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RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1862.

NO 10

Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1862

MORE CARPING AND FAULT-FIND-

If a feeling of disaffection against the Confederate authorities, both State and genoral, is not created in this State, it will not be for lack of efforts by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard to foment it. The feelings which animated him on the 17th of last April, when he deliberately threw the responsibility of the war on the South, still rankle and fester in his besom, in the full force of their original malignity. Knowing what he knows, if he is capable of morally understanding or appreciating anything in an unselfish point of view, he must know that this is no time for the repetition of his assaults upon those whom he terms "original Secessionists"-no time for men who are not willing to bow their necks to Yankee domination to be fomenting discord and strife among those who should be united as one man to work out our deliverance from the grasp of the invader and spoiler. It was but the other day that the Editor of the Standard threatened to advocate the withdrawal of all the troops from this State from the soil of Virginia, as if Virginia was not at this moment as much a battle-ground for this State as for Virginia; and in his last number we find the following article:

COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS .- We publish today a list of the committees appointed in the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the permanent government. It will be seen that of the thirty-three committees North Carolina has two chairmanships, and these of committees of an ordinary character. The chairmanships of all the important committees have been given to the cotton States; and in several instances where members from this State have been appointed, they have been placed last, or nearly last on the list. We do not mention this by way of complaint, but to show that those who, with President Davis, are still commending secession at will as a "peaceful remedy," are determined to monopolize all the honors of the government. It is a "peaceful remedy" with many who were so anxious a year ago to plunge the country in war, and they illustrate the fact by remaining at home men are in the field ngifting their battles.

Here is a deliberate attempt to make the people of North Carolina believe that their State has been snubbed and slighted in order to give prominent positions to the representatives of the "Cotton States." What benefit does the Editor of the Standard propose to derive from this course of conduct? Who is he trying to curry favor with? While he was trying to alienate the people of this State from the Confederate Government, why did he not tell them that the State of Virginia has not the chairmanship of a single committee of the Senate, and in the House has but two chairmanships, one on Claims, and the other of the awfully onerous (!) and tremendously responsible (!) Committee on "a Flag and Seal." Nay, more—the list as published in the Standard shows that Virginia, with sixteen members in the House, has eighteen committee appointments, while this State, with ten members in the House, has thirteen committee appointments. We do not, however, hear any complaint from the Virginia press on this subject, nor do we expect to hear any, inasmuch as it will never enter into the head of a single member of it to imagine that any man or body of men would slight or snub the State. Look, too, at Georgia, the Empire "Cotton State." She has two chairmansh ps, one in the Senate, on the Judiciary, and one in the House on the same subject, and with ten members in the latter body, has twelve committee appointments, or one less than this State. With what face and propriety, then, can the Editor of the Standard insinuate or assert that North Carolina has been slighted in the appointment of the Committees in the Confederate Congress? We have demonstrated the utter falsity of the charge or insinuation, and we denounce it as mischievous as well as untrue It is a part of a policy which every man who lives in the South should frown upon and denounce. We have egregiously mistaken the feelings of the people of the State, if now, when the enemy is in the act of springing at our throats, they will join the Editor of the Standard, and quarrel with the Confederate Congress over committee appointments! !

CHATHAM RAILROAD.

This city by a vote of 154 for, to 70 against subscription, agreed, on Tuesday, to subscribe for \$50,000 worth of the Chatham Coalfields Railroad Stock. Owing to the absence from the city of a good many voters, the vote was a thin one. This Roal when made will be of inestimable value to this city, and to the State. It will be continued from the Coalfields to Cheraw, and thus will be obviated the injury which may accrue from the construction of the Road from Danville to Greensboro.

"ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS."

