



The Compiler.
OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever!

R. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1862.

The Tide of Victory.
The months of apparent inactivity that almost shook the faith of the people in the ability of the Government to cope with the Rebellion, have at last been succeeded by the most brilliant and decisive victories. Cheering news pours in upon us from all quarters—Roanoke Island, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and, indeed, from the whole line of operations. The power of the Rebellion may be regarded as effectually broken in the South and West.

Full particulars of the most important of the recent victories—that at Fort Donelson—will be found in this issue of the Compiler. It was a desperate struggle—but the success is the more brilliant on that account.

General McClellan.
In a review of late war's vicissitudes, the mind naturally reverts to the Commander-in-Chief, and the debt of gratitude which the nation owes him for all his successes. The Journal of Commerce says that the praise we have again and again urged on our readers against the furious denunciations of the enemies of McClellan, has now been more than justified. His coolness, his calm deliberation, patient waiting, his cool and calculating steady resistance to all sneers and abuse, and his far seeing judgment are the original means to which, under God, the nation owes the brilliant successes of the present time. He has made an army in four months, and now he is using the army as it ought to be used, for the salvation of the Union.

Whereas the members of Congress that talked last week about "an obstacle for four months." The obstacle has proved himself a wise general, able commander, and above all, cool and calm in the presence of enemies at home as well as the enemies of the country. The nation trusts McClellan now with a whole heart, and applauders are silent, or lament the victory of the Union.

On Tuesday last, the House, at Washington, took up the Senate joint resolution rendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Dupont, and the officers and men under his command, for their decisive and splendid victory at Fort Royal in November last.

Also, the Senate resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the army and navy for, under the Providence of Almighty God, achieving a series of brilliant victories over the enemy, and in behalf of the Union and the Constitution. Both were passed unanimously.

Mr. Washburne introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, As a mark of respect for the memory of the brave men who have been wounded in the recent victories of our arms in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, as well as a testimonial of the profound admiration of this House for the persistent and undaunted courage of all the officers and soldiers, sailors and marines engaged, and who have achieved for themselves and conferred upon the country imperishable honor and renown, that this House do now adjourn.

Both Houses adopted a resolution ordering the illumination of the public buildings in Washington on Saturday night, the 22d, in honor of the recent Federal victories.

were members on this floor who had declined that they would not vote a dollar of appropriation unless the war shall be prosecuted for the purpose of emancipation, and he desired here to denounce them as traitors to the government, and they ought to be put under arrest and executed as they deserved.

After a personal debate between Mr. Hickman and Mr. Vallandigham, the former withdrew his resolution.

Blotting out States.
A special dispatch from Washington in the New York Tribune, states that the Territorial Committee of both Houses have nearly matured a bill which "proposes to divide the whole rebel country into Territories, organized like our existing newly settled lands under Territorial Government, the organic law of which, taking no notice of any of the peculiar institutions of the late rebel States, shall treat them as free territory." This is substantially Senator Sumner's plan, and is the rankkest of resolutions. We cannot believe that any respectable committee of Congress will venture to propose anything so palpably unconstitutional. Congress has no power to blot a single State out of the Union, and the attempt to do so would be as reasonable as the effort of the secessionists to withdraw certain States from the Union.

As our armies advance from victory to victory, Congress should endeavor to cultivate the Union feeling which undoubtedly exists to a great extent among the masses of the Southern people, instead of threatening to reward loyalty by degradation. We need the co-operation of the Southern people to restore the Union, and we must have it to secure a permanent peace. This proposition to do away with certain States, evidently comes from the abolitionists, who are at heart opposed to the restoration of the Union as it was, and ready to throw away the baby with the bath water.

Gen. Cameron's Party.
The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, is the subject of the Tribune's "Lionel" on Thursday afternoon week, to the Republican members of the Legislature. The correspondent of the Tribune says in regard to this gathering: "The Tribune is not of the opinion that Mr. Cameron and Mr. Williams are not of the right kind of men to lead the Union. It is not likely that Simon is feeling his way to the Senate in place of Wilmont, who would like to change places with Cameron. Wilmont would prefer going to Russia for a few weeks, as he has expressed by the next session, therefore Simon thinks if once elected he could induce soft Democrats to continue him. The day of grace for all such is over with the faithful, who adhere to principles in place of ill-gotten gain. The Democracy will look closely to those who will be elected, and will not elect a Senator of the United States. Certainly the great rejected cannot succeed when the Committee and others of like ilk are not seated. This moment I learn that Mr. Simon has been elected, and will attend to the Democrats a general thing, will not be prudent, so I understand from good authority." That something "is in the wind" is apparent from the presence of Wilmont.

