

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND

Accounts which have reached us show that Roanoke Island was yielded only after a desperate and brilliant defense. One after another, three columns of the enemy, consisting of 5,000 men each, assailed our little band of 2,100 heroes, and one after another the attacking columns were gallantly driven back. It was not until the enemy's whole army of 15,000 men was concentrated against our force (less than one-sixth their number) that our jaded troops were overwhelmed. We got the following particulars of the fight from the Norfolk Day Book:

On Thursday, 53 of the enemy's vessels, steam and sail, bore in sight, and on Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m., commenced the engagement in force. Their vessels came within two miles of our batteries, where they opened fire. The engagement lasted from that time until night, and was terrific.

They had perfected their arrangements early in the engagement for landing their troops, but having found the resistance much greater than they apprehended, were unable to land. They had their small boats ready for that purpose. Our shore batteries continued to pour their volleys into them with considerable success. Two of their steamers hauled off at one time from the engagement, and from the smoke that was seen to arise from them it was thought they were on fire.

Early in the engagement reinforcements arrived at the island, and every one was sanguine of success. Our gunners are said to have acted with coolness and deliberation in the management of their guns, and much execution is believed to have been done by the enemy, which impression was materially confirmed by the enemy's drawing off towards two o'clock from all batteries except two. The enemy fired into several of the private residences on the island, and set them on fire. This was all the damage done us on Friday.

During Friday night the enemy were permitted to land their forces, supposed to be about five thousand, at Widow Baum's point, which is above our lower battery. We say they were permitted, because it is the opinion of those acquainted with the localities, that they could have been easily prevented from landing. From this place of landing they were pushing on up a road or causeway through the marshy land to the mainland, and at seven o'clock on Saturday morning a battle commenced, which continued until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for a couple of hours, and commenced again.

During the bombardment our little fleet rendered good assistance to the land batteries. The surrender was made about eleven o'clock Saturday morning; and though, as we learn, our ammunition was all carried off the island before its surrender, yet all our forces were then made prisoners of war.

The enemy came up in their boats on the South side of the island, and by means of their boat howitzers, effected a landing in the rear of our batteries, and that after landing about 15,000 on all parts of the island, they marched up and flanked the batteries. It is also reported that, notwithstanding our small force of twenty-one hundred men against about fifteen thousand, on some parts of the island the resistance was of the most desperate nature, and a hand to hand contest lasted for a considerable time, showing the most desperate courage.

About three hundred of our men were killed and wounded, and about 400 made their escape from the island. It is said the slaughter of the enemy was terrific, and amounted, it is believed, to over one thousand killed and wounded. The sick on the island had been removed prior to the engagement, and sent over to the mainland.

The capture of Roanoke Island by the enemy places at the mercy of the invader that rich region of the North Carolina coast, which has been called the granary of the South. These counties have heretofore furnished Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah a larger amount of corn than they obtained from all other sources, besides the large shipments they made to Baltimore, New York and Providence. The product of surplus corn from these counties is immense. Add to this the entire loss of the whole fishing interest of these waters, amounting to several millions, besides affording one-half the support of a large number of indigent persons, who can scarcely obtain it from any other source.

The Raleigh Standard gave some time ago the following particulars concerning Roanoke Island and what was considered its strategic importance: Roanoke Island is, beyond doubt, the most important strategic point in these waters. Whether the enemy designed an attack upon it to make a rear movement upon Norfolk, or to harass and despoil the country, his success in either respect would be severely damaging. This island lies about forty miles North of Hatteras, at the foot of Albemarle Sound, with Croatan Sound on the West, lying between the island and the Tyrrell shore. It is easy of access by water, with no natural obstructions to any sized vessel that can be gotten over the Swash (a shoal with about eight feet water) at Hatteras. On the East, the island is out off from the Nag's Head banks by a shallow sound, not navigable except by light boats. The island is about eight miles long, and from two to three miles wide. Croatan Sound is about four miles wide at this point, with two good channels, the best, however, lying within a mile and a half from the island. The Western channel is about three miles from the island. It is capable of being made a very strong position, and, under the control of a good engineer, furnished with ample means, such as its importance demands, might be made impregnable against any force which could be brought against it. The possession of the island by the enemy give him easy access to these counties by the navigable streams which penetrate them, and place at his disposal Elizabeth City, Edenton, Hertford, Plymouth, Wilmington, Windsor and Martinsboro—all small, but, to our people, important towns.

