

The Convention.

The proceedings of this body up to adjournment, on Thursday evening, will have been found in these columns. We have endeavored, in our reports, to represent delegates fairly, always stating their positions, as far as possible, in their own words. They, therefore, make their own record, we leave that record to the reader.

During the past week, the Convention has passed two ordinances—one granting a charter to the Washington and Tarboro Railroad Company; the other, a charter to the Piedmont Railroad Company. The former elicited little debate, inasmuch as no appropriation of money by the State was demanded; the latter was fought by most Eastern men, inch by inch, through a naked charter was all that was sought. It is due to the friends of the road to say, that almost every one of them declared they voted for the road on the bare ground of a military necessity, and because President Davis had recommended it to the attention of Congress. At the same time, every one who opposed it, as positively declared that, could they be convinced that its construction was a military necessity, they would vote for it. The main points of their arguments, on both sides, we have fully, and we hope, fairly stated, in the columns of this paper; and we leave it to the people to weigh their force respectively, without ourselves uttering a word pro or con. The decisive majority by which it has been passed after so many days spent in the calm and deliberate discussion of its merits, taken in connection with the sanction of the highly distinguished and popular gentleman and tried patriot, whose names are recorded in its favor, will have a tendency to make even its strongest opponents acquiesce gracefully in the important decision which has been made of this vexed question.

Taking it on the ground of a "military necessity"—the only ground on which it was passed, it will not be regarded, we hope, as a declaration, by the people of North Carolina, that the Confederate States have the right to carry on works of internal improvement—a doctrine, or rather a heresy, which so long and so deeply agitated the old government, from which we are endeavoring to achieve an eternal separation. This is not the place to argue this question; and we allude to it here, only because of the declarations of some of the advocates of the measure, on the floor of the Convention, and because of the extreme federal notions which still characterize the manner and matter of certain members of that body.

All the "military necessities" are now, we hope, disposed of, except the necessity of raising and equipping troops to fight our battles and conquer our independence, and surely to that necessity, the Convention will now address itself, complete its legitimate work, and go home—to return no more.

If delegates would only read their home papers, they would see that the people are getting tired of them. They have exercised "supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers" till the people and the press begin to fear they have become intoxicated with power, pay and ease, and are so charmed with the sensation, that nothing but the indignation of the people will ever drive them from the Capitol. The Wilmington Journal, Western Democrat, Asheville News, Salisbury Banner, Western Sentinel, Carolina Flag, and perhaps other papers which we cannot call to mind, have all spoke out openly and boldly, and demanded a speedy adjournment, while the Salisbury Watchman and Newbern Progress and others have treated them often and handsomely about their slow progress and inefficiency in business.

We would know that some of the delegates there is a decided opposition to every thing smacking of general legislation, and a manifest inclination to quit and go home, but this class seems to be powerless. A few old fogies rule the roost and bind all who look up to them in the shackles of party, to such an extent, that they cannot perceive the power that binds, though they feel its effect.

To-day (Monday) the Convention has been in session, since it last met, nineteen days; and since its first assembling, in May last, about eighty-six days, at an expense to the State of over fifty thousand dollars, according to a statement of Mr. Smith, of Halifax, made last Friday, on the floor of the Convention, only three amendments to the Constitution have been made. Beyond these amendments but little has been accomplished for the State or the country, and certainly not enough to occupy the attention of a deliberative body of sensible working men, over two or three weeks.

We would not, however, undervalue the labors of the Convention, as a body, nor necessarily find fault with its slow progress. But, beyond the amendments to the Constitution already mentioned, and the chartering of the Carolina and the Piedmont Railroads, we can't honestly place much to its credit. Its Treasury ordinance was a magnificent failure, and the ordinance extending the term and enlarging the powers and duties of the Board of Claims remains on record, as one of the greatest parliamentary blunders of the age. By the latter, officers of the Government may be compelled to give such testimony against themselves as may subject them to a criminal prosecution; and, by its operation, or the mode in which the law is administered under it, poor, honest citizens who have lodged, fed and nursed sick soldiers, have been denied their just rights.

