Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1862.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. H. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	50
12 " M.	72	60
6 " P. M.	00	50
Barometer,		29 7-10

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—Liberal Tender for the Relief of the Wounded Soldiers, etc., etc.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the meeting of citizens, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, yesterday, met at the Mayor's Office last evening, Jos. R. Hunter, Esq., in the Chair, and W. J. Hunter, Secretary. After a free interchange of opinion, on motion of Capt. Batchelor it was

Resolved, That the Firemen, Military, Trades, and all other bodies of citizens of the county, be invited to participate in the procession on Saturday evening, and to report to Mayor Sawyer before Thursday evening next.

A Committee, consisting of Capts. Batchelor, Campbell and Boles, was appointed to confer with the steamboatmen, in regard to the part they may desire to take in the celebration.

On motion of Gov. Johnston, a committee was appointed to confer with the principals of the city and suburban schools, with a view to having Washington's Farewell Address read to their pupils at some hour to be agreed upon, and at some designated point, on Saturday. The Committee for Pittsburgh are Gov. W. F. Johnston and David Fitzsimmons; Allegheny, Saml. Manchester, Samuel Riddle, James L. Graham; Birmingham, &c., W. J. Richardson and Samuel McKee, &c.

On motion, Messrs. John W. Riddell and Wm. Woods were appointed to confer with Capt. Metcalf, in regard to the use of cannon, and to make arrangements for procuring gunners.

Messrs. Dr. A. G. McCandless and Geo. W. Leonard, were appointed a Committee to procure oil and torches, for the use of the Firemen and others.

At this point of the proceedings, and when the Committee was about to adjourn, it was suggested that there was a rumored scarcity of steamers for transporting the wounded from the battle-field, and great scarcity of physicians and nurses at Cairo, while so many steamers lay idle at our wharf. Capt. Campbell immediately tendered the use of his boat, and promised a volunteer crew, free of expense to the citizens. The meeting suggested the propriety of tendering to the authorities at Cairo, the use of a steamer, with physicians and nurses, free of expense. Mayor Sawyer immediately transmitted the following dispatch:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18, 1862.

Commandant at Cairo: There is a proposition on foot here to send you a steamer, with physicians and nurses for the wounded, if such are needed. Please answer.

—B. C. SAWYER, JR., Mayor.

Should a reply be received, accepting this humane and public spirited proposition, there can be no question about procuring volunteer physicians and nurses, to proceed to the designated point and aid in caring for the wounded. We observe with pleasure the action of other cities west of us, who have already acted in this matter.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet again, at the Mayor's office, on Thursday evening.

Pennsylvanians at Fort Royal.

A soldier in the Roundhead Regiment, in service at Beaufort, S. C., writes an interesting letter to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, under date of January 29th, from which we extract the following:

While I write the thunderous roll of the bombardment of Savannah is music to our ears. Day before yesterday our blood, torpid with this stagnated camp existence, was stirred by broadside after broadside, and it has been ever since, continuous, rumble over since. May God help the right! We have just heard of the Somerset glory, too, and our regiment by the same transport that brought the news, got also between seventy and eighty recruits. The recruits were in charge of Lieut. Stanger, of Washington county, by whom they were enlisted. Nine of them joined Capt. Templeton's company, as follows: W. H. Underwood, George Thompson, Alexander Adams, Linon Lewis, and John Kendall, of Washington Borough, Montville D. Dewine, and Morgan Pyle, of the county, Moses Bell, of West Alexander, and John Marsh, of Pittsburgh. They fill Company A up to within four of the maximum of 101. Some dozen of the party are as yet undecided as to what company they will join. A few are yet at New York city in the hospital, having caught the measles on the way.

Quartermaster Leslie and Adjutant Powers are to be our recruiting officers at home, with four non-commissioned officers. One, Mr. John Stinger, from Washington county. Substantial comfort is afforded us by the Metamora. She brought over $700,000 to pay off this division. Russell Errett, Esq., of Pittsburgh, mistakes our eyesight, and disburses the "coin" to the 100th.

The health of our corps is good now, and rapidly getting better. Our hospital the other day discharged a perfect drove, about twenty, at once. Company A has two there at present, McPeak and Sang, and neither of them dangerously ill. The whole brigade is busy at drill, and is becoming very skillful.

A Deserved Compliment.

