

cent. interest, redeemable in five years. The secretary of Treasury is authorized to issue registered bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 redeemable at pleasure, after five years, for the purpose of funding the Treasury notes and the floating debt. The Act provides for deposit of notes not less than 30 days, at 5 per cent interest.

Cairo, Feb. 26.—Gen. Grant has declared martial law over Western Tennessee, with the understanding that upon a sufficient number of citizens of that State returning to their allegiance, and showing a desire to maintain law and order all military restrictions are to be withdrawn.

United States postal facilities are now extended to Clarksville, Tennessee.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.—Edisto was occupied by Sherman's forces on the 18th, thus making another advance toward Charleston.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Clarksville gives gloomy accounts of the state of feeling at that place. They say that there is but one Union man there, and he over 60 years of age, or he would have been killed long ago.

Kansas City, Feb. 27.—Santa Fe mail dates to the 10th of Feb. Sibley's proclamation did not have the desired effect.—Instead of rallying men to his standard he has strengthened the Union army by at least two regiments, and placed nearly all the citizens under arms. Great enthusiasm prevails in the counties of Bernadillo, Yuma, and Coweoc. In the upper counties of the State the militia have turned out in large numbers.

Advices from Ft. Craig to the 7th say that the Texas under Sibley were at Ft. Towne, 50 miles from Ft. Craig, advancing on the latter place. Supplies were scarce there. The transportation poor, and the only alternative was to fight or starve. Both our forces were anxious for battle, having every advantage and confident of success, providing there be no treachery.

Grand Mass was celebrated at all the churches in the Territory on the 10th, to pray for the souls of Catholics killed in battle.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Senate have passed a bill fixing the number of members in the House at 241.

The case of Stark was taken up. Mr. Sumner spoke strongly against his admission, charging him with disloyalty, saying that it would be perjury for him to take the oath.

Davis contended that the Senate could not exclude for a mere opinion; there must be some overt act.

Wilnot said, disloyalty might be defined as unfaithfulness to the country and the Government, by assistance and sympathy, aside from any overt act. If a person is disloyal, it is certain that he should not be entitled to a seat. He thought now was the proper time to settle this question.

Carlyle spoke at length, contending that the Senate had no power to exclude any person from a seat with proper qualifications from a State. He never would declare by vote that a seat would be held subject to the pleasure of the Senate. The case was not concluded at the adjournment.

The House concurred in the Senate bill, fixing the number of representatives at 241, under the census of 1860, and an additional representative for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Virginia and Rhode Island.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Stark, of Oregon, is admitted to a seat in the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 26 to 19.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—Col. Wood's cavalry has driven the enemy out of Dent, Texas, and Howell counties, and taken 60 rebel prisoners.

A Cairo dispatch says that heavy rumbling explosions were heard yesterday, in the direction of Columbus. The enemy, it is supposed, were blowing up their entrenchments.

Cleveland, Feb. 27.—Gen. Backer and Tighman passed through here this morning en route for Ft. Warren.

The actual number of prisoners taken at Roanoke Island was 2,488.

Our troops are in possession of Edisto. Many of the authorities profess Union sentiments.

Washington, Feb. 27th.—The Republican intimates that Jeff Davis has made overtures for a compromise. It is said that he asks for a Convention of all the States to definitely adjust the question. It seems requires new guarantees for slavery.

Wilson of Massachusetts, will, tomorrow, introduce into the Senate a resolution to extend aid to Maryland and Delaware, in order that they may abolish slavery.

Minister Cameron has received his final instructions as Minister to Russia.

St. Louis, Feb. 27th.—Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, etc. The enemy burned part of the town before the left. They have crossed Boston Mountains in great confusion. We now possess all their strongholds.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—By way of Louisville we learn that the N. O. Lee confesses the magnitude of the calamity at Ft. Donelson, and condemns the neglect of the Confederate Government in not sending a sufficient number of troops westward.—It says a general call to arms has become an inevitable necessity.