But, after all, complaints are unpleasant and unavailing. The inefficiency of the Convention may arise from the nature of things and be without remedy. We take it, that all men well and aim to do the best they can. We could count delegates by dozens, who desire to close up the business before the Convention at once, and go home; but whose names it would be invidious to mention. Large deliberative bodies are not easily controlled, and, while a number of such, no gentleman can truly be said to have an individual existence—it is merged in the will of the majority, and it is too often the case, that this majority is controlled more by party considerations and preconceived political prejudices, than by any regard to the great exigencies which elicit it with fortuitous power.

The great error of the Convention—that which has deprived it of the respect of those whom it professes to serve, and will withhold from it the reverence of posterity, is the abuse of power confided to its exercise by a generous, unsuspecting people. While it has expressed themselves on the subject, we uniformly disapproved the intention of going upon a general system of legislation, inasmuch as they have done much which fell peculiarly within the province of the General Assembly. For this and other reasons, their ordinances will sink in the nostrils of the people, as tainted with political rancor, and the future historian will declare, that they sought to write their constitutional amendments in the immovable blood of their old political opponents, in order to hurl "the cowardly original secessionists," as the Rolling Machine calls them) from place and power."

There are matters of grave importance, however, that must be considered by the Convention. Among them, to be mentioned, Mr. Woodfin's ordinance, which has for its object, the support of the public credit, in the last resort. The subject of distilleries is another grave question, but that which involves the raising of North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops is perhaps of greater and higher dignity than all others put

together. Until these questions, and others, perhaps equally important, are determined, the Convention cannot adjourn without greatly jeopardizing the public well-being. We cannot too strongly condemn the proposition by Mr. Leak, of Richmond, to adjourn over and have a fourth session of the Convention. It is too absurd to admit of argument, and from indications on the floor of the Convention, we are happy to think that it will meet with no favor. If it should take them till next Christmas to do the work, for which, they think, the people sent them to Raleigh, we hope nobody will think rationally of going home until it be accomplished.

The First Year of the War.

It appears from a carefully compiled list of the incidents and battles of the first year of the war for the independence of the South, made for that excellent journal, the Charleston Courier, a portion of which we have heretofore published, that from the 16th of February to the 28th of December last, sixty-one battles of all descriptions have been fought between the troops of the Southern Confederacy and those of the Illinois Ape, in fifty-three of which we have been victorious, and in the remaining eight of which we were beaten.

In the battles resulting in our favor the respective losses have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Loss Type and Amount. Rows: Killed (4,825), Wounded (7,614), Captured (8,177), Total (20,616).

Table with 2 columns: Loss Type and Amount. Rows: Killed (999), Wounded (3,067), Captured (238), Total (4,304).

In the battles resulting in favor of the Yankees, the losses on each side have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Loss Type and Amount. Rows: Killed (86), Wounded (207), Captured (200), Total (293).

Table with 2 columns: Loss Type and Amount. Rows: Killed (136), Wounded (278), Captured (1249), Total (1,663).

RECAPITULATION:

Table with 2 columns: Loss Type and Amount. Rows: Killed (4,911), Wounded (7,821), Captured (8,177), Total (20,909).

Total Confederate Loss—

Table with 2 columns: Loss Type and Amount. Rows: Killed (1,135), Wounded (6,345), Captured (1,487), Total (8,967).

Excess of Yankee Loss, 14,942.

A pretty good exhibit for the Rebels. In reference to these figures the Courier says: "The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published). Of course, we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous fabricators that little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Piquette Butler stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle. In estimating the Federal losses, we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statements reliance may be placed.

It is disgraceful to see the efforts of nearly a score of hungry office-seekers, endeavoring to deprive Gov. Clark of his office, for the honor (?) a few months' occupancy of it would give them. Had he evidently fails that the State made up at the last election would not work. Several screws are loose. It is true he says in his paper he is "not seeking the office!" Without attempting to characterize that assertion as it should be, we ask those members of the Convention from whom he has sought aid is now seeking the office, what they think of the fitness of the man who makes the assertion unblushingly, for such an office? We know the fact that he has been censured upon for the office and finding that the caucus cannot whip certain men into his support, he is seeking the office by personal applications to members of the Convention to support them. This is known to many members of the Convention, too notwithstanding he has publicly denied it. But he can't be elected now nor hereafter.

