CARLISLE, PA. Friday, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

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 half as acceptable to our readers. Let us all give three. cheers, and thank God.

The Let us have a Torch Light Procession to-morrow evening, in honor of the great vic. at have darkened the facts of the case, below tories of Roanoke, Forts Henry, Donelson and | we give the real condition of things, from the Savannah. Why not?

The Volunteer this week has a political leader which is literally recking with treason. Among other traitrous paragraphs, (which we do not care to notice at present,) is one abusing the administration for its settlement of the Trent question. Jeff Davis, and his confreres did the same thing when they received the intelligence of the amicable adjustment of that trouble. The bond of sympathy is apparent.

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 resi. dent 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 barring his politics, will make a valuable and useful member of our community.

The recent glorious victories of the Federals | previously necessary for Buell and Halleck in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina to go to McClellan at Washington for leave -the capture of Forts Henry and Donnelson, or for orders, in case they wished to make the destruction of the rebel fleet on the Ten- any combined movement. Now they have nessee river, the capture of Roanoke Island, the necessary freedom of action; and whenand the general success of our arms within soever, for instance, Gen. Halleck and Gen. the last few days, have added new zeal to the | Pope feel themselves sure of taking Price and patrictic spirit of the free people of the North. his army captive, as we know they felt about In many of our towns and cities, National sa- six weeks ago, and have made-all their ar lutes were fired, and the stars and stripes un- rangements for the purpose, they will no furled to the breeze. In Carlisle, on Monday, longer be forbidden to strike the blow by when the good news was received, many of telegraph from the senior Major General. Or our citizens displayed the national banner, when Gen. Halleck sees that as Fort Columand the public heart beat quick with joy and bus is half under water, now is the day to gladness, God grant the happy tidings may attack it he will be allowed to act upon his. continue to pour in upon us, and this unnat own judgement as a man fit to command a ural rebellion be speedily crushed out. THROTTLING REBELLION.

At last McClellan's grand boa-constrictor

Burnside and Grant will hereafter be an unspeakable terror to those traitrous southrons who compose the armies of Dixie. Go on, we sav. in this good work, until the good old flag shall float proudly over every city and fortification now sheltering armed treason.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

which occurred in Western Pennsylvania, in ring the Administration of President Wash and influential democrats, or rather demagogues, who by falsehood and misrepresentation mislead one portion of the people, and by lawlessness and violence overawed the law timidate the neonle 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, tar and feathers 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-constituted leaders. Public sentiparty demagogues had it all their own way. Union-loving men in the South who are only | made against him are : 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 Govern bold front, and laughed to scorn the exhor tations 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 sympa | what is to be the doom of traitors hereafter, thizers-aiders and abettors-in many parts | for if he be guilty, never was man more of the country. Men high in office, both in guilty. The blood of Baker and the brave the State and National Government, were soldiers of Ball's Bluff, is upon his head. their friends, some secretely and others open- We trust he will be awarded a speedy trial, ly, and had it not been for the judicious and and, if guilty, a prompt punishment patriotic measures of Gen. Washington, our happy Union might, even at that early day, been broken to pieces by demagogues and an article from the columns of the Religious 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 DESPATCHES. St. Louis, Feb. 18.

The following dispatch was sent from

head quarters to-night: "To Major General McClellan, Washing ton, D. C.;-The flag of the Union is floa-

ting in Arkansus.
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.

(Sigend) H. W. HALLECK Major General

Confirmation of the Capture of Gen Reliable information has been received of

SOMEBODY WILL BE HURT. It seems that President Lincoln and Secre-

ary 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 exrecise practically the powers with which he is vested. Immediately upon the anouncement of his determination, some of the sensation press set up the cry that McClellan had been superseded in the command of the armies, and did not longer discharge the functions of Commander-in-Chief. As the self-appointed advocates of the young Gener-New York Tribune.

Gen. McClellan remains the senior Major General and titular chief 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 Poto mac 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 disa greement 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 Secre tary of War have 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 MORE GOOD NEWS - UNION REJOICINGS .- neglected to do. Thus, for instance, it was own judgement as a man fit to command a A.—He is reported to have been carried off hundred thousand men should be, and to go from Nag's Head towards Norfolk, but Comahead.