The Governor of Georgia has called for twelve regiments from that state. If not filled by the 4th of March drafting will be ordered.

The War Department has ordered that Gen. Dix and Hon. P. Pierpont be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of examining the cases of State prisoners remaining in the military custody of the United States; to determine whether, in view of the public safety and the existing rebellion, they should be discharged, remain in military custody, or be remanded to the civil tribunals trial. They are authorized to examine and determine the aforesaid, *in part*, and in a summary manner, at such times and places as they may in their discretion appoint.

the last extremely, maintain the rights of self-government, and, to this end, pledge the last dollar and the last man in the prosecution of the war, until their independence is acknowledged.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 20th, says:—"It would be criminal as well as idle, to deny that the present time is the most gloomy the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war."

All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole.

Southern papers give exaggerated accounts of the Federals killed at Ft. Donelson. The Lynchburg Republican estimates their number at from 6,000 to 10,000.

Augusta, Ga. Feb. 26.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that communication with Ft. Pulaski is effectually closed by the Federal batteries.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Memphis papers of the 19th, say that Gen. Halleck has issued orders that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad be torn up and bridges destroyed.

Preparations for the evacuation of Columbus and demolition of the fortifications are being made. The rebel forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, 40 miles below Columbus, which camp commands the river and is to be fortified with heavy guns and made impregnable against any river attack.

New York, Feb. 28.—Special dispatches from Washington state that the Navy Department has despatched from Com. Goldsborough, conveying information that the Union forces are in possession of the seaboard railroad. He had destroyed the bridges across the Blackwater and Nottoway Rivers, thus cutting off communication between Norfolk, Richmond and the Southern seaboard.

A bill has been prepared by the Committee on Territories, and will be reported by the chairman probably to-day, providing a temporary civil government, under the protection of the military and naval forces in the States in rebellion, the geographical boundaries to be fixed by the President.

Chicago, Feb. 28th.—The Richmond Whip of the 21st, speaking of Jeff Davis' inauguration says:

"In view of the past, present, and probable future, the pageant presented is a bitter mockery, and a miserable composition for the ruin of a free people."

N. Y., Feb. 28th.—A letter from a resident of the South, who has excellent opportunities of judging, places the number of the rebel army in the whole line on the Potomac, at 60,000. He says the troops whose time expires on the 1st of May, will not re-enlist if they can help it.

Washington, Feb. 28.—In Senate, Stark offered the following:

Resolved, That the papers relating to the loyalty of Benj. Stark, Senator from Oregon, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the charges or evidence, which has been, or may be presented.

Hale objected, and the resolution was laid aside.

Consideration of Stark's resolution was resumed in the Senate. McDougall argued that the question was satisfactory, and that a motion that the resolution should be tabled was rejected by a vote of 7 to 32.

St. Louis, March 1st.—Gen. Halleck, in a general order, states that official information had been received that the rebels, in executing Multnomah, Arkansas, poisoned the provisions which they were obliged to abandon, and that thirty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating them.—He says that we cannot retaliate by poisoning the innocent for the acts of the guilty; the laws of war forbid this. But the same code authorizes the United States to retaliate on the parties guilty of such acts of poisoning. When captured they will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, nor will they be shot; but they will suffer an ignominious punishment—being hanged as felons. Officers of the troops of the Government although not advisers or abettors of this crime, will be treated as criminals by the laws of war, which make it their duty to prevent such barbarous acts; if they neglect their duty they must suffer the consequences.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A special dispatch to the N. Y. papers says that Senator Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate, to-day, providing that all volunteers who join the new regular army regiments shall immediately receive \$25 of the \$100 bounty, to which they are entitled at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, to-day, providing for the immediate emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, the legal owners being authorized to seek indemnification in the Courts.

