, under General Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and was twice promoted for bravery. He was regimental Quartermaster from April 1, 1847, and when he resigned the service on the 31st of July, 1845, he was a full captain in the Fourth infantry of regulars. After his resignation he settled in St. Louis county, Missouri, and moved from there to Galena, Illinois, in 1850.

Upon the breaking out of the present war, he offered his services to Governor Yates, and was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois volunteers, and served with his regiment until promoted a Brigadier-General, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. He was engaged as Colonel and acting brigadier-general in several of the contests in Southeastern Missouri, and his course as commander of the southern district of Missouri has been thoroughly scrutinized, and among his most praiseworthy acts was the occupation of Paducah and stoppage of communication and supplies to the Rebels, via the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The manner in which he conducted the battle of Belmont is still fresh in our readers' minds. The rest of his course as commander there is too well known to be repeated here, and certain it is that his action, in every instance, has been applauded both by his superior officers and the people. After the capture of Fort Henry a new district was created under the denomination of the District of West Tennessee, and General Grant was assigned by General Halleck to the command of it.

SKETCH OF GENERAL McCLELLAND. Brigadier-General John A. McClelland has not previous to the present war, been particularly noted as a military man; but as a strong supporter of the Union, he has shone forth on more than one occasion. He is a man of about forty-three or forty-four years of age, and is rather tall in stature. He has always been noted as a democratic politician, and took an active part in leading the Douglas factions in opposition to the Lecompton Constitu-

tion of Kansas. He was an active leader of the Douglas party in the House of Representatives of 1860, and also in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Conventions. He was always strongly opposed to Breckinridge and his party, and as a Douglas man he was elected to Congress. He left his seat to take up arms in defence of that Government which he so strongly supported by his speeches in Congress.— There is an interesting, if not a curious, circumstance in connection with his appointment to the position of brigadier-general. He had, during the late extra session of Congress, been making, while in his seat, a strongly-worded speech in support of the action of the government in their troubles, and in the course of some remarks, at the conclusion, he in effect stated that notwithstanding the thousands of Douglas Democrats who had enlisted in the cause and service of the United States not one of them had been honored with any high military appointment; other parties had their appointments, but his party had not, and he thought it somewhat unfair, &c. A leading republican took up the question after McClelland had finished, and complimenting him highly on the patriotic tone of his remarks, intimated that he did not know of a man more entitled to a position than his honored friend from Illinois; and it is a remarkable circumstance that shortly after this discussion in the House the name of John A. McClelland appeared on the list of those who were appointed Brigadier-Generals of volunteers. Time will doubtless show forth his soldierly qualifications, which may even overtrival his political ones. In the Belmont fight he manifested that he possessed very good military capacity, and during his administration of military affairs at Cairo he secured the good will of the men under his command.

SKETCH OF ACTING BRIGADIER GENERAL OGLESBY. Col. Richard J. Oglesby, Acting Brigadier-General under General McClelland, is a man about thirty-seven years of age. He was born in Kentucky, but removed into Illinois at an early age. He enlisted in Decatur, Illinois, and commanded the three months men who composed the Eighth Regiment at Cairo, under General Prentiss.

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