The Tribune says that various reasons are assigned why Mr. Cameron desires to go back to the United States Senate. The Potomac Valley seems persuaded that the object is mere plunder. Others say that it is to punish the President and his Administration, and others again that the thought of Russian exile is extremely distasteful. But whatever motives may be at the bottom of the movement now on foot to effect a trade between these exemplified statesmen, Cameron and Wilmont, the very worst luck we can wish the Republican party is that they may succeed. If the Republicans wish to hang a millstone around the neck of their party that will sink deeper than plummet error spanned, let them elect Simon Cameron to the Senate and make his name and reputation an issue in the next caucus.

Mr. Busbey's counsel was engaged during the last two weeks in taking testimony—and was expected to close on Saturday evening, the Committee at Harrisburg having ordered said testimony to be reported to them to-morrow. The Committee were about making the same order a week ago, and it was only on the most earnest solicitation of Mr. Busbey that they extended the period.

Two weeks' time has thus been consumed in examining a multitude of witnesses, nearly all on points so trivial as would astonish the public were the facts made known to them. Busbey's counsel seems to have been entirely at sea, casting around in every direction, with the hope of something would "turn up," upon which he could base a case—his testimony covering more than three hundred pages while that for Mr. Myers covered but sixty or seventy.

By this indefinite steering, the expenses of the investigation have been largely and unnecessarily increased. Indeed, it looks as though the main purpose were to consume time and make expense—with two very apparent objects in view. As an example, a gentleman living two miles from town was brought before the Commissioner by Busbey, a countryman to prove who was secessionist in a certain town in a certain year, when the fact might have been had at a moment, without costing a cent, by inquiring at the County Commissioner's office. And even then the witness gave in the name of the proper office proved!

By Mr. Myers' friends selecting only such points as they could rely on substantiating, and summoning no more witnesses than were required for that purpose, the expense was kept down to as low a figure as possible—the most considerable item being that of procuring the attendance of several members of Capt. Pflieger's Company at Harrisburg, he having refused to allow them to appear here, even in answer to a subpoena served by the Sheriff of the county. He allowed them to come before the Commissioner, the cost of their appearance would not have been half so great as by going to Harrisburg.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1862.
Ed: Compiler.—For all the good this Legislature is doing it might as well adjourn. There is really no business to transact. The two Houses meet each day and go through the motions, but do not get any of their labors amount to anything. When Friday arrives there is a general manifestation of weariness, (for doing nothing is very fatiguing,) so an adjournment is carried out the succeeding Monday afternoon. During the interval the members disperse in all directions: some go home to their families, and others proceed to Philadelphia or Washington, for amusement. The sick and afflicted spend a quiet Sabbath in Harrisburg.

THE TAX LAWS.
When I say that the Legislature is doing nothing, do not understand me to mean that there is no disposition to work. Far from it. Congress is the great stumbling block. If that body would pass its revenue measures and let the Legislature know precisely how much is expected from the State of Pennsylvania, the really important business of the session could be disposed of in a few weeks, and the session finally concluded. But the procrastination of Congress is intolerable. The dominant party in the National Legislature appear afraid to face this critical subject of taxation, and let the people know the extent and weight of the burdens they must bear. For nearly three months have they been agitating the negro question in all imaginable shapes—meddling with military operations—denouncing the Commander-in-Chief, and hectoring their wise brains with other affairs, while the finances of the country have been rapidly running to ruin. At last they have essayed to cover the sore spots with shill-pipers. The next step, which should have been the first, is to provide revenue for the support of the Government, which from present appearances will occupy another month or two. Meanwhile the Legislature sits in a stand still. The Committee appointed to proceed to Washington and ascertain what was going to be done, returned to Harrisburg as well as when they left. So it is proposed that the Legislature shall adjourn from some time in March, after passing the general appropriation bill, to the middle of June, when it is expected that Congress will have acted, and our tax laws can be passed. This proposition meets with general favor, as it would save the expense of an extra session, though I learn that some of the members of the House think they ought to have extra pay. Men so rapacious in these hard times deserve expulsion.