The idea, however, which seems to prevail at the North, and perhaps in some minds South, that Norfolk would be endangered by the Burnside fleet passing through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, or the Dismal Swamp Canal, is simply preposterous. The narrow but deep streams through which the fleet must pass to enter the canals could so easily be closed up by the felling of timber as to cut off all possibility of a passage; and even if he were to be quick enough to reach the canals, his passage could be easily obstructed by the same means, or by breaking the locks and turning the water out. It would be equally hazardous for him to land troops in Currituck, or Camden, or at Elizabeth City, to attempt a march towards Norfolk, as his advance could be easily obstructed.

ELIZABETH CITY BURNED.—We understand that a portion of Burnside's private fleet made their appearance off Elizabeth City at an early hour on the morning of the 10th, and commenced to shell the town. The citizens, however, with a spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice which cannot be too highly applauded, applied the torches, and in half an hour the entire town was one vast sheet of flame. This is the reception that every-

where awaits the vandals who are now desecrating our soil.

Elizabeth City is the capital of Pasquotank county, N. C., on the right bank of the Pasquotank river, about 20 miles from its mouth. It is 215 miles from Raleigh, and 50 miles South of Norfolk, Va. It is one of the most considerable towns in the north-eastern part of the State. Small vessels ascend the river to this place, and it communicates with Norfolk by the Dismal Swamp Canal. The population was about 3,000 and it contained two banks, some two or three newspaper offices, and several churches.

We regret to hear that there was a large quantity of government stores at Elizabeth City. These, of course, were consumed.—P. Express.

Further particulars of the Roanoke Engagement.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.—Further intelligence has been received here of the battle at Roanoke Island. The part played by the Confederate gun-boats in the action was short and active. Three of our gun-boats were saved. The loss of life is not reported, but is believed to be large. The Confederates have assembled at the most exposed points in force, and the Federals will meet with a determined resistance. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to one thousand seven hundred. Four hundred escaped from the island.

Elizabeth City, N. C., was attacked on Monday morning, by eleven Federal gun-boats. Flag Officer Lynch defended the city to the last. The steamers under his command reached the Dismal Swamp Canal, and are safe. One steamer of his fleet was burned by himself and two were captured by the enemy. During the engagement, one Federal gun-boat was sunk. Lynch, his officers and men are all safe and have arrived in Norfolk.

The New York Herald says that the object of taking Roanoke Island is to seize other points on the railroads running to Richmond, to cut off supplies and stop the inland coast navigation of North Carolina. Also, to threaten and if deemed advisable flank the rebel city of Norfolk—contemplating the capture of Suffolk and the cutting off of Norfolk from all connection by water or rail with other parts of the country.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13th.—The editor of the Express has received a letter from Suffolk, dated today, which says that Edenton and Hertford have both been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton on yesterday, at nine o'clock, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised a white flag. Between three and four thousand Federal troops have landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and distant from Suffolk about fifty miles. In the afternoon two gunboats went up the Chowan river towards Winton, and several others towards the mouth of the Roanoke.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Gatesville, says that 700 horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City.

Hertford, the capital of Perquimans county, was taken by the Federals on yesterday. It has a population of about 1,500.

Capt. Goodwin, of the Robeson (N. C.) Rip Van Winkles, with fifty-two of his men and seven of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk. They escaped across the Croatan Sound to the main land.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Despatches from Memphis say that the latest advices from the Tennessee River report that Gen. Pillow has got the Federal force hemmed in near Fort Donelson. The river is still rising. Fort Henry has been submerged and abandoned by the Federals.

