, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the allocated Square in the said Town.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 1274f

Broad Cloths, Doeskins,
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.

The largest and most varied Stock ever shown in this country, now selling at unusually Low Prices.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.

Opposite Doheny's Hotel.

Lindsay, Feb. 19, 1862.

New Advertisements.

Public Notice—Town of Lindsay.
Broad Cloths, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds—Broughall & Gimson.
Stoce to Lease—J. A. Pynes.
Sale of Books—Morice Hay.
The Travellers' Rest—W. Cresswell.
Ginger Wine and Lemon Syrup—O. Whiting.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If a subscriber wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

3. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1862.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The importance of the events of the last few days cannot be over estimated. To all appearance the tide of war has changed. After ten months of apparent inactivity on the part of the Federal army, we now find that they hostir themselves in earnest and success upon success attends their movements with extraordinary rapidity. For the time the military prestige seems to have departed from the Southern army. If the accounts we receive daily be true, it must be admitted by all that the achievements of the Union army in Tennessee are of a most brilliant character. After successively hearing of the capture of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island, we have by the latest despatches a full account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Donelson—a strategetic position on the Cumberland river. The Confederates fought well and every shot told on the ranks of the attacking force, whose gunboats were repulsed after a fearful duel. The number of the Federal army could not be less than 50,000. The opposing force within the Fort would probably number over 25,000 men. The attack commenced on Thursday the 13th February, and on Sunday morning, Generals Johnston and Buckner, with 15,000 men, surrendered unconditionally. Generals Pillow and Floyd ran away the previous night without letting the others know their intention. The Southern troops have lost confidence in their officers, and for some time their power will be paralyzed. With vigor and energy the Federals will be able to follow up their successes for a considerable time. When the news reaches Europe, neither England nor France will be ready to break the blockade or acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. By the latest accounts from Paris it only seemed a matter of time with Napoleon to declare the blockade inefficient.

The Nashville left Southampton on the 3rd. The Tuscarora, steamed up to chase her, but was prevented by the Shannon for 24 hours, so that after all the watching the Nashville has managed to effect her escape. Before long we may expect to hear of stirring and decisive movements at the seats of war both in Tennessee and on the seaboard.

DRAMATIC COMPANY—HEARTLESS SWINDLING.

For the last two weeks a troupe styling themselves "The Royal Adelphi Dramatic Company," have been performing in the Town Hall, with great success to crowded houses every night. From the commencement of their short season here, we understood that their plays had any other than a moral tendency, which rendered us cautious in commending them. They had printing done at this office, and as we had considerable difficulty in recovering payment, in our issue of last week we warned others to be careful in trusting them. From sinister motives they were defended by two parties in town, and were eulogized as being "most honest, honorable and respectable." With high sounding and plausible professions, Mr. Keller, manager of the Company, and his confederates were enabled to gull the unwary public. The scheme was deeply laid, and it has probably been under consideration for a long time. Under pretences of going to Peterborough, the Company ordered a number of sleighs from that town to convey them back on the evening of Tuesday last; whereas, in the meantime, they managed to escape by the cars at 8 a.m., exclaiming "Farewell to Canada!"

We understand that parties in Whitby, Port Hope, Cobourg and Peterborough, as well as here, have been swindled by this illustrious gang. Some of the Company travel under fictitious names, so that they will be difficult to detect. We are glad to learn that a few had the shrewdness to demand and obtain payment before this final denouement.

Mr. and Mrs. Stetson, two of the artistes, were left behind, to whom the Company owe upwards of $400, besides having left their hotel bill unpaid.

Mr. Stetson's Benefit will take place on Friday night, when it is expected he will have full houses as much sympathy is expressed for him in his forlorn condition, being left almost destitute by his worthy brethren.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, edited by Arch. Hall, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., and published by John Lovell, Montreal. $3 00 per annum.

The January Number, being the first number of the Third Volume of this ably-conducted journal, is on our table. When such subjects as Obstetrics, Pulmonics, Medical Jurisprudence, Vaccination and Homœopathy, are so thoroughly handled, no wonder that every practitioner throughout Canada does not subscribe for this Journal. However well versed in the Esculapian art, surely they cannot but profit by reading such a work as the one before us. Gentlemen, subscribe at once and support the only medical work in the Province.