In fine, let it be observed that the time has has commenced tightening his folds, and the come for real war, and not for a poor tinsel rebels inside his embrace writhe and squirm of it. Earnestness and infexible determina in an agony of pain and trepidation. Flag tion are now at the helm, and the ship will officers Goldsborough and Poote, taking their sail on. If Gen. McClellan has any power of cue from Com. Dupont, have given as their fighting in him or any strategic genius, he at the head of his battalion and was endeavresume of his "all hands round," with what will have ample opportunities to prove it; effect let the howling rebels, and dolorous but the salvation of the Republic is no longer newspapers of Jeffdom attest. The names of to be postponed or perilled for the sake of oysters and champagne on the Potomac. Nor ken prisoner, and died the next morning from the any fool set up the erv of a conspiracy the effects of three bu let wounds. of the "Radicals" against him or any other man. What the Radicals conspire against is the Rebellion : what they have prayed for is

he coming of the man who will put it down. And their belief is that the present Scoretary of War is a man of that sort. In this On our first page will be found an able and they neither ask nor care about the Secretagraphicsketch of the 'Whiskey Insurrection," 11y's opinions on slavery. They believe that e is terribly in earnest; that with him the the latter part of the last century, and du- Integrity of the nation is no matter of parade or of frivolity; and they feel very naturally INGTON. It will be seen, that then, as now, that when such a man, charged with such the leaders of the rebellion were all active responsibilities finds slavery obstructing his York on Friday or Saturday, on the steamers path of duty, slavery will have to disappear. | Spaulding and George Peabody. And with that they are content.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE .- Experience is and order abiding portion of the community. | a dear schoolmaster, it is said, and oven A careful perusal of the sketch referred to, | nations may profit by no other. Gen. Stone, will show the reader that the outlaws then has been the most zealous of all our Generpursued precisely the same measures to in- als 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 kidnap. per of mer, who had been freed, by the rebel acts of their masters. Such a man could not be endured with true loyal senti. ments, and his loyalty, has long been sus pected, by a large portion of the northern people. He may, or may not, be guilty of the charges made against him; but he has ment was completely crushed out, and the | no heart in his country's fight, and should not be allowed to hold an important com-At the present time there are thousands of mand, in any event. The charges now

First-of misconduct at the battle of Ball's Bluff; second-of holding correspondence with the enemy, before and after the same battle. and of having received the visits of rebel officers in his camp; third-of ment contented itself with merely issuing treachery in suffering the enemy to build a proclamations, the insurrectionists showed 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 prefense 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 express. ion of Secretary Stanton," Heretofore we have hung no traitors." If Gen. Stone is proved guilty, he will soon enough know

EIGHT GREAT BLUNDERS .- We give below; 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 we doem 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. 8. In believing that they would have the carty sympathics of Europe,

4. In believing that the military power of the North would be directed in a orusade against slavery rather than employed for the overthrow of treason, and the establishment of the Union and Constitution.

5. In believing that the bonds of their The army of the southwest is doing its Confederacy would readily be taken in Europe.

6. In believing that Northern courage and biysique were no match for Southern, or that ers. They effected their escape by means in battle one Southerner countled five year. of an obstruction in the channel, which n battle one Southerner equalled five Yan-

on Runker Hill

8. In believing that the fancied omnipo tence of cotton would dominate over the com-

Thanks to the Heroes of Roanoke and

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The President, commander in-chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brigadier Gen. Burnside and Flag Officer Goldshorough, and to Brigadier General Grant and Flag Of ficer Foote, and the land and naval forces un-

Island and Fort Henry.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes it as his duty to pay a fitting honor to 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 loval and patriotic soldiers

must always put rebels to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that

By order of the President. [Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Sceretary of War, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 13, 1862.

A .- We have cleaned the Rebels out of the island and captured and burnt most of their leet-taking three thousand prisoners. Q - How many were killed on the Federal

A .- About forty. "

Q. - How many wounded?
A - The number of the wounded was not definitely ascertained when we left, but on hundred and fifty was considered a large esti-

modore Goldsborough had started up Curri-tuck Sound towards Norfolk with a gunboal and several armed cutters in the endeavor to

Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Blues? A - He was slightly wounded on the field oring to escape in a boat with some others, when he was hailed to surrender, but refusing to do so was fired upon and mortally woun They then surrendered, and he was ta-Q - How many of the Rebels' were killed

and wounded in the engagement? A .- Their killed and wounded are not very heavy, for the reason that they broke and ran as soon as our men captured, their main bat-

Q — How many prisoners were taken? prisoners, who will probably arrive at New

Q .- When did the fight cammence? the lower end of the island partly silencing the guns at that point Night closing in wo ceased firing until Saturday morning, when ern end of the Island. Q .- After the landing was, effected, what

became of the gunboats?

A.—They steamed up the channel alongvolley and then rushing with charged bayonets over the entrenchments. As the Feder eral troops entered they abandoned their guns and ran out at the other side, towards the up-

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 soon as the entrenchments vere stormed.