The Union men in Weakly county are cheering for Lincoln. The people of Paris are preparing to leave. The latest advices from Paducah say that boats are constantly arriving with forces on the Tennessee River. Fourteen have already gone towards Fort Donelson, with troops. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on Tuesday.

The Confederate loss at Fort Henry was five killed and ten wounded. Gen. Tilghman and forty-four prisoners surrendered. The Federal gunboat Essex was injured and thirty-two men scalded to death. The aggregate Federal loss was one hundred.

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON COMMENCED.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—A dispatch received from Cumberland City, this evening, states that one Federal gunboat appeared in sight of Fort Donelson this morning, and about ten o'clock opened fire on the fort. The fort returned the fire and the gunboat retired. The Federals landed in force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. It is reported that the Federals have a force of ten or twelve thousand.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13.—2.45 P. M.—The firing has ceased—possibly that the enemy may change position. We have, so far, repulsed the enemy at every point on our line. Our loss is small. The Federal gunboats retired and we think they are severely injured. Our men are in fine spirits.

Feb. 13.—Afternoon.—The day has almost past, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy and driven back their gunboats, and whipped them by land and water. He still lies around, probably to attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great, while the enemy's must be heavy.

We have had lively fighting and heavy cannonading all around the line all day. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied we have injured their gun-boats materially, as they retired twice. Our lines are entrenched all around.

LATER.—A dispatch states that Gen. Pillow whipped the Federals at Fort Donelson. We lost 18 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy lost four or five hundred killed and wounded.

WM JOHNSTON, ESQ.—A writer in the Charlotte Democrat has suggested the name of Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, to the notice of the State Convention as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to occupy the gubernatorial chair, from the first Thursday in August next, being the residue of Gov. Ellis's term. The recommendation is a good one—no better could be made, if it should be deemed advisable not to continue the present incumbent. But we would prefer to see Mr. Johnston made Governor for a full term. He is without doubt one of the best qualified men in the State for that high position; his astute legal attainments, practical business knowledge, comprehensive mind and indomitable energy and industry, and great simplicity of character, withal, point out Mr. Johnston to the People of our State as a gentleman who is deserving of their highest confidence, in any capacity that he might be called upon to serve them.—Statesville Express.

NEWSPAPERS IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio Herald says: "We cannot count more than ten papers now published in this State, out of some sixty a year ago. War and blockade are death to newspapers."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The late news from Europe announces that Mason and Slidell arrived at Southampton on the 29th of January. The Rinaldo, on which these Commissioners took passage, could not reach Halifax on account of the prevailing gale, and they proceeded to Bermuda. Our Commissioners met with a public reception on their arrival there. On their arrival in England, a large crowd had assembled on the dock. They were cordially received by the officers of the Confederate steamer Nashville, as well as by many prominent gentlemen of England.

Napoleon, in his speech to the French Legislature, says that the civil war which desolates America seriously compromises the commercial interests of France, but, nevertheless, so long as the rights of neutrality are respected, he must confine himself merely to the utterance of his wishes, that the difficulty will soon be terminated.

The English journals construe the Emperor's speech as a threat and sign of France's impatience, and think that he will interfere whenever an occasion invites.

The Morning Advertiser states positively that until the 23d January, Napoleon was fully resolved to announce in his speech a determination to abolish the blockade, but deferred the announcement upon the advice of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to wait a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech so as not to bind himself to any particular course.

Earl Russell entirely rejects Seward's doctrine of the rights of neutrals, as enunciated in the Trent affair. He says that the British Government will not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship under circumstances similar to those of the Trent.

FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Herald of the 12th, has been received by the Norfolk Day Book.

After digesting the Emperor's speech and the European private correspondence, the Herald concludes that the only security the Yankees have against foreign interference is to press on military operations speedily so as to crush out rebellion before the two governments can find a decent pretext to interfere.