The Clerks at Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, recently paid a deserved and fitting compliment to one of their fellow employees, Mr. De Beust, on the occasion of his accepting another position. The following correspondence passed between them:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15th, 1862.

F. W. R. DE BEUST, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Learning with regret that you are about to leave us, to wield the pen in another department of the Penna. R. R. Co., and considering that during your short stay amongst us you have won our esteem and confidence, we the undersigned, clerks at Duquesne Depot, as a slight testimonial of our regard, cordially invite you to partake of a supper at a time when it may be most convenient to you! Yours, very truly,

Henry A. Lavely,	James McKibbin,
C. H. Duncan,	John F. Fleming,
C. A. Carpenter,	C. N. Sanders,
J. B. Moore,	Henry E. Foster,
Owen Keenan,	T. Scott, Jr.,
John M. Thomas,	W. Richardson,
W. W. McClelland,	John Marlow,
Mary Lloyd,	W. J. Smith,
J. K. Carpenter,	Samuel G. Peters,
Hudson Henry,	W. Best,

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15th, 1862.

To Henry A. Lavely, C. H. Duncan, C. A. Carpenter, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your very flattering note has just been received, and in reply, I would cordially thank you for the kind expressions therein contained.

I reluctantly decline the oration tendered me, owing to my immediate departure for the East.

Again thanking you for the many kindnesses received from you, and with my best wishes for the future welfare of all those connected with the "Duquesne," I remain, very truly, yours, etc.,

J. M. R. DE BEUST.

DIED FROM THEIR INJURIES.—The two women, Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Parker, who were burned in Wheeling, on Saturday evening, died on Sunday from their injuries. On Saturday evening they were drinking whisky, when some of the fluid was accidentally spilled and caught fire. Mrs. Parker's dress was worn in flames, and in endeavoring to extinguish the fire Mrs. Lynch's dress also caught. Both of the women then ran out of the house and falling down upon the ground were most horribly burned before any assistance could be rendered. Mrs. Parker died in the morning, and Mrs. Lynch about noon.

SOLDIER'S AID.—We have been requested to state that an urgent appeal has been made by a lady residing in the West—who is fully conversant with the necessities of the case—directed to a patriotic lady of Allegheny city, asking for immediate supplies of comforts for the soldiers in the camp and in the hospital. Bedticks, Blankets, Comforts, Pillow-cases, &c., are especially wanted. Any donations of material, or money, left at the Drug Store of D. L. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny, will be immediately applied to meet the want alluded to.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Shomaker & Lang, wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, have removed from 203 to 229 Liberty street. In connection with this it is proper to state that they have a large and well selected stock of groceries, flour, etc., etc., to which they call the attention of their friends and the public generally.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Meeting of Citizens—Arrangements for Celebrating our Recent Victories.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of citizens was held this morning, at ten o'clock, at the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the recent victories achieved by our arms.

On motion of Wm. M. Shinn, his honor B. C. Sawyer, Jr., Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Messrs. John W. Riddell, C. W. Batchelor, R. P. Nevin, Wm. M. Shinn, John Fullwood, Joseph Woodwell and C. H. Paulson, were chosen Vice Presidents, and D. O'Neill and H. H. Smith Secretaries.

D. W. C. Bidwell, agent for the Dupont & Hazard Powder Company, transmitted the following note:

"*Hon. B. C. Sawyer, Mayor*—Dear Sir: Wishing to contribute to your proposed celebration, on the 22d inst., over the recent success of our army and navy, I will deliver, on your order, the powder for a salute of one hundred guns.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. C. BIDWELL."

Mr. Riddell moved that Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., be set apart for a general illumination and torch-light procession, which was agreed to.

Mr. J. R. Hunter thought it would be better to contribute something for the relief of soldiers in the service, and for the families of those who fell in battle.

Mr. H. Mackrell was in favor of supporting the families of our volunteers, and getting up a suitable demonstration also. He suggested Saturday, noon, as the time for commencing the celebration by ringing of bells.

After some discussion these matters were referred to the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Shinn made a brief, eloquent and patriotic speech in favor of a celebration, regarding the event as equal in importance to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. His speech was well received, and heartily applauded.

S. Riddle, Esq., moved that the proclamation of the Mayor, setting forth the causes for rejoicing, be so amended as to include the victory of the gallant Gen. Sigel over Price—the intelligence having just been announced that Sigel had captured Price and his whole army. (Applause.)