BARBAGAN AND SILE.
Simon Cameron, who has done more to corrupt the politics of this State than any man in it, is again shaking his money bags in the face of venal members of the Legislature. There is a trade on foot between Cameron and Wilmont. It is well understood that the idea of Russian exile has never been grateful to Simon. He accepted the mission to Russia not because he really desired to go out of the Cabinet, but in order to break the force of his fall. He would have the public to believe that his harem had hindered his energies that he voluntarily resigned, for the purpose of recuperating abroad, in the easy and dignified position of a Foreign Minister. Some poor simple minded people believe this; but the real truth is, that Cameron was disgraced from the Cabinet, and that he was proposing in funded security, when the notice to leave came upon him like a thunderbolt. He did not want to leave the country, and Wilmont does not. So these two wretches are agreed to "swap" places, provided the Legislature can be induced to elect Simon to the Senate, and the President persuaded to appoint Wilmont to Russia. Wilmont has made no less than two visits here to effect this nice little exchange. I hear that Forney was here the other day, and that he and Cameron and Wilmont had a long and anxious conference at "Lochlin"—Cameron's residence. What a tiquis trip! The ingredients they could cast into the seething cauldron of corruption would make a compound more deleterious than that of the three witches in Macbeth. Those depraved conspirators find some difficulty in managing the Legislators. Such Republicans as Williams and Penney, of Allegheny, refuse to touch Cameron under any circumstances—and the Republicans must present a solid front to enable Cameron to succeed. The votes of two or three "Union Democrats" are said to be counted on by Cameron's friends, and among the number I hear the name of John Busbey suggested, with what probability I cannot undertake to say.

If the Legislature can be managed, Cameron and Wilmont will change places. If not, they will deny that such a thing was ever in contemplation. The Democrats are rather amused at the "dickeying" of these corrupt politicians, and some rather wish that the bargain and sale may be consummated, that Cameron may go back to the Senate, as a living illustration of the utter degradation of the Republican party.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.
The investigating Committee have not got to work in earnest. The Tonnage Tax Committee has not been able to do anything, in consequence of the absence of the Chairman, Col. Hopkins, who is indisposed, and went home last week to recuperate. The Committee will summon before them all the members who voted for the "Communtation" Act, and the leading bidders supposed to be engaged in promoting its passage. It is supposed that most of them will find it convenient to be absent when their names are called; and those who appear before the Committee will refuse to answer, on the ground that the Act of Assembly compelling them to do so is unconstitutional. This is true. No man can be compelled to criminate himself. A refusal to answer would be fatal to the reputation of an individual; but the Committee while it might be convinced of corruption from this circumstance, would be baffled in its efforts to obtain facts. The prevailing impression seems to be that the rogues will prove more than a match for the Committee. Since my last letter it has been increased by the addition of Messrs. Kaine and Happer. Kaine is a firm Democrat, and Happer is a Union Republican from Lebanon county, and an honest man.

WAR NEWS.—The citizens of town and country are informed that E. H. Minnich is receiving daily the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, and Weeklies, published in the principal cities. Persons in town and country, wishing dailies or weeklies, will please call at his Confectionery shop, near the Diamond.

For the Compiler.
Mr. STABLE:—Dear Sir:—The citizens of Scott's School district, Franklin township, met on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at the School House in said district, and organized a Debating Society for their mutual improvement. The following officers were elected: President, John Chamberlin; Vice President, Robert McClaff; Secretary, Wm. D. Chamberlin; Treasurer, Isaac J. Stocks-lager.

The Society meets on Tuesday evening of each week.

The citizens of New Oxford have organized a Debating Society, and are holding their regular meetings on Monday evening of each week, when they discuss the important questions of the day. It is held in the new school house.

The York Gazette says "there is no probability of the removal at present" of the Thomas A. Scott Regiment from the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

Only said he'd rather die in a mill road smash up than a steamboat burst up. "What's the difference?" "If you get on the mill road smash up, you get your bones broken up your day; but if you get blown up on the boat what is you?"