The Herald of the 11th says that Brigadier General Stone was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, Sunday morning last, upon the charge of treachery in the Ball's Bluff affair, and also of secession proclivities. He will be court-martialed.

The position of France and England.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: If we are to judge of the aspirations of the French and British Ministers by the course adopted in the columns of the Parisian and London Ministerial papers, we should say that the men who have the interests of France and Great Britain in charge have been cunningly endeavoring to encourage each other in taking the first step that may lead to the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. France evidently thought the affair of the Trent would accomplish her object, and, accordingly, the Parisian papers joined in the condemnation of the act of Commander Wilkes. Now, however, that the storm has blown over, the object of the London press seems to be, by expressing deep sympathy with the distresses of the French operatives, to render them so furious that they shall urge Napoleon on to attempt the breaking of the blockade.

From Europe and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—Northern papers of the 13th say that the Trentina has arrived with European news one day later.

The New York Herald says parties in England have resolved to object to every measure taken by the Government for the restoration of the Union. The Federal steamer Tuscarora has been ordered from Southampton by an official letter from Portsmouth.

The Confederate steamer Nashville is still at Southampton.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that in French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere with American difficulties in less than a month, and says that ministers give to the people Government papers setting forth that France is all ready for intervention.

The London Times says that a large party of the House of Commons urge on the Government the policy of interference in the American struggle.

The health of Mason and Slidell is good, but they complain of bad treatment at Fort Warren.

In the Lincoln Congress, a bill passed the Senate appropriating \$7,000,000 for the completion of fortifications.

Washington is wildly jubilant over the news from Burnside. Secretary Stanton is quite sick.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The steamer Victoria has run the blockade of this port. The blockading steamer fired two hundred shells at her, but she came in safe. She brings fifteen thousand stand of arms, ammunition, coffee, &c.

CO-OPERATION.

The State Journal, in an article about the war and its progress, makes the following timely remarks:

"Since the first gun was fired at Sumter, no complaints against any body having the management of the war, has escaped our lips through the columns of this paper. Our complaint is, that there has not hitherto been sufficient co-operation of the civil with the military authorities. The men of wealth and influence have stood at too great a distance from military commanders. We have physical force enough in the country to convert an entire sea coast, unintermittent as it is, and every river bank in the Confederacy, into an uninterrupted chain of Forts, which would constitute the whole an impregnable Fortress, so far as erecting fortifications are concerned. Arming these fortifications is quite another question, and can only be done by the Confederate government, and then only to the extent to which cannon of suitable range can be supplied by the limited number of foundries at its command.

It is a source of painful regret, that what could have been done hitherto, has not been done. Our people have not been, and it seems, cannot be, fully aroused to the extent of the dangers which beset them, and the value of the prize contended for. We have all been too apathetic to everything except our own private interests. The love of money has been stronger than the love of country. But that love of money is a mere illusion. We may hoard it up, by attending to our fatuus or by a course of heartless speculation, till we count it by millions, and at last, if conquered, it must all go to pay the debt contracted by our heartless enemies, for the exquisite pleasure of whipping us into obedience to Yankee laws. If subjugated, we will have to pay a debt of two thousand million of dollars; and sensible men may readily perceive whether it would not be wiser and better, to devote, at once, half of that amount to secure our independence and free our country from bondage."

WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

We stand to-day amidst the most startling events, and are certainly surrounded by the most terrible revolution that the world ever witnessed. The darkest hour of our country's peril is upon us. Disgrace and dishonor stare us in the face. We must be up and doing. We must take care of our soldiers, (which North Carolina has been first in doing.) Let to one think of pleasure or money-making until every battle-field is whitened with the brutal and depraved invader's bones. Let our ladies remember the soldiers, and yield to their wants, and perform many duties for sick and wounded and needy soldiers that are neglected. The Sisters of Charity are like angels of mercy, and devote money, labor and time to the soldier's wants. We have hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and it behooves us to be actively engaged for the comfort of the army. The officers do not suffer, but the noble, brave, patriotic privates, who often are made to pay in one day the earnings of a month, suffer. Thousands of poor souls who gave their services to the cause of freedom, fill soldiers' graves, and count they return they would tell a mournful story, and say, cold neglect and privation as death, made us powerless—had we had kind feeling physicians and good nurses we would now be with our army. Many rich men stand off and give sparingly. We have suffered our enemies to remain here and make fortunes off the army. Yankees have remained here who were our enemies, and imposed upon the stupid Southerners till the last hour, and the Mayors of cities, and Governors of the States South, (except Gov. Brown of Ga.,) have been very kind and obliging to give enemies and spies passports to go North. A few weeks ago I saw a Yankee female of uncommon smartness, going North with pass-papers from the celebrated Southern State of South Carolina, Gov. Pickens' name to her paper. I had papers from Gov. Brown, of Ga., (out of compliment) and told her I had papers also. She, thinking me to be a Yankee like herself, soon got very friendly, and communicated freely about the condition of Charleston, S. C., where she hailed from. It is strange indeed that Congress has been so unceasing about the Southern Press, when our people permit tools for Lincoln to leave here at pleasure and return North with all the information necessary for our defeat.

The people of Charleston, S. C., are a noble, patriotic people, but certainly there are some very blind, inconsistent citizens there. They are so kind and forgiving to the Yankees as to prefer them in their school rooms and refuse their own worthy citizens. I speak of the Sawyer and Carroll case, which has been published in the Mercury last year, and of Miss E. Kc.

The Wilmington Journal offended the Charleston papers a few days ago, by printing what has been printed in Yankee-land, carried there by traitors and spies. Is this right to permit our enemies to return North without the right of search, as thousands have done during the war. For the defects we have suffered, the soldiers were not to blame. The civil officers of State may blush for their short sightedness and inactivity. The Government of North Carolina may or should blush at the word Hatteras. The defeat at Port Royal, in South Carolina, is another instance that we should profit by, (and our polite, easily deceived brethren in a sister State, who are kind to their enemies at all times.) There was wealth enough around Port Royal to have made it as strong as any Fort in the world. Men in South Carolina who are worth millions, that have given so sparingly, thro' selfish motives, may blush when they think of their insensibility to their duty, 'till the Yankees were safely landed on the free soil of South Carolina, and a sense of their duty realized, found them helpless in that garden spot.—Beaufort. Think, too, that Port Royal was pronounced safe against all attack by a Yankee Southern General. I believe that drunkenness and treachery have caused more than the late disastrous defeat in Kentucky.

After the disgraceful invasion of Port Royal, brave and gallant soldiers from this (N. C.) State, who went to the South, were suffered to be imposed upon by wealthy planters, who treated soldiers like enemies, because their stingy souls did not wish to be at any expense. This is not right. We should deprive ourselves of many luxuries, as many noble souls have done who are doing more than their share of liberality. This appeal is to those who have only given sparingly, or not given at all. Anxiety may cloud the brow, and grief sit weeping after it is too late for us to mourn over departed glory. The soldiers, when taken care of will repay us for our toil when fighting and winning our battles. Our noble, brave volunteer privates are heroes, worthy of all Grecian and Roman fame. In summer's heat and winter's cold, they put alike their shoulders to the wheel of freedom in one common cause, working for the mite of \$11 per month, without a murmur. I cannot express my admiration for the gallant privates of the army, for living where they show what they are.