O .-- What became of the gunboats? channel, firing at all the Rebel troops

Q.—Did the Rebel gunboats make any fight?
A.—Very little. When Com. Goldsborough's fleet appeared at the upper end of the island they turned and fled, and were hotly pursued towards Elizabeth City. So soon as overtaand some severe fighting is said to have ta-ken place on the Rebel decks. 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 retained, and the balance burnt. The crews of most them made their escape to the shore by swimming, without even an attempt at resistance

-Was Elizabeth City burned? abandoned it, and soon after the flame outrage on private rights and must hold those responsible who committed the outrage. Not more than one third of the city was burned.

three thousand, but during Friday night and Saturday morning two thousand more from Norfolk were landed, making the whole

Q.—How many of them escaped? A.—It is supposed that nearly twelve hundred escaped to the mainland in schoonprevented our gunboats from approaching the upper end of the Island within range o the capture of General Price, staff and army.

7. In believing that the flag of the Cotton in Arkansas.

Oligarchy would wave above the capitol at devoted to the effecting of an escape. If Com. Foot, with the iron courage

Washington, and the roll of slaves be called the gunboats could have passed the obstructinacity of purpose which characterizes the tion, and have got within range of the point from which they were embarking, not a man a would have escaped...

Q.-Of the three thousand prisoners captured are there many Carolinians and

A.—Yes, nearly all from these two States. There were several battalions from Rich ndnd, and parts of regiments from North Carolina, but the majority of the troops were picked men from the Virginia regi ments. The McCullough Bangers are from Louisiana, under the command of Lieutenant Hazlett, supposed to be Robert Hazlett, of Baltimore. A regiment of six hundred men from North Carolina reached the island on Saturday morning and had scarcely got landed before they were run down by the stampede, and the hoats seized by the fleeing Rebels from the intrenched 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 every description. Flint-lock muskets, double barrel shot guns, and all descriptions of rifles, and good, bad and indifferent bowie knives, rusty swords, flint lock horse pistols, and Sharpe's and Colt's rifles. At least a cart load of powder horns 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.—The only shot that took effect on any 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 away. The Hetzel had six men killed by the explosion of a rifle gun, and two or three Q-Was there any hand-to-hand fighting

ong the gunboats? A. - Only in the case of the Federal gunboat Cores, Capt. McDermaid, who ran upalongside the Robel flag ship Sea Bird, of Com. Lynch, and drove the enemy before them on his own deck. Com. Lynch succeeded in making his 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, on learning which, Com. Goldsborough landed a force and 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 Eliza-

beth 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 now ashore and abandoned, and we fired several of them. Three were captured, and one now is in the Federal service Q .- Were any of our officers killed ?

A .- Yes, Col. Russel, of the Touth Connec ticut Regiment, was killed, and Lieut. Col. Vigner de Monteil, of the D'Ereneuil Zouaves who was a volunteer, was killed. No other officer was killed above the rank of Lieutenant. Q .- How many officers are among the pri-

soners? A .- We have about fifteen Colonels, Licutenant 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 9th Connectiont, the 6th New Hampshire, and

the 48th Pennsylvania were left at Hatteras. Q .- How many guns were captured ? A.—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 Gen. 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 breasts. They were finally served, and did good execution in covering the approach of the storming parties. Q -- What was done with the prisoners?

A.—They were allowed to continue in pos-session of their camp and burracks, whilst the Federal soldiers, both officers and men, roughed it as best they could on the damp earth .-The prisoners were, however, when the Stars and Stripes left, being conducted to the lower end of the island to be embarked for N. York. Q -Had the navy or the army the most credit in the carture of the island?

A.—Both acted admirably throughout, and both evinced too which headlong impetuoeity. The island was undoubtedly taken by the land forces, as the Robel batteries in the centre of the island, behind which they made a stand. could not be reached by the shells from the gunbouts. In making the advance to these earthworks the Federal troops had to pass through deep marshes, sometimes up to their by the gunboats on Friday afternoon, shelling armpits. All seemed to be in pired with a the lower end of the island partly silencing determination to take the island despite all contingencies

Q -Was there no faltering among our men? A.—Not in the least. The whole work could have been done with less loss of life had it not been for the impetuosity of the men. who could not be controlled by their officers. The navy did all that was required of it in Febuary 14th. covering the landing and silencing the shore batteries, and ultimately disposing of the Rea joint victory of the army and navy.