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—We annex a copy of the Act of Assembly, recently passed, authorizing the Gettysburg Railroad Company to issue Preferred Stock. The subject is an important one, and commends itself to the careful consideration of all interested—and who is not in this community, to which the Road is so great a source of convenience and benefit? The Stockholders are called to meet on Friday, the 7th of March, to accept or reject the Act.

A further Supplement to the Act Incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company.
Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly, that the Gettysburg Railroad Company be and is hereby authorized to issue preferred stock, not exceeding four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, upon such terms, and upon such securities, as may be determined by the Board of Directors of said Company at any general or special meeting.

Section 2. The object for which said preferred stock is authorized to be created is that it shall be used exclusively in the cancellation of the mortgage given by said Railroad Company, in trust for the security of certain bonds therein described, and in satisfaction of the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, dated the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and said preferred stock shall be subject to the same lien and priority as the original stockholders are entitled, and have one vote for each share of stock held by them.

THE SOLDIERS' PAY.
A proposition is now before Congress to reduce the pay of officers and soldiers in the army ten per cent. The vast expenditures of the Government have impoverished the minds of many, in and out of the National Legislature, with an idea of the necessity for economy—and inasmuch as a blind stupidity may tend to diminish the Representatives of the people at Washington, it is extremely probable that their economy will be most injurious to the cause in which we are engaged. The present pay of private soldiers, amounting to 600,000 a year, and consequently by \$9,300,000 a year, and consequently by \$9,300,000 a year, will be not more than a trifling part of the annual expense of the war, and to subtract \$15,000 a year from the poor pliance of thirteen dollars a month which is paid to men who leave home, and the business by which they support their families, to counterbalance the exposure, deprivations and danger to life and limb, which are incident to war, is certainly setting a low public value upon citizens of a great Republic; and such a reduction cannot honestly be made without giving every volunteer the option of fighting for the diminished pay or retiring from the service. Many of the volunteers have families at home depending upon them for subsistence, and a hundred and fifty-six dollars a year is not an extravagant sum to support a wife and children, even if the father should devote the entire amount to that purpose, without expending anything for the little comforts and luxuries which men situated as they are desire to enjoy. A good soldier is worth all that the Government pays him for his services, and it will be very bad policy, as well as an exultation of a gross want of appreciation of his value, to diminish his pay.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.
The Third Anniversary Celebration of the German Reformed Sabbath School, on Saturday evening, attracted a large audience, crowding the church room. The exercises which were more than usually interesting, were conducted in the following order:

By Choir: Prayer, by Rev. Prof. Muhlenberg; Singing, by Infant School; Apologies; Creed, by Scholastic Singing; "Do Your Duty" Commandment, by Infant School; Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by W. A. Duncan, Esq., Singing, by Infant School; Superintendent's Report, by R. A. Lytle; Singing, "We love the Sabbath School"; Examination of Schools, by the Rev. Dr. T. P. Dunlap; Address, by Rev. Dr. Schaeffer; Singing, "Bless our Native Land"; The Lord's Prayer; Benediction.

PRESENTATION.—Several ladies, by the Ladies of the County, in behalf of the County, immediately after sundown drill, on the morning of Saturday last, the Lieutenant responded in a few remarks, expressing appreciation to the occasion. The incident was a very pleasant evidence of the harmony of Company C, and of its excellent relations with its officers.

Immediatly after the late "pay" day, Capt. Paige's Company, of the Porter Guards, sent home to their friends the following handsome and very creditable sum:

By Capt. Paige, \$60 00
By mail, 800 75
\$81,547 75

We understand that Peter-burg and vicinity, some time ago, sent to Company K, Capt. Batley, at Camp Pierpont, a box of Trunks, &c., sufficient for the whole Company; and more recently, through the "Lancian Society," two W. Loxes, weighing over 900 lbs., containing Trunks, Chickens, Butter, and Provisions of all kinds, for the same Company. This liberal spirit speaks well for that neighborhood.

On Monday evening a Committee of behalf of the "Zouave Company" presented Capt. Stewart with a beautiful purse, containing Twenty-five Dollars, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem.

The Democrat of Stanton township requested to meet at the house of Jacob L. Glass, in Huntertown, on Saturday, March 8th, at 2 o'clock, to settle a township ticket.