Of all the upprincipled and inconsistent men ever connected with the press, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard takes the lead. It would never occur to one, unfamiliar with his history, who sees the sneers at the "original Secessionists" with which the Standard has abounded for the last year, that its Editor was himself a secessionist, as the following extract from his paper will abundantly

(North Carolina Standard, December 4, 1850.) "We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union-that there is no b.lp from oppression except by revolution. In other words, that the States are the creatures of, and dependants on, the Federal Government, and of course subject to physical coercion. Such an assumption we hum-bly submit is unsupported by any testimony de rived from the Constitution itself or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is moreover at war with all regular deas of free republican government. * * * * We hold that as no state could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from

Can anything be more plain than this, and is it not the height of audacity and impudence for the author of it to sneer at "original secessionists ?" But later still-as late as June, 1860, the Editor of the Standard was a secessionist. Look, reader, and see for yourself :

(North Carolina Standard, June 2, 1860.)

"But it is said the Supreme Court may be in the future an unsafe tribunal for the South; that the Black Republicans will obtain control of it and turn its decisions against the slaveholding States. That may be so. At present it is certainly a safe tribunal for the South. It may be changed, and no doubt will be, if Black Republicans should obtain possession of the Government. But what of that? Must we wait until this change is made. Shall we permit Lincoln to pervert the whole power of the Government, and in addition to turn the Supreme Court against us? We are for meeting the enemy at the threshold—for vanquishing him or for being van-quished long b fore his law, his adjudications against us are made. If the people of the South are true to themselves, they will never be troubled by the decisions of Black Republican judges .-BUT IF THEY SUBMIT TO THE INAUGURATION AND RULE OF BLACK REPUBLICANS, THEY WILL BIND THEMSELVES TO SUBMIT LIKEWISE TO THE BE TOO LATE TO RESIST THE COURT AFTER HAVING To provide for this want I placed the artillery I learn from citizens living on the river DECISIONS OF AN ABOLITION COURT. IT WILL SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT. That is our view

Yes, this was your "view of it." You wished, in the event of Lincoln's election, either to secede, or to prevent his inauguration by violence. And yet, you have the ef-O! Shame, where is thy blush ?

COL. CORCORAN AGAININ TROUBLE.

Col. Corcoran is surely one of the most unfortunate of mortals. He gets out of one scrape in order that he may forthwith plunge into another. The following article from the Petersburg Express shows that the last scrape in which the Colonel finds himself will perhaps be the worst into which he has yet got. If he has broken his parole by attempting clandestinely to carry off important information to the Yankees, he ought to be hung, inasmuch as he is guilty of the double offence of breaking his word of honor and acting the part of a spy :

PRISONERS DETAINED.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Col. Corcoran and one hundred other, Yankee prisoners of war, who reached that city on Friday afternoon from Petersburg, have been detain-They were to have left for Newport News Sunday morning under flag of truce, but certain facts having reached Gen. Winder, he has postponed indefinitely the departure of these Yankee prisoners, and prohibited all communication 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 possession was found maps of Richmond, Virginia, and of Manassas, together with several letters of a treaso rable character, obtained, it is thought, says the Enquirer, from parties in Petersburg. The subsequently ensued in the defense of the posidiscovery, it is said, is likely to lead to further, tion. and more dangerous developments of treason in our midst. In thus receiving and secreting this of the right wing, and Brig. Gen. Johnston in treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their

Here the question arises, did these Yankee prisoners receive these treasonable letters and maps found on their persons from parties in Petersburg? If they did, it is time that we had our eyes open to the danger which is lurking in our midst. Let every true citizen be on the alert. A numerous and rapacious avowed enemy will tax all our powers of resistance. If this enemy be aided and abetted by secret assassins in our midst, then indeed have we good cause to be doubly vigilant, and every motive of safety as well as patriotism should impel us to ferret out the villains, and hand them over to those who will see that they can no longer do us harm.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX. We shall publish in our next the Ordinance passed by the Convention making provision for paying the Confederate tax. We learn that Mr. Treasurer Courts has sent

circulars to the Banks, and to various other points in the Confederate States, containing propositions for an exchange of State bonds for Confederate Treasury notes. The tax must be paid by the State in these notes on the first of April.

THE WEATHER.

The present month of March has attained the reputation of its most disagreeable predecessors. The weather has been as disagreeable as can be imagined. There was a slight fall of snow here on Thursday night.