Many many wealthy ladies imitate the example set by the Sisters of Mercy, who are going where they expect to find sickness and distress. The noble rouled women of the South are all doing their share. If the women and children all unite in aiding these noble martyrs of freedom that have done so much we can never fail. Let us do all in our power, men, women and children are all interested. How ennobling the thought that posterity will say of the Southerners that they made a mighty struggle for freedom, and if we do fail, let it be where the last Southerner is. If by our inactivity and cold neglect and insensibility to our duty, we suffer our army to become disorganized, worthless will be any kind of treasure we possess, but to us. O ye rich men who stand back or give little. Picture the destiny of the South, if the tyrants were to prove successful. Those who have tyrant served their services and wealth at the shrine of freedom would have the consolation in remembering that they did like the Spartan martyrs, all in their power. Those who stand back would see their error when too late. Woe, anguish and remorse of conscience would prey like a cancer on the heart—slavery would take the place of freedom—rashness that of reason—our children be taken prisoners by a despot poverty and distress—ruin and desolation, despair and anguish would darken this glorious country—we would be the by-word and reproach of nations. When so much is at stake, how can we remain inactive.

If we gain our cause, reverse the picture. Peace and prosperity, free speech, free trade, free religion, and first in civil and political learning. We will take our place among the first nations of the earth as a separate and distinct people. Our money, weights and measures must be different—our commercial relations must be different. We will be known as the noble, gallant, dignified, independent Southerners. We shall respect men for what they do in this struggle for freedom, no matter where they were born, so they are true men and prove so till we are free. Let our people watch well the rotten hearted tricksters of the old fogy notoriety who remain home to oppress the country; by asking high rent and high prices for any thing

From the Wilmington Journal.

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to benefit a wounded or able soldier. Some of that class have even robbed the soldiers by taking their provisions to cook, and asking as much to cook it as it cost. One old fogey actually asked a company of 70 men \$300 for cooking their food 20 days, and lived off the soldiers' fare. He was an East Tennessee hog, and deserves not the title of man. Our country is not composed of such. In my next I will tell many interesting items and events that occurred in Georgia.

INDEPENDENT CAROLINA. P. S.—Dr. Thomson, at Atlanta, a wealthy hotel keeper, has never charged a soldier a cent. He is a native of Edgefield, S. C. The Yankees in the hotels in Augusta, from Boston, give nothing to the cause. Malarkey of the Globe Hotel, Augusta, a poor man, (Irishman,) has done like Thomson, only not able to do as much.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

We have a copy of the report of Rufus R. Rhodes, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, giving a history of the operations of the office under his control, and showing its condition on the 1st of January, 1862, from which we make up the following brief summary: Number of applications for patents during the past year, 304; caveats, 110; patents issued, 57; United States patents and assignments thereof recorded, 112; amount of fees received, \$9,000.90; amount of expenditures, \$3,188.28; excess of receipts over expenditures, \$5,812.62. The patents issued were distributed among the several States thus: To citizens of Virginia, 15; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 6; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 4; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Texas, 1. Eighteen of the patents that have been allowed cover improvements in fire-arms, or other destructive implements of war, and with the view of showing that some of them have striking merit, the Commissioner points to the fact that they have been adopted by the Government for use against the enemy, after trial, in preference to inventions of a similar character which, originating in foreign countries, have received there the highest approval of scientific and military men. A considerable proportion of the mechanical improvements for which patents are sought relate to agricultural implements. It is also noted, as an illustration of the inventive genius of the South, called into action by a desire to aid the common cause, that a village shoemaker in the State of Arkansas, has received a patent for an instrument for measuring distances without the use of logarithms or other difficult process of calculation, which, if it but fulfil the expectations of the inventor, is likely to be of immediately practical value in the adjustment of artillery to different ranges, whether in fixed batteries or in service in the field. The Commissioner is informed that the instrument is soon to be tested with guns at Nashville, and there are strong grounds for believing it will prove a complete success.—Richmond Dispatch.