Our friend Nat. L. E. L. of Cumberland township, has made up the acceptable present of a basket of Sweet Potatoes, of the large yellow variety, fully equal to the best we ever tasted at this season of the year.

Mr. L., having an excellent granite soil, grows the Sweet Potato to perfection, and next year should set enough ground with this capital effort to supply the town for several months at least. He could make it pay well, as his Potatoes would have a ready sale, at good prices.

The Hanover Silver Band will give, in that place, during the present week, a series of Exhibitions, embracing some fifteen scenes in the History of Washington, concluding with a beautiful model in wood of the Washington Monument, the work of our friend Bender, of that place. We were shown this latter on a recent visit there, and pronounce it highly creditable to the workmanship of Mr. B. The other models, were told us, are also very fine. The Exhibitions promise to be highly interesting, and will no doubt be largely attended.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.
THREE DAYS FIGHTING.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.
HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.
St. Louis, Feb. 15th.—A special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Saturday, Feb. 15, P. M., says: Commander Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night on board the U. S. gunboat Conestoga. He stormed Fort Donelson on Friday afternoon.

The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Tyler and Conestoga, after fighting a little over an hour, withdrew. Fifty-four men were killed and wounded on the Louisville, Pilot Riley and Hintou, of the St. Louis, being among the latter.

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

The St. Louis was hit sixty-one times, and two of the gunboats were disabled.

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

The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries—one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and a third on a hill about the second. The upper one mounted four 100-pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within 400 yards of the fort.

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

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

A killed gun on the Carondelet burst, killing six men. The rudder of the Pittsburg was shot away.

A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and reached here at noon today, says that the Conestoga was being gun on all day yesterday. The fighting of the enemy's fortifications were taken, and the stars and stripes were flying over them. The fort was overgrown, and the battle was to be resumed.

BRILLIANT VICTORY.
Unconditional Surrender of Fort Donelson!
DESPERATE FIGHTING—HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES—200 KILLED—200 WOUNDED—15,000 CONFEDERATES TAKEN PRISONERS—65 BARRICKS OF ARTILLERY AND 25,000 STAND OF ARMS CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—A special dispatch to the Times dated Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862.—Fort Donelson surrendered to the Union Army on Saturday, the 16th inst., and the Confederates evacuated the place, leaving behind them 15,000 prisoners, about 3,000 horses.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

that view I had of the fort until 12 o'clock to-day.

S. D. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.
To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant.

HARRISBURG, on the Friday, Feb. 15, 1862.

To Gen. S. P. B. Buckner, C. S. A.: Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle on 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, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen.

HARRISBURG, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. P. B. Buckner, C. S. A.—Sirs: The distribution of news in my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compelled me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate army, to accept of terms of capitulation, and unconditionally surrender to you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
S. D. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our force was soon in the enemy's works, where the rebels offered up their swords. The bulk of the rebels were clustered about the batteries, and their surrender long before our men were apprised of it.

Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them the entire brigade and a few favorites, occupying with few small steamers their way.

Many of the prisoners acknowledge the helplessness of their case, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance and return to their homes.

To a question put to an officer as to how many prisoners he had, he replied you have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape.

The prisoners from Fort Donelson will probably be sent to Camp Douglas. It appears that the General Johnson captured at Fort Donelson is Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, a Brigadier General, and not as was first stated, Gen. A. S. Johnston.

Cairo, Feb. 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Paducah today, bringing a Mississippi regiment of prisoners and some fifty or sixty wounded soldiers who were left at Mound City. Eight gunboats were on their way up with prisoners. The rebels who escaped from Fort Donelson went to Nashville, where it is supposed the rebels will make another stand.

Hon. John A. Logan, who was wounded at the taking of Fort Donelson, is a member of Congress from Illinois.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—The Memphis, a late arrival from Fort Donelson, up to Monday, says: It is impossible to state the precise extent of the captures, everything being in such confusion within the fortress. The Fifty first and fifty seventh Virginia regiments were captured, and about two and Texas regiments were among the forces which left with Pillow and Floyd in the night.

The rebel and Federal officers fraternize since the light, and the best feeling, and even "union" sentiment, is prevailing among many of the prisoners, which has been much strengthened by subsequent intercourse with them. This remark holds especially true of the Tennessee regiments.