Mr. Shinn moved that the proclamation include all the victories which our army may achieve between this and Saturday. (Applause.)

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

On motion, it was agreed to close the stores at noon, on Saturday, that all may have an opportunity of participating.

Mr. Hunter moved the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, which was designated by the meeting, as follows:

J. R. Hunter, Chairman, Wm. M. Shinn, R. Bruce, A. G. McCandless, C. W. Batchelor, Wm. Johnston, Samuel Riddle, J. Woodburn, Joseph Dilworth, J. W. Riddell, S. Drum, (Mayor of Allegheny,) Harry Woods, (Sheriff,) James L. Graham, James Marshall, W. J. Richardson, Capt. R. A. Boles, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Vandegrift, Edward Gregg and Geo. W. Leonard.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Finance: R. Bruce, J. B. McCune, B. F. Jones, D. Fitzsimons, Wm. Bagaley and James Park, Jr.

On motion, adjourned.

Our Book Table.

The Uprising of a Great People. The United States in 1861. To which is added, A Word of Peace on the Differences between England and the United States. From the French of Count Agenor de Gasparin. By Mary L. Booth. New American Edition, from the Author's Revised Edition. New York: Charles Scribner, 1862. Pittsburgh: For sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

We have already, more than once, too, spoken in such terms of this remarkable book, that any added words of praise, now, would be out of place. We have only, therefore, to express our gratification that a book so full of wise and faithful teachings; of noble and generous sentiments; of high and pure moral purpose; of fearless, scathing rebuke of injustice, and of a rare, almost prophetic sagacity, in unfolding the social and political conditions which have determined the course of development of this rebellion, with its antecedents and consequents, should in a few months reach a second edition, and so give evidence of a wide appreciation. It is a book which should be read throughout by a board of officers, and the statements requiring them.

The undersigned reserves the privilege of rejecting each and every bid, should he consider that the interests of the service require it.

STEWART VAN VLIET,

Brig. Gen. and Quarter Master.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8th, 1862.

MULES WANTED.—Wanted by purchase, ONE HUNDRED MULES, for the public service of the United States. They will be required to be not less than 14 nor more than 15½ hands high; in condition, from 12 m. to 3 p. m., daily, at JACKSON'S LIVERY STABLE, Fourth street.

A. MONTGOMERY,

feb10 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Able-bodied MEN to fill up the Regiments now in the field. Apply at Headquarters, corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Lieut. WM. M. CARTER,

feb11md Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUPPLIES FOR CAIRO AND PADUCAH.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster U. S., in Cairo, until 12 m., on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1862, for the following supplies, to be delivered at Cairo or Paducah, as the Department may elect, viz:

One hundred thousand bushels of Oats.
One hundred thousand bushels of Corn.
Five hundred tons of Hay.

All to be delivered on the levee; grain in good gunnies; hay to be good timothy, blue or herd grass, well baled.

One thousand tons of good Coal, for steamboat and other purposes, in good barges.

Bids will be considered for any lesser amounts than above called for, and bidders will state the price at each of the places, (Cairo or Paducah.)

The object being to procure the supplies at the lowest rates from actual dealers, all persons having the articles to spare (whether in store or otherwise) are requested to make bona fide bids, and to come forward and comply with the same, and payments will be made promptly on delivery to the exclusion of any special accounts.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, Cairo, Ill.

F. P. TURNLEY, A. Q. M.

Cairo, Illinois.

feb18-6

Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago papers, please copy eight insertions, and send bills to this office, accompanied by two papers having this article marked.

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

Corner Pratt and Commerce Sts., Baltimore,

General Commission Merchants & Agents

for the sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER AND SAFETY FUSE.

Receive on consignment all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, and make advances thereon.

P. S.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

REFER TO

William H. Smith & Co., Miller & Ricketson,	Pittsburgh.
George W. Smith & Co., Spencer & Garrard,	
Culp & Shepard, Merchants' Bank,	
B. De Ford & Sons,	Baltimore.

feb18-6m

ICELAND MOSS PASTE.

ICELAND MOSS PASTE.

ICELAND MOSS PASTE.