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 important bearing upon the issue of the war, is patent to even the most unwilling understanding. Tennessee is now open to our victorious troops. They have only the remains of a defeated and de moralized army to overcome at Clarksville provided that even a stand is made thereand Nashville will be in our possession. The great river routes into the centre of rebellion
-the Tennessee and the Cumberland-are opened as the highways of our army, and Columbus 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 strategetical skill which planned the campaign. We have not merely fought and won battles, but we have accomplished triumphs of mili tary skill in forcing the line of the enemy at

its most vital point.
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 both sides was severe, necessarily so upon ours in taking by assault a position so strong-ly 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 soldiers. To take a fortified position by assault is work to try the nerve of veterans, and when accomplished by volunteers, in the speaks well for the spirit of both officers and men. The force within the Fort is stated at from twenty to thirty thousand men. Com. Foote, in his official despatch, states that we have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, and that the Rebel Flord and five thousand men escaped from the Fort during the night previous to the assault. Among the notable pri-soners taken are Mbjor General Albert Sydney Johnston and General Buckner. The Gen. Johnston is a serious one to the Rebels. Though less popular than Beauregard, competent judges placed him far ahead of that General in military knowledge and skill. His prosence in Fort Donelson shows that he regarded the holding of that point as the most important work to which he could devote himself. Gen. Buckner was the leading spirit in andeavoring to precipitate the State of Kentucky into the Secession whirlpool. General Floyd was in the Fort, but, true to the base instincts of the man, deserted his companions, and, with his whole Brigade, stole away in the night. It is an appropriate punishment that even his fellow Rebels denounce him as a traitor and a coward. Besides the Fort and prisoners we have deptured an immense quantity of military stores, including three thousand horses.

The assault on the lower end of the works Com: Foot, with the iron courage and per | Noaker, Fannie Cornman, Cecilia Bents, Ma-

man, is already prepared to push forward the suffering from a wound he has before this moved up the Cumberland toward Clarksville with the iron gunboats and eight of the famous mortar fleel. Perhaps when we next

ing Green. With the exception of four brigades-about twelve thousand men-it is believed that the whole of the forces recently at Bowling Green had been concentra ted at Fort Donelson. The major part of Gen. Sydney Johnston's army is thus annihilated, and the Commander in Chief a prisoner. It is supposed that what is left of the Rebel force will concentrate at Clark-ville, and there make their final attempt to obstruct our progress to Nashville. On our side the prep-Tennessee are obvious. All the troops in amps of instruction are ordered forward. We have already eighty thousand men on the Cumberland, and from these camps forty thou sand additional troops will go forward. The Divisions of Generals McCook and Thomas, unable to reach East Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap, on account of the roads, have already, been sent up the Cumberland river. General Buell will probably command the centre column, whilst Gen. Grant advan ces on the west side of the Cumberland river. If the Rebels halt at Clarksville they will have a repetition of Fort Donelson. They will be surrounded by land and bombarded from the river In all probability within the next ten lays the Stars and Stripes will float from the

of his advance against our forces in New Mex ico. He advanced as far as Santa Barbara and then returned in the direction of El Paso. Our troops under Col. Canby started in pur

his recent spirited movements on the Upper Potomac, says that he has shown "ho,w much may be done in the worst weather and worst may be expected when the Army of the Potom ac shall be led to the field by their gallant of

The Legislature of Rhode Island have unanimously voted to present General Burnside

resterday nominated to the United States Senate by the President for promotion to a Major Generalship. Gen. McClellan on Sunday by telegraph

Commodoro Foote at Cairo.

The Capture of Savannah.

Parties who came down from Norfolk to that fighting had been going on near Savannah, and that the city had probably been capnovement toward Savannah. gress yesterday and received with applhuse from the floor and the galleries. Even the Senate forgot its dignity in patriotic acclama-

genuity decided that the applause was no breach of order, 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 of Monday. In Boston, New York, Philadel phia and St. Louis flags were flung out, the streets thronged, and the most ardent congratulations exchanged. Preparations are naking in several of the cities to appropri-

tions, and the Vice President with ready in

next, Washington's birthday.

Gen. Halleck on Monday, telegraphed to General McClellan that Gen. Curtis' of Price's flying army had been eminenly suc 'cessful. He had captured a Colonel and oth er officers, and more privates than he could by any possibility take care of. We think Price has made his last retreat.

DESPATCHES TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1862, P. M.

and re possessed. The departure of the expedition against Savannah was noticed in these colums on

The gun boats were eleven in number.

neighborhood of Fort Jackson. It is probable that the gun boats ascended through these BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.

It is rumored by passengers by the Fort-ress Monroe boat that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah, without gun being fired.

The General Johnston taken is Bushrod Johnston, a Brigadier General from Tennessee, and not A Sidney Johnston, as gen erally supposed.

Relief for the Soldiers.

Messrs. Henderson & Reed, forwarded to Philadelphia, on Friday of last week, a large hox which gives us the pleasure to notice par icularly. The contents consist of seventeen milts, all ready for use, made by the scholars of the Female High School; and fourteen quilts, the result of the industry of the schollars of Female School, No. 13, taught respectively by Martha K. and Annie H. Underwood.

