THE DAILY BEE.

The New Orleans Bee.

New Series. Vol. XVII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,319.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Memphis.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATES AT BOSTON MOUNTAIN.

Battle Imminent at Cumberland Gap.

Memphis, February 26.—The town of Fayetteville, in Arkansas, has been found to the ground by order of Gen. McCulloch. The city contained some three first hands.

The Confederate army is at Boston Mountain preparing for battle.

Late advices from Knoxville state that the Confederates at Cumberland Gap have been reinforced. It is stated that the Federals are frequently in sight of our camp, and a fight thought to be imminent.

From Augusta.

Communication with Fort Pulaski Cut Off.

Augusta, February 25.—Schley's cotton and wool factory, near Augusta, was burned last night, causing a heavy loss, also throwing about 300 people out of employment.

The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says communication with Fort Pulaski is effectually closed by the Federals, who have three batteries of heavy guns commanding the river.

From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, February, 25.—The President put in his message to Congress to-day, in which he says:

Since the delivery of the last message events have demonstrated that the Government has attempted more than they had the power successfully to achieve. Hence the effort to protect the whole territory, both seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters.

As the formation of the Government we are to a great extent destitute of the means for a prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that now attained. The work shops and arsenals were entirely found in the North, and one of the first objects for the Government was establishing the necessary manufactories and the purchase in Europe as far as practicable of whatever was required for the public defense. In April last, but active military preparations in Europe interposed obstacles to the procurement of arms.

We may be has no official report of the disastrous at Roanoke and Fort Donelson, but enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke to make us feel deeply humiliated, however imperfect may have been our knowledge of the facts. The news of Fort Donelson is greatly exaggerated, insomuch as we are not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people would surrender without a desperate effort to cut their way through the enemy. Nothing, however, may have been their numbers, and endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of our army; but the absence of official reports may make premature his judgment.

In the meantime strenuous efforts should be made to forward reinforcements of our armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the latest disappointment we have borne, by serving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more in accordance with our just expectations, and we trust that the reverses which have thus marked the earlier periods of the war. He says the reports of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy exhibit resources for the conduct of the war hitherto accumulated, notwithstanding the serious difficulties against which we have contended, and which promise great future wants. He condemns the policy of short enlistments, and considers it has partly contributed to our recent reverses. When the war first broke out the general opinion was it would be short; hence the people were naturally averse to long enlistments. But, in this war, it will probably continue through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are compelled in many instances to go home and make arrangements for their families during a protracted absence, however much they desire to remain for the war from all the States are in rapid process of organization, and the whole body of new levies and re-enlisted will probably be ready in thirty days. The number of regiments in the field is four hundred of infantry, with a proportional force of cavalry and artillery.

Notwithstanding the great difficulty encountered, the report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits satisfactory progress in the preparation of a large force of vessels in number and character to contend with the enemy, and thus to maintain the control of the enemy over our waters. The financial system adopted proves adequate for the supply of all the wants of the Government. We have no floating debt, and the credit of the Government is unimpaired. The expenditures for the year to come, numbers is $170,000,000. He says the report of the Postmaster-General shows an improving condition, and that it will soon be self-sustaining. He recommends the organizing of a Supreme Court.

The bulk of the business of Congress to-day is unimportant.

Richmond, February 25.—A gentleman, captured at Roanoke Island and released, says that 2440 men were released on parole, and sent to Elizabeth City on steamers. The men made their way to Norfolk in various ways. Portions of them have arrived at Richmond to-day, others are on their route to Norfolk. Generals Wise and some of the troops went across the country to Warrenton. The report of the battle is, as follows: Killed, 13; mortally wounded, 4; who have since died, 3; slightly wounded, 34; all of whom are doing well in the hospital at Elizabeth City, and will soon return home.

From Memphis.

Memphis, February 25.—All the steamboats at this place have been ordered to Columbus to-day. It is supposed for military movements, and has given rise to various rumors, but nothing certain.

Gen. Pillow arrived here to-day, and is making a war speech to night.

Nobody knows anything from Nashville. It is believed the Federals have not entered it yet.

[SPECIAL TO THE BEE.]

Columbus, (Ky.), February 24.—Gen. Grant's official report says his loss at Fort Donelson will exceed twelve hundred, but is not approximately known. Information from Paducah of a reliable character is that it was near fifteen thousand.

Report also says that the Federals have taken Bowlinville, Kentucky.

Johnson's Appeal to the Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Bunker Hill, February 4th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 21.

The Commanding General calls the attention of the twelve months' volunteers under his command to General Order No. 1, from the War Department, on the subject of their re-enlistment, under the act of Congress, approved December 11th, 1861.

Soldiers! Your country again calls you to the defense of the noblest of human causes. To the indomitable courage already exhibited on the battle field, you have added the raven virtues of high endurance, cheerful obedience and self-sacrifice. Accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of home, you have met and overcome the privations of camp life, the vicissitudes of military discipline, and the rigors of a winter campaign. The rich results of your courage, patriotism, and unflinching virtue are before you. Encouraged with the defeats of this important frontier, the invaders driven back the Dunmore army within the enemy had sent to invade our country, and to establish his dominion over our people by the wide-spread havoc of a war, inaugurated without a shadow of Constitutional right, and prosecuted in a spirit if ruthless vengeance.

By your patriotic and heroic devotion to your country, and to the principles you have kept intact, until the nations of the earth have been forced to see in our true character—not a disorganized and rebellious communities, but a confederacy of Confederate States, with a Government safe in the affections of the people, and in the hearts of the people, and in the hearts of the people, enjoying all the opportunity of life, and a chosen military who laugh to scorn the threats of subjugation.

Your country now summons you to a nobler duty and a greater deed. The enemy has gathered all his energies for a final conflict. He relies on the superiority of his numbers, and on the resources of his treasury, to wear you out. Let us show the world that we are a people who will not be subjugated by the Federal Government, and that we are a people who will not be subjugated by the Federal Government, and that we are a people who will not be subjugated by the Federal Government, and