This delicious preparation, composed of Iceland Moss, Gum Arabic, Sugar and Vanilla, is confidently recommended for Consumption and cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c., &c. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSTON, DRUGGIST,

And Dealer in Choice Family Medicines,

feb10 Corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 Water Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Fallevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Scheidam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, hhds., qr. pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica, selected brands.

WHISKEYS—Mahan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

feb3m

PRODUCE.

25 bbls. Apples, new.	1 bbl. Chestnuts.
10 bbls. Peaches, new.	50 doz. good Brooms.
200 pounds Feathers.	50 kegs No. 1 Lard.
25 bxs. W. R. Cheese.	6 lbs. Dried Butter.
50 bush. Clover Seed.	

In store and for sale by SHRIVER & LATLAIR,

feb18 Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FORT DONELSON BATTLE.

ACCOUNT OF SATURDAY'S FIGHTING

UNPARALLELED HEROISM.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN OUR RANKS.

MOST BLOODY BATTLE IN AMERICA!

FORCES OF THE ENEMY.

THE KILLED AND THE WOUNDED.

EXCITING DETAILS.

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The following is an account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson: On Saturday morning the battle was renewed with unusual vigor and determination. The 8th, 18th, 20th and 31st Illinois regiments occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry. A line of battle at once was formed, and the storm of leaden hail was returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks. The rebels, from their advantageous positions, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and cannister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round; yet every man stood his ground. Bravely, determinedly and without flinching these four regiments held their ground, dealing death, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The 18th regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely any prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison. At one time the 18th being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing securing the rebel's left, at once and relieved them.

At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell. Capt. Bush, acting Lieutenant Colonel, took command, but was soon wounded. Capt. Crouse was shot dead; Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded; Lieuts. Mansford and Thompson killed; Capts. Dillon and Wilson and Lieuts. Kelly and Scanlon wounded; so that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming foe almost without officers. The dead and wounded fell in heaps; companies were bereft of Captains and Lieutenants, and Lieutenants and Captains almost bereft of companies. The other three regiments did their duty nobly.

Cols. Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Suffer death, men," cried Logan, "but dishonor, never! Stand firm." And well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded, among the latter were Logan and Lieutenant Colonel White. Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing like other regiments an undue proportion of officers. Col. Oglesby displayed a coolness and courage that have elicited the highest praise, and served well to stimulate his men.

Never, perhaps, on the American Continent has a more bloody battle been fought.

An officer who participated, and was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle-field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traveled acres of it, taking almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command cheering on their men.

The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one-third had been killed or wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally, reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About 4 o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the rebels fell back into their fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for the time the slaughter ceased.

Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered Dresser's, while the 31st recovered Schwartz's.

A special Fort Donelson dispatch to the *Times*, says the forces were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river. On a lower piece of ground from the fort, their intrenchments, rifle pits, and abattis extended up the river, behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in extent. Their water battery, in the centre of their fortifications, where it come down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns. The rebels were sure of success in any other cause, against less brave troops, and could have easily held the position against one hundred thousand.

The business of getting the different brigades in position, and attaching new arrivals to different commands, took up the greater portion of Friday night.

At day light on Saturday the enemy opened on the 18th Illinois, when all of Oglesby's brigade soon engaged, which was soon followed by Wallace and McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under McClernand.

As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and Gen. Grant being called away during the night to make arrangements for the movement of the gunboats, all the troops, except those attached to McClernand's division, acted without anything except general orders. At a suggestion from McClernand, Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition.

From the commencement until 10 o'clock the fighting was terrific.

The troops on the right were disposed of as follows:

McArthur's brigade—9th, 12th, 41st, 17th and 19th Illinois. Next

Oglesby's brigade—8th, 18th, 29th, 30th and 31st Illinois.

Schwartz and Dresser's battery. Next Wallace's brigade—11th, 20th, 45th and 48th.

These three brigades composed McClernand's division and bore the brunt of battle.

It was found that the enemy were concentrating their main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition and a confusion getting up, the reinforcements retreating about half a mile.

As soon as the division which had stood their ground manfully for three hours retired, the enemy occupied the field, when Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Smith to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiers were heard and the old flag displayed from within the enemy's intrenchments.

