## THE DATE OF THE A

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. PHAINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1802.

Look Upwards and Forward!

Arres the deep" depression of the last two weeks or ore, our people begin to look things fully and squarely the face. They see that, painful as our reverses have en, they present no grounds for fear, and afford no

We have neither the right to despend, nor the need have sot it on fire. and, nor can we afford to despond. To us inleed, doubts would be traitors. Our safety-our future our national honor, all depend on looking and hing right forward, and in being and continuing to be, as a people united, and " terribly in carnest."

No doubt errors have been committed. No doubt too much liquor has been killed. No doubt the right man has not always been in the right place. No doubt we have been over-confident, and no doubt, as a people we proded something to make us more humble. Well we admit many of these things; and their discovery ought to show us how to do better, and stimulate us to do so; not to hang our heads in gloom or waste our energles in bickering and recrimination.

We have had fasting, humiliation and prayer. That was all right and proper. But we must also work and strive, as well as fast and pray. We must be humble selve God, but not think of being cast down before man. We must trust in Providence and invoke its blessing, but never forget that Providence helps those who belp themselves. And we can help ourselves, and must do it, if we would avoid a long and wasting struggle. We must use all the means in our power to deend our harbors and scaports, and they are perfectly defensible against any naval expeditions that the enemy can send. We feel confident that the water approaches to Wilmington, Newbern, Washington and other of our ports can fully be guarded against any class of versels to which they are accessible. Port Royal does not sflord any parallel, from the great width of its entrace, the great facility it afforded for maner wring a vast fleet of heavy veners, and from the further fact that the gues there were hastily and hadly mounted and, however bravely served, were not skillfully served. but the very reverse. The only other instance, in this struggle, of any marked success of versels against batte rice are those of Hatterns and Fort Henry. At Ifat teras a vast fleet chose its own time, and own ds tance, and its own position at sen, to shell a little mud fort on a sand spit. Fort Henry was already so nearly submerged by the high water in the Tennessee River as to make it virtually untenable. But at Fort Donelson the gun-boats were driven back shattered. At Roanoke Island, with all their heavy metal they never passed our first battery, nor could their forces affect a landing within range of our gues, nor could they have landed at all had any of our batteries been so arranged as to have swept the lower landings. At Roanoke and Fort Donelson the Federal success was gained by landing an overwhelming land force, and Roanoke was a series of mistakes on our part from first to last.

Gun-boats are not irresistible, and hardly formidable when you get used to them. All English and French experience in the Crimean War went to show the great superiority of land batteries over ships. A little dearbought experience will enable us to profit by the same

Our harbors, then, can be defended against paval attacks. This bugbear removed, why not also against land attacks? We think they can be. We think it is should not a stand be made at this place, at Newbern or elsewhere, on our coast, should any of these places by attacked. We do not mean a stand with the foregone conclusion that it cannot and will not be maintained, but a stand to the bitter end. Such a stand as used to be talked about. That the means for such exist and can be obtained we believe, and will endeavor bereafter to point out, so far at least as our ideas of what is prudent and right may permit us to go. We do not suppose that our views differ from those of the military authorities, nor would we wish to bring them forward in

The moral effect of a stubborn, determined, successful repulse of the enemy at any one point against which he might aim a blow by means of a combined paval and military expedition, would be immense. It would be the first of a serves. It would establish an epoch-it would constitute a turning point, and that such a thing should be done is fast becoming a necessity, if we would retain is our own hands the great, though not immediately available advantage, that the possession of products which the rest of the world wants and must have confers upon us. Other nations may be reluctant to yield to the pressure which the need of cotton and other products imposes, but this reluctance would have to give way in time, if the pressure were kept up. In order that this pressure should be kept up, we must see that our leading ports remain in our own possession .-What use would it be for us to talk about raising the blockade of this, that, any or all of our ports if they no onger remained in our possession? The retention of our leading ports, especially of our leading cotton ports, is of vast importance. Suppose Savannah in the pos session of the Federals, of what interest would the blockade or the non-blockade of that port be to us .-All that could come in would have to come through and to the enemy as much as though it came to Boston .-All our ports in the hands of the Federals, we would have no paval blockade to be raised,-we would indeed be shorn of many of our advantages, deprived of nearly all our chances for contact with the outer world.

Even if we cannot have a force to defend all our as sailable points, may we not have a force centrally placed, say at Goldsboro', ready to be instantly directed to any point against which the enemy may have developed his attack? We have only to come right up to the mark and neither waver nor despond, nor become apathetic por indifferent.

Fine.-An alarm of fire was given here at about half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning the 2d inst. The fire broke out in a wooden building on the Northwest corper of Fifth and Red Cross streets, owned by the estate of E. V. Kelly, Esq., dec'd, and occupied by

Mr. - Ellis, a ship carpenter, we believe. in a light blaze, and by a quarter to four, when we nated the house stood apart from other buildings, and after the first flerce outbreak the only danger to the

it could hardly exceed one thousand dollars, if it comes sare with which he is visited. He had been on the isup to that. We have not heard whether there was any land for months, but simply as Colonel of the Eighth fosurance or not. There is always some talk of incen- Regiment. He was seldom in command for any length diarism, but we think that this was certainly an acci- of time, and then only incidentally. Col. Wright, of dental fire. We could not find how it caught, but Ga., was in command at first; then General Hill, then count neither could we find any reason why anybody should General Branch, then General Wise; then, why even at

A CORRESPONDENT who does not give his name, although it is an universal rule that nothing shall be published without a responsible name, arges the building of gun-boats here and the casting of cannon and manufacture of small arms. He thinks that we might get together materials for several efficient gun-boats, and that we could find a good many old steam engines around about the country that could be used for their propulsion. He thinks the old Henrietta might be raised; cut down flush on deck and a four inch white oak sheeting over her present timbers, with a few more timbers to strengthen her would make a serviceable boat in short order. He thinks the machinery of the old Rowan and other boats could be and cheap. In fine he suggests the spending of \$140,000 on gun-boats, which he thinks, would, if the boats were commanded by the right kind of men make Wilmington perfectly safe. He thinks that the Arsenal at Favetteville will do nothing under five years, which shows that he is not aware that thousands of muskets have been altered and re-fitted at that establishment already, and that their large steam engines being now about up and ready for work they can and will commence vigorous operations this mouth in the making of new arms, of which some have already been turacd out. Our correspondent also suggests the mounting of all our guns on the coast, up as large as 32 pounders, on field carriages, so that they can be carried off if necessary. He thinks that plenty of large wheels could be found throughout the country sufficiently strong to stand the resoil of very heavy guns. We don't want much sand-paper. He thinks that action, action, and that speedily, ought to be the motto and the practice, and that any debts contracted will be assumed at some future time by the Confederate

MAJOR GENERAL PILLOW'S Report of the Battle or Battles of Fort Donelson, which we publish to-day will be read with much interest.

The news about the Nashville is evidently mistaker so far as the date of such arrival is concerned. All the reports here, and evidently correct reports, place her ar rival on Friday morning. As Friday was kept as Sunday we have little doubt but that it got so in the disputch by accident.

We have heard before that General Braxton Bragg nd been ordered to Tennessee. The Asheville N. C. News of the 27th ult., says distinctly and unreservedly that "this distinguished military chi-ftain has been assigned to the command of the department of East Tennessee, with his head quarters at Knoxville."

'Uka Buncombe Roflemen, a fice company formerly belonging to the first, or Bethel Regiment, has been reorganized for the war.

It will be seen that President Davis is striking at things in Richmond with a high hand. Perhaps it is necessary that he should do so.

www. H. Pritchard, Eq., of Richmond, Telegraphic News Agent, sends us a copy of a circular addressed to the Publishers of Daily Newspapers in Virgin.

The armament of the batteries consisted of eight 32 pounders, three 32 pound carronades, one 10 theh columbited and, and one rife gan of 32 pound callier. The reflection of the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While it is the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While it ia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. This circular is issued by Mr. Pritchard, as he states, " in view of the fact that dissatisfaction exists."

are perfect, but we do think that he claims no more than is due to him, when he asserts that at all times le line clone his ner w best.

Only those who understand the difficulties attending the collection and transmission of news in the present disturbed state of the country, with the theatres of interest constantly changing, and with the lines of comunication constantly liable to be interrupted, can appreciate the difficulties under which Mr. Pritchard inbors. And those who complain of the errors which appear in the telegraphic columns of the newspapers have only to look back for some menths past, to be echvinced how much more correct these telegraphic columns have been than any merely private rumors or even dispatches. This has been noticed here over and over again.

Mr. Pritchard is not the Agent of any Associated Press. He had been acting as a leading Southern Agent of the "Associated Press," which had its head quarters in New York. But when State after State secoded, that arrangement and connection could no longer be kept up at the South. To supply, to the best of his ability, the want created by the failure of the former arrangement, Mr. Pritchard stepped forward as a telegraphic news agent, made the best arrangements in his power, and offered his services to the Press of the South. Upon the whole, he has done remarkably well and has been the means of effecting much more liberal arrangements with the telegraphic lines than had ever existed before.

We do not think that in the present precarious position of the newspaper business, an " Associated Press could be organized with the proper elements of strength and permanency necessary for its success, so that really individual effort, with cordial co-operation, appears to us to be the best plan to be pursued for the present.

REMEMBER that to-night there will be a performance at the Theatre, the proceeds to go to the support of the cause. Let us all go! It won't burt us to be amused : it won't help us to look always at the dark side of tie

Let us here appeal to all in behalf of order. N doubt all violations of order at places of public amusedoubt all violations of order at places of public amuse-ment arise from mere want of reflection. Surely if all strength of the enemy's forces; already said to be from

ried by the wind on to the shingle roofs of stores and "five bundred" at Balaklava it is too evident that house occupied as skeeping apartments, since Mr. Ellis, ness, if any, sternly probed, so that our causes his wile and family barely made their escape, without of weakness and failure may be discovered and removed,

bereft of actual necessaries at a time like this. We do wrong to some innocent party, and perhaps bring about not know the amount of his loss, but it is of those attl- a worse evil than that which it alms to remove. Now cles which is hardest to replace, and yet which must be we don't think that Co'. Shaw displayed all the military knowledge or energy of Napoleon or Wellington, but We have not heard the precise less in real estate; but for all that he is not amenable to one-tenth of the centhe time of the fight Gen. Wise sent orders. Then, again, there were Engineer officers appointed to project works, etc., etc.

The frequent change o' commanders, the want of a permanent responsible head, and a continuous system, seem to have been most in fault. Nobody appears to have stayed long enough to do any good. Gen. Wise had no time to have organized any system, even concedlog him military skill and ability. The talk that attributes the removal of General Hill and other matters and things of that kind to the operation of State party politics or Confederate party politics, strikes us as being all wrong; as wrong as the attempt of some Virginia papers to lay broad claims for distinction in fayour of particular Virginians, while the country bows in mortification. It is like pumping blood out of a tur-The men on Roapoke were good and true, but unfortunately circumstanced. Better luck next time.

MAGIC AND MYSTERY .- See notice in advertising

per are unavoidably omitted, being crowded out, as glso some editorial notices. They will appear to-morrow.

From the Memphis Appeal. THE BATTLES AT FORT DONEL SON LOW'S REPORT!

MEMPHIS, February 25, 1862. EDITORS APPEAL :- There is so much anxiety felt Donelson, and so much excitement among the friends and relatives of those surrendered, that I deem it proper tion of the usages of the government, but feel that the extraordinary circumstances of the case justify a demotive which induces its publication.

Gm. J. Ph.Low, Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., February 18, 1867. Capt. Clarance Derrick, Assistant Adjutant-General:
On the 5th isst. Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered me to proceed to Fort Donelson and take command of that post.
On the 5th inst. I arrived at that place. In detailing the operations of the forces under my command at Fort Donel-son, it is proper to state the condition of that work, and of the forces constituting its garrison. When I arrived I found the work on the river battery unfinished and wholly too weak to resist the force of heavy artillery. I found a ten inch columbiad and thirty-two pound rifls gun had not been mounted. Deep gloom was hanging over the com-mand, and the troops were greatly depressed and denora-lized by-the circumstances attending the su-render of Fort Benty and the manner of retiring from that place. My first thenly and the manner of retring from that place. My first attention was given to the necessity of strengthening this work and mounting the two heavy guns, and to the entertruction of defensive works to protect the rear of the river battery. I imparted to the work all the energy which it was possible to do, laboring day and night with the whole command. The battery was without a competent number of an illerists, and these that were there, were not well instruct d in the use of their guns. To provide for this went I placed the artillery companies under active course of instruction is the use of their guns. I detailed Capt. Ross with his company of artillerists to the command of one of the river batteries. Those beavy guns being mounted and provision made for working them, and a proper supply of ammunition having been procured by my orders from Nash-

the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While its command of the river was favorable, the site was com-manded by the heights above and below on the river, and by a continuous range of hills all around the work to its

among a portion of the publishers of daily newspapers who receive telegraphic news from him or from ag nts appointed by him." Of this portion we do not form a part.

We do not say that Mr. Pritchard's arrangements our right, but continuous on our left, with defenses for our light artillers, were laid off by Msj. Gilmer—Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's staff, but on duty with we at the post around the rear of the battery and on the heights from which artillery could reach our battery and inner field work, enveloping the inner work and the town of Dover, where our principal supplies of quarter and commissary stores.

were in deposit.

These works, pushed with the twoost possible energy, were not quite completed, nor my troops all in position, though nearly so when Brig. Gen. Floyd, my senior officer, reached that station. The works were laid off with judgment and skill by Msj. Gilmer, were well executed, and designed for the defense of the rear of the work, the only signed for the defense of the rear of the work, the only of ection being to the length of the line, which, however, from the surroundings, was unavoidable. The length of the line, and the inadequacy of the force for its defense, was a source of embarrassment throughout the struggle which subsequently ensued in the defense of the position.

I had placed Brig. Gen. Suckner in command of the right wing, and Brig Gen. Johnson in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works to a defensible cordition when the entire line of outer works.

THE BATTLE OF THE TREECHES.

THE BATTLE OF THE TREECHES. The first assault was commenced by the enemy's artillery against the centre of our left wisg, which was promptly responded to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery. Afsponded to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery. After several hours of firing between the artillery of the two armies, the enemy's infantry advanced to the conflict all along the line, which was kept up and increased in volume from one end of the line to the other for several hours, when at last the enemy made a vigorous assault against the right of our left wing, the position assaulted being a hight commanded by Col. Heiman, and defended by his brigade, conisting of the 10th Tennessee, under command of Licut. Col. McGavock, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes

Col. McGavock, Col. Vgorhies' Termesses, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and Col. Head's Tennesses regiments of volun teers, and Caps. Maney's field battery.

This assault was rigorously made, and the position as vigorously defended, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy here and everywhere around the line. The result of the day's work pretty well tested the strength of out defensive line, and established, beyond question, the gallantry of the entire command, all of whom fought well at every portion of the line. The loss sustained by our forces in this engagement was not large, our men being mostly under the shelter of the rifte pits; but we, nevertheless, had quite a number killed and wounded, but owing to the continued fighting which followed, it was impossible to get any official teport of the casualities of the day. On the same, day our battery on the river was engaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively cannonday our battery on the river was eggaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively cannon-ading for more than an hour, in which the gallant Captain Dixon, of the Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the battery. This officer had been on duty for some months at the post, and had showd great energy and professiona skill; and, by his gallant bearing on that occasion, while directing the operations of the day under my orders, had justly earned for himself high distinction. His death was a serious loss to the service, and was a source of no little em-

barrasment in our after operations.
On the 28th we had quiet, but we saw the smoke of a large number of gunboats and steamboats at a short distance below. We also received reliable information of the arrival

ment arise from mere want of reflection. Surely if all men and boys will bear in mind the presence of ladies, and boys will bear in mind the presence of ladies, and the stage, their instincts as gentlemen will be saffected from more want of reflection. Surely if all men and boys will bear in mind the presence of ladies, and the stage, their instincts as gentlemen will be saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repress any action or sound unbecoming such presence, and it will add to this impression if the saffected to repression and action or so

by shrunk back and drifted helplass below the lipse Several shot struck another boat, tearing her from case and making her imbers crack, and spintering them as by a stroke of lightning, when the two fell back. Then a bied received several shocks, making her metal ring and tenters crack, when the whole line gave way and fell rapid, back from our fire until they passed out of range. The cracked the first severe and close conflict of our heavy guns and the news of heavy guns to resist them. The shot from our \$2-pound guns produced but little effect; they struck and rebounded, apparently doing but little damage; but I am satisfied from close observation that the timbers of the framework did not, and could not, withstand the shock from the 10 inch columbiad or 32-pound rifted guns. These gunbants never columbiad or 32-pound rid d guns. These guobusts never renewed the attack. Hearn from cit zens living on the river below that one of the injured boats was sunk, and that others had to be towed to twire. This information may or may not be true, but it is certain that all of the hoats were repulsed and driven back after a most vigorous and determined attack, and that two of the boats were badand determined attack and that two of the boats were once by damaged, and that a third was more or less rejured.

It is difficult to estimate the gallant bearing and herole conduct of the efficers and men of our batteries, who so well and so persistently fought our guns until the enemy's determined advance brought his boats and guns into such of efficial reports deprives me of the means of giving flats of the killed and wounded at the different commands. I am the series of conflicts our loss was heavy. well, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The captains already named, and their lieutenants, (whose names for want of official reports I cannot give) all deserve the high-

est commendation.
Licut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now at Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post by Major-General Poly.) commanded one of the guns, and particularly attracted my attention by his energy and the judgment with which he handled his gun. The wadding having given out, he pulled off his cost and rammed it down as wadding, and kept up the fire till the enemy were finally repuls

column of the exhibition of Magic. Sleight of Hand, etc., etc., at the Theatre on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional relative ements by steamboat. We

At a council of the general officers, called by Gen. Playd it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for by the country, so much misapprehension in the public our troops to the laterfor of the country, and thus save our mind as to the results of the battles fought at Fort army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the country army in friends sheet were massed in encamement in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in less ing our position. to lay before the public my official report of the several We knew that he had massed in encomment another large conflicts. This I am aware is irregular, and in violations of the Union Ferry, read, coposite the center of our right wing, and another in front of the left of corright wing. His freeh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a haif miles below us, from which latte parture from usage so far as to publish the report, not encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pour doubting but that the government will approve of the ing accord us on his line of investment, and thus afrength ening his general excampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road be had in position a battery of field artiflery, and twenty-four pound iros guns on siege carriages. Between these encampments on the roads, was a thick undergrowth of brosh and black

the roads, was a thick undergrowth of broch and black jack, making it impossible to advance or mancouve any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon and directed by General Floyd, to be executed was, that with the main body of the forces of our left wing, I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col. Forrest's brigade of cavairy; that Brigadier General Euckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampagent and forces. our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Wine's Perry road; that the forces under Col. Beiman, should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my

attack was su cossist, and the enemy routed, that his re-treat would be along his line of lovestment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunbouts below. In other words my success would roll the stemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when by his a tack in flank and rear, we could cut up the enemy an put him completely to rout. Accordingly dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At five o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than one half hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line of battle and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embartassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position and fairly engaged him, we fought him for cearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him—

He contested this field most stabliornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy. The every's the battle with Gen. Floyd. The anemy having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point of attack. He fild not retreat but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of

ground.
The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till twilve o'clock to drive him back as far as the center where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him. I was anxiemaly expecting to hear tien. Backder's command open fire in his rear, which not taking place I feared some misapprehension of orders and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Winn's road, it having been forced to retire before the battery, as I learn-ed from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy towards the battery. I directed General Suck-ner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and at-

Before the movement was executed, my force forming the attacking party on the right with Forrest's regiment (covairs), gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass and twenty four iron gaps. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces because united with mine position, Gen. Buckner's forces because united with mine and engaged the enemy in hot contest of hearly au hour with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I called off father pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the entrenchments.

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckuer's position in the intronchments, and when his com-mand reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of his work. He had a ntubborn conflict lasting one and a balf hours to re gain it, and the enemy actually got pessession of the ex-treme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dialodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the intrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse of advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was matifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at night fail after nine hours of conflict, on the 15th inst., in which our loss was nours of conflict on the loss man, in a state enemy deservere, and leaving not less than 5000 of the enemy deservere, and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly and wounded on the field nearly and state of the his wounded, because we could not remove them. We his dead unburied because we could not bury them. S conflict and courage has perhans never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 500 prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought to open the way to our army and relieve us from an investment, which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and be fore we could prepare to leave, after taking is the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh-troops, and reoccupies his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off car retreat. We had only about 12,000 troop. all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches hight and day for five days, exposed to the snow, mud and ice water without sheller, and without covering and with-

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the

would be the raurender the command nor myself a prisec-er. I directed tol. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances tien. Buckner accepted the command, and seet a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of ear hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation: Before this flag and dominantication was delivered I retired from the

I speak wite special commendation of the brigades com-massed by Col's Faldwin, Wharton, McCansland, Simouton and Drake, and Captains Maney and Greene, who fought their guns under the constant and amoying fire of the ene-my's sharp-shopters, and the concentrated fire from his field batteries from which both commands suffered severely. Capt. Maney himself was wounded and had several lieutesatisfied that in such a series of conflicts our loss was heavy. I know what the enemy's was, from passing over the battle I know what the enemy's was, from passing over the battle-field with Gen. Floyd in the evening immediately after the battle. His loss in killed and wonoded was terrible, ex-ceeding snything I have ever seen on a battle field. Our force in the field did not exceed ten thomand men, while from what I raw of the enemy's force and from informatien derived from prisoners, we are sure he had from thirty to forty thousand on the field. I must acknowledge my obli-gations to Major Gilmer, engineer, for the especial and val-uable services rendered me in laying off the works, and the energy diep ayed by him in directing their construction. thus kept up the fire till the enemy were finally repulsed.

On the evening of this day we received information of the arrival of additional reinforcements of infantry, cavalry and light artillery, by steamboat, all of which were disembarked a short distance below our position.

THE RATTLE OF DOVES.

On the 14th inst, the enemy were busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment cautively around our position, and completely enveloping us.
On the evening of this day we ascertained that the sucmy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were new arounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above the articles of the advised and accomplished to the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above the firent of the attacking force, sustained immediately by the front of the attacking force, sustained immediately by Col. Wharton's. These two brigades deserve especial commendation for the manner in which they sustained the first shock of battle, and under circumstances of great embarrassment threw thomselves into position and followed up

the conflict throughout the day.

Being mostly with these two brigades, I can speak from personal knowledge of their gallant bearing. I must also acknowledge my obligations to Brig. General Johnston, who assisted me in command of the forces with which I attacked the enemy, and who bore himself gallantly throughout the conflict, but having received no official reports from him I cannot give detailed operations of his command. I have pleasure in being able to say that Col. Forrest-whose command greatly distinguished its commander as a bold and gallant leader, and reflected distinguish bonor upon itself-passed safely through the enemy's line of investment, and trust it will yet win other honors in defence of our rights and the just cause of our country

GID.J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A. CUPPY AT THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG .- The Southern

Monthly has the following:

A negro who accompanied his master to Virginia, was giving his " experience" at the battle of Leesburg, on his return to Memphis, to a fellow servant, as follows : " Folks may talk as much as dey please bout not bein' skeered on de battle field; dis chile kin tell different tale from dat. When dem ninny balls 'gin to whistle and de cannon to roar, and de hosses to pitch and rar, I tell you! de kink cam'd out o' dis nigger's wool. I said, 'Massa, les me and you git back o' dem trees, and we can shoot widont bein' shot at." massa turn be eye at me till I feel like gittin' into a auger bale. Den I say, 'Massa, you don't keer nuffin for your life, please sar give me your commission to git out ob de way o' dese bullets, sar." He kinder smile at me and say, 'you hab my commission.' I tell you, I runn'd like skeered dog. Putty quick I cumm'd to biggest kind o' holler log, and just as I stooped down to git in, I hears somebody cry out like dey had pain in deir stommick, 'O dey is setting deir slaves upon us! and true as I's here to day, dat are log was chuck full o' dem Yankees! Yah! yah! yah!'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THALIAN HALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION: MAGO DEL MAGE.

GREAT SOUTHERN WIZARD AND MAGICIAN! Will exhibit at the above Hall for a few nights only, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 4th, 5th and 6th. MAGO DEL MAGE.

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ONE No. 1 large ROBSE, in excellent order, with Dray and Harness and License.

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March 3d, 1862.

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