THE UPPER CANADA LAW JOURNAL for February. W. C. Chewitt & Co., Toronto. Terms, $4 00 per annum.

Everyone who possesses property in Canada—everyone who wishes to know his duty to society—and everyone who wishes to learn how to transact business in a legal manner, should subscribe for this excellent journal. The present number contains leading articles of interest to all. "Payment of Crown Witnesses," and an article on "Fraudulent Trade Marks," are discussed with consummate ability.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for February 1862. D. C. Linsley, No. 25 Park Row, New York.

We have great pleasure in noticing this excellent agricultural journal. With the January number commenced a new volume for 1862. It is as heretofore exclusively devoted to the interests of Stockmen throughout America. The publication continues under the same able editorial direction, and the present numbers are a guarantee of what we may expect for the current year. The terms of clubbing are very liberal, and should induce agriculturists throughout the Province to subscribe immediately. Single copies, per annum, $1; five copies, $4; twenty copies or more, 70 ts. each, and a valuable premium to the getter-up of the club. Address—Editors American Stock Journal, No. 25 Park Row, New York.

SOUTH SIMCOE TIMES.—Bradford. W. P. & J. Donaldson, Publishers.

This publication has lately been purchased by Donaldson & Bro. It is a neatly-printed, 2-column weekly paper. We understand that its political principles are Conservative.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—Deacon and Peterson, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 00 per annum.

Those wishing to economize in these war times, cannot, we think, do better than to subscribe for that "oldest and best of the weeklies," the SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia. It contains important news of the week, while, at the same time, ample space is devoted to Stories, Agricultural Articles, Choice Receipts, Editorials, &c. In the present volume is commenced a new Story called "Daffodil's Delight," by Mr. Wood, author of the "Mystery," &c. Each subscriber receives a large colored map of the Slave-holding States, free of postage. Special inducements are offered those who get up clubs, as shown by the following:

2 copies, one year, ... 3 00
4 copies, one year, ... 5 00
8 copies, one year, ... 10 00
10 copies, one year, ... 12 00
20 copies, one year, ... 20 00

The getter-up of a club of two copies, and of a club of four copies, will receive one of the large Colored Maps *gratis* (postage prepaid) for his trouble. The getter-up of any of the larger clubs will receive an extra paper (a gold) and one copy (the large Colored Map (postage prepaid) in addition. Every two-dollar subscriber gets a copy of the Map in addition to his paper.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The February number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. As we have often said before, the FARMER is the cheapest and one of the very best agricultural and horticultural papers published. It costs only 50 cents a year, and we see from this number that the publisher offers some exceedingly liberal premiums to all who subscribe for the paper at this time. Specimen copies of the paper are sent free to all applicants. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N.Y.

STONE TO LET.—We direct attention to the advertisement of a Store to Let in the thriving village of Little Britain, having one of the best situations in the Township of Mariposa.

SALE OF BOOKS.—In our advertising columns it will be seen that Morice Hay offers a large stock of books at 20 per cent. under cost. Stationery and newspapers also for sale. Give him a call.

A NEW BEVERAGE.—Mr. George Whiting is agent in Lindsay for Hamil's celebrated Ginger Wine and Lemon Syrup, an excellent drink and in much request.

BEAVERTON.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOIREE.—The annual Soiree of the Beaverton Sabbath School was held on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. The School House, which was tastefully decorated, was crowded to the door—about three hundred being present. On motion of the Rev. John McLaughlin, Charles Robinson, Esq., J.P., was called upon to preside. Dr. Thornton commenced proceedings with prayer, after which the Choir sang Old Hundred. Refreshments of the best quality and in great abundance were then served to the audience. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy of Dumbarton, Rev. Mr. McTavish of Woodville, and Dr. Thornton of Whitby. The speaking was of a very high order, and was listened to with evident delight by the large assembly. After votes of thanks had been passed to the speakers, the choir and the committee, the Rev. John McLaughlin pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed.

A Mormon woman thus writes to a female friend:—"While you of the North and South have gone to killing each other off, we of Salt Lake are populating the country with extraordinary rapidity. One of our elders recently had no less than nine children born to him in one week."

BOSCAYGEON.

