

THE NEWS.

Important news, received by telegraph, will be found in another column. The Confederates at Fort Donelson, Tenn., have, as far as heard from, gained a great victory over the Federals. It is said to have been a bloody battle, and continued for two days.

Gen A S Johnston has evacuated Bowling Green, Ky, because the Federals were going round him. If they continue to advance he will be ready for them. It will be seen that the yankees are about ready to attack Savannah and other points on the coast.

The Disaster at Roanoke Island.—Although more than a week has elapsed since the fight at Roanoke Island occurred, no definite account of our losses and statement of the troops engaged has been received. All the statements concerning the affair are confused and contradictory.

Our whole force is set down at 2,100 men, about 1400 of whom were North Carolinians. They were attacked by 15,000 of the enemy, and 40 or 50 gun boats. Com. Lynch, of the Confederate Navy, with five or six boats, assisted in repelling the attack, but his ammunition gave out and he had to retire.

The capture of the Island gives the enemy possession of several small towns in that section—Elizabeth City, Edenton, Winton, Fuquay, and others. These places have been deserted by most of their citizens, and the Federals are trying to induce them to return, by assuring them of protection. It is said that 75,000 pounds of Government pork was removed from Hertford before the enemy approached that place.

We learn that Capt. Liles of Anson, is among the killed. Lt. Col. D. G. Fowle and Lieut. Holdea, of Raleigh, are among the captured. We have not yet obtained other dispatches.

P. S.—A dispatch from Richmond states that a flag of truce was sent to the enemy since the battle, and it was ascertained that only 8 Confederates were killed and 30 wounded. The loss of the Federals is stated at 2 Colonels, 35 other commissioned officers and 175 privates killed, and 400 wounded.

The Adjutant General of this State, J. G. Martin, has taken command of the N. C. troops at Weldon.

OUR REVERSES.—No nation ever gained its independence without suffering reverses, losses and afflictions. When the Southern States commenced seceding from the old Union, we calculated the cost and expected war, and when we abandoned all hope of seeing the Union saved with honor to the South and a just regard for the rights and interests of our citizens, we, individually, determined never to assent to a re-union with the Northern, abolition States; and we suppose all who favored secession did the same.

If the people of the South will do their duty, it is just as impossible for the North to conquer them as it is for mortal man to fly to the sun. While the defeats at Roanoke Island and Fort Henry are serious and much to be regretted, they should not cause discouragement or produce gloom. For those who feel discouraged remember what our forefathers suffered and endured in a seven years' war with a powerful nation like Great Britain—remember how our soldiers suffered for clothing, some of them not having enough on their bodies to keep the briars from lacerating their flesh; and when the enemy had possession of the largest portion of the country, they never thought of giving up the fight or abandoning the contest for freedom.

If our late defeats had the effect of arousing the Southern people to action, and cause them to see the real danger which threaten their welfare, much good will have been accomplished, and the contest more speedily ended. Our people were becoming too confident of an easy victory. Many, we fear, had not counted the cost and prepared for emergencies. It must not be forgotten that we have a powerful enemy to fight, who has advantages and resources that we have not. The enemy have an abundance of ships of war, while we have none. Therefore it must be expected that they will harass our coast and destroy property. But when they begin to march inland, they will be met, and as we confidently expect, defeated.

Let no southern man think of giving up. It would be better for all of us to give one-half of what we possess to sustain the war, than to lose all by subjugation and become the subjects of Abe Lincoln.

WE asked some soldiers who were passing through this place last week, from Manassas, what effect the news of our reverses at Roanoke Island and in Tennessee had upon the soldiers in camp. They informed us that none appeared to be discouraged, but that all were more anxious than ever to meet the enemy, and determined to conquer or meet death on the field of battle. It seemed to be the opinion that these reverses will cause many to re-enlist who would not have done so under different circumstances. We think the people of the South who have not volunteered, as well as those who have, will be stimulated to renewed efforts, and that much good will result in this way from our reverses. Every southern man must resolve to sacrifice his property and his life rather than become the slaves of Abe Lincoln and his tyrannical officers. Our ancestors fought through a seven years' war for independence, and we must resolve to do the same if necessary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the North Carolina Railroad, about 10 miles from this place, between Query's Turnout and Harrisburg station, on the morning of Wednesday last about day-light. The freight and accommodation train, which left the depot here on that morning, came in collision with the Express Train coming this way, both trains running with considerable speed at the time of the occurrence. A large number of soldiers were on the Express Train, returning home on furlough—mostly members of Georgia and South Carolina Regiments. No one was killed but several were slightly injured, and four or five seriously. Sam'l H. Dean, of the 23d Georgia Regiment, from Union county, Ga., had his ankle so badly crushed that amputation was necessary; Marion Williams, of the same Regiment, had his leg broken; Joe Williams, brakeman, had a leg broken; Alben Shaller, baggage-master, had his ankle seriously injured, but not broken. Col. Jud. of Alabama, and his servant, were both badly bruised. All the wounded were brought to this place, and were promptly attended to by Drs. Fox, Taylor, Gregory and Pritchard. The unfortunate soldiers are at Mr. Elms' Hotel, where they will have to remain until able to travel. Mr. J. A. Fox collected from the citizens a subscription of \$120 for the benefit of the injured soldiers.