Gen. Grant then sent word to Gens. McClernand and Wallace that Gen. Smith was within the enemy's intrenchments, and ordering their forces to move forward and renew the attack on their right. One of Gen. Wallace's brigades—the 11th Indiana, 8th Missouri and some Ohio regiments—were rapidly thrown in position, and a company of Chicago light artillery planted in the road. As the rebels, supposing we were on the retreat, came yelling out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hailstorm of grape and cannister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them. Simultaneously with this, the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell mell back into their works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground lost, and a hill besides. Fresh troops, who had not been in action, were thrown forward, and as the shades of night drew on we were in a strong position, ready to participate in the simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

Oglesby's, Wallace's, and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the failure of ammunition. Until ordered to storm, the ammunition wagons were at a distance, off on the hills, preventing their being moved rapidly. Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home; hardly a man went over the field after the battle that did not discover some comrade who had fallen. We lost three Lieut. Colonels at least; one quarter of all the other officers were either 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 Gen. Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post—the fifty-seventh Illinois on the extreme right.

At daylight the advance was made, but when the full light of day broke forth white flags were observed hanging 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 pithy correspondence having passed between their commanders:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON,
Feb. 16, 1862, 6 o'clock, a. m.

In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon the terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General, C. S. A.

To Brigadier General U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. forces near Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS,
IN FIELD, AT FORT DONELSON,
Feb. 19, 1862.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner: SIR: Your of this date, proposing an armistice, and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(signed) U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Dover, Tenn.,
February 16, 1862.

Brigadier General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.: Sir: The distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders and the overwhelming force under your own command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

Our whole force was soon in the enemy's works. The rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels were disgruntled, as they had known of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it, as Pillow and 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.

At first the prisoners were loud in their denunciation of the runaways. Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated their willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and return to their homes.

To the question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied: "You have all out of twenty-five thousand who were not killed or did not escape."

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as the killed have not all been brought in, and they are mixed with the rebel killed.

As far as ascertained, the following is the list of killed and wounded: in the 18th Illinois Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Sheets and Lieut. Marsh, killed; Captain Hannah, wounded. In the 9th Illinois, wounded—Captain Robinson, Captain Becker, Lieut. Fulton and Lieut. Boyer. The killed are Capt. Shaw, Lieuts. Bayer, Churchill, Kenyon, Bohr, Duncan and Orderly Sergeant Ralston. In the 31st Illinois, killed—Jas. Park, Richard Woodward, Wm. Ashton, Braggs, Jas. McCastlin, Simeon Sloane, Caleb Griffith, E. Morris, all of Company G. Wounded—Lieut. Col. Ransom, Capts: Rose, Andrews and McKee; Lieuts. Dean, Wilcox, Murry, Blackstone and Colonel Carter, slightly. 18th Illinois, killed: Lieut. Manns, Capt. Craig and Sergeant Peskill; wounded: Col. Lawler, in arm, Capt. Lawlor, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Tools. 20th Illinois, killed: Lieut. Col. Erwin; wounded: Capt. Tennard, Lieuts. Archdeacon and King. 30th Illinois, killed: Adjutant Kirkpatrick. 31st, killed: Lieut. Col. White and Capt. Williamson; wounded: Col. Logan, (ball through his shoulder,) Adjutant Cagebart, Captains McCook, Summerfield and Dr. McCook. 48th, killed: Lieut. Col. Smith. 41st, killed: Capt. Tuttle.

The composition of the rebel forces were as follows:

Tennessee, eleven regiments; Mississippi, eight; Texas, one; Kentucky, two; Arkansas, one; Virginia, four. One battalion of cavalry, each Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The *Republican's* Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday:

Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy sortie was made by the garrison from the left portion of their works. This attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was the weakest. Part of Gen. McClernard's division, under Colonel Oglesby, consisting of his brigade, was stationed there; also, Schwartz's and McAllister's batteries. The point was upon a ridge leading into the right redoubt, and was situated just above the main fort. During the night the enemy could be heard busily at work, but what it, it was impossible to tell, as a thicket of woods encompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering view, in any direction, almost impossible.

At daylight, a large body of the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme right wing of Col. Oglesby's command and opened a terrible fire with cannon from their redoubts, playing at the same time upon our forces from guns placed in position on the night previous. The camp of the 29th and 31st was the most exposed, and the whole brigade was at once formed into line as follows: the 18th Illinois held the extreme right, 8th Illinois next, 30th Illinois next, and then the 29th Illinois, supporting the right of Capt. Schwartz's battery, the 31st Illinois defending the artillery on the left.