MARTIAL LAW IN PETERSBURG. The citizens of Petersburg in public meeting assembled, appointed a committee to wait on President Davis, and request him to proclaim martial law in that city.

urer to state that he has appointed Mr. Samel H. Young, of this city, to sign for him the N. C. Treasury Notes of the denominations of fives, tens and twenty dollars, authorized by the late Convention. And we are authorized by the Comptroller to state that he has appointed Mr. W. T. Womble, of this city, to countersign the said notes for him. Both these appointments have been made by and with the advice and consent of up the river, five of which were abreast and in the Governor.

From the Memphis Appeal. THE BATTLES AT FORT DONELSON!-GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT!

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25, 1862. EDITORS APPEAL:-There is so much anxiety elt by the country, so much misapprehension in the public mind as to the results of the battles fought at Fort Donelson, and so much excitement among the friends and relatives of those surrendered, that I deem it proper to lay before the public my official report of the several conflicts .-This I am aware is irregular, and in violation of the usages of the government, but feel that the extraordinary circumstances of the case justify a departure from usage so far as to publish the report, not doubting but that the government will approve of the motive which induces its publica-

GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Feb. 18, 1862. Capt. Clarence Derrick, Ass't. Adj't. General: On the 8th inst., Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered me to proceed to Fort Donelson and take command of that post. On the 9th inst., I arrived at that place. In detailing the operations of the forces under my command at Fort Donelson, it is ed boats. We had given two or three well directproper to state the condition of that work, and ed shots from our heavy guns to one of his boats, pressed and demoralized by the circumstances and fell rapidly back from our fire until they tention was given to the necessity of strengthen- gunboats, testing their strength and the power of and to the construction of defensive works to pro- 32-pound guns produced but little effect; they tect the rear of the river battery. I imparted to struck and rebounded, apparently doing but little the work all the energy which it was possible to damage; but I am satisfied from close observado, laboring day and night with the whole com- tion that the timbers of the framework did not, companies under active course of instruction in below, that one of the injured boats was sunk, the use of their guns. I detailed Capt. Ross with and that others had to be towed to Cairo. his company of artillerists to the command of This information may or may not be true, but it is been procured by my orders from Nashville, I damaged, and that a third was more or loss injurthough the the liu need of more heary and heroic conduct or the visit

The armanent of the batteries consisted of eight 32-pounders, three 32-pound carronades, one 10-inch columbiad, and one rifle gun of 32pound caliber. The selection of the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While its command of the river was favorable, the site was commanded by the heights above and below on the river, and by a continuous range of hills all

around the work to the rear. A field-work of very contracted dimensions had been constructed for the garrison to protect the battery, but this field-work was commanded by the bills already referred to, and lay open to a fire of artillery from every direction except from the hills below. To guard against the effects of fire of artillery from these heights a line of defer.se works, consisting of rifle pits and abattis for infantry, detached on our right, but continuous on our left, with defenses for our light artillery, were laid off by Maj. Gilmer-Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's staff, but on duty with me 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 utmost 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 Maj. Gilmer, were well executed, and designed for the defense of the rear of the work, the only objection being to the length of the line, which, however, from the surroundings, was unavoidable. The length of the line, and the inade quacy of the force for its defense, was a source of embarrassment throughout the struggle which

I had placed Brig, Gen. Buckner in command command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defensible condition when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer

THE BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES. The first assault was commenced by the enemy's artillery against the centre of our left wing, ing encamped on the bank of the river, two and which was promptly responded to by Capt. a half miles below us, from which latter encamp-Green's battery of field artillery. After several ment a stream of fresh troops was continually hours of firing between the artillery of the two pouring around us on his line of investment, and armies, the enemy's infantry advanced to the thus strengthening his general encompment on conflict all along the line, which was kept up and increased in volume from one end of the line and on each road he had in position a battery of to the other for several hours, when at last the field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns enemy made a vigorous assault against the right on siege carriages. Between these encampments of our left wing, the position assaulted being a on the roads, was a thick undergrowth of bush hight commanded by Col. Helman, and defended by his brigade, consisting of the 10th Tennessee, under command of Lieut. Col. McGavock, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and by Gen. Floyd, to be executed was, that with the