It is time this disgraceful business was ended—we say disgraceful, because it will bring disgrace to every man engaged in it though he stand as high as Mr. Bulger or Mr. Graham. The Constitutional question as to whether Gov. Clark's term extends to January or ends in August, is in dispute, and being so there is no use in wasting the public time and money on it. Let it be laid aside and let a vote be taken upon Mr. Strong's resolution declaring Henry T. Clark Governor till January, 1863, and go on with more important business—for "to this complexion will it come at last."

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of seeing in this city on Monday last, Lieut. ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of the 6th, (late Fisher's) N. C. State Troops, now commanded by Col. Pender. We were glad to see our young friend. The last time he visited our city, but a few months ago, he was carried to the residence of Hon. D. M. Barringer, a residence we thought his last this side the grave. But he pulled manfully through and is now in his usual health. When Holden, who boasts that he has an apprentice in the war, stigmatizes the secessionists as "cowardly original secessionists," we are led to glance at such families as that of the Averys. We know personally five brothers, four of whom are in the war, and the fifth, (Hon. W. W. Avery), in the civil service of the State.—Three of these boys have already distinguished themselves under fire, the fourth, a mere lad, has yet not had the opportunity. And these are some of Holden's "cowardly original secessionists!"

Lieut. A. C. Avery is on recruiting service for the war. He gives the gratifying intelligence that a vigorous movement is now taking place in the army of the Potomac, amongst the troops re-enlisting for the war. The movement first took place in a Tennessee regiment, every man of which re-enlisted, and their example was speedily followed, and is being followed by others.

Lieut. J. C. GORMAN, of Col. Tew's Second State Troops, also paid us a visit on Monday. Friend Gorman is another of the "cowardly original secessionists," and is in excellent health. He represents the roads on the line of the Potomac as "waist deep in mud," and thinks it would be fine fun to have a "wallow" with the Yankees just now."

EXPULSION OF SENATOR BRIGHT.—Senator Bright has been expelled from the Rump Congress for treasonable practices—his offence being that he endorsed the character of a friend, who proposed an invention of fire-arms, to President Davis. The expulsion is the brightest thing done by Lincolnism during the war, and Senator Bright will live to see it.

Fall of Fort Henry.

A dispatch to the Union and American, dated at Nashville on the 5th, announces the capture of Fort Henry, by the Federals, on last Wednesday, the 5th inst., after five hours of fighting, our forces retreating to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, thirteen miles distant. Fort Henry is on the Tennessee river, where it forms the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. It is ninety miles above Paducah, and twenty miles below the Long Bridge across the Tennessee, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad. It is an open fort (not casemated) but had, we understand, several very heavy guns in battery. The fall of Fort Henry, if true, is another disaster to our arms greatly to be regretted; but not of such magnitude as to induce despondency. Though we have no details before us, it was a victory gained by the enemy's gun-boats, and cannot be taken as an index to future results by land. Arms of all sorts are scarce in the Confederacy; but there is especially an almost irremediable dearth of artillery. We know not how many foundries, where cannon are cast, we have in the Southern Confederacy; but we do know that six times the number would not be able to turn out a sufficient supply of this species of armament, so indispensable to the protection of our coast and river defences. We know not exactly the strategic importance of Fort Henry; but such places as we regard it ought to be rendered impregnable, if the ingenuity of man and the resources of the country can make them so.

We have no complaint to utter against the authorities, civil or military, for the fall of Fort Henry—if it has fallen. Since the first gun was fired at Sumpter, 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, interminable 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 farms 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 millions of dollars; and sensible men may really 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.

The enemy has commenced his "onward march." At Columbus, Bowling Green and Manassas we are ready to receive him and treat him as his insolence deserves. But he will shun those points, and attack us where we are less prepared to meet him. If the fall of Fort Henry and the destruction of the Tennessee river bridge should turn out to be true, he has cut off all communication between Columbus and Bowling Green, and our forces, it may be, will be compelled to abandon those points, to check his onward progress. His next effort will be to cut off the army of the Potomac, and force it to fall back from its impregnable position to defend their points.