A YANKEE NICELY CAUGHT.—A young Yankee, glorying in the name of Allen Hayes, asked permission of the jailer, Mr. Ormsby, yesterday morning, to visit the prisoners confined in jail, which was readily granted him. Entering into conversation with the prisoners, he asked them where they were from, when one of the number told him he was from Boston. This emboldened the Yankee to make known the object of his visit, which was, to contrive a way for their escape from the clutches of the rebels. He told them he was a spy and had already released quite a number of prisoners. He stated that he was going to Wetumpka, but would soon be back. He further stated that they (the prisoners) would soon be sent to Tusculooza, when all would be right with them, that a fight had recently occurred in Kentucky, where the rebels had been whipped, and he was glad of it. After giving the supposed Yankee prisoners every encouragement, he left the jail, but upon the matter reaching the ear of our Deputy Marshal, Mr. G. W. Gillespie, he captured the "Yankee spy," and lodged him safely in jail, where he is now left to reflect on the beatitudes and dangers of the Yankee spy system.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill appropriating two millions of dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky.

The Raleigh Standard states that Henry W. Miller, Esq., has been invited by a number of ladies and gentlemen in Raleigh and elsewhere to prepare and deliver a Lecture for the benefit of the Hospitals of the N. C. Volunteers. We unite with the Standard in the hope that Mr. Miller will comply with the request.

Charlotte Female Institute.

The next term of twenty weeks will begin on the 30th January, 1862. All the departments of the Institution are filled by experienced and competent teachers. For circulars, apply to Jan 21, 1862 Rev. R. BURWELL.

Repairing, Bell-hanging, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to Repair Clocks of every description, Clocks and Jewelry; he will also clean Jewelry for a very low price; will make Keys of all kinds; in fact, all kind of light Repairing done at short notice. Special attention paid to Bell-hanging. He will be found at the post-office. W. W. WOODLIF, Jan 21, 1862.

Wanted, ten thousand old Keys, of different sizes; old Gunlocks, &c. W. W. WOODLIF, opposite the post-office, Jan 28, 1862.

FOR SALE.

150 Bbls. N. O. Molasses. 100 Hhd's. N. O. Sugar. 100 bales Bagging. 40 casks Rice (new crop). Just received and for sale by ELIAS & COHEN, Jan 28, 1862.

LOST.

On the 7th inst., in Monroe, or on the road home, a double-case silver lever Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to me. W. A. CRAIG, Union co. Jan 28, 1862 2t

TANNER WANTED.

An experienced Tanner and workman competent to take charge of an extensive yard, with good references can find employment and the best of wages by applying to ROBINSON & MURK, Wadesboro, N. C. Jan 28, 1862 6t

THE SOUTH-CAROLINIAN.

Published Daily and Tri-weekly. COLUMBIA BANNER, A Weekly Family Paper. COLUMBIA S. C. This is the Largest Family Paper in the South, and is offered to the domestic circle for News and Political Intelligence. The Tales and Stories which are offered to the readers of the Banner are the efforts of Southern Genius, which it is a pleasure to foster. Original Sketches, Literary and Scientific Essays, and Miscellaneous Selections, regularly make their appearance in its columns. Subscription—Daily, 50c; Tri-Weekly, \$4; Weekly, \$2 per annum, in advance. Papers stopped when subscription expires. Feb. 1, 1862 R. W. GIBBES, Proprietor.

TO OUR PLANTERS.

The following good advice we take from an exchange paper: The war in which we are still engaged—the scarcity and high price not only of corn and bacon, but every description of food for man and beast—the uncertain prospects of peace and cotton—the absolute necessity of feeding those who are fighting our battles, their families who may be dependent on us, and ourselves—all these considerations should impel the planters of the South this year to try the full capacity of their lands in the provision crops, especially corn. Let "King Cotton" stand aside for awhile, until his worthier brother, corn, receives our attention. With the crop of cotton already on hand, the prospects before us, we think our readers would do wisely to plant a double crop of corn and a half crop of cotton—putting the latter only on their most suitable cotton lands. Prepare for the corn crop now—leave no waste spot that will produce a single stalk—put in every hill possible. Plow deep—manure heavily, and plant as early as you safely can. Plant more than you ever did before. If you have plenty of corn, you