Too much credit cannot be given to the young ladies of the above schools for their industry and activity -as it is only about two weeks since the quilts were commenced; and now they are already on their way to comfort he poor soldiers who are suffering from sickness, or wounds received in their Country huse. The box is directed to Col. G. H. Grosman, Dep. Qr. Mas. Gen'l., U. S. A., with the request to send it to the Hospital where

The names of the scholars of the two schools

ve give below. SCHOLARS OF FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. Lutie J. Dunmire, Carrie A. Gardner, Eusminger, Annie H. Elliott, Gertie L. Reed Caroline Collins, Lizzie M. Bailey.

SCHOLARS OF SCHOOL No. 13. Alice Rheem, Jane Zollinger, Kate Beutz, ouisa Weaver, Sallie Blair, Sarah Wetzel,

tilda Hassler, Kato Dale, Emma Mathews, Kate Schuchman, Emma Gray, Julia Sites, Anna Bender, Ella Reamer. The following ladies also sent contributions

in the same box. Annie S. Eells, a dressing gown; Mrs. Ja cob Squiers 3 pillows and a pair of socks; Miss Ulerich a package of lint; Miss Jose phine Jones 2 pair of socks; Mrs. C. Underwood a quilt, pillow and box of lint, and Mrs. Geo. W. Hendel one pillow.

Res Gen. Montgomery, now stationed at lexandria, has brought himselfrather prominently into notice lately, by releasing the clergymen who refused to read the prayer for

the President of the United States. Por" Disgords or go to prison," is what Secretary Stanton says to the theives who urnished unfit vessels for the Burnside expe-

Cown and County Matters.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. - Our friend INO. M. GREGG, at present connected with the commissary department of Gen. Banks' Division of the army, announces himself as candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the West Ward.

Lost.-On Thursday of last week, pair of Gold Spectacles, were either lost on the street, or left some place which the owner cannot recollect. A reasonable reward will be paid for their delivery at this office.

RELIGIOUS .- We learn that the Rev. John O. Proctor has been called to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church (old school,) at Dillsburg, York County. Mr. P. was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Winchester, Virginia, but at the commencement of the Secession difficulties, he resigned that charge, he and his people parting with mutual regret. Mr. PROCTOR is a native of Carlisle, is a talented and devout clergyman, and we congratulate the people of Dillsburg in securing as their Pastor such an eminent divine as Rev. John O. Proctor

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION -I he Sabbath school of the first M. E. Church will have an aniversary exhibition in the church of that congregation. The exercises will consist of speeches, dialogues, music &c, &c.,-The programe embraces a formidable array of youthful orators and musicians, and the entertainment'promises to be a rare treat. Go and hear these youngsters commemorate the legiven, to all persons interested, that the tertainment promises to be a rare treat. Go birth-day of our illustrious Washington.

CAUGHT HIM AT LAST .- One of our most prominent citizens, who owns a farmad firmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 18th inining town, has missed on divers and frejoining town, has missed on divers and frequent occasions, during the winter, quantities of corn from his barn. All his efforts to discover the visitor, who made his calls so unceremously, and at such unseasonable hours, was, have heretofore been unavailing until on Tuesday morning last, the thief, who had, from his fequent visits, become bold and reckless, was tracked to his own stable. This is bringing the matter home to him, and we have no doubt, that when the affable and polite M. P. presents his billet doux, he will be prepared to "acknowledge the corn."

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY .- The March number of this justly celebrated periodical is already before us. Besides its usual amount of sterling literary matter, dec'd. varieties &c., the March number of the Monthly is filled with the best Steel engra
Vings, wood cuts, &c., illustrating various
Shellaberger, minor daughter of Jacob
Shellaberger, late of West Pennsboro' twp., subjects. Among other engravings is a dec'd. magnificent steel double sheet one, represen ting, in full evening costume, Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. McClellan, and other distinguished ladies, as they appeared at the Prosident's ball on the night of the 5th of February, 1862. This engraving alone is worth a year's subscription to the Monthly. With the dec'd, settled by William Gorgas, his Adminis-Magazine is incorporated the "Gazette of trator.

11. The account of Christian Titzler, Fashion," containing among other things, Guardian of Theodore Singizer, son of Geo. the latest styles of dress for ladies.

Terms-One copy for one year, \$2 50; two copies for one year, \$1 00; five copies for one year, \$1000. FRANK LESLIE, No. 19 City Hall Square New York.

Godey's Lady's Book .- The March number of this old and decidedly popular favorite is already upon our table. As usual. it is filled with a large amount of reading matter, superb line engravings, fashion plates, embroidery, &c. The first engraving, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," is a magnificent affair, as indeed are all the engravings. Godey has always in his employ a host of the best wrifers in the country, male and female. One great characteristic of the "Lady's Book" is, that its proprietor always performs more than he promises, and each succeeding number seems to surpass its prede cessor. We heartily commend the Book to the patronage of our lady readers.

