

We give a large portion of our paper this week, to the accounts of the recent glorious victories. We know that nothing else is thought of, read of, or would be as acceptable to our readers. Let us all give three cheers, and thank God.

Let us have a Torch Light Procession to-morrow evening, in honor of the great victories of Roanoke, Forts Henry, Donelson and Savannah. Why not?

The Volunteer can't see wherein Bright's disloyalty consisted. Neither does Jeff Davis.

PERSONAL.—We are gratified to learn that Gen. G. W. BOWMAN, formerly editor of the Bedford Gazette, having purchased the fine residence of Mr. James HOFFER, on West Pomfret street, is about to become a resident of our borough. Gen. B. is well known throughout the State and country as an ardent politician of the Democratic school; has held many offices of honor and trust, and bearing his politics, will make a valuable and useful member of our community.

MORE GOOD NEWS.—Union rejoicings.—The recent glorious victories of the Federals in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina—the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the destruction of the rebel fleet on the Tennessee river, the capture of Roanoke Island, and the general success of our arms within the last few days, have added new zeal to the patriotic spirit of the free people of the North. In many of our towns and cities, National salutes were fired, and the stars and stripes unfurled to the breeze. In Carlisle, on Monday, when the good news was received, many of our citizens displayed the national banner, and the public heart beat quick with joy and gladness. God grant the happy tidings may continue to pour in upon us, and this unnatural rebellion be speedily crushed out.

THROTTLING REBELLION.—At last McCLELLAN'S grand co-nstructor has commenced tightening his folds, and the rebels inside his embrace writhe and squirm in an agony of pain and trepidation. Flag officers Goldsborough and Foote, taking their cue from Com. Deane, have given us their resume of his "wall hands round" with what effect. Let the howling rebels and delirious newspapers of Jefferson attest. The names of Burnside and Grant will hereafter be an unspeakable terror to those traitorous scoundrels who compose the armies of Dixie. Go on, we say, in this good work, until the good old flag shall flow proudly over every city and fortification now sheltering armed treason.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—On our first page will be found an able and graphic sketch of the "Whiskey Insurrection," which occurred in Western Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the last century, and during the Administration of President WASHINGTON. It will be seen, that then, as now, the leaders of the rebellion were all active and influential demagogues, or rather demagogues, who by falsehood and misrepresentation misled one portion of the people, and by lawlessness and violence overawed the law and order abiding portion of the community. A careful perusal of the sketch referred to, will show the reader that the outlaws then pursued precisely the same measures to intimidate the people and suppress public sentiment as did the Southern Rebels at the commencement of this unholy and insane rebellion. Did a man raise his voice against the open violation of law, far and feasters were applied to his person, his roof given to the flames, and his property destroyed. Such was the course pursued by the Southern rebels. Did a Union man venture to remonstrate against the hot-headed measures of these modern demagogues, his life was in jeopardy, and to escape the tyranny of the armed mob, he had either to flee from his home or silently acquiesce in the measures of the self-appointed leaders. Public sentiment was completely crushed out, and the party demagogues had it all their own way. At the present time there are thousands of Union-loving men in the South who are only waiting a fitting opportunity to strike for freedom, to crush King Mob, and renew their allegiance to the Federal Government.

During the excitement in Western Pennsylvania, and as long as the National Government contented itself with merely issuing proclamations, the insurrectionists showed a bold front, and laughed to scorn the exhortations and menaces of the constituted authorities. When, however, the Government began to act with vigor, and to assert its authority by sending troops into the disaffected district, the rebel leaders became frightened, and either submitted or fled, the people returned to their allegiance, and in a short time peace was restored to that section of country. It will be seen by the sketch to which we refer, that the insurrectionists had sympathizers—aiders and abettors—in many parts of the country. Men high in office, both in the State and National Government, were their friends, some secretly and others openly, and had it not been for the judicious and patriotic measures of Gen. WASHINGTON, our happy Union might, even at that early day, have been broken to pieces by demagogues and traitors.

We commend the article in question to the careful perusal of our readers.

Stars and Stripes Floating in Arkansas.—PRICE DRIVEN FROM MISSOURI. GEN. CURTIS IN HOT PURSUIT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.—St. Louis, Feb. 18. The following dispatch was sent from headquarters to-night: "Major-General McClellan, Washington, D. C.—The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas. General Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, and is several miles across the Arkansas line, cutting up Price's rear and hourly capturing prisoners and stores."

The army of the southwest is doing its duty nobly. (Signed) H. W. HAZLER, Major-General. Confirmation of the capture of Gen. Curtis. Reliable information has been received of the capture of General Curtis, staff and army, in Arkansas.