An act of ruffianism has been committed in this place, which we trust will not pass unpunished in proper hands. On the 6th inst., a Roman Catholic clergyman, while visiting some of his parishioners in this place, put up at his horse in a stable, which was entered by some fellows, who destroyed the harness and shaved the horse's mane and tail. Besides which, they waylaid the clergyman when going to fetch and fettered their horse about him. However ridiculous it is that, under the cover of religious feeling, such an act could be committed in a peaceful and enlightened state of society. The moral injury done the community generally is far greater than any personal damage done to the clergyman.

CANADA.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—We have seen Mr. Wood's model for a statue of the Queen surrounded by figures representing Justice, Clemency, Literature and the Arts. The statue is truly admirable; being, so far as we can judge, in the highest style of art. The likeness of the Queen is said to be perfect.—*Montreal Witness.*

ACCIDENT ON THE TRACK.—A freight train on the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad passed on Saturday night last, over the body of a drunken man who had lain down to sleep on the track. The deceased, whose name is Denis Sullivan, was a widower, but leaves a family of four children in utterly destitute circumstances.—*Brant Herald.*

THE MONTREAL ELECTION.—The Montreal nomination took place on Monday. The candidates nominated were M. Dufresne, Opposition, and M. Dufresne, ex-M.P.P., Ministerial. The Solicitor-General East, Hon. Mr. Mowin, was present, but the electors refused to hear him. As to the result of the show of hands, the accounts differ. The *Pays* says it was considerably in favor of M. Dufresne. The *Ordre* affirms that it was decisive in favor of M. Dufresne. The polling takes place on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst.—*Globe.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday, while the firing was going on at the Fort, two boys were employed near Four Mile Point, in collecting what round shot they could find. They were in a small boat sailing in a line with the target range, but, as they supposed, out of danger, when, suddenly, a large, round shot struck the box in which they were collecting the balls, and which they had between them in the sailing, smashing it to pieces. Providentially, they escaped unhurt. The shot was a 64 pounder.—*Kingston Whig, 4th.*

CHILD ATTACKED BY A RAT.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Yielding, residing on Front-street, was attacked by a rat while in bed. The mother heard the child cry, and on making inquiry—was informed that the girl had been bitten by some animal. A light was speedily procured, and a large rat was seen to leap out of the bed in which the mother and daughter had been lying. The child was severely bitten about the head and arm, and a large quantity of blood had flown from the wounds.—*Globe.*

GOVERNMENT AID TO VOLUNTEERS.—Her Majesty's government, rightly judging that it is for the evident our North American Colonies should rouse into their present defenceless condition, and that it is best both for them and for the mother country that they should rely chiefly upon their own resources, have resolved to assist in giving a permanent character and organization to the valuable Volunteer force which so loyally enrolled itself during the recent crisis, and with this view as well as in acknowledgment of their loyalty, the government are about to issue 70,000 suits of uniform to the Canadian regiments.—*Press London England.*

SAD ACCIDENTS.—A sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Alex. Macfarlane, of North Pymton, occurred in that Township on Monday last. The deceased had that morning gone to the woods, alone, for the purpose of chopping, and not coming home at noon, as usual, his wife became alarmed, and set out in search of the neighbours to go to the woods to enquire what detained him. On arriving at the spot it was found that a large limb had fallen from a tree under which Mr. Macfarlane had been working, and that it had crushed him to the earth, killing him instantly. A case almost similar occurred lately in the Township of Esquimalden. While Mr. James Norwood and another man were engaged in chopping a tree which they had felled, one of the men at finding a shaking of the stump came back on Mr. Norwood, injuring him so seriously that he died in the course of a few days.—*Sarnia Observer.*

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—Many of our readers will have a distinct recollection of Mr. William Lock, for many years baker, and subsequently brewer, in Perth, county of Lanark. Mr. Lock at one time carried on an extensive business in the latter department, but his affairs becoming involved, he was obliged to give up possession of his premises in Perth for the benefit of his creditors. He subsequently removed to Smith's Falls, on the Rideau, where he commenced business as a baker, where, we have heard, he was very successful. We learn, however, by the papers published in that vicinity, that he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on Friday, the 31st ultimo. He was found soon after he committed the rash act, carried up in bed and bleeding profusely; and medical aid was at once called in and the wound dressed; but he died shortly afterwards. No cause is assigned for his self-destruction.—*Sarnia Observer.*