Terms-Oue copy one year \$3; two copies \$5; four copies \$7; cash in advance. L. A.

Godey, 323 Chestnut St . Phila. LIST OF SALES.

Wm. Devimey, Attetioneer. Feb. 20, Jos Baker, adm'r. S. Middleton 21, Geo. Kimmel, York county. 24, Geo. Wolf, adm'r. S. Middleton. 25, Wm. Highlands, Dickinson. 26 and 27, Juo. Hollinger, Dickinso 28, Benjamin Sites, W Pennsboro'. March, 1, Dan'l. M. Darr, Silver Spring. J Hollinger, S. Middleton. 4. J. Zeigler, S. Middleton. David Garner, Dickinson, 6, D. A Creps, Penn. 7, Ab'm. May, Silver Spring, o 10, Wm. Eack, Mouroe 11. William Thomas, Penn 12. Samuel Gleime, S. Middleton.

13 Samuel Kemportz, Monroe.

14, John Kunkle, S. Middleton. 15. John Keeney, "18. Jacob Hammond, Middlesex." 20, George Lay, Middlesex. 28, William Thomas, Penn. 29. Richard Anderson, Churchtown

The Markets. CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET. Reported weekly for the Herald by Woodward & Schmidt. FLOUR (Superfine).....do. (Extra.)

0ATS 32
CLOVERSEED 376
TIMOTHYSEED 1 to
SPRING BARLEY 55
FALL BARLEY 68 Marringes.

In Carlisie, on the 11th inst.. by the Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. GEO. LONGNEUKER, to Miss ELIZABETH BRENNER, both of Hampden township.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Elderdice, Mr. WINDFIELD S. MEGAW, to Miss SALLIE A. STE-VICK, both of this county.
On the 13th inst, by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. JULIEN
ALFRED LAURENT, to Miss MARY ANN ELFLINE,
both of Carlisle.

In Philadelphia, on Monday last, Mr. ANDREW RO. of Henry Enk, late of Monroe township, de-

New Advertisements.

LAW SCHOOL

HARVARD COLLEGE, 1862. WO Torms of nineteen weeks each, commencing March 3d and September 1st. For atalogue and Circular, address. JOEL PABKER, Royall Professor. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 21, 1802—3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofors existing between B. K. Keller and James M. Washmood, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th of February, 1862. Those having claims against said firm will present them, and those indebted call for settlement.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of Garber & Keller, are hereby notified to make settlement on or before the 15th of March, 1862, as no further indulgence will be granted.

February 21, 1862—3t

February 21, 1862—3t

Agricultural Society. The account of GEORGE W. SHEAFER. Treasurer of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

1861. Jan. 26. To balance in hands of Trea-Feb. Cash received from Treasurer of Cumberland county, for 1860, Oct. 9 & 12, Cash received during ex-1,284 22 hibition, Nov. 19, Cash received from Treasurér of Cumberland county, for 1861, 100 co \$3,224 58

By cash paid Af R. Rheem for printing, Dr. Pugh's Address, Horsebilis, and advertising meetings, \$48 00 Wm. McCrea keeping horse during winter of 1860-17 40 00 Expenses to Kentucky to purchase horse, 55 00 Bal. of expenses of Harvest Home, 31 25 Mesars. Rheem. Bratton; Zinn and Cornman. printing for Fair, 34 00 Honderson hay for Fair, 34 00 Honderson & Reed oats for Fair, 10 50 Expenses of Fair Including Band, Police, &c. 274 28 Messra. Delargey, Line and others for Hardware Stationary, &c., 48 72 Premiums faid, 398 25

Balanco in hands of Treasurer. Blance in hands of Trecsurer, \$2,228 08

The Committee appointed to audit and settle the account of George W Sheafer, Treasurer of the Cumberland county Agricultural Society, report that they have examined the same with its vouchers, and find it correct, and that there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, to the credit of the Society, of Two Thousand Twe Hundred and Twenty-eight Bollars and Eight Cents as above stated.

JNO, B. PARKER,

THOS. PAXTON,

Committee.

MARPETS! CARPETS! Oil Cloths, Binds, Counterpanes, all kinds of House turnishing Goods, just received, which with our large stack of Goods on hand, we offer to the trade at the lowest market price. Also, large additions of Staple Goods. We make no long parade of figures as to quantity or prices, (which are always unreliable) but offer our large stock at city prices. Please give us a call.

LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER.
February 21, 1892.

following accounts have been filed in this office by the accountants therein named, for examination, and will be presented to the Or-phang' Court of Cumberland County, for con-1. The first and final account of Samuel

Gleim, Administrator of Samuel Smith, (pump maker late of South Middleton Township dec'd.
2. The Administration account of Lemuel Todd, Esq., Administrator of Henry Kanaga, 3. The account of Henrietta Keigly, Admin-

4. First and final account of John Beetem, Administrator of Jacob Beetem, late of Dickinson Township, dec'd.

5. The account of Mary Ann Clark, Administratrix of Samuel Clark, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

6. The Administration account of David

Myers, Administrator of the Estate of Peter

Myers, late of West Pennsboro' Township, dec'd. 7. The account of Samuel Megaw, Esq., Executor of Andrew McElwaine, late of Mifflin 8. The Guardianship account of Samuel

9. The account of Christian Titzel, Guardian of Henry Clay Singizer, minor son of George Singizer, late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, dec'd., settled by William R. 10. The account of Christian Titzel, Guar-

dian of Millard Filmore Singizer, Minor son of George Singizer, late of Mechanicsburg. Singizer, late of Mechanicsburg, dec'd settled

William R. Gorgas, his Administrator. 12. The account of Christian Fitzel, Guarian of George W. Singizer, son of George Singizer, late of Mechanicsburg, dec'd, set-tled by William R. Gorgas, his Administrator. The account of Christian Titzel Guardian of the person and Estate of F. Houk, a Minor son of Adam Houk, dec.d.

settled by William R Gorgas, his Adminis trator. 14. The account of Jacob Mumma, Guardian of Benjaman Garrett, minor son of Jacob Garett, dec'd. 15. The Guardianship account of David

Brandt, Guardian of Elizabeth A. Bear, mi

nor daughter of Jacob Bear and Grand daugher of Samuel Bowman dec'd 16. The account of Daniel Keller Guardian Rebecca Carl, a minor daughter of Peter Carl, dec'd, 17. The account of Christian Titzel, Executor of Elizabeth Gram, late of Mechanics-burg dec'd., settled by William R. Gorgas, his

Administrator. 18. The account of James McCandlish, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Lind ney, late of West Penusboro' Township dec'd. 19. The account of James McCandlish, Esq , Administrator of Estate of Daniel Gring, late of West Pennsboro', Township, dec'd. 20. The account of Samuel B. Urich and William M. Gardner, Administrators of the

borough township, deceased. 21. The first account of James McGonegal, Administrator of William McGonegal, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd. 22. The account of Adam Sierer and Jaob Sierer, Administrators of Adam Sierer. sen , late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg,

Estate of Samuel Urich, late of East Pens-

23. The account of Benjamin Ech, Administrator of John Mutch late of Hampden township, dec'd. 24. The first and final account of Charles Shreiner, Administrator of Margaret Shreiner, late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg 25. The first account of Joseph M. Means,

Esq, and Robert P McClure, Esq., Executors of the last will and testatement of John Laughlin, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. 26. The Guardianship account of Henry Shenk late of Dickinson township dec'd, who was Guardian of Mary R., William W., John S., and Thomas J., Spangler, minor children of Wm. Spangler, dec'd, settled Martin Shenk his administrator. 27. The first and partial account of M.

Holcomb, Executor of William Adams, late of the Borough of Carlisle dec'd. 28. The first account of Mary M. Morris, Administratrix of the Estate of Monroe Morris, late of the Borough of Carlisle, doc'd. 29. The first and final account of Henry Buckwalter, Executor of Daniel Buckwalter, late of Frankford Township, dec'd. 30. Account of John Mountz, Guardian of

Philip Shambaugh, a minor child of Philip Shambaugh, late of Frankford township dec'd. 31. The account of George Butterff and Philip Kichl, Administrator of Frederick Butterff, late of North Middleton township,

deceased.

32 The account of Jacob Ricker and Sam uel Ricker, Excutors of Jacob Ricker, late of Middlesex township, dec'd., 83. The account of Levi Eberly and David Eberly, Executors of David Eberly late of Upper Allen township, dec'd., 84. The Administration account of Christian Titzel, Administrator of Edward Lamont, late of Mechanicaburg, dec'd., settled by Wit-

85. The first and final account of John Enk, George Enk, and Henry Enk, Executors E. A. BRADY Register.

Register's Office, Carlible, Feb. 15th 1862

liam R. Gorgas, his Administrator.

merce of the world.

Fort Henry,

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order was issued to-day: WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th, 1862. der their respective commands, for their gal-

lant achievement in the capture of Roanoke

the flag of the Union once borne in proud glo ry around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold; and that it shall forever be honred and respected as the emblem of Liberty and Union in every land and upon every sea

The steamer Stars and Stripes came in at noon to day with a flag at her mainmast 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 as the boat reached the wharf those who landed were soon surrounded with eager inquirers of the result of the expedition, and the following questions were propounded

and quickly answered: -What's the result of the expedition?