and Capt. Maney's field battery. This assault was vigorously 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 our defensive line, and established, beyond question, the gallant y 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 mea 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. the same day our battery on the river was engaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which octhe Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the battery. This officer had been on duty for some Accordingly dispositions were made to attack the field batteries, from which both commands suffer months at the post, and had showed great energy and professional skill; and, by his gallant bearing

little embarrassment in our after operations. On the 28th we had quiet, but we saw the snoke of a large number of gunboats and steam-boats at a short distance below. We also received reliable information of the arrival of a large Having extricated myself from the position and number of fresh troops, greatly increasing the fairly engaged him, we fought him for strength of the enemy's forces, already said to be nearly two hours before I made any defrom 20,000 to 30,000 strong.

On the 13th these reinforcements were seen advancing to their position in the line of investment; and, while this was being done, six of the etemy's iron cased gunboats were seen advancing

THE BATTLE WITH THE GUNBOATS.

lise of battle, and the sixth some distance to the rear. When the gunbeats arrived within a mile and a half of the fort, they opened fire on the batteries. My orders to the officers, Capts. Shusfer and Stankovitch, who commanded the lower battery, of eight guns, and Capt. Ross, the upper lattery, of four guns, were to hold their fire until the enemy's gunboats should come within point blank range. This they did, though the ordeal of holding their fire while the enemy's shot and shell felt thick around their position, was a severe restraint upon their patriotic impulses. But, neverthless, our batteries made no response till the gunboats got within range of their guns. Our entire line of batteries then opened fire. guns of both parties were well served. The enemy constantly advancing, delivering direct fire against our batteries from his line of five gunboats; while the sixth boat, moving up in the rear, kept the air filled with shells, which fell thick and close around the position of our batteries. The fight continued, the enemy steadily advancing slowly up the river, and the shot and shell from fifteen heavy rifled guns, tearing up our parapets and plunging deep into the earth around and over our batteries for nearly two hours and until his boats had reached within the distance of one hundred and fifty vards of our batteries. -Having come in such close conflict, I could distinetly see the effects of our shet upon his iron-casof the forces constituting its garrison. When I when she instantly shrunk back and drifted helparrived I found the work on the river battery less below the line. Several shots struck another enemy being carried by our joint forces, I called off unfinished and wholly too weak to resist the boat, tearing her iron case and making her tim- farther pursuit, after seven and a half hours of ly throughout the conflict, but having reforce of heavy artillery. I found a ten-inch co- bers crack, and splintering them as by a stroke of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops ceived no official report from him I cannot give lumbiad and thirty-two pound rifle gun had not lightning, when the two fell back. Then a third were called off, orders were immediately given to detailed operations of his command. I have been mounted. Deep gloom was hanging over received several shocks, making her metal ring the different commands to form and retire to their the command, and the troops were greatly de- and timbers crack, when the whole line gave way original position in the entrenchments. attending the surrender of Fort Henry and the passed out of range. Thus ended the first severe manner of retiring from that place. My first at- and close conflict of our heavy guns and the enemy's and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the ing this work, and mounting the two heavy guns, heavy guns to resist them. The shot from our his position he found the enemy rapidly advan- rights and the just cause of our country. mand. The battery was without a competent could not withstand the shock from the 10 number of artillerists, and those that were there, inch columbiad or 32-pound rifled guns. - him. The position thus gained by the enemy were not well instructed in the use of their guns. These gunboats never renewed the attack .one of the river batteries. These heavy guns certain that all of the boats were repulsed and being mounted and provision made for working driven back after a most vigorous and determin- and field work. While he held this position, it them, and a proper supply of ammunition having | ed attack, and that two of the boats were badly

batteries, who so well and so persistently fought our guns until the enemy's determined advance nearly all his wounded, because we could not rebrought his boats and guns into such close and desperate conflict. Where all did their duty so well, it is almost impossible to discriminate.-Toe captains already named, and their lieutenants, (whose names for want of official reports I a large number of arms. We had fought this battle cannot give) all deserve the highest commenda- to open the way for our army and relieve us from

Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post by Major General Polk,) 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 coat and rammed it down as wadding, and thus kept up the fire till the treat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. 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 steam. boat, all of which were disembarked a short distance below our position.