All this can be prevented, if the Confederate Generals receive the hearty co-operation of the Confederate citizens. If we would conquer, every individual must look upon the cause of his country as his own cause. His means, his money, his time, his talents must all be consecrated to the common defence. It is the hour of his country's trial. A usurper and a despot is on his march to lay waste that country, or compel its once free people to submit to his galling yoke. The boom of the cannon has not yet reached our own ears. Our own houses have not yet been devoted to the flames of hellish incendiaries. But we have heard the wails of our own lovely women, made widows by a despot's bullet, and the shrieks of our own children made orphans by his merciless sword. He comes to destroy and conquer. Shall the women of North Carolina ever experience the sad, sad fate, of some of the lovely daughters of Virginia and Maryland? Forbid it Heaven! May God and humanity forbid it.

Then, what is to be done must be done quickly. "The grand armies" of the North are on their march and soon they will be here—here in North Carolina, with pillage and plunder, "beauty and booty" on their banners. Shall we remain as quiet and unoccupied at home, as though no enemy were in the land, and no fleet in our waters? We do not envy the philippic temperament of those members of the Convention, who expressed that sentiment, in debate, last Friday morning. The enemy must be met and humiliated, as at Bull Run and elsewhere, instead of being allowed to flush himself with victory. The great crisis has come. Every man's valor will now be tried, and none need hope to transfer to another the duty which he himself should perform, and which he owes to himself and his country. We must all fight or be made slaves; and cursed let him be who prefers slavery to death.

RAMSEUR'S BATTERY.—We had the pleasure of a call from Maj. S. D. Ramsey, the gallant and energetic commander of the Ellis Artillery, on Saturday evening last, from whom we learned gratifying intelligence from Roanoke Island. The Major is in fine health and spirits and has a prospect of the active service he has so long and so anxiously sought. He requests us to state that he wants some twenty-five able bodied men, between 21 and 30 years of age, and would prefer them to weigh each about 140 pounds. Here is an opportunity to enlist in one of the finest corps in the service, commanded by one of the brightest ornaments of the profession. Each recruit will receive a bounty of \$15. Apply at once, for the requisite number will soon be made up. Address Maj. S. D. Ramsey, 1st N. C. Artillery, Smithfield, Va.

Notice to Magistrates.

A change having been made in the Revenue law, by which all estates without regard to value, are subject to taxation, the magistrates are required to call a special term of the County courts on the first Monday of May (except where the regular term is held during the Month of May, or on the 1st Monday in June), to levy county taxes in conformity with the altered revenue law, so as to secure uniformity of taxation throughout the State. An ordinance to this effect passed its several readings on Saturday last in the Convention.

CORRECTION.—The following note explains itself. It is impossible always to avoid mistakes, and we are always glad to correct them. The error was in our reporting Mr. Rayner more fully. His position was correctly understood by us, but not correctly set forth:

RALEIGH, Feb. 10, 1862.

Mr. Spelman: In the last issue of the Journal your report of my remarks on the Tarboro and Washington Railroad charter is incorrect. I did not say I was "opposed" to the measure. I said I was in favor of it—there was no objection to the measure itself, and whilst I was willing to see it pass, yet I could not vote for it, because I had taken the position, honestly and sincerely, that I ought not, and would not vote for any measure of mere legislation. It was for this reason that I did not vote at all on the passage of the ordinance.

Yours, &c., K. RAYNER.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of Saturday gives as its town talk, generally circulated, that the Yankees had demanded of General Lee the surrender of Savannah, and, in case of refusal, have given five days in which to remove the women and children from the city. The report, it adds, was not confirmed.

CORRECTION.—In our Convention proceedings of Tuesday last, 4th instant, Mr. Starbuck is represented as having "opposed an amendment running the road (Danville road) from Danville, thence via Leaksville, Madison, Germantown, Winston and Salem, to Lexington." This is a blunder of the compositor. Mr. Starbuck proposed that amendment, and supported it by urging the development of the mineral resources of that region.

Facts and Rumors.