Q.—How about General Wise?

overtake and capture him. The anxiety to capture him was very great. Q-What became of his son, Captain O

tery at the point of the bayonet. This was done by the Hawkins Zouaves and the Twenty first Massachusetts, who made a brilliant charge directly in the face of their, guns driving the whole garrison out of the entrench-ments in the centre of the Island. The number of Rebels killed was estimated at about sixty, and the wounded at two hundred.

A .- We commenced with a reconnoissance the hombardment was recommended, and aboutten thousand troops landed on the south-

side of the island, and drove the Rebels from them into their entrenched camp at the upper and of the island. The army having landed, about seven thousand of them marched in three divisions towards 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 approaches. When within a mile of their bat teries the Robels opened fire and the Federal troops fell on their faces, allowing the balls to pass over them. They continued thus to approach the batteries for a mile with but sligh oss, and finally, when close enough charged the earthworks at double quick, first firing a

per end of the island. They made but a poor ight, and ran at Bull Run speed as soon as hey were brought to close quarters.

Q.—Did any portion of these troops exhibit

A .- So soon as the landing was safely ef fected Com. Goldsborough steamed up the were in sight, driving them out of the earthworks commanding the channel. ken armed cutters. were sent to board them,

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 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 stated had been kindled by the retreating soldiers. Their request was espectfully declined, as they come neither to burn nor destroy, nor to commit any

Q.—How many troops were on the Island? A.—When we first commenced the attack n Friday the whole number did not exceed

was led by Gen. Smith in person, and he was first inside of the Fort. The prisoners ace being sent to Cairo. Our loss is stated at four hundred killed and eight hundred wounded. We lose a large percentage of officers. The Rebel loss is less as they fought behind entrenchments. The final assault and the first entrance into the fort was

dvantages gained at Fort Donelson. Though hear from him he will be at Nashville.

We have some additional interesting details of the retreat of the Rebels from Pow rations for an overwhelming movement into

Capitol at Nashville.
The Rebel Gen. Sibley has thought better

suit of the Rebels The Secretary of War, in conveying the thanks of the President to General Lander for oads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of armed men unwilling to waste life in camp," and significantly adds: "Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what

Gen. Grant, the here of Fort Donelson, was

ield a Council of War with General Buell at Louisville, Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, and

Old Point on Sunday not only reported the perender of Fort Donelson, but also stated tured by the Federal forces. The former re-port has already been confirmed, and it is quite probable that the latter is equally true. Our latest news from Port Royal, it will be ecollected, left our land naval forces both in The announcement of the taking of Fort Donclson was made in both Houses of Con-

ately celebrate the late victories on Saturday

The Navy department has received dis. oatches stating that the Stars and Stripes wave over Savannah. The city has been re taken; re occupied

and altimately disposing of the Re-It may, therefore, be regarded as vance of the Federal fleet. This part of the expedition alone, carried Feight thousand Among the regiments concerned, were the Ninty-seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Con-necticut, and the Fourth New Hampshire The route taken has not been made kno . n. Reconnoitering expeditions, for some time past, have passed up Wilmington river, in the rear of Fort Pulaski and Wall's Cut. emerging upon the Savannah river, in the

same channels and attacked Fort Jackson.

most needed.

Annie A. Blair, Dollie F. Brightbill, Grace Loomis, Mary F. Sullivan, Josie Adair, Em-ma Leeds, Anuie Faller, Mary J. Spottswood, R. Ogilby, Lizzie A. Bentz, Mary E. Plank, Laura E. Alexander, Maggie A. Allen. Ra-ohel Edmonds, Mary C. Lamberton, Annie S. Bells, Fannie R Hannon, Jennie E. McPher son, Mary P. Moore, Jennie Ensminger, Lizzie K. Porter, Annie E. Shapley, Eveline W. Brightbill, Rebecca A. Hoover, Alberta B. Wingard, Annie M. Woods, Annie J. Dale Kate II. Turner, Virginia Bentley, Fannie A

Lizzie Blair, Kitty Williams, Emma Harn, El len Blair, Kitty Eby, Ellen Harris, Emily Foote, Bella Hannon, Georgiana Foote, Maria Robinson, Ellen Gardner, Margaret Mathews, Rachel Trego, Virginia McClellan, Bella Beetem, Amelia Simison, Agnes Duncan, Anna Martin, Caroline Maglaughlin, Bessie Landin dis: Hetty Landis, Lucia Griffin, Fannie Hutton, Nannie Zeigler, Marie Widner, Roso Ar-ney, Matilda Humor, Rachel Weaver, Laura

Deaths.

BERTS, formerly of Carlisle, aged 62 years.
On the 18th lust, at Renton Rarracks, St. Louis, of
Pasumonia, WILLIAM BIDDLE BLANEY, aged 29
years, formerly of this place.