THE BATTLE OF DOVER.

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 reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded 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 us. At a council of the general officers, called by

Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces weremassed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the center of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops beor manœuvre any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon and directed Col. Head's Tennessee regiments of volunteers, main body of the forces of our left wing, my, occupying 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 Ferry road; that the forces un-der Col. Heiman, should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches | this report,) I may not be able to do justice to the

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 energy's McCausland, Simonton and Drake, and Captains force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when by his attack in flank and rear, we would cut up der the constant and annoying fire of the enemy's moved out of my position to engage him. In and had several lieutenants and many of his com-less than one half hour our forces were engaged. pany killed and wounded; so did Capts. Porter the day under my orders, had justly earned for He was prepared to meet me in advance of his and Graves. If I should hereafter receive the himself high distinction. His death was a seri- encampment, and he did meet me before I had reports of regimental and brigade commanders,

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 .cided advance upon him. He contested field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy. The enemy's particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after the battle with Gen. Flody. The enemy having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point of attack .-He did not retreat but fell back fighting us, con-

testing every inch of ground. The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till twelve o'clock to drive him back as far as the centre where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear Gen. Buckner'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 learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy towards the battery. I directed General Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keep-

ing in the hollow, and attack and carry it. Before the movement was executed, my force forming the a tacking party on the right, with Forbattery, supported by a body of infantry, driving stances of great embarrassment threw themselves it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass and two twenty-four iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of fresh troops tat had now met us. This position of the

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, distinguished honor upon itself-passed safely entrenchments, and when his command reached eing to take possession of this portion of the work! He had a stubborn conflict, lasting one and a balf hours to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not disludge

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 an intervening ridge directly upon our battery was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at night full after nine hours of conflict on wounded on the nelat - - les see source and move them. We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and courage has perhaps never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and an investment which would necessarily reduce Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now at us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish 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 the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our re-Of these a large portion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, mud and ice water, without shelter, and without adequate covering, and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held 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 enemy would attack him next morning at dayundersigned to again fight through the enemy's said his command was so worn out and cut to day: 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 threequarters of a command to save one-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 thrust his bayonet under her belly. This was would certainly attack him at daylight, and that enough, and to the surprise of the sentinel, the he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the propositions was a surrender of of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would be 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 command to him if he could be allowed to been done with such a person? I do not know withdraw his commanu; to this Gen. Buckner con- what has been done with him, but no doubt he sented. Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command has or will meet his deserts. Many acts, howevover to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of 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 from the garrison.

Before closing my report of the operation of the army at Donelson, I must in justice to the officers and forces under my immediate command, say that harder fighting or more gailant conduct in officers and men I have never witnessed. In the absence of official reports of brigade and regimental commanders, (of which I am deprived by the circumstances detailed in different corps. I will say however that the forces under my immediate command bore themselves most gallantly throughout the long and bloody

I speak with special commendation of the brig-ades commanded by Col's Baldwin, Wharton, Maney and Greene, who fought their guns un-

We are authorized by the Public Treas- ous loss to the service, and was a source of no assumed line of battle and while I was moving | giving me detailed information of the conduct and bearing of officers and men, I will make a supplemental report. The absence of official reports 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 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 pattle field. Our force in the field did not excoed ten thousand men, whi e from what I saw of the enemy's force, 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 Major Gilmer, engineer, for the special and valuable 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 aidde-camp, o Captain Gus. A. Henry, Major Field, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieutenant Chas F. Martin, and Col. Brandon, my volunteer aids de camp. to Major Hays, my assistant commissary, Major Jones, my assistant quartermaster, for the prompt manner in which they executed my orders under trying circumstances throughout the long and continued conflicts, and to Major Gilmer, who accompanied me throughout the entire days-Also to Capt. Parker, of my staff, whom I assigned to the command of Capt. Ross's field battery with new recruits as gunners, and who fought and served them, well. Col. Brandon was severely wounded early in the action. Culonel Baldwin's command constituted the front of the attacking force, sustained immediately by Col. Wharton's. These two brigades deserve repecial commendation for the manner in which they susrest's regiment (cavalry), gailantly charged the tained the first shock of battle, and under circum-