GENERAL FELLOW.—The Nashville Union publishes the following communication: "Messrs. Editors Nashville Union and American: Brigadier-General G. J. Pillow being advised of a change of circumstances at Columbus, Kentucky, has withdrawn his resignation. He has been very ill for some days past, and is very much reduced, but will, as soon as his health will admit, return to his post or report to General Johnston for duty."

G. S. A. HENRY, A. A. General.

FROM CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND.—A reliable dispatch was received yesterday from an officer in Gen. Crittenden's command at Livingston, which states that our loss in the battle of Fishing Creek was about 125 killed, 300 wounded and missing, and that the enemy's loss greatly exceeded ours. Gen. Crittenden will fall back to Gainesboro, on the Cumberland river, about fifteen miles above Carthage. This note also confirmed the safety of Capt. Mansarrat's battery. Other advices state that Crittenden's forces are perfectly organized and in good condition.—Knoxville Register 30th ultimo.

GEN. MARSHALL'S REPORT.—The Bowling Green Courier publishes an extract from General Humphrey Marshall's report of the battle of Middle Creek, on the 10th of January. General Marshall says that he drove the enemy off and maintained his ground. The Federals numbered 5,000 men, with 500 cavalry. The Confederates had 1,600. Marshall's loss was ten killed and fourteen wounded. The estimated loss of the enemy is 200 killed and as many wounded.

FOR THE WAR.—The 2d Tennessee Regiment, Col. Bate, have unanimously resolved to re-enlist for the war.

Other regiments are rapidly following the patriotic example.

Jeff Davis has informed Lincoln by flag of truce, that if Gen. Halleck leaves the Missouri bridge burners, he will hang Corcoran, Lee, Wilcox and others. The iron-plated screw frigate at Philadelphia, is nearly completed. She has three decks, carries 16 11-inch guns, draws 16 feet and measures 3,500 tons.

FROM COLUMBUS.—Our last reports from above are to the effect that the Federals are collecting in strong forces at Cairo, and that as soon as they can get 80,000 or 100,000 they intend to make their long talked of forward movement upon Columbus and New Madrid, by both land and water. They had at Cairo, at last accounts, 60,000 troops and 38 mortar boats.—New Orleans Bulletin, Feb. 5.

A Nashville dispatch of the 5th, to the Associate Press, says: Lieut. Col. White's Tennessee Cavalry encountered on Sunday, the 2nd inst., a body of Lincoln Infantry in Morgan county, Tenn., estimated at from 100 to 300, on the side of a mountain. Col. White charged upon the enemy, who were twice routed by Capt. Duncan, a Union officer. Duncan was shot through the head and killed by J. Roberts, a lad only 15 years old, whose brother was recently killed and fled in confusion. The dead bodies of 7 Lincolnists were found, and one prisoner was taken. A few negro attached to McLeary's company killed a Lincolnite.

Latest from Europe.

The Day Book has European news, by the New York Herald, five days later than last published. Prince Napoleon was seriously ill. A terrible accident had occurred in one of the Newcastle coal mines resulting in 215 miners being burned to death. Six days' efforts to rescue them had been unavailing.

Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents at Salford, England, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and the South, by recognizing the Confederate States, and breaking the blockade of the Southern States.

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply, it says: It is a question, how far, in this district, the prevalence of distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is to such an attributable to our production as to a mere dearth of cotton.

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general, and that Charleston was well defended, and that between that city and Savannah Gen. Lee has about 40,000 troops under his command.

The question of European intervention in the civil war in America is being much more fervently canvassed, the proceedings at Charleston and the alleged general insurrection of horses led, and has appointed a committee to provide for their further wants.

The Liverpool Post emphatically declares that the civil war must be stopped by mediation, if possible; by force, if necessary. The London News continues boldly to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says that it is time the country should utter its voice against it in unmistakable tones. The London Globe argues that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the blockade unless it is really effective.

LATEST NEWS.

Attack on Roanoke Island—Its Capture. Gallant Defence of our Troops.