SOMEBODY WILL BE HURT.—It seems that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, some three weeks ago, took the management of this war in their own hands. The President thinks that the time has arrived when he should assert the prerogatives guaranteed him by the Constitution, and exercise practically the powers with which he is vested. Immediately upon the announcement of his determination, so of the sensation press set up the cry that McClellan had been superseded in the command of the army, and did not longer discharge the functions of Commander-in-Chief. As the self-appointed advocates of the young General have darkened the facts of the case, below we give the real condition of things, from the New York Tribune.

Gen. McClellan remains the senior Major-General and titular commander in the armies of the Union, being superior in rank to every other officer. Gen. Fremont and Gen. Halleck ranking next after him. He also commands the army of the Potomac as heretofore. His advice is constantly sought by the President (as is that of other competent men) as to the conduct of the campaign, and where it is approved it is followed. As yet, however, we believe the instances of serious disagreement have been few; but there have been such instances, when the President acting upon his own judgment, has given orders contrary to the wish of Gen. McClellan.

The most important change in this direction made since the advent of the new Secretary of War has consisted in ordering the commanders of Western Departments, Gen. Buell, Gen. Halleck, and Gen. Hunter, to report directly to the War Department, instead of reporting to Gen. McClellan, as heretofore; and in putting them into official communication and co-operation with each other, which Gen. McClellan had refused or neglected to do. Thus, for instance, it was previously necessary for Buell and Halleck to go to McClellan at Washington for leave or for orders, in case they wished to make any combined movement. Now they have the necessary freedom of action; and whenever they desire to make a combined movement, they can do so without consulting Gen. McClellan. Halleck and Gen. Pope have themselves assumed the rank of major general, and we know they felt about six weeks ago, and have made all their arrangements for the purpose, they will no longer be forbidden to strike the blow by telegraph from the senior Major-General. Or when Gen. Halleck sees that Fort Columbus is half under water, now is the day to attack it; he will be allowed to act upon his own judgment as a man fit to command a hundred thousand men should be, and to go ahead.

In fine, let it be observed that the time has come for real war, and not for a poor tissue of... Earnestness and inflexible determination are now at the helm, and the ship will sail on. If Gen. McClellan has any power of fighting in him or any strategic genius, he will have ample opportunities to prove it; but the salvation of the Republic is no longer to be postponed or perilled for the sake of oysters and champagne on the Potomac. Nor let any fool set up the cry of a conspiracy of the "Radicals" against him or any other man. What the Radicals covet against is the rebellion: what they have prayed for is the coming of the man who will put it down.

And their belief is that the present Secretary of War is a man of that sort. In this they neither ask nor care about the Secretary's opinions on slavery. They believe that he is terribly in earnest; that with him the integrity of the nation is no matter of parade or of frivolity; and they feel very naturally that when such a man, charged with such responsibilities finds slavery obstructing his path of duty, slavery will have to disappear. And with that they are content.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE.—Experience is a dear schoolmaster, it is said, and even nations may profit by no other. Gen. Stone, has been the most zealous of all our Generals in catching slaves, and outraging the loyal sentiments of Northern soldiers by obliging them to act the part of hounds to hunt fugitives. He was careful to return the slaves of rebels, and sent flags of truce across the Potomac for this purpose. In fact he never displayed so much energy, as when performing the dirty work of kidnapping men, who had been freed, by the rebel acts of their masters. Such a man could not be endured with true loyal sentiments, and his loyalty, has long been suspected, by a large portion of the northern people. He may, or may not, be guilty of the charges made against him; but he has no heart in his country's fight, and should not be allowed to hold an important command, in any event. The charges now made against him are: First—misconduct at the battle of Ball's Bluff; second—holding correspondence with the enemy, before and after the same battle; and having received the visits of rebel officers in his camp; third—of treachery in suffering the enemy to build a fort under his guns, since the before-mentioned battle; fourth—of a treacherous design to expose his command to capture and destruction by the rebels, under pretense of orders from the General-in-Chief, which orders were never given.

In view of these terrible charges, Gen. Stone may well reflect on the recent expression of Secretary Stanton, "Heretofore we have hung no traitors." If Gen. Stone is proved guilty, he will soon enough know what will be the doom of traitors hereafter, for if he be guilty, never was man more guilty than he. The blood of Baker and the brave soldiers of Ball's Bluff, is upon his head. We trust he will be awarded a speedy trial, and, if guilty, a prompt punishment.