The resolution relating to the Seceded States were referred to the Territorial Committee. The Senate has resolved on the preparation of a bill which will provide for the government of those States, to consist of a council of nine members and Governors of each State. They are to be invested with power to abolish slavery, rent out farms and plantations of the Southern people, and compel all children to go to school. The bill is to be reported to Congress next week.

The election ordered by the provisional Government of North Carolina took place on Saturday, resulting, as far as returns received, in re-electing Foster to Congress.

PEACE TERMS FOR GEN. McCLELLAN.—The way to improve Government finances.

The way to gain the respect of England and France. Fight.

The way to increase our army to a million of men. Fight.

The way to entertain rebels, pirates, and traitors. Fight.

The way to sustain the Government and show we are in earnest. Fight.

The way and the only way, to have peace. Fight.

The way to do justice and promote freedom. Fight.

The way to have the Bible faith is to have works. Therefore, FIGHT.—Independent.

The Shasta Courier sets the following down as a good joke: "The white-ribbed holding up the Crittenden compromise and hitting the Republicans over the heads for not voting for it in Congress, when their own representatives did not."

The New Orleans Delta, of Nov. 25th, says that 1,800 families were supplied at the free market on the preceding day—an increase of 100 families during a single week.



# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.  
OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

Clackamas County Union Convention.  
The Union men of Clackamas county who love their country—who are opposed to the dismemberment of our Union for any cause and upon any terms; who believe in suppressing armed rebellion by force of arms; and who are willing to respond to the call made for a Union State Convention, are requested to meet in their several precincts at the usual places of voting, at one o'clock on Saturday the 23rd day of March, 1862, and elect delegates to a Union County Convention to be held at the Court House in Oregon City on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Eugene City on the 10th day of April, 1862, and transacting such other business as the convention may deem proper. The precincts are entitled, upon the basis of the popular vote, to delegates as follows: Oregon City 13; Milwaukie 3; Young's 2; Harding's 2; Spanglers 2; Rock Creek 2; Beaver Creek 2; Upper McCalla 1; Lower McCalla 3; Marquam's 3; Lion City 3; Curry 2; Tualatin 1; Pleasant Valley 2.

Let no Union man fail to be present at his precinct meeting.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| SERGEANT HOLEBY,    | W. C. JOHNSON,       |
| W. CHAPMAN,         | W. B. BARLOW,        |
| Democrat Co. Cons.  | W. P. HARRIS,        |
|                     | J. W. CHASE,         |
|                     | Republican Co. Cons. |
| J. Milwaukie,       | W. C. Demerly,       |
| J. D. Geary,        | J. S. Young,         |
| J. W. Ingalls,      | A. H. Stebbins,      |
| P. A. Fitchell,     | D. P. Thompson,      |
| H. W. Kelly,        | E. T. Fisher,        |
| C. W. Wain,         | L. T. Fisher,        |
| M. Fisher,          | J. F. Rogers,        |
| H. E. Hayes,        | Wm. Dandridge,       |
| W. A. Starkweather, | Wm. Wainwright,      |
| W. T. Matheson,     | L. P. Chase,         |
| Almond Hilditch,    | Jas. K. Burman,      |