The Burnside fleet attacked Roanoke Island on Friday forenoon, and the engagement continued until about two P. M., when the firing ceased. The number of vessels is given at fifty-three, and notwithstanding the heavy armament of many of the vessels they were repulsed. An attempt of the enemy to land was abortive. During the engagement, the batteries sustained little injury nor were the casualties to our troops material. Commodore Lynch, with his little fleet, was in the hottest of the fight, and kept at it till his ammunition gave out, and then steamed for Elizabeth City for fresh supplies—not, however, till the Curlew received a damaging blow which crippled her. She was then beached.

The fight was resumed on Saturday morning about seven o'clock. The attack was made on all our batteries and continued half an hour, when the enemy effected a landing on the Southern end of the island. Our troops gallantly charged upon them, and they fell back upon their boats.

The Confederate reinforcements reached Roanoke Island on Friday night.

Here there is a gap in the news. The latest here, up to Monday night, is to the effect that on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Federals to the number of 15,000 landed against less than 3,000 Confederates. Our troops are all captured except some twenty-four. Capt. O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Blues, is severely wounded in the leg. His father, Gen. Henry A. Wise, was confined to his bed at Nag's Head, and with difficulty could be kept out of the fight by his physicians. He has not been captured.

Our troops are reported to have acted most gallantly and to have fought desperately. Our loss in killed and wounded is said to be 300, that of the enemy 1000. Six of the enemy's gun boats are said to be crippled permanently.

The commander of the Confederate steamer Forest made a gallant fight. He was slightly wounded, and one midshipman lost an arm.

BOMBARDMENT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

A dispatch received here, we know not upon what authority, states that the Federal vessels shelled Elizabeth City on Sunday and destroyed the town. We give this news by what it is worth. It has color of truth from the fact that the Confederate vessels had gone there for ammunition and artillery, and that a battery had been erected to defend the town—thus rather provoking the ire of the enemy.

PROBABLE FIGHT ON THE PENINSULA.

The Petersburg Express of Monday has a dispatch from Smithfield, dated on the afternoon of the 9th, (Sunday) stating that it was the belief that General Magruder was fighting the enemy, firing having been heard on the peninsula that day. Not confirmed.

FALL OF FORT HENRY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Additional particulars confirm the report of the fall of Fort Henry. Few lives were lost. Our forces retreated on Fort Donelson, pursued by the enemy. In consequence of the impassable condition of the rivers, the field batteries could not be saved. Nothing saved but small arms.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Advices from Memphis to the effect, that the city is full of excitement in consequence of the ascent by the Federals up the Tennessee river. They went up to Florence, destroyed a warehouse at Tusculum landing, and inflicted other injuries. It is reported they are marching towards Iuka, Miss.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Petersburg Express has the following Dispatch from Norfolk. Norfolk, Feb. 9.—New York papers of yesterday have just been received here by flag of truce. Their European correspondents advise the United States to prepare immediately for war, as they consider the recognition of the Southern Confederacy imminent.

Latest from Elizabeth City.

Confirmation of its Destruction. A dispatch from Norfolk, at 10 o'clock last night (Monday) to the military authorities here, states that the Confederates destroyed the town. The dispatch is vague on another point. As we understand it, our fleet was captured at Elizabeth City.

Our understanding of this dispatch is that our fleet was pursued to Elizabeth City where it made a stand and fought, assisted by a battery erected to protect the town. Having made the best defence they could, we think it will be found that our people destroyed this fleet and the town and retreated, leaving a barren victory to the Yankees. This dispatch is from a reliable source in Norfolk. What authority it is based upon beyond that point we know not.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—See the advertisement of E. A. Thompson, Esq., in to-day's paper.

Latest Northern Intelligence.

President Davis has informed President Lincoln by flag of truce that if the bridge-burners in Missouri are hung, Corcoran, Wilcox, Lee and others will be hung in retaliation. There is great difficulty in taking care of the negroes in the camps. Wood's regiment, and has appointed a committee to provide for their further wants. The Philadelphia press are actively engaged about a naval expedition which is to be fitted out there for the Southern coast.

Ericson's floating battery is nearly completed. The Prince de Joinville has come to Washington. Maine is to be fortified. The expense to the State troops to be reimbursed by the Federal Government. The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the construction of twenty plated frigates.