From the firing of the first gun until nine o'clock, the battle raged unremittingly, and with fearful loss on both sides.

Again and again our troops drove the enemy back, but they were often reinforced, while our troops had, owing to the extended lines of the army, and also their position on the extreme right, to fight unassisted. More gallant fighting never took place than that of the Union troops, exposed to the terrible firing of triple their number. They stood their ground until in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded. At last, and reluctantly, regiment by regiment they slowly fell back, leaving Schwartz's battery and three of McAllister's guns in rebel hands. Retiring a few hundred yards they all made a stand, and Gen. Smith arrived with reinforcements, and at once drove the enemy again into their works.

In the first of the battle was also Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade—the 11th, 20th, 17th and 8th; also, Col. McArthur's brigade, all of which troops suffered severely. Opposed to them were 12,000 rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position.

Gen. Grant, having command of the division, drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gained the lost ground. At once he ordered an advance by Gen. Smith on the left, charging under hot fires up the steep hill, on which was the outer redoubts. Our troops gained the high breastworks, and with hardly a pause went over them, planting the stars and stripes over the walls, under a most galling fire. They formed, charged, and drove the rebels back until they fell into a new position behind some batteries, when evening came on. The Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained the back ground lost in the morning, and got within one part of the enemy's works. Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults.

The scene within the captured fort, after the surrender, showed how terribly the rebel garrison had suffered. Everywhere were lying fragments of shell and round shot, half buried in the earth; tents were torn to pieces, gun carriages broken and scattered around in the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of a stern resistance and gallant attack was visible. On the extreme right, for half a mile distant, where the desperate sortie was made by the garrison, similar scenes were visible.

The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and they have proved more than equal to the task before them.

As the fleet approached the Fort this morning, a salute was fired and the three cheers went up when the American flags were visible.

No officer in the army had any idea of Fort Donelson's defenses until they had been gained and examined.

Several men, when out of ammunition, rushed forward, and although exposed to the full force of the rebel's artillery, gallantly drove their foes back with the bayonet and captured their guns.

The following are the names of some of the rebel officers captured: Col. Garrett, Col. Forest, Col. Brown and Col. Abernethy.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi Regiment prisoners, and fifty or sixty wounded soldiers, who were left at Mound City. Eight or nine other boats are on their way with rebel prisoners.

The rebels who escaped, are supposed to have gone to Nashville, where, or at Clarksville, it is supposed the rebels will attempt to make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen for several hours in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the rebels have burned the town or their steamboats in the river to prevent them from falling into our hands.

Rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville rebellion in Tennessee is gone up.

The prisoners will probably be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

A Speedy forward Movement.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The *Democrat's* Fort Donelson correspondent, under date of the 17th, says that it is impossible to state the precise extent of our capture, everything being in such confusion. The 37th and 57th Virginia and several Arkansas, Alabama and Texas regiments were among the force which left with Pillow and Floyd. The rebel and Federal officers fraternize with the best feeling.

The assertion in yesterday's dispatch respecting the Union sentiment prevailing among the prisoners there is much strengthened by subsequent intercourse with them. This remark holds specially true of the Tennessee regiments. The best officers among them are those who yielded to the popular madness at the eleventh hour. They say they are all sick of this unnatural warfare. Misled by politicians first, and betrayed by generals since, they have become disgusted with the bogus confederacy and wish to withdraw from it at once.

Gen. Grant will be ordered for a speedy forward movement to still greater victories.

The rebel officers assert that Gen. Johnston will concentrate every available soldier of his command at Nashville, and make a desperate attempt to retrieve the misfortunes of the past.

The rebel surgeons place their loss at between 300 and 400 killed, and double that number wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The following is a dispatch from Headquarters to Gen. McClellan, Washington: Fear the capture of the Union is floating in Arkansas. Gen. Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, cutting up his rear and hourly capturing prisoners and stores. The army of the south-west is doing its duty nobly.