A YOUNG LOCHINVAR.—We have been furnished with the particulars of an elopement case which occurred last week in the neighborhood of the Brock road, not over twelve miles from Guelph. The adventurous fair one, it seems, was wooed by two young swains; one possessing the requisite qualifications in the shape of a good farm and other perquisites, while the other though frowned on by the parents, was the successful suitor for the hand of the young lady. The course of true love, we all know never runs smooth, and the usual difficulties were in the way of a union. He was nowise daunted, but encouraged by the sacred smiles of his inamorata, a horse cutter was one day last week procured. An accomplice in the affair was sent as a kind of decoy to the house, who kept the old folks in chat, while the daughter was on her way to meet her lover. Once together they started for parts unknown, and no trace of the couple has yet been discovered. The presents and of course the rejected and disappointed suitor, are left to mourn the sudden departure of this frail bit of humanity.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

GREAT FIRE AT HAMILTON—$150,000 LOSS.

On Thursday the Great Western Railway Company's large grain warehouse at Hamilton was burned to the ground. About $100,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the building, and nearly all of it was consumed. The elevator was erected at a cost of $32,000, and it is calculated that the wheat it contained was worth about $100,000. The building is said to be covered by insurance, and no doubt a great portion of the wheat is also insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DESPERATE SUICIDE.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we announce the melancholy death of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, Chancery barrister of this city. About half past eight o'clock last night Maurice O'Connell, a private watchman, was walking past a lane near the corner of Richmond and Nelson streets he heard a groan, and walking up the lane saw a form on the ground. O'Connell went forward and saw Mr. Macdonald lying on the ground in a pool of blood. In his right hand he held a razor, the blade of which was firmly extended from the handle with a cord and a piece of wood. O'Connell discovered that he was dead and went for assistance, and the body was conveyed to his late residence on Jarvis-street. The unfortunate gentleman, it appears, left his house a little after eight o'clock, walked down to Richmond-street, and entered the lane in question, where there were a number of persons. He went behind the waggons so as to be screened from observation from the street and having removed his cravat and collar, his over coat and gloves, and laid them on the ground with his walking stick, he inflicted two wounds on his throat, the second of which completely severed the windpipe, and a number of the principal arteries, so that death must have ensued almost at once.

Mr. Macdonald, though comparatively a young man, was one of the longest established barristers in the city, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of the most upright character, studious and reserved in his habits, and much liked by his friends and clients. His melancholy end will carry dismay into a very wide family circle. It is conjectured that a recent illness had affected his brain, and produced temporary insanity. Coroner Hallowell will hold an inquest on the remains at half past ten this morning.—*Globe 17th.*

THE INQUEST.—Coroner Hallowell opened an inquest yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Duffy's tavern, Nelson street, on the body of the late Mr. Alexander McDonald, whose melancholy suicide was reported in yesterday morning's issue. Maurice O'Connell proved the finding of the body in a lane off Richmond street by Mr. George Murphy, barrister, deposed that within the past few days he had observed that deceased had been labouring under lowness of spirits, and appeared as if unwell. Witness had received a note from deceased to attend to some business for him as he was unable to do it himself. Mr. M. Vankoughnet stated that he called at the office of deceased on Monday last and found him in depressed spirits. He seemed from observation from the street and having removed his cravat and collar, his over coat and gloves, and laid them on the ground with his walking stick, he inflicted two wounds on his throat, the second of which completely severed the windpipe, and a number of the principal arteries, so that death must have ensued almost at once.

Mr. Macdonald, though comparatively a young man, was one of the longest established barristers in the city, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of the most upright character, studious and reserved in his habits, and much liked by his friends and clients. His melancholy end will carry dismay into a very wide family circle. It is conjectured that a recent illness had affected his brain, and produced temporary insanity. Coroner Hallowell will hold an inquest on the remains at half past ten this morning.—*Globe 17th.*

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PERSONS BURIED IN A PIT.