An expedition consisting of twelve vessels left Cairo on the 3d. It will be joined at another point by a large force. The citizens of New York ask for the repeal of the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. The Herald says that the guns of the frigates in Hampton Roads have been double-shotted. They are not a raid of the Merrimack.

Thirty-five thousand troops are at Cairo. The Bostonians have held a meeting in Faneuil Hall, to adopt measures for the release of Col. Corcoran. Chase is in great trouble, and urges Congress to prompt action. He says the Treasury is nearly empty. Foreign exchange 114. Stocks unsettled.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, IN THE town of Goldsboro, his residence consisting of one of the most beautiful places for a residence in said town. Upon the premises is a comfortable dwelling, very out-houses, which convenience or necessity may require, (all new,) a splendid growth of native shade trees; in a fine neighborhood and well located. Also, several Store Lots on Railroad street. Terms made easy—a fine chance to make a good bargain. E. A. THOMPSON, Esq.

PROPOSALS TO FURNISH WOOD. RALEIGH, January 31st, 1862. PROPOSALS to furnish wood for the Officers and Hospital in the Military Department at this place, will be received until the 15th of February, when the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder. The bids must be furnished in good sound and dry wood, by the cord, to be cut into two feet lengths and corded at the place of delivery. M. A. BLEDSOE, Capt. & A. Q. M. Feb. 5-25 td

"Bethel Regiment to be re-organized." EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, AMATEUR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, January 27th, 1862.

The First Regiment of N. C. Volunteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the War will be formed, to take its place. All the companies of the old Regiment about to be re-organized in the old Regiment will be accepted, with the view of going in this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag." Additional Volunteers Companies of the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State and fifty by the Confederate States. When a full company is raised, the officers will be commissioned; with a few more, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen. The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective companies. By order of Governor, J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General. All the papers in the State copy four times. 25-44

Twenty Five Dollars Reward. INFORMATION WANTED.

A Man calling himself W. J. Terry, called at my Livery Stable on Saturday morning the 20th inst., and having hired a Horse and Cart, he will be seen on or following Sunday morning, left with same, and has not since been heard of by me. It was a Bean Horse with the "Scratches" on the left hind leg. The buggy was a black, flat bottomed one, rather worn. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars reward for the return of the above property and apprehension of the aforesaid W. J. Terry. He is a stout thick-set man, with a well worn, dark hair, and rather below the medium height. JAMES M. HARRIS, Jan. 28th, 1862. 25-44

INSANE ASYLUM. APPLICATIONS FOR THE RECEIPTION OF MALE Patients must be made to the undersigned, to secure admission, in consequence of the crowded condition of that department. ED. C. FISHER, Physician and Superintendent. Jan 25-44am3m

BROOM CORN WANTED. A LARGE AMOUNT OF BROOM CORN IS WANTED, at the BROOM MANUFACTURING concern with the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, for which the highest market price will be paid. Farmers in North Carolina are urged to cultivate a crop of Broom Corn, the present year. Any information as to the method of culture, &c., will be given upon application to the undersigned. WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal. Jan. 25-44w4m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1861.

William Whitehead, Plaintiff, vs. Original attachment. In this case it appearing to this court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State it is ordered that publication be made in the State Journal for six successive weeks commencing on the 12th day of December next, in the Raleigh State Journal, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte. Witness, E. A. Dancy, clerk of said court at office, the first Monday of November, 1861. E. A. DANCY, Clerk. 11-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1861. Wm. Bowden and others, Petition for Partition. N. Williams and Emily his wife, vs. It appearing to the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh State Journal, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte. Witness, John W. White, Clerk of the County and State at office in Warrington, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1861. Issued the 3rd day of December, 1861. JNO. W. WHITE, Clerk. 8-10w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in the City of Raleigh, on SATURDAY the 15th inst., by order of the Board of Directors, on business of the highest importance. A punctual attendance is requested. C. DEWEY, Cashier. 26-41

For Hire, the present year, a good Stone Mason and Bricklayer. Apply to DE. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 6-44

Oxford Schools. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with board and comfortable accommodations Students attending the Masonic High School and the Female School in town; also any person wishing to board, in a healthy section, and enjoy good school. Terms