## A Misapprehension.

Some person has sent us a number of copies of the Jacksonville Sentinel, with articles marked. The articles in question are written by correspondents who pretend to believe that one article on the June Election was unfavorable to a Union ticket, and were written by some other than the real editor of the paper. Both assumptions are equally at fault. We cannot give the man credit for an extra quantity of brains who can draw an inference from any thing we have ever said or written that we were ever in favor of running a Republican ticket this spring. We have used all our influence, on all occasions, both public and private, in favor of a Union ticket. The only point on which we have ever differed with any of our friends, is as to the wisest plan of getting up such a ticket. We surveyed the whole field, weighed the pros and cons well, and came to our decision from a desire to strengthen in the best possible manner the great cause which all true patriots are striving to promote. Our object was, not only to have a Union ticket in name, but a Union ticket in fact—an unexceptionable one, if possible. In the present position of the political elements in this State, this very question of policy is a much weightier one than most men apprehend. It is a question, a proper decision of which requires such a familiar acquaintance with the elements, with which we are to deal, the purposes and objects of aspirants, and the effect that success or defeat may have in moulding and shaping the future policy of this State in dealing with those great vital principles that move society onward and upward in the march of progression; we repeat, that it is a question which is to be decided by no hasty grave considerations that any one is liable to come to a wrong conclusion. We framed our opinion from the best lights we had; we have put it upon the record, and we leave it to future developments to show whether we were right or not. Our views were given, to suggest thought, and not to dictate. They were, owing to our peculiar circumstances, given to our readers too late we know to effect their ostensible object, a fact we were impressed with at the time, but not too late to do good.—Many of the soundest judgments all over the State, who viewed the whole question just as we did, were induced to yield to what seemed to be the necessity of circumstances which had been gradually developing themselves for months. If we had surveyed the whole field from the standpoint taken by those who finally signed the Union call in its present shape, it is not at all impossible that we should have come to the same conclusion they did. Our organ of hope being marked "very large" we are hoping and trying to believe that order will come out of apparent confusion, and that we shall obtain such a victory over treason next June, as, from the character of our Union ticket, may be justly denominated a brilliant victory. We are now committed to the support of the ticket in advance just as far as we were ever committed to the support of any ticket in our life. We have always felt in honor bound to support a good ticket when brought out by political friends with whom we affiliated. We don't wish to be called on to vote for a man who we believe would join the rebel army for a commission, or to go into Slater's Abolition Union party, slandorously called a "democratic party." If he thought his chances for an office there were better than in the party that goes for the Government and pure democracy.

GIVING ADVICE.  
The Statesman, apprehending that the Union tickets in the several counties, as also the State ticket, may be unsatisfactory, in speaking of the Union party, says:

"There are many persons however, who will, in spite of the facts, consider it a bargain between the republicans and Union democrats. For the benefit of such, it is desirable that the ticket should represent a division of the offices great and small, about equally between those who have acted with the democratic and republican parties."

We can easily see how an equal distribution of the offices between the two wings, provided the two wings were exactly equal, should be considered by these men a fair "bargain," but how such a division could be urged to prove that there was no "bargain" in the matter, is beyond our comprehension. If, as the Statesman seems to urge, that in our Union conventions old party associations are to be recognized and pandered to and done at the same time with reference to, stopping the mouths of "bargain" howlers, why cannot this be most effectually done by showing them that if there has been a "bargain," it was a fair and just one? The idea that in all our Union conventions we shall net with reference to party predilections altogether, is an unwise and unsafe one. We prefer to vote for a reliable Union man, who voted for Douglas, or even Breckinridge, rather than support a blockhead Republican. If in any county there are better men for given positions in one party than another, they ought to be nominated. Of course, unmistakable loyalty is an indispensable qualification. The Statesman's assumption that "each supporter of the Union organization is strictly the equal of every other member of it, whether he may have called himself a democrat or republican," needs a little explanation. It can hardly be meant to aver that such is "equal" in weight, in physical strength, in mental power, or moral worth, a statement which nobody would believe. Neither can it be meant that each is "equal" in the sense of the Declaration of Independence, "equal" in inalienable rights. To assert this, or even to aver that in convention, or at the polls, one Republican is "equal" to one Democrat, because his vote counts the same, would be asserting what nobody denies. It can hardly be meant to assert that because one Republican is "equal" to one Democrat, in any sense or in all respects, that therefore the offices should be equally divided between them, for such reasoning would only be good in case there should be an equal number of voters on each side—whereas if it should happen to turn out that the Republicans have ten votes, while the Union Democrats have only one in the partnership, it would naturally seem to follow that while the Democrats get one candidate, the Republicans would be entitled to two.—a conclusion the Statesman doesn't seem to wish to reach just now. It strikes us that this doctrine of "equality" needs a little airing.