On Thursday morning the beam of the winding engine at Carr & Co's. Hartley new pit, near North Shields, broke, and half of it, weighing about twenty tons, fell down the shaft, carrying everything along with it. Five men were thrown down and killed. The shaft was choked half-way down, and 215 persons cut off. The buried men were heard for some time working on the shaft, endeavouring to clear away the obstruction from below. On Friday the workmen had not been able to force their way through the *debris* so as to reach the men, and since they were progressing favourably, there was a mishap on Saturday, which delayed their reaching them much beyond the time at first thought. In some places the pit has been sunk through strata of loose shale, the crumbling material being prevented from falling in by the insertion of a wooden lining or "coading," as it is termed by what are called cribs. The accident on Thursday morning carried away these cribs, and the consequence was that a large quantity of shale fell down and became intermingled with the *debris* of the woodwork. The effect of this was seen at once, greatly to retard the progress of the work. But this is not all, for at the hour mentioned on Saturday evening a slip took place, which threatened to overwhelm the workmen with an additional accumulation of similar rubbish. Under these circumstances, nothing further could be done in the way of clearing the shaft downwards, but precautions had been taken to prevent a catastrophe. Accordingly the efforts of the men were directed to the removal of the mass of stone which was pressing behind the boarding, and gradually to make good the ground they had already gained. The consequence was that the operations directly connected with their downward progress were virtually suspended for nearly twelve hours. During the night the work was carried on with unflagging zeal, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Coulson, master-sinker, there being always at hand a noble band of volunteers, comprising all the most skilful miners connected with the coal trade of the district. All through the night the workmen were cheered by hearing the imprisoned miners "jowling" from below, that is, making a rattling noise such as they do in working to indicate to one another the spot at which they are respectively engaged.

On Saturday great crowds from the surrounding districts visited the scene, and on the departure of the east train from Hartley the crush was extraordinary.

THURSDAY MORNING.—The viewer of the colliery and Mr. Hall, who went down and returned in an hour and a-half, had both to be taken off the pit, seriously affected by gas. They have been all through the works and found no living man, but a heap or tomb of dead bodies. The bulk of the bodies are lying in the colliery near the shaft. An meeting report, which has touched all hearts, is that families are lying in groups, children in the arms of their fathers, brother with brother. Most of them looked placid as if asleep, but hitherto no sign of the fireman, some tall stout man seemed to have died hard. The corn-bins were all cleared. Some few of the men had a little corn in their pockets. A pony was lying dead among the men, but unbroached. Several volunteers have since entered the workings and confirmed this statement. Nearly all of them, however, have been brought to bank seriously affected with gas. There was great danger of more men losing their lives, and medical men, of whom there were large numbers at the colliery, held a council at eight o'clock last night, and by their advice no more men will be allowed to go down until the ventilation is improved. It will be some time before the bodies can be brought to bank. A telegram was received from her Majesty yesterday forenoon, asking intelligence as to the hopes of saving the men.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MINERS AT THE PIT.

The pit itself the men have formed themselves into a cordon for the protection of the medical men who have come to the shaft, almost frantic, to search their children, wives waiting for them, husbands, and sons for their parents. It is a most painful scene, and that despair has finally settled down upon it. The village has now a mourning appearance, the whole of the windows having blinds drawn. Now that the worst is known, the ladies arriving from both north and south shields, many sorrow-stricken and weeping people, relatives of the deceased, who have come to weep with their bereaved friends here. Numbers were also approaching the pit in all directions, the interest being not the least abated, though it is known that all are lost.

CHARACTERISTIC CHARACTER OF THE DISASTER.

This is without doubt the greatest colliery calamity on record. The accident at Lundhill colliery, which occurred in February 1857, is the stood at the head of such catastrophes—189 miners, 90 of whom left widows, having been suffocated on that melancholy occasion, but the number of men and boys who have met with a untimely end in the Hartley pit amounts to the enormous total of 217, upwards of 100 have left widows, and many are families. It is understood that the Hartley Colliery, and two other pits forming a part of the estate of Messrs. Carr, were lately purchased by Mr. Joshua Bower, of Leeds, but, fortunately for that gentleman, by a subsequent arrangement the New Hartley Pit was to remain in possession of the original owners.

LATEST NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE DONELSON.

REPULSE OF THE FEDERALS.

SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

17,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

CAPTURE OF GENERALS JOHNSON AND BUCKNER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, on the 1st instant, via Queenstown, on the 2nd inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her dates are four days late than those already received. She reports the arrival at Liverpool of the steamships *Kangaroo* hence and *Bohemian* from Portland.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Independence Belge* asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government that in return for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish most absolute free trade for 50 years, abolish the external slave traffic, and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition.