EIGHT GREAT BLUNDERS.—We give below, an article from the columns of the Religious Herald, a Baptist paper, of Richmond, Va. It shows so much more coolness of judgment and candor of mind than we are in the habit of finding in the Southern papers, that it seems it worthy of special notice. It says the South has made at least eight great blunders, and enumerates them as follows: 1. In firing upon Fort Sumpter. 2. In believing there would be a divided North and an apathetic Federal Government. 3. In believing that they would have the hearty sympathies of Europe. 4. In believing that the military power of the North would be directed in a crusade against slavery rather than employ for the overthrow of treason, and the establishment of the Union and Constitution. 5. In believing that the bonds of their Confederacy would readily be taken in Europe. 6. In believing that Northern courage and physique were no match for Southern, or that in battle one Southern man equalled five Yankees. 7. In believing that the flag of the Cotton Oligarchy would wave above the capital at

Washington, and the roll of slaves be called on Bunker Hill.

8. In believing that the fancied omnipotence of cotton would dominate over the commerce of the world.

Thanks to the Heroes of Roanoke and Fort Henry, GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1862. The following order was issued to-day: WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th, 1862. The President, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brigadier General and Flag Officer Goldsborough and to Brigadier General Grant and Flag Officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievement in the capture of Roanoke Island and Fort Henry.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for us to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also records the names of the fallen, and the memory of the gallant dead. The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Springs, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers multiply the number of the slain. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float a flag at every rebel city and stronghold; and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of Liberty and Union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GIDEON WALLIS, Secretary of the Navy. THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

(Special Correspondent of the Baltimore American.) FORTRESS MONROE, January 13, 1862. The steamer Stars and Stripes came in at noon to-day with a flag at half mast, and stern, and all the evidences of bringing glorious tidings. Her approach attracted great attention, and it was soon ascertained that she brought tidings direct from the Burnside expedition, and that she had been surrounded with eager inquirers of the result of the expedition, and the following questions were propounded and quickly answered: Q.—What was the result of the expedition? A.—We have cleaned the Rebels out of the island and captured and burnt most of their fleet—taking three thousand prisoners.

Q.—How many were killed on the Federal side? A.—About forty. Q.—How many wounded? A.—The number of the wounded was not definitely ascertained when we left, but one hundred and fifty was considered a large estimate. Q.—How about General Wise? A.—He is reported to have been carried off from Nag's Head towards Norfolk, but Commodore Goldsborough had started up Currituck Sound towards Norfolk with a gunboat and several armed cutters in the endeavor to overtake and capture him. The anxiety to capture him was very great. Q.—What became of his son, Captain O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Blues? A.—He was slightly wounded on the field at the head of his regiment, and was endeavoring to escape in a boat with some others, when he was hailed to surrender, but refusing to do so was fired upon and mortally wounded. They then fired on the boat, and he was taken prisoner, and died the next morning from the effects of three ball wounds.

Q.—How many of the Rebels were killed and wounded in the engagement? A.—Their killed and wounded we are not very heavy, for the reason that they broke and ran as soon as our men captured their main battery at the point of the bayonet. This was done by the Hawkins Zouaves and the Twenty first Massachusetts, who left the main body and charged directly in the face of their guns driving the whole garrison out of the entrenchments in the centre of the island. The number of Rebels killed was estimated at four hundred, and the wounded at two hundred. Q.—How many prisoners were taken? A.—We have taken nearly three thousand prisoners, who were landed at a wharf in New York on Friday or Saturday, on the steamers Spaulding and George Peabody. Q.—When did the fight commence? A.—We commenced with a reconnaissance by the gunboats on the 11th inst., and on the 12th the lower end of the island partly silencing the guns at that point. Night closing in we ceased firing until Saturday morning, when the bombardment was resumed, and about ten thousand troops landed on the southern end of the island. Q.—After the landing was effected, what became of the gunboats? A.—They followed the channel along the side of the island, and drove the Rebels from them into their entrenched camp at the upper end of the island. The army having landed, about seven thousand of them marched in three divisions to the centre of the island to attack the main body. As they approached the earthworks of the enemy they were found to have several guns in position to cover the approach. When within a mile they started the Rebels, who fled in confusion, and the Rebels fell on their faces, allowing the balls to pass over them. They continued thus to approach the batteries for a mile with but slight loss, and finally, when the close mounds of the earthworks at a suitable quick firing position, they rushed with charged bayonets over the entrenchments. As the Federal troops entered they abandoned their guns, and fled in confusion towards the upper end of the island. They made but a poor fight, and ran at Bull Run speed as soon as they were brought to close quarters. Q.—Did any portion of these troops exhibit bravery? A.—A battalion in charge of their principal guns, the Richmond Blues, showed some bravery, but the balance fled, without scarcely firing a gun, so that the entrenchments were abandoned.