It is miraculous that many were not instantly killed. The trains were badly damaged, several of the cars being smashed to pieces.

WE are indebted to the author, Mr. T. N. Ramsey, of Mt. Mourne, N. C. for a pamphlet of 32 pages, entitled "Sketches of the American Revolution of 1861," containing short accounts of some of the most important battles, together with sketches of Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens. J. J. Bruner, Printer, Salisbury, Price 25 cents.

By Telegraph. FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT. THE CONFEDERATES VICTORIOUS AT FORT DONELSON. RICHMOND, February 16. Intelligence was received in official quarters today, saying that the battle at Fort Donelson continued for nine hours. Five hundred Confederates were killed and wounded, and the remainder of the enemy's guns, and killed and wounded fifteen hundred of the enemy.

A dispatch, dated Fort Donelson, four o'clock, Sunday morning, says the enemy were slaughtered by three thousand, and a renewal of the battle is expected, therefore the final result of the battle is yet uncertain.

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the people of N. Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause with all the means they can command; that in behalf of the people of North Carolina we declare to our sister States of the Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of loss—no sacrifice of life or property—no privation, or want, or suffering, shall cause us to shrink from the performance of our whole duty in the achievement of our independence.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country upon the success with which he has administered the Government.

Resolved, That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have met the assaults of the enemy, and we earnestly and illustrated the glory of our arms.

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For the Western Democrat. STATEMENT of the receipts and disbursements of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Charlotte, from Dec. 1st to Feb. 1st.

Receipts—Cash from S. A. Cohen, Treasurer of the dinner committee, \$76.52, donation from Mrs. W. F. Puffer \$5, donation from Confederate Soldiers Aid Band, through W. H. Gregory, \$40, donation from A. C. Steele \$5, cash received from fines \$3, sale of various articles \$47.80, balance in the Treasury Dec. 1st, \$298.26—Total \$476.29.

The whole expended by the Society during the months of December and January, 1862, leaving balance in the Treasury Feb. 1st, \$277.66.

The following donations have been received by the Society in addition to donations of money: From Mrs. Dr. Hayes 7 pairs woolen socks, Miss Alice L. Alexander 5 pairs socks, Mrs. Cochran 1 pair socks, Miss Cohen 12 pairs gloves, Mrs. Osborne 6 pairs gloves, Mrs. Robert S. Young of Cabarrus 107 yards of linen.

The following donations have been made by the Society: To Capt. Wm. Lee Davidson's company 80 linen shirts and 71 pairs gloves, Capt. Robert S. Young's company 80 linen shirts and 80 pairs drawers, Capt. J. K. Harrison's company 13 linen shirts, 44 pairs drawers and 80 pairs socks.

MARRIED. In Rowan county, on the 6th inst., Mr. R. G. McLean to Miss Mary S. Hedrick.

DIED. In this place, on the 12th instant, Mr. P. Saur, aged about 60 years.

FOR THE WAR! 500 MEN WANTED. The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, to raise a battalion of Artillerymen, to man guns in battery for the War.

Charlotte Market, Feb. 17, 1862. All kinds of country produce are in demand at firm prices—probably above our quotations.

Cotton 75 to 81—not much sold during the week. Floor \$3 75 to \$4 10 per sack. The supply is not equal to the demand.

Wheat \$1 40 to \$1 60 per bushel. Corn is scarce and has advanced since our last report. It will bring 90 and 95 cents per bushel readily.

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WANTED. Able-bodied men to serve under the Confederate flag during our present struggle for independence. Service with approved arms; Bounty \$50 from the Confederate State, and at least \$15 and probably \$25 from the State. Field officers to be chosen by the company officers. Apply soon to JOHN M. TATB.

MUSIC. MISS V. C. FRAZIER will give instruction on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence. Also, lessons in French.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the members of Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Saturday the 22d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th instalments of five per cent on the share of stock in the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company, is due and payable on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, at the Branch Bank of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, January 27, 1862.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, February 13th, 1862. FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR are wanted to make up North-Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States.