The offer however will not determine Lord Palmerston to abandon the policy of neutrality.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The proposition of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the South will be discussed soon after the opening of Parliament. An interesting or excited debate and a rejection of the blockade is expected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson, 11th, A.M., says the firing commenced again at daybreak and continued at intervals all the day long up to four o'clock. No movement or assault by the land forces had been made.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

A despatch received at headquarters says that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one.

Commodore was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper redoubt was taken by our troops. Flag commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture the fort to-day (Sunday.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The following despatch was this morning received at the Navy Department, from Flag officer Foote, United States navy, *St Louis*, near Fort Donelson, Feb. 16:—

"To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

"I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at three o'clock, with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after an hour and a quarter of severe fighting, the latter passed the fort, the wheel of the vessel and the tiller of the *Louisville* were rendered unmanageable. They then dritted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots, and the others about half that number each.

"There were 54 killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose wounded fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, to secure the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries, when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river, from the disabled steering apparatus, as the retaining tackle could not steer the vessel on the strong current. When the flying enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, they again hotly poured fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon us from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire from twelve boat guns from the four boats. One rifled gun on board the *Carondelet* burst during the action. The officers and men in this hotly contested but one sided fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination; all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gun boats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current. On consultation with General Grant and my own officers, as my services here until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort—are much less required than at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place. I have sent the *Tyler* to the Tennessee River to render the railroad bridge impassable.

"Signed, "A. H. FOOTE,
"Flag Officer Commanding."

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

To Major General McClellan:—

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The *Carondelet* brings the glorious intelligence. The fort surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Generals A. Sidney Johnston, and Buckner, and 15,000 prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, made away during the night previous with 5,000 men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that flag officer Foote, though suffering with his foot, with the characteristic of our navy notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the 6 mortar boats, he will make an attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo—Gen. Grant's late post, in honour of the glorious achievement.

(Signed) GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, U. S. A. and Chief of Staff and Engineers, &c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

This morning's *Commercial* has the following despatch:—

"Our scouting that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green. Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell to save if possible the railroad and turnpike bridge on Barren river. They however, had all been destroyed when General Mitchell reached the bank of the river.

It is believed now that no Rebel forces exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green, via Franklin to Nashville.

General Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

(*Special to the Chicago Times*)

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning, unconditionally.

We have General Buckner, Johnstone, Bushrod, and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses.

General's Pillow and Floyd with their brigade ran away on steamers, without letting Buckner know their intentions.

Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the work, and was the first man inside the fortifications.

The Fort Henry runaways were hanged before the prisoners surrendering on the steamers for Cairo.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lost a large per centage of officers. Major Post, of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind intrenchments.

We should have taken them by storm on Saturday if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

McClernand's division, Oglesby's, Wallace's and McClanthan's Brigade suffered terribly.

Taylor's, Wood's, McAdister's, Schwartz, and Reese's batteries were in the fight from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour but, our lost ground was more than regained.

Lauman's brigade, of Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a charge of bayonets, as nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right. Our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the assault. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag. Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to General Grant surrendering.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside.

The rebels lost 49 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized and have no confidence in their leaders, as they have charged Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

Our troops from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions—all the time without tents, and a portion of it on a heavy storm of rain and snow.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The importance of a military achievement is not to be measured by the number of enemies slain, or even the magnitude of a difficulty overcome. In all wars great victories are often won with very little practical effect upon the final issue, and great marches are accomplished with no lasting advantage. The only just criterion of the worth of any military exploit is its bearing upon the ultimate result. Estimated by that standard, the capture of Fort Henry, announced in our telegraphic columns this morning, though attended with little loss of life, and consummated in a brief hour or two, is really an most important victory in the war that is.

Our few victories hitherto, it must be confessed, have had little general consequence. They have had a certain local effect, but have left the vitals of the rebellion uninjured. The successes in Western Virginia, seven months ago, simply redeemed that region from secession control, it in no wise damaged the rebellion out of it. The capture of Hatteras Inlet, five months ago, has so far as is yet developed, come to no good whatever. The taking of Port Royal, three months ago, is still without substantial fruit. Even the splendid triumph at Mill Springs, three weeks ago, occurred too far from the seats of the rebel strength to contribute much to the final result. It opened the way to no important strategetic line, and is to be valued chiefly for its moral effect. All of these successes destroyed more of the enemy than this present capture of Fort Henry, but none of them compare with it in intrinsic importance.—*New York World.*