(Signed:) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The *Tribune's* special says the position of the ground occupied by our troops to attack Fort Donelson was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us. The first regiment to receive the rebels was the 18th, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted when they were forced to retire. It was replaced by the 8th. They, too, were driven back, after firing the last round, meanwhile the other regiments lending such feeble aid as their positions would admit. Gen. Lew Wallace was ordered to reinforce McClernand, and sent with his division from the centre. The 31st Illinois, Col. Logan, fought like veterans, defending Schwartz's battery under the most galling fire, until every horse at the battery was killed, together with all the officers, and had charge of the guns, as well as a Lieutenant Colonel, a Leading Major, seven Captains, and a number of Lieutenants of the 31st, had been killed and the Colonel wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Capt. McCook, who was left in command, drew off what was left of the regiment—not, however, until the last round was expended and they had commenced to drive the rebels before them. The second brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one, and fought desperately, losing a great number of killed, but with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's division drove the rebels back to their intrenchments, gaining a portion of the lost ground. The object of the rebels was evidently to cut their way through our troops.

The Gen. Johnston taken is Bushrod Johnston, a Brigadier General from Tennessee.

Transportation of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Five steamers left for St. Charles, Mo., to-day, where troops will embark for the Cumberland. Two regiments arrived from St. Charles by railroad and will immediately proceed south. Most extensive and active preparations are being made for the transportation of troops.

Gen. Callum, chief of Halleck's staff, will go to Cumberland for the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. Seven thousand will be sent to Chicago, and the balance to Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis. Five hundred of the wounded go to Cincinnati, and the balance will be brought here. The regiments which suffered most in the battle will be detailed to guard the prisoners at the places of their confinement. Some four thousand of these prisoners are now en route from Fort Donelson.

Most extensive preparations are being made to celebrate Washington's birthday.

From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—It is rumored by passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat, that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah without a gun being fired. Our letter from Fortress Monroe makes no mention of the report.

S. S. Mills, the publisher, and Chas. S. Piggott, the editor of the notorious secession sheet, *The South*, were this morning arrested and taken to Fortress Monroe, on the 17th, via. Baltimore.

A flag of truce brought over a lady from Norfolk, but no newspapers.

We understand that the Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents the contest as still going on. Nothing additional has been received from Savannah.

The U. S. gunboat Harriet Lane, arrived from Washington during last night, although fired at on her passage down the Potomac but one shot struck her, slightly injuring her wheelhouse.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged during to-day in discussing the case of Mr. Stark's right to a seat as Senator from Oregon, with out arriving at any result.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution to Captain Dupont and Senator Johnson, tendering thanks to the army and navy for the brilliant series of victories.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported back the United States Note bill with modifications. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

A resolution was passed to illuminate the public buildings on Saturday, and, in mark of respect for the memory of the brave men killed, and sympathy for those wounded in the recent victories, the House adjourned at an early hour.

Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Several reports having gained currency through the newspapers in relation to Gens. McClellan and Halleck, which are calculated to mislead the public and create misunderstandings and jealousies, The *Republican* announces, by authority of Gen. Halleck, that he has at all times received the most hearty cooperation from Gen. McClellan, and that in all military operations of this department, he has the advice and approval of the General-in-Chief. The two Generals are in almost constant communication by telegraph.

Demonstrations at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—There was firing of cannon all day yesterday, and bonfires and general rejoicing all last night, in honor of the taking of Fort Donelson.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Edinburg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Edinburg left Liverpool at midnight on the 5d and Queenstown on the night of the 4th inst., arrived at noon to-day. Her advices are, via Liverpool, little more than one day later, but by way of Queenstown they are two days later.

The rebel steamer Nashville left Southampton on the 3d inst. She passed the *Tuscarora* off Cowes, where the latter was anchored. The Tuscarora steamed up to start in chase of the Nashville, but the frigate Shannon was alongside to prevent their departure for twenty-four hours. The last seen of the Nashville she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

The brig Fanny Lewis, from Charleston on January 1st, has arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and rosin.

The London *Morning Post* reviews the report that the Arch Duke Maximilian will accept the Throne of Mexico.

Vienna, Feb. 4.—Austria will accept the Throne of Mexico for the Arch Duke Maximilian, but will not cede Venetia in exchange.

There is a monetary crisis at Venetia and the government has decreed a forced circulation of the new money.

Disturbances have taken place at Venetia and Mantua.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—The sales of cotton to-day were 3,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Breadstuffs quiet; provisions dull; bacon and produce steady.

London—Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for money. Latest sales of American Stocks: Erie, 28½@29½; Illinois Central, 44@45