Some of our politicians have failed to understand the real relation that the rebel organs here sustain to each other.—The fact is, the real seat of this beast of treason is not located, as some have supposed, at either extreme of the State, but at the center of the valley. The advocates of the pro-slavery rebellion at Corvallis is the real oracle of the party here. Malone does all the thinking, and another pro-slavery tool of Johns does all the tripping work. These two worthies are acting by authority from head quarters, and they really own every fellow that signed the secession call. The Convention was ordered to meet at Corvallis for a good and substantial reason, and it will not be till the meeting of the Convention that those who go as delegates will be inducted into the secrets of the Jeff Davis scheme for involving this State in civil war—and some of them will not be permitted to know anything about it even then.

CONVENTION.—The Daily Oregonian of last Monday repudiates a former editorial in that paper encouraging mobs—an article from which we quoted last week. The Oregonian says that it was written by an "occasional writer" who wrote "in the editorial style," and that, the proof-sheet being read only by him, the regular editor had no opportunity to expunge it. We cheerfully give this explanation, and are glad to see that the anti-mob editor has returned to his post, and intends to keep the paper on the side of the Administration and law hereafter. We might have guessed at the state of affairs, as explained, were it not for the fact that the mob-exciting article was first published in the Daily, and then set into the Weekly Oregonian. We repeat that we are glad to have an opportunity to make the correction.

TURNING OVER.—Since the late satisfactory news from the seat of war, a good many of the rabid traitors have sensibly caved in, while a goodly number who have been pretty much astride of the fence, and who would have joined the secession howl provided the rebel arms had been victorious at Forts Henry and Donelson, as also at Nashville and other points, are now hurrying to the Union. It is now a question with some, whether such Union men are "equal" in a convention or anywhere else to men who have been for the Stars and Stripes, come weal or come woe?

The Gen. Johnson taken at Fort Donelson was Gen. Boshrod Johnson.

## Clackamas Circuit Court, March Term.

Hon. A. E. Wray, Judge; Jas. Winross, Clerk; John Thomas, Sheriff.

State of Oregon vs. O. P. Goodall.—Continued by consent of parties. Page for State; Williams, Kelly, and Johnson for defendant.

State of Oregon vs. John Lee, indicted for aiding Chandler Jennings to escape from the penitentiary. Demurrer to the indictment sustained, and the defendant discharged. Page for State; J. H. Mitchell for defendant.

No indictments were found by the Grand Jury.

Jacobs, Wolf & Co. vs. S. W. Moss.—Motion for the retaxation of costs allowed; Johnson for motion; Page contra.

G. C. Thomson vs. John Myers. Damages for assault and battery laid at \$500; verdict for \$100. Johnson for plaintiff. Hue lat for defendant.

C. W. Noblett vs. S. W. Moss; appeal from Justice; verdict for \$43.15 against defendant. Hue lat for plaintiff, Kelley for defendant.

A. J. Cason vs. Louis Bohrens; judgment by default for \$233. Hue lat for plaintiff by default for Nelson McConell; appeal from Justice; appeal dismissed because there did not appear to be any judgment below from which an appeal would lie.

Logan for appellant, Kelley for appellee. J. B. Price vs. S. W. Moss and Joseph Magone; judgment by default for \$787.—Kelley for plaintiff.

A. F. Hodges vs. Dwight Muzzy; judgment for \$108.66, and decree of foreclosure of mortgage pro confesso. Kelley for complainant.

John D. Boon vs. John B. McClain.—This was a case in chancery. The bill alleged that McClain had wrongfully procured a patent from the United States for the North Salem claim; that the complainant was entitled to the land by virtue of a compliance with the donation law; and prayed to have the patent annulled, or decreed to be held in trust for and conveyed to the complainant. The evidence was very voluminous, and the case excited much interest. The court in deciding the suit held:

1st: That going to California in 1848, to mine for six months, more or less, when the intention was to return, did not amount to an abandonment of the claim, but could properly be included and allowed as a part of the necessary four years residence and cultivation.