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial's* Cairo correspondence give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

"Yesterday, at 12:30 P.M., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex—the Tyler, Conestoga, and Lexington being up the river—advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Panter Creek Island, immediately above, where, on the east shore of the river, stand the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, assumed the line in full view of the rebel guns. We steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every eye strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondelet next, the Cincinnati (for the time being the flag ship, having on board Flag-officer Foote) and the next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 11:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy was not backward, and gave an adequate response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand, and poured into him right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet, and the St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past 1 the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throat, arms, or caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to Flag-Officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in a most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encamped inside the fort, numbering four or five thousand, had cut and run, leaving the artillery company in command of the fort.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, most of them 32 and 34-pounders, being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding several of their gunners. The rebels claimed to have but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men—the number all told of our prisoners. They lost twelve killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A great deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

General Tilghman is dishearted. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag-Officer Foote, the rebel general remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag-officer Foote replied, "You do perfect right, sir, in surrendering; but you would have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and during the flag-officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag-Officer Foote and Captain Stembel crowded her determinedly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots. Some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her side forward port, through her heavy bulkheads, and quickly through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of the crew. Capt. Porter, his aid C. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in a direct line of the balls passing, Mr. Britton being in the centre of the group. A shot struck Mr. Britton in the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. Foulkerside, pilots. Many of the sailors at the rush of steam jumped overboard and drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded. The Essex had six seamen and two officers killed, seventeen wounded, and five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like hail. The St. Louis was commanded by Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and worked at the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

EVACUATION OF ELIZABETH CITY

FORT MONROE, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce today we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants.

The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men.

Gen Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably also destroyed.

One report says that only 30, and another that only 25 of the rebels escaped from the island.

Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 on the Island escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

A Richmond paper, this morning, in a leading editorial, says, the loss of an entire army in Roanoke Island, is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops in an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage; but when 17,000 Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender.

This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale.

MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* gives this graphic picture of the difficulties attending the present condition of Confederate currency:—

"Leaning over the counter a puzzled volunteer was endeavoring to reckon up the change just paid out by the sleek-haired clerk. Before him lay a quantity of mutilated bills, ragged and dirty pieces of paper, bits of cardboard, printed checks, a few copper pennies, mule-tickets, postage stamps, and other interesting specimens of the present outrageous 'coin of the realm.' Over and over again the puzzled volunteer essayed to count the pile of villainous currency, and over and over again he failed to find it satisfactory. It was too much for his rustic arithmetic; the problem was too difficult to solve upon only ten fingers. The bystanders laughed. The money was spread out upon the show-case, as young ladies lay cards upon a table in telling fortunes, and the soldier stood before it searchingly examining every piece. "Do you call this money?" he asked, taking up a small yellow parallelogram looking very like the bass card on the top of a sardine box. "Do you call this money?" holding up an advertisement of the Havana cigars—"and this"—a bit for 15 cents, in which some weak-minded printer had gone mad in different kinds of types. "Good for one shave (reading slowly) *Dick the Barber*—"Do you call this money?" The sleek-haired clerk was puzzled also. "It'll pass all over town; indeed it will, Sir." Once more the soldier scrutinized the ragged and incongruous pile, and gazing it in one hand, soliloquised: "So this is money—money? ha? I call it trash. Why, a man might hold his hand full, and then have but 37 cents in money."

A PRINCE KILLED.—A letter from Pudingen of the 3d says:—"The Prince of Solms Lich has met with his death by an accident. His carriage was overturned by the horses from the top of a cliff. Four persons were wounded. The Prince of Ysenbourg escaped the danger by leaping from the carriage. The victim of this disaster is the younger son of Prince Ferdinand of Solms Lich. He was only twenty-one years old."

ROWDYISM AT RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the rowdyism now rife in that city has become intolerable. The mob is all-powerful, and acts of brutal violence, vulgar ruffianism and gross indecency are of momentary occurrence in the streets. The most orderly citizen and the most delicate lady, are exposed to outrage and insult. No man's life even is secure in broad daylight on the most public thoroughfares. A few nights since the gamblers had a "convention," at which fifty thousand dollars was voted and subscribed to as a fund to carry the next election for Mayor,