Q.—What became of the gunboats? A.—So soon as the landing was safely effected, Com. Goldsborough steamed up the channel, firing on the Rebel batteries, and were in sight, driving them out of the earthworks commanding the channel. Q.—Did the Rebel gunboats make any fight? A.—Very little. When Com. Goldsborough's fleet appeared they were in a panic, and they turned and fled, and were wholly pursued towards Elizabeth City. So soon as overtaken armed officers were sent to board them, and some severe fighting is said to have taken place at the Rebel dock, and they were nearly all then captured, and most of them burned, the victors continuing on their pursuit to prevent any of them from escaping. Three or four were captured and burnt, and the balance burnt. The crews of most of them made their escape to the shore by swimming, without even an attempt at resistance. Q.—Was Elizabeth City burned? A.—There was an earthwork defending the approach to Elizabeth City which was feebly worked for some time, doing little or no damage. So soon as the gunboats got the range of it and commenced dropping their shells in and around it the military works were in a panic, and after the flames burst out in the lower part of the city. A flag of truce from the citizens was then sent out to Commodore Goldsborough asking him to send a force on shore to extinguish the fire which they had kindled, and the retreating soldiers. Their request was respectfully declined, as they come neither to burn nor destroy, nor to commit any outrage on private rights and must hold those responsible who had kindled the outrage. Not more than one third of the city was burned. Q.—How many troops were on the island? A.—When we first commenced the attack on Friday the whole number did not exceed three thousand, but during Friday night and Saturday morning two thousand more from Norfolk were landed, making the whole force about 4,500. Q.—How many of them escaped? A.—It is supposed that nearly twelve hundred escaped, and that the balance were taken. They effected their escape by means of an obstruction in the channel, which prevented our gunboats from approaching the upper end of the island within range of the guns. All their energies seemed to be devoted to the effecting of an escape. If

the gunboats could have passed the obstruction, and have got within range of the point from which they were embarking, not a man would have escaped.

There were several battalions from Richmond, and parts of regiments from North Carolina, but the majority of the troops were picked men from the Virginia regiments. The McCullough Rangers are from Louisiana, under the command of Lieutenant Hazlett, supposed to be Robert Hazlett. The Rebel leaders were killed by the men from North Carolina, and they landed on Saturday morning and had scarcely got landed before they were run down by the stonades, and the boats seized by the fleeing Rebels from the entrenched camp, who left them as prisoners in our hands. They just arrived in time to be captured. Q.—What kind of arms had the Rebels? A.—The whole island was strewn with arms of all descriptions, such as muskets, double barrelled guns, and all descriptions of rifles, and good, bad and indifferent bowie knives, rusty swords, flint lock pistols, and Sharpe's and Colt's rifles. At least an entire store of arms had been gathered up, with shot pouches to match. Q.—Did any of the Federal gunboats receive any injury, or were any of them lost? A.—Only one of the Federal gunboats, one of the gunboats was a round shot that entered the bow of the gunboat Seymour, doing no damage that cannot be repaired in an hour. Another boat had a portion of her rigging cut, and the Rebel leaders were killed by the explosion of a rifle gun, and two or three wounded. Q.—Was there any hand-to-hand fighting among the gunboats? A.—Only one case of the Federal gunboat Ceres, Capt. McDermid, who ran alongside the Rebel flag ship Sea Bird, of Com. Lynch, and drove the enemy before them on his own account, and then made a successful escape by jumping overboard and wading to the shore, with most of his officers. Q.—Did any of the Rebel gunboats escape? A.—Yes, two of them ran into the Canal, and the Rebel gunboat Seymour, and a force of Rebels destroyed the gate of the canal, letting the water out. They were reported to be aground in consequence. Q.—How many gunboats went up to Elizabeth City? A.—There were fifteen of our gunboats in the fleet that started for Elizabeth City on Sunday. Most of the enemy's gunboats were captured, and the Rebels made a start of several of them. Three were captured, and one now is in the Federal service. Q.—Were any of our officers killed? A.—Yes, Col. Russell, of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, was killed, and Col. Vignier de Motteuil, of the D'Epenault Zouaves, who was a volunteer, was killed. No other officer was killed above the rank of Lieutenant. How many officers are among the prisoners? A.—We have about fifteen Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, and fifty or sixty Captains and Lieutenants.