2d: That where a claim was recorded under the laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon, in the name of one man, and was owned in partnership by two men, who actually resided upon and cultivated the same, which was afterwards purchased by the man in whose name it was not recorded, the residence and cultivation while jointly occupied would inure to the benefit of the purchaser. Decree that the complainant's bill be dismissed. Williams, Wilson & Kelley for complainant; Strong, Smith & Page for defendant.

Reonor E. Parrott vs. Joseph Parrott, Jr.; decree of divorce; Johnson for petitioner, no appearance for defendant.

Elvira J. Evans vs. Felix G. Evans.—Petition for divorce denied; Johnson for complainant, Logan for defendant.

William H. Williams vs. Rosalia Williams; decree of divorce; Kelley for petitioner, no appearance for defendant.

GRAND JURY REPORT.  
To the Hon. Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas.

The Grand Jury respectfully represent that they have had under consideration several complaints, but have not deemed it their duty to present any persons for violation of law.

They further show that they have examined the jail, and find it in a bad condition. The roof is leaky, the bed clothes are in a state of decay, and utterly unfit for use.—The jail is not secure, nor is it kept in a good condition; therefore we respectfully recommend that new clothes be furnished for said jail, and that the proper repairs be made to make the same secure and healthy.

Tendering our thanks to the Hon. Court and its officers, we ask to be discharged.

F. C. Mack, Foreman; Jas. P. Mear, George Githers, Robert L. Morris, John H. Hamilton, Joseph Kellogg, Albert Wright.

Oregon City, March 4, 1862.

FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY.  
The Columbia is at last open, the Julia having succeeded in reaching the Cascades on Thursday the 14th. River not open to navigation above the Dalles. The Julia brought down the body of Mr. Jagger who was frozen between John Days and Des Chutes, attempting to come through with a party during the terribly cold weather of last winter. \$75,000 in gold dust came down by the express. Mr. Richards who went out some time since with a party for the purpose of mining on John Day's River, has come in and reports that their party had been attacked by a large band of Snake Indians, and that the company having broken up into small parties endeavoring to escape, thirteen of their number were killed by the red devils. Mr. Woodard of Portland, and John Stevens son of Mr. Thomas Stevens who resides a short distance above Portland, are among the lost. It is to be hoped that some of the party reported killed, because missing, will yet come in safe.

This bold outrage, committed so early in the season, and so near our borders will warn miners against going in too small parties, and provided with suitable arms for offence and defence. Some of our Oregon boys of the Cavalry companies recently enlisted, will probably be gratified by a dash into the Indian country to avenge this outrage, and perhaps remain to afford suitable protection hereafter.

The change by which the Oregon Cavalry report to Brig. Gen. Wright, instead of away to the East, we think can only be regarded as an improvement, as more celerity of movement may be secured, and in contact with Indians promptness of movement is more than half the battle.

GEN. PRICE.—The Gen. Price that was captured in Arkansas, seems to have been Gen. Edward Price, son of Sterling Price the running General. The latter ran too fast for our boys.

## Details of the Great Battle at Fort Donelson.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The fight at Ft. Donelson on Saturday was bloody and desperate. The right wing of our forces, composed of the first and second brigades of Gen. McClernand's division, bore the brunt of the fight. The enemy commenced the attack by firing some grape into the 31st and 29th Illinois regiments, which were encamped on the extreme right. The first brigade, Gen. Oglesby commanding, immediately were drawn up in line in the following order: 18th, extreme right; 8th, next, followed by the 29th, which supported the right of Stewart's battery light artillery, with the 31st, on the extreme left, all Illinois regiments.