> out the day. Being mostly with these two brigades, I can speak from personal knowledge of their gallant bearing. I must also acknowledge my obligstions to Brig. General Johnston, who assisted me in command of the forces with which I attacked the enemy, and who bore himself gallantpleasure in being able to say that Col. Forrestwhose command greatly distinguished its commander as a bold and gallant leader, and reflected through the enemy's line of investment, and trust it will yet win other honors in defence of our GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

> into position and followed up the conflict through-

WESTERN N. C. THREATENED.

We make the following extract from a letter of Lieut. Parker, of Col. R. B. Vance's regiment, published in the last Ashville News, and dated Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1862 -It will be seen from this that Western North Carolina is in danger:

"A triend, who has had from his position heretofore the opportunity to know, just told me that fifteen or twenty thousand in this country will fly to the Federal standard the moment it reaches Tennessee proper. This I firmly believe; indeed they are constantly going now. And when the disaffected citizens of this country feel that they grassfalv and snugly housed in Abraham's

"I cannot, in good faith to my beloved Buncombe bills, close this paper without giving you and our fellow countrymen one more hint. this: I have it from the lips of some of the Union leaders, that the Federal forces intend to sack Asheville, N. C., as soon as they can possibly get there. They actually hate Asheville with a perfect hatred. Yes, they say they intend to show you how to make guns up there to shoot us with. Now call together your best and most skillful engineers-lay off, draw up, plan and propose impenetrable fortifications. If you don't you are gone, unless some unforseen circumstance turns the scale of destruction. I do not wish to scare you you know me, and you know the writer is no alarmist, but writes the facts as they now, and from every circumstance must necessarily exist."

Col. Vance's regiment has been ordered to Cumberland Gap.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE IN COW'S CLOTHING .- DIABOLICAL INTENT.

We received yesterday a letter from our regular correspondent in the army of the Valley, dated Romney, January 30, but it has lost so much of light. The proposition then was made by the its interest by delay, that we deem it useless to publish it. The following extract from it, how line and cut our way out. General Buckners ever, will be found interesting, even at this late

The first night after Gen. Jackson's command reached this place, one of the guards placed near s spring of water, was attracted by a peculiar sound of a cow bell. It seemed to ring faster than it should, and its wearer approached towards the spring, and when halted, stopped a few seconds and raised its head, and stared in the direction of the veice, and then went on towards the spring. All seemed natural, excepting the too fast ringing of the bell. On this account he sentinel felt himself justifiable in compelling anything, even a cow, to halt, and walking up, he cow, like Balaam's ass, spake, "Am I not your

prisoner ?" We have often heard of a person in 'sheep's clothing," but we never before heard of a person

in cow's clothing being sent out as a spy.

He was making his way to the spring evidently with the intention of poisoning our soldiers, for a considerable amount of arsenic was found upon his person. Can any one doubt what should have er, of the most strocious kind, have been pe trated upon unoffending oftizens, even to burning their houses and shooting them down. [Lynchburg Republican.

MARRIED. In Wake county, on the evening of the 4th instant by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON RAND to Wiss FANNIE BANKS, daughter of the late A. G. Banks, Esq.

(FORMERLY HYDE & GOODRICH.) Corner Canal and Royal Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY SILVER-WARE, SWORDS, and MILITA KY ACCOUTREMENTS; and importers of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, BRONZE POCELAINE, PLATED-WARE, GUNS, CUT-LERY and FANCY GOODS.

The subscribers, WM, M. GOODRICH, HENR THOWAS, Jr., and A. B. GRISWOLD, call atter tion to the change in the style of their firm, which still conducted by the same partners who have managed its affairs for the last fifteen years, with the same Capital and business facilities as formerly. We sha have always on hand for the inspection of our friend and the public the largest and best selected stock goods in our line, in the Confederate States.