Q.—Were all the military in the fight? A.—No. The 89th New York, the 8th and 4th Connecticut, the 6th New Hampshire, and the 48th Pennsylvania were left at Hatteras. Q.—Forty-two large guns, and about one dozen field pieces. There were also captured about 4,000 stand of arms of all descriptions. Q.—How many field pieces were landed by Burnside? A.—Five or six, principally field howitzers. They were landed on the edge of a marsh, and the men were compelled to drag them for about 100 yards through the water up to their entrenchments, and they were finally secured, and good execution in covering the approach of the storming parties. Q.—What was done with the prisoners? A.—They were taken to our own possession of their camp and barracks, while the Federal soldiers, both officers and men, roughly it is best they could on the damp earth. The prisoners were, however, when the Stars and Stripes were finally secured, and did good execution in covering the approach of the storming parties. Q.—What was done with the prisoners? A.—They were taken to our own possession of their camp and barracks, while the Federal soldiers, both officers and men, roughly it is best they could on the damp earth. The prisoners were, however, when the Stars and Stripes were finally secured, and did good execution in covering the approach of the storming parties.

Parties who came down from Norfolk to Old Point on Sunday not only reported the surrender of Fort Donelson, but also stated that fighting had been done near Savannah, and that the city had probably been captured by the Federal forces. The former report has already been confirmed, and it is quite probable that the latter is true. Our latest news from Port Royal, it will be recollected, left our land naval forces both in movement toward Savannah. The announcement of the taking of Fort Donelson was made in both Houses of Congress yesterday and received with applause from the floor and the galleries. Even the Senate forgot its dignity in patriotic exclamations, and the Vice President with ready consent declared that the great and noble breach of honor, inasmuch as it was not a mark of approbation or disapprobation directed against any Senator.

The announcement of the surrender of Fort Donelson was received with the greatest joy and patriotic rejoicing in the loyal cities on Monday. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis flags were flying out of the streets, and the most ardent congratulations exchanged. Preparations are making in several of the cities to appropriately celebrate the late victories on Saturday next, Washington's birthday. Gen. Halleck on Monday telegraphed to General McClellan that Gen. Curtis' pursuit of Price's flying army had been eminently successful. He had captured several thousand officers, and more private than he could by any possibility take care of. We think Price has made his last retreat.

DISPATCHES TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862, P. M. The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that the Stars and Stripes were over Savannah. The city has been retaken, reoccupied and repossessed. The departure of the expedition against Savannah was noticed in these columns on February 14th. The gun boats were eleven in number. These and three transports formed the advance of the Federal fleet. This part of the expedition alone, carried eight thousand troops. Among the regiments concerned, were the Ninety-first New York, the Sixth Connecticut, and the Fourth New Hampshire. The route taken has not been made known. Reconnoitering expeditions, for some time past, have passed up Wilmington river, in the rear of Fort Pulaski and Wall's Cut, entering upon the Savannah river, in the neighborhood of Fort Jackson. It is probable that the gun boats advanced through these same channels and attacked Fort Jackson. BALTIMORE, Feb. 18. It is rumored by passengers by the Fort-Myer steamer that the surrender of Savannah, without a gun being fired. The General Johnston taken in Bushrod Johnston, a Brigadier General from Tennessee, and a Sidney Johnston, as generally supposed.

WAR NEWS. CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON! The great victory of the war has been accomplished, and the National flag was placed on Sunday morning by our victorious troops over Fort Donelson. The completeness of the victory, and its importance, bearing upon the entire war, is so great, that it is the most unwilling understanding, Tennessee is now open to our victorious troops. They have only the remains of a defeated and demoralized army, and the great number of prisoners taken, and the great number of arms and munitions provided that even a stand is made there, and Nashville will be in our possession. The great river routes into the centre of rebellion—the Tennessee and the Cumberland—are open to us, and the Federal army, and the Columbia is so isolated that, no longer a Gibraltar, it can scarcely be considered tenable. The valor of our troops which has won these victories is not less remarkable than the strategic skill which planned the campaign. We have not merely fought and won battles, but we have accomplished triumphs of military skill in forcing the line of the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The Fort surrendered at nine o'clock on Sunday morning to the land forces under Gen. U. S. Grant, the gunboats not taking part in the final assault. The loss of life on our side was very small, and the loss of the enemy in taking by assault a position so strongly fortified. Whilst this must be regretted, it is also to be gloried in as establishing beyond all future cavil the bravery and steadiness of our troops. The great number of prisoners taken, and the great number of arms and munitions provided that even a stand is made there, and Nashville will be in our possession. The great river routes into the centre of rebellion—the Tennessee and the Cumberland—are open to us, and the Federal army, and the Columbia is so isolated that, no longer a Gibraltar, it can scarcely be considered tenable. 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