The 2d Division, Gen. Wallace commanding, consisted of the 11th, 20th, 4th, and 18th Illinois regiments, with McAllister's and Taylor's batteries four regiments. The attacking force of the enemy consisted of about 12,000 men. Their position on the ground was such that not more than one of our regiments could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole to bear against us. The first regiment to receive the rebels was the 18th, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition gave out, when they fled to retire with a considerable loss of officers and men. They were replaced by the 8th, which also fell back in turn. Meanwhile, other regiments were landing such feeble aid as their position would admit.

Gen. Lew Wallace was then ordered to reinforce McClernand, and sent two brigades of his division from the centre. The 31st Illinois, Col. Logan, fought like a hero, and struggled in defending the Schwartz Battery under the most galling fire, until all the officers in charge of the guns were killed. The lieutenant-colonel, acting major, 7 captains, and a number of lieutenants of the 31st were also killed, and the colonel was wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Capt. McCook, who had been left in command, drew what remained of the regiment off the field—not however, until their last round had been fired, and they had commenced to drive the rebels before them.

The 2d Brigade now came up and took its place, receiving the fire and fighting bravely, losing a great number in killed and wounded, when, with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's Division, the 29th and 30th Ohio, with Taylor's Battery, which was stationed on the hill near by as the rebels came again to charge, they opened fire on them and drove a portion back into their entrenchments, while a large portion still occupied the ground they had gained. The object of the rebels was evidently to cut their way through our troops.

In the afternoon Gen. Grant saw that something should be done to restore the spirits of our shattered troops, so he ordered Gen. Smith to make an assault on the west wing of the enemy's works. Gen. Smith rode along the line and ordered his men to prepare for the charge, which ended shouts of joy throughout the whole line.—Immediately Col. Lemmon's Brigade, consisting of the 2d and 7th Iowa, 11th and 25th Indiana Regiments, charged up to the enemy's redoubt driving the rebels before them at the point of the bayonet, his frightened sheep, and gaining possession of the outer works. Gen. Smith beheld like one inspired for nothing less than extraordinary victories. He could be seen riding along the lines, his hat swinging on the top of his sword, encouraging the men, regardless of the deadly missiles flying around him.

The Colonel of the 2d Iowa Regiment was the first to mount the enemy's works, his men close behind him. The shooting was complete, as the troops had gained a position inside of the works. Here they laid on their arms all night, prepared to follow up the success in the morning.

After Gen. Smith had gained his position, Gen. Grant sent word of the success of the right wing, and ordered Gen. McClernand and Wallace to re-attack. With the bloody affair in the morning, with McClernand's Division, with two Brigades of Wallace's Division, made a fresh assault on the enemy, and regained all the ground previously lost, and pushed forward close to the left of the rebel fortifications. They then laid on their arms, prepared to act in concert with Gen. Smith on Sunday morning.

During the night construction lines were made for an early assault with the bayonet. At daylight the advance was made, but when the full light of day appeared, the flags were seen hung in many places on the enemy's works. The Federal officers approached to a convenient spot, and announced that the rebels had stacked arms, and surrendered on Sunday morning.

Gen. Buckner, commanding the rebels, sent a dispatch to Gen. Grant, requesting an armistice until 12 o'clock, and the appointment of Commissioners to agree on terms of capitulation. Gen. Grant replied: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." Gen. Buckner replied: "The distribution of forces under my command, incident to the unexpected change of circumstances, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, of yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unwholesome terms you propose." Our whole force were soon in the enemy's works, and the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. Gen. Pillow and Floyd planned, and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's Brigade, occupying what few small stores the rebels had. The prisoners are loitering in denouncing the hopelessness of their cause, and intimate their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

The composition of the rebel regiments was as follows: Tennessee, 11; Missouri, 8; Texas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Arkansas, 1; Virginia, 4; with a battalion of cavalry in each of the Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi divisions.

A bright light was seen in the direction of Clarksville for several hours on Sunday night. It is supposed that the rebels had fired the town, or their steamers, to prevent them falling into our hands.

The damage done to the rebel works at Ft. Donelson by the gunboats, is not so