The best officers among them, who yielded to the general order, are now in the hands of the Union, they are very sick of the unwarlike warfare. Misled by their generals since, they have become most thoroughly disgusted with the bogus Confederacy, and desire to withdraw at once.

General Grant has energetically ordered a special forward movement to still greater victories.

The rebel officers assert that Gen. Johnston will not retreat, even if he were in the hands of the Union. He is now endeavoring to retrieve the misfortunes of the past.

The rebels surround place their lives in killed and wounded at between three and four hundred killed, and double the number of wounded.

Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Two more rebel regiments were captured today to the east of the entrenchments, and a number of fugitive troops have come in and voluntarily surrendered themselves up.

Fort Donelson, Feb. 17.—The great first of the war was here, and in the direction of Clarksville, was the breaking of the Tennessee rolling mills, four miles from there, by our gunboats. The works had been used by the rebels for the manufacture of gun and shell, and other materials of war. It was an event of great importance. Gen. Grant has promulgated a most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants. Also, against stealing property taken in battle.

Details of the Great Battle.
CINCINNATI, February 15th.—The following is the result of the fighting on Saturday, at Fort Donelson.

On Saturday morning the battle was reopened with unusual vigor and determination. The First, Eighth, Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois, and the Fifty-ninth Kentucky, were in the front. They were about preparing a little food for the day's warfare, when a rebel force of some 500 men, and a large amount of artillery, came upon them from the rear, and the storm of cannon fire was returned, possibly throwing the rebel ranks.

The rebels, from their advantageous positions, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of masonry, grape and caissons, killing and wounding our men almost at every point. At every man stood his ground bravely. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, and dying and fighting against appalling odds, in the face of every Rebel battery. The Eighth Illinois regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed the heaviest fire, but instead of falling they advanced to the face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of the guns, with a serene prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the entire force of the Rebel army. At one time the Eighth, being partially disabled, was exposed to a cross fire of both masonry and artillery, but our fighting men were not dismayed. One of the rebels, Gen. Gunder Baker, fell. Capt. Bush, being lieutenant colonel, then assumed the command, and was soon wounded; Capt. Cruse was shot dead; Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded; Lieut. Miller was killed; and Lieut. Kelly, Captains Hill and Wilson, and Lieut. Kelly and Scanlan wounded; so that the entire "Egyptian Regiment" stood before the attack overwhelmed from both sides.

Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants, and captains were almost bereft of their duties. Colonel Logan, who had been a long time on the ground, was hit, and cheering their men on to the front.

"Suffer death," cried Logan, "but I will never surrender. Stand firm and hold your ground!" his hand still held a loaded musket. A second shot struck him, and he fell. A third shot struck him, and he fell. A fourth shot struck him, and he fell. A fifth shot struck him, and he fell. A sixth shot struck him, and he fell. A seventh shot struck him, and he fell. A eighth shot struck him, and he fell. A ninth shot struck him, and he fell. A tenth shot struck him, and he fell. A eleventh shot struck him, and he fell. A twelfth shot struck him, and he fell. A thirteenth shot struck him, and he fell. A fourteenth shot struck him, and he fell. A fifteenth shot struck him, and he fell. A sixteenth shot struck him, and he fell. A seventeenth shot struck him, and he fell. A eighteenth shot struck him, and he fell. A nineteenth shot struck him, and he fell. A twentieth shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-first shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-second shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-third shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-fourth shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-fifth shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-sixth shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-seventh shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-eighth shot struck him, and he fell. A twenty-ninth shot struck him, and he fell. A thirtieth shot struck him, and he fell.

Colonel Oglesby, and March's regiments fought desperately, losing, like the other regiments, an entire proportion of their men. Colonel Oglesby displayed a coolness and courage that has elicited the highest praise, and served well in illustrating his man.

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

An officer who participated, and who was wounded in the fight, says the scene was a description. So thickly was our ranks with the dead and wounded, that he could have traversed acres of it by stepping almost every step upon a prostrate Rebel. The rebels fought with desperate courage, and with their piece with the most successful effect.

On either side could be heard scenes of those in command cheering on their men. The Illinois regiments held their ground, and they were wounded, and yet the balance stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter was continued.