ticle relative to the late unfortunate disaster at Roanoke Island: While doubt and anxiety pervades the public

mind as to the disaster at Fort Donelson, the sad and melancholy affair at Roanoke Island seems temporarily forgotten. We are in possession of facts connected with that fight which we shall lay before the public for calm and impartial judg-

On the morning of the 6th February, sixty vessels of the enemy appeared to the south of Roanoke Island. All day they were assembling. and early on the morning of the 7th, the signal for their advance was given. The command of Gen. Wise was at Nag's Head, there being no accommodation for them on the Island. Early on the morning of the 7th eight companies of the 2d regiment, Wise Legion, Lt. Col. Anderson, and two companies of the 1st regiment, Wise Legion, as a battafion, under Capt. Wise, were sent to the Island. The ten companies of Gen. Wise's command numbered about 450 men. On the morning of the 8th, Maj. Fry, with four other companies of the 1st regiment and Col. Green's battalion, were sent to the Island. Three companies were retained at Nag's Head to prevent the onemy landing on the Roanoke Sound shore of the beach, and to construct a ferry of lighters, and to save stores and baggage in case of retreat or dis-

On the Island no preparations whatever had been made. Col. Shaw's regiment, Col. Jordan's, and three companies of Col. Martin's regiment had been on the Island for months. These regiments numbered, all present, 1,914. Of these about 1,700 were soldiers. There were 450 absent and sick, leaving 1,250 for all duty. From these, five batteries had to be manned, leaving on the morning of the 8th, only 803 North Carolina infantry reported foe duty. These had not been paid, or clothed, or fed, or drilled. The Island had no implements for the labor on the works, no teams but two pair of broken down mules, and no horses for field artillery. There were but three pieces of field artillery—one 24 pounder, one 13 bounder, and one brass howitzer-the mules drew the latter and the men the heavier pieces through the sand. There was only 12 pounder ammunition for any of the large pieces. The forts, built on the Island before General Wise was assigned to the command, were all in the wrong placesat the north end of the Island-leaving all the landings on the south end uncovered by a single battery. No breastworks had been made, and there were no tools to make any-the marshes at the south end of the Island had no defensive works upon them. But one steam tug and two barges were provided, and there were no means of refreat either by tugs or ferry-thus it will be seen there were provided no means of defence, and still less of escape, though timely notice and a providential warning of twenty-five days had been given. To the crime of inefficient defence. is to be added an interference with Gen. Wise's orders by Gen. Huger, who was utterly ignorant of the country he was to have defended. Gen. Wise ordered Gen. Henningsen to send the artillery horses by the beach road, and the guns by the Currituck section of the Albemarle canal, where they could be towed to the island. This order Gen Huger changed, and thus no artillery shot in breast. reached the island. The cavalry of the Wise Legion had been de-

tained in Richmond.

But 450 of the Wise Legion and two companies of North Carolