COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1862. my orders from Nashville, I felt myself prepared and that a third was more or less injured. to test the effect of the fire of the heavy metal It is difficult to estimate the gallant bearing was in need of more heavy pieces.

by the heights above and below on the river, and all deserve the highest commendation. by a continuous range of hills all around the Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now

fire of artillery from these heights a line of defence | nally repulsed. Johnston's staff, but on duty with me at the post- tance below our position. around the rear of the battery and on the heights inner field work, enveloping the inner work and around us, extending his line of investment en-

of quarter and commissary stores were in deposit. energy, were not quite completed, nor my troops reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surall in position, though nearly so, when Brig. Gen. rounded by an immense force, said by prisoners The works were laid off with judgment and skill only objection being to the length of the line, placed upon the river above us. which, however, from the surroundings, was unavoidable. The length of the line, and the in- Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to adequacy of the force for its defence, was a source give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as of embarrassment throughout the struggle which to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the

of the right wing, and Brig. Gen. Johnson in the enemy's forces were massed in encampment command of the left. By extraordinary efforts in front of our extreme left, commanding the two we had barely got the works in a defencible con- roads leading into the interior, one of which we dition when the enemy made an advance in force must take in leaving our position. We knew

was commenced by the enemy's artillery against tre of our left wing, and another in front of the the centre of our left wing, which was promptly left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of responded to by Capt. Green's battery of field ar- troops being encamped on the bank of the river, tillery. After several hours of firing between the two and a half miles below us, from which latter artillery of the two armies, the enemy's infantry encampment a stream of fresh troops was conadvanced to the conflict all along the line, which | tinually pouring around us on his line of investwas kept up and increased in volume from one ment, and thus strengthening his general enend of the line to the other for several hours, campment on the extreme right. At each of his when at last the enemy made a vigorous assault against the right of our left wing, the position tion a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four assaulted being a height commanded by Col. Heiman, and defended by his brigade, consisting of these encampments on the roads, was a thick unthe 10th Tennessee, under command of Lieut. Col. McGavock, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and Col. Head's Tennessee regiments of volunteers, and Capt. Maney's field This assault was vigorously made, and the posi-

repulse of the enemy here and everywhere around the line. The result of the day's work pretty well tested the strength of our 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 our men being mostly under the shelter of the rifle 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 report of the casualties 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 cannonading 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 shown great energy and professional 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 embarrassment in our after operations.

On the 12th 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 of a large number of fresh troops, greatly increasing the strength of the enemy's forces, already said to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong.

the sixth some distance to the rear. When the toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point gunboats arrived within a mile and a half of the of attack. He did not retreat but fell back fightfort, they opened fire on the batteries. My orders ing us, contesting every inch of ground. to the officers, Capts. Shuster and Stankovich, who commanded the lower battery, of eight guns, and Capt. Ross, the upper battery, of four guns, o'clock to drive him back as far as the centre were to hold their fire until the enemy's gunboats where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank should come within point blank range. This him. While my command was advancing and they did, though the ordeal of holding their fire slowly driving him, I was anxiously expectwhile the enemy's shot and shell fell thick around ing to hear Gen. Buckner's command open fire in their position, was a severe restraint upon their his rear, which not taking place I feared some patriotic impulses. But, nevertheless, our batte- misapprehension of orders, and came from the

THE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON—GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT.

The minimization of all, Ticonderoga—reported impregate the enemy steadily advancing slowly up the river, and the shot and shell from fifteen heavy rifled in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Affairs in Tennessee—Surrender of Nashville, the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the rear of the battery with new recruits as gunners, and in the hollow, and attack and carry it. guns, tearing up our parapets and plunging deep into Capt. Clarence Derrick, Assistant Adj't General: the earth around and over our batteries for nearly On the 8th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered two hours, and until his boats had reached within me to Fort Donelson and take command of that the distance of one hundred and fifty yards of the battery, supported by a body of infantry, attacking force, sustained immediately by Col. post. On the 9th inst. I arrived at that place. our batteries. Having come in such close conflict, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking In detailing the operations of the forces under I could distinctly see the effects of our shot upon six pieces of artillery, four brass and twenty-four my command at Fort Donelson, it is proper to his iron-cased boats. We had given two or three state the condition of that work, and of the forces well-directed shots from our heavy guns to one constituting its garrison. When I arrived I found of his boats, when she instantly shrunk back the work on the river battery unfinished and and drifted helpless below the line. Several shot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of out the day. wholly too weak to resist the force of heavy ar- struck another boat, tearing her iron case and tillery. I found a ten-inch columbiad and thirty- making her timbers crack, and splintering them two pound rifle gun had not been mounted. Deep as by a stroke of lightning, when the two fell back. gloom was hanging over the command, and the Then a third received several shocks, making her troops were greatly depressed and demoralized by metal ring and timbers crack, when the whole line the circumstances attending the surrender of gave way and fell rapidly back from our fire until Fort Henry and the manner of retiring from that place. My first attention was given to the necessity of strengthening this work and mounting the enomy's gunboats, testing their strength and the two heavy guns, and to the construction of the power of heavy guns to resist them. The defensive works to protect the rear of the river shot from our 32-pound guns produced but little battery. I imparted to the work all the energy effect; they struck and rebounded, apparently which it was possible to do, laboring day and doing but little damage; but I am satisfied from night with the whole command. The battery close observation that the timbers of the framewas without a competent number of artillerists, work did not, and could not withstand the shock and those that were there were not well instruct- from the 10 inch columbiad or 32-pound rifled ed in the use of their guns. To provide for this guns. These gunboats never renewed the attack: want I placed the artillery companies under ac- I learn from citizens living on the river below tive course of instruction in the use of their guns. that one of the injured boats was sunk, and that I detailed Capt. Ross with his company of artil- others had to be towed to Cairo. This informalerists to the command of one of the river bat- tion may or may not be true, but it is certain teries. These heavy guns being mounted and that all of the boats were repulsed and driven provision made for working them, and a proper back after a most vigorous and determined attack supply of ammunition having been procured by and that two of the boats were badly damaged,

against the enemy's gunboats, though the work and heroic conduct of the officers and men of our batteries, who so well and so persistently fought The armament of the batteries consisted of eight our guns until the enemy's determined advance 32-pounders, three 32-pound carronades, one 10- brought his boats and guns into such close and inst., in which our loss was severe, and leaving inch columbiad, and one rifle gun of 32-pound desperate conflict. Where all did their duty so not less than 5000 of the enemy dead and wound calibre. The selection of the site for the work well, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The was an unfortunate one. While its command of captains already named, and their lieut's, (whose the river was favorable, the site was commanded names for want of official reports I cannot give.)

Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post A field-work of very contracted dimensions had by Maj. Gen. Polk,) commanded one of the guns, been constructed for the garrison to protect the and particularly attracted my attention by his enbattery, but this field-work was commanded by ergy and the judgment with which he handled the hills already referred to, and lay open to a his gan. The wadding having given out, he pull- famine. We had occupied the whole day to acfire of artillery from every direction except from ed off his coat and rammed it down as wadding, the hills below. To guard against the effects of and thus kept up the fire till the enemy were fi-

ry, detached on our right, but continuous on our mation of the arrival of additional reinforcements left, with defences for our light artillery, were of infantry, cavalry and light artillery, by steamlaid off by Maj. Gilmer-Engineer of Gen. A. S. | boat, all of which were disembarked a short dis-

The Battle of Dover .- On the 14th inst. the from which artillery could reach our battery and enemy were busy throwing his forces of every arm and day for five days, exposed to the snow, mud the town of Dover, where our principal supplies tirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascer-These works, pushed with the utmost possible tained that the enemy had received additional Floyd, my senior officer, reached that station. to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with by Maj. Gilmer, were well executed, and design- the certainty that our sources of supply by the position then was made by the undersigned to ed for the defence of the rear of the work, the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries again fight through the enemy's line and cut our At a council of the general officers, called by

subsequently ensued in the defence of the position. interior of the country, and thus save our army I had placed Brig. Gen. Buckner in command | We had knowledge that the principal portion o around and against the entire line of outer works. that he had massed in encampment another large The battle of the Trenches.—The first assault force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the cenencampments, and on each road, he had in posipound iron guns on siege carriages. Between dergrowth of brush and black jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre 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, tion as vigorously defended, and resulted in the should attack the right wing of the enemy, occu pying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col. Forrest's brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's by our forces in this engagement was not large, Ferry road; that the forces under Col. Heiman 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 successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below In other words my success would roll the ene my's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner. when by his attack in flank and rear, we could cut up the enemy and 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 embarrassed 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 nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon The battle with the gunboats.-On the 13th him. He contested this field most stubbornly. these reinforcements were seen advancing to their | The loss of both armies at this portion of the field position in the line of investment; and, while this was heavy. The enemy's particularly, as I diswas being done, six of the enemy's iron-cased covered by riding over the field after the battle gunboats were seen advancing up the river, five with Gen. Floyd. The enemy having been forced of which were abreast and in line of battle, and to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till 12 ries made no response till the gunboats got with- field of battle within the works to learn what was in range of their guns. Our entire line of batte- the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Chas. F. Martin, and Col. Brandon, my volunteer ries then opened fire. The guns of both parties Buckner massed behind the ridge within the aids-de-camp, to Major Hays, my assistant comwere well served. The enemy constantly advan- work taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on missary, Major Jones, my assistant quartermaster, cing, delivering direct fire against our batteries the Winn's road, it having been forced to retire for the prompt manner in which they executed from his line of five gunboats; while the sixth before the battery, as I learned from him. My my orders under trying circumstances throughout

Forrest's regiment (cavalry,) gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, attacking force, sustained immediately by Col. Canadian border. It was composed of loyalist Gen. Johnston iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back tained the first shock of battle, and under circumfrom this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine and engaged the enemy in hot fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I speak from personal knowledge of their gallant called off farther pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After to Brig. General Johnson, who assisted me in the troops were called off orders were immediate-

and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the en- distinguished its commander as a bold and galtrenchments, and when his command reached his lant leader, and reflected distinguished honor upon or clothes. The people without accumulated take possession of this portion of his work. He had a stubborn conflict lasting one and a half in detence of our rights and the just cause of our The temptations of safety and comfort were held hours to regain it, and the enemy actually got country. possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge 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 entrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of and field work. While he held this position is was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at nightfall after nine hours of conflict on the 15th ed on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and carnage has perhaps never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment, which would necessarily reduce us and the position by complish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in works consisting of rifle pits and abattis for infant- On the evening of this day we received infor- the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles The command had been in the trenches night and ice water without shelter, and without cover-

ing and without sleep. In this condition the general officers held a con sultation 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 enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proway out. Gen. Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized. that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers, to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save ne-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy would cernot hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the proposition was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender, if placed in command Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the com nand to him if he could be allowed to withdraw nis command; to this Gen. Buckner consented Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner. saying I would neither surrender the command or myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to out his way out. Under these circumstances Gen Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag f truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired rom the garrison.

Before closing my report of the operations o the army at Donelson, I must, in justice to the officers and forces under my immediate command ay that harder fighting or more gallant conduct officers and men I have never witnessed. In he absence of official reports of brigade and regi mental commanders, (of which I am deprived by the circumstances detailed in this report,) I may not be able to do justice to the different corps. will say however that the forces under my imme liate command bore themselves most gallantly throughout the long and bloody conflict.

I speak with special commendation of the bri-McCausland, Simonton and Drake, and Captains Maney and Greene, who fought their guns under the constant and annoying fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters, and the concentrated fire from his field batteries from which both commands suffered severely. Capt. Maney himself was wounded and had several lieutenants and many of his and Graves. If I should hereafter receive the orts deprives me of the means of giving lists of the killed and wounded of the different commands. I am satisfied that in such a series of conflicts our loss was heavy. 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 wounded was terrible, exceeding anything I have ever seen on a battle field. Our force in the field did not exceed ten thousand and from information derived from prisoners, we are sure he had from thirty to forty thousand on the field. I must acknowledge my obligations to uable services rendered me in laying off the works, and the energy displayed by him in directing their construction, and for his counsel and advice. I likewise acknowledge my obligations to Col. John C. Burch, my aid-de-camp, to Capt. Gus. A. Henry, Major Field, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut.

he rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping the held battery with new recruits as gunners, and the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before the movement was executed, my force who fought and served them well. Col. Brandon shipping which accompanied Burgoyne. Our surrender of Nashville, from an officer who reach. Wharton's. These two brigades deserve especial commendation for the manner in which they susstances of great embarrassment threw themselves into position and followed up the conflict through-

Being mostly with these two brigades, I can ly given to the different commands to form and enemy, and who bore himself gallantly through- vannah captured. The operations of the day had forced the entire of his command. I have pleasure in being able our readers would be astonished at the picture. command of the enemy around to our right wing, to say that Col. Forrest-whose command greatly position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to itself-passed safely through the enemy's line of wealth or current supplies of the most necessary

GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

## A PARALLEL.

The Richmond Whig has a summary of the revolution, and a parallel between the position of the colonies and that of the Southern States, admirably fitted to the times, and furnishing food an intervening ridge directly upon our battery for much salutary reflection. We transfer it to

> In the gloom which follows our recent reverses. we turn to the great example of our ancestors in a struggle very similar to that in which we are

> engaged, in its origin as well as its incidents. The war of the Revolution was one in which he disparity of the contending powers was far greater than at present. The British had every advantage that numbers, experience in warfare. and unlimited resources could give them. The colonists were in awe of the superior skill and force f their onemies. They were almost without arillery: their small arms were of the most indiffernt description, and insufficient for their troops. Their armies were badly clad and badly provided with stores. They were enlisted for very short terms, and therefore badly disciplined and drilled The people of every colony were more or less divided in opinion as to the rightfulness of the contest, and some, as New York, turnished as many troops to one side as the other.
>
> The course of the contest was sufficient to have

discouraged any but the most resolute natures. The British had taken months for the most laborate preparations to subdue the colonies. They were supreme by sea. General Washington had concentrated his forces at New York. He had 27,000 men. The enemy had 24,000 He undertoek to defend Long Island, upon which ne erected defences and stationed troops. The British landed troops, turned his left flank, routed his army, and captured 2,000 men. The remainder were fortunate enough to escape to the

main land. withdrawn from the city, but such was the terror inspired by the superior military skill attributed the British, that the force stationed for the deence of a water battery fled from the bombardnent of the enemy, and two brigades sent to their id, were so infected with panic that they retreated without firing a gun or seeing the enemy, and in spite of the remonstrances of General Washingon and their own officers.

New York was then abandoned with the loss of all our artillery, much of our army stores, provisions, tents, &c.

The American army behaved better at White Plains. But it was pursued by other disasters. Fort Washington-rather against the advice of rison made a gallant defence, killing several hundred Hessians; but the British advanced in three olumns, and drove the garrison within the fort, where it sarrendered. The British captured two thousand five hundred men, with military stores, and a strong position. This was considered the greatest calamity of the war. Fort Lee fell next -the troops were withdrawn, but all the armament and supplies, including three hundred tents, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The effect of these blows, falling with such weight and rapidity, was intense. The historian says the troops quitted the army "by regiments, nalf regiments and companies." Gen. Washington crossed into the Jerseys, into which he was ollowed by a victorious enemy. He then headed in army of only three thousand men, besides some detachments under Lee and others. New Jersey yielded without resistance, and

no one who looked on the "ragged" handful of 'Americans," as they retreated before the supefor force of the disciplined and appointed army which pursued them, could doubt that "the contest approached its termination." It is unnecessary to follow the narrative of re-

erses, which ought to be read by every one, and -published for the inspection of the people.

Washington, undismayed, turned in his cele brated night march across the Delaware, captured ,000 men, with arms and stores, and returned in afety. But nothing else occurred for months to reak the current of British successes. Their army embarked in the next campaign, and for weeks Washington was ignorant of their destinaades commanded by Col's Baldwin, Wharton, tion. To avoid the forts which he had erected on the Delaware, they had ascended the Chesapeake to march overland upon Philadelphia. Washington, who had again recruited his temporary army, resisted their advance to Brandywine. Here, leaving a force to threaten the fords in the front, the enemy made a detour and turned our right flank. The Americans, after a short recompany killed and wounded; so did Capts. Porter sistance, withdrew. Washington made yet an other stand to save Philadelphia, but a violent reports of regimental and brigade commanders rain so completely drenched his men that their giving me detailed information of the conduct whole stock of ammunition was rendered unfit for and bearing of officers and men I will make a use, and the army was compelled to fall back. supplemental report. The absence of official re- It is stated that at this time there were scarcely two guns of the same calibre in the army. One regiment reviewed ninety muskets and seven

Our night attack on Germantown was a failure. and the enemy held Philadelphia without further molestation. Their next object was to open the Delaware. Washington wished to preserve his He strengthened and threw men into them. The enemy were repulsed in a land atmen, while from what I saw of the enemy's force, tack on one of them. Then they brought their ships to bear, and "shelled" the forts until they were no longer tenable and were abandoned Washington seemed never afterwards to have re-Major Gilmer, engineer, for the especial and val- sisted the British on the water, or near the water -if we except the capture of Cornwallis. The British were supreme on that element. In his own words: "to protect the coast from an enemy entirely in possession of the sea is impracticable."

But Washington never disbanded his army and his victories were chiefly in the interior, where the enemy was compelled to pursue him on their theory of subjugation.

We look with apprehension upon the numerous expeditions of our enemy. How was it with the boat, moving up in the rear, kept the air filled with shells, which fell thick and close all around with shells, which fell thick and close all around my towards the battery. I directed Gen. Buck-like the long and continued conflicts, and to Major company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly belonging to the first or beth-large force will be company formerly bel

the position of our batteries. The fight continued, | ner immediately to move his command round to | tire day. Also to Capt. Parker, of my staff, | Burgoyne, came in from Canada. To the con-Canadians, with a large force of Indians. Yet his army, and the militia from the adjoining coun-Burgoyne was captured with his army when he ties were flocking to his standard. Gov. Harris penetrated to the centre of New York, and the was to take the field in person. Indian Expedition came to naught.

We shall not at present take up the Southern campaign to show Virginia invaded, her capital batteries; 800 of his men having reached Nash occupied by the enemy, and Carolina and Georgia ville by water, the remainder making their way incapable of resistance. We only remind our by a parallel march along the banks of the river bearing. I must also acknowledge my obligations readers that in the course of the war, New York Gen. Pillow came up the river with Floyd. He and Philadelphia fell into the hands of the enemy, is said not to have saved any of his command. command of the forces with which I attacked the that Norfolk was burned, and Charleston and Sa-

If it were within our limits to describe the reports from him I cannot give detailed operations condition of the army and country at that period, Donelson. It is said to have been that of the

The United States Treasury was without money or credit. The troops without arms, ammunition investment, and trust it will yet win other honors character. The country was divided in opinion. out to the timid and mercenary. Threats of death and confiscation published against those who persisted.

and unvielding resistance of the people, and a thousand, and may possibly be nearer fifteen thoureverses that belef the American arms in the first mode of warfare appropriate to the emergency, sand than the former number. bore our ancestors triumphantly out of this most unequal and terrible strife.

When we review the present resources of our country, the many advantages which we possess, the infinitely greater difference between submitting to the hereditary rule of a distant government and the domination of present abolitionists, ignorant and vicious aliens, and the accumulated abomination which Northern wickedness will pour ernment, proceeded with a party of select men to upon us-when we know that subjugation implies the farm of John Minor Botts, and took him and the confiscation of our property with the deliber- all of his papers and private correspondence in ate extirpation of everything of which a Virginian custody. Capt. Goodwin brought him prisoner to is proud and the substitution of all he has been taught to apprehend and abhor-we see that, whilst our cause is far more hopeful than that of our ancestors, we have a thousand fold more moity of which the present condition of affairs hap- to this city. pily affords no intimation.

The Nashville and her Cargo. - The Nashville [which arrived at Beaufort N. C. on Friday last] brings no arms but a very valubale assorted cargo: among other articles, large supplies, which will be appreciated, of bank note paper and postage

the entire trip across the Atlantic without en- fident of its ability to prove that both of these countering any Federal vessel of war. In the men have been foud in their denunciations of vicinity of her harbor, on the North Carolina what they have pleased to term the "rebellion, coast, a Yankee war steamer with a very formi- and have, over and again, expressed their willingdable armament, was espied, when the Nashville ness to sacrifice their entire property to restore steered directly towards her, displaying the stars the dominion in the South of the United States and stripes at her mast head. On getting between the blockading steamer and the harbour, Captain Pegram, the commander of the Nashville, displayed the Confederate flag at fore, main and peak, performing this defiant movement almost within musket range of the Yankee. The blockading steamer immediately gave pursuit and is German Republican Societies of Richmond, some supposed to have fired some 20 or 30 shots with- of whose members, it can be proved, have, since out effect at the steamer, which, under a full the reverse of our army at Fort Donelson, boasted head of steam, was soon within range of the pro- that they had thousands of arms and abundance tecting guns of Fort Macon

Captain Pegram arrived here Saturday, and it is supposed that the entire cargo of the Nashville the first approach of the Yankee army. will be put at once at the disposal of the government, greatly to its relief and to the detriment of domestic speculators .- Rich'd Whia.

The Petersburg Express says:-

reception extended him in England. He says, that with the exception of the Exeter Hall Aboard family North, and containing assurances that lition faction, the Britons, men, women and chil- he (Corcoran) would have them safely conveyed are enthusiastic in their Southern Confederacy. Messrs. Mason and Sli- by cur government. Whether our government dell met with a very cordial reception, and Mrs. Slidell and her daughters were called on by the first ladies and gentlemen of the British realm.

"Despite the rather unfavorable intelligence which has recently reached here through Northern journals, the English people express no doubt that at an early day Belgium, France and England will recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and declare the blockade of our ports inefficient and illegal.

The Dispatch says:

dollars worth of Post-Office stamps, bank-note ed that city on Friday afternoon from Petersburg, paper, dies, etc. The report that fifteen thousand stand of arms were on board is undoubtedly un- Newport News Sunday morning under flag of true. The Nashville was admitted into the English ports on an equality with the ships of any nation, and her officers were treated with great | ure of these Yankee prisoners, and prohibited all consideration on shore. Arms and munitions of war must have been smuggled on board in viola-tion of the English law. To have received them would have been a breach of courtesy on the part of Capt. Pegram.

The Sumter, Capt. Pegram says, was at Gibraltar, and had been very active in her operations treasonable character, obtained, it is thought, says among the Federal shipping. At last accounts she had captured and destroyed 21 Yankee vessels.

The other Side of the Picture .- The following private letter, written by a former attache of the New York post office, presents another side of the Yankee victory gained at Fort Donelson from that which is generally contemplated at the North:-FORT DONELSON, TENN., Feb. 17, 1862.

Mw dear Father: - Sad, lonely, and down-hearted, I attempt to write a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about thirteen thousand prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of eighty-five men in my company, only seven came out-the most whole sale slaughter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot, another would take his place, but the flag was brought through. Only 116 remain in the 11th regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am downhearted. My boys all loved me, and need I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company-the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the men that I thought so much of-now nearly all in their graves-I feel melancholy. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The Eleventh Regiment will, I think, (what is remaining,) be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, whilst they recruit.-Whether I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let including 194,500 American. the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately L. D. WADDELL, Captain, Company E, Eleventh Regiment Ill Volunteers, (What is left of it. Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, Esq., New York.

company formerly belonging to the first, or Beth- large force will be organized in the counties west.

Affairs in Tennessee - Surrender of Nashville

forming the attacking party on the right with was severely wounded early in the action. Col. stores and artillery fell into the hands of the. ed here yesterday from the late scenes of action. Gen. Johnston was at Murfreesboro' recruiting

> Gen. Floyd had joined Johnston. Floyd saved his entire command, with the exception of two

> We have the most painful and humiliating ac. counts of the behavior of the people of Nashville on the receipt there of the news of the fall of Fort most abject cowardice. Vast amounts of military stores had been collected in the city, it is said to the amount of some three or four millions of dol lars; and the store-houses of provisions were thrown open to the poor and all others who chose to scramble for prizes. Great quantities of provisions were thus carried off to the country, and

It is estimated that the number of our men Yet the approval of Providence, the rosolute taken prisoners at Fort Donelson were fully twelve

Our army in falling back from Bowling Green had abandoned some military stores of little account, but are said to have been compelled to abandon some half million pounds of bacon at Clarksville for want of transportation .- Exm'ar

Arrest of Union Men in Richmond .- On Saturday night Capt. Goodwin, by order of the gov.

this city, and lodged him in McDaniel's negro jail. Captain Goodwin then went to the farms of Valentine Heckler and Franklin Stearns, and took both of these well-known Union men, and tives to resist our infamous invader to an extrem- all of their papers and letters, and brought them

We are under the impression that, as yet, the government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected, all the low Germans of the Red Re publican, Carl Schurz school.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the government has been for a month in the possession The Nashville coaled at Bermuda, and made of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels con-Government.

The man Wardwell, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man. Miller, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief, or high priest of the secret Black or Red of ammunition concealed in this city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on

An Irishman, named John M. Higgins, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. Higgins is a connexion of Colonel Corcoran, of the Yankee army. Two of Higgins' aunts married "Capt. P. speaks in high terms of the cordial two of Corcoran's uncles. A letter from Corcoran under flag of truce, has recently been intercented has any evidence of Higgins' intention to follow

Corcoran's counsel has not transpired. We have reason to believe that many other arrests will be effected within the next 24 hours. Now that the government appears really in earnest in the suppression of treason, it becomes every citizen who knows a man or set of men inimical to our country and cause to point them out .- Richmond Examiner. 3d inst.

Prisoners Detained .- We' learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Col Corcoran and one hun-"The Nashville brought over several million dred other Yankee prisoners of war, who reached have been detained. They were to have left for truce, but certain facts having reached General Winder, he has postponed indefinitely the departcommunication between citizens and the prisoners during the stay of the latter in Richmond.

Upon reaching Richmond from Petersburg, the prisoners were searched, and in their posses sion was found maps of Richmond, Virginia, and of Manassas, together with several letters of a the Enquirer, from parties in Petersburg. In thus receiving and secreting this treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their paroles. Petersburg Express.

Foreign News .- CENTREVILLE. March 1 -Northern newspapers of February 28th have been received here.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 27 .- The Hibernia has arrived with Liverpool dates to February 14th. The news is five days later than that by former arrivals.

In the House of Lords of England the American question engages much attention, and is the subject of debate. The arrest of British subjects by the Lincoln

Government has been discussed in the House of Lords-Earl Russell freely admits the right of the United States authorities to arrest British subjects who are rightfully suspected of treason. Paris letters state that Mr. Slidell had been re-

ceived by M. Thouvenel in a private capacity, and that his diplomatic character was ignered. A dissolution of the German Confederation was probable. There was a great popular demonstra-

ion at Genoa, and in other towns, on the 9th of February, in favor of Victor Emanuel, and in favor of making Rome the capital of Italy. There have been unparalelled inundations

throughout Austria, and 80,000 persons are to be provided for. Liverpool Cotton Market .- Feb. 14 .- The

sales of cotton for the week reach 54,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators, and 10,000 to exporters. Prices closed firmer, but without change in quotations. Fair New Orleans, 141d. and middling 124d. The stock is 525,000 bales, NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- Middling uplands cot-

ton quoted at 23 cents.

Volunteers .- The Asheville News says that a Battalion of volunteers has recently been organized in that section, and David Coleman elected Lieut. Colonel of the same. The battalion has been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. We hope a an effor the for the with choose in N I let 1 not as as at h A whice Common N that bent R I tion, to deshou he we made that feder W the coall

ed;

cert first Oak

Care lina to c her

-w 779 the raise Carc Slee who quir Pain come sort

for s who doub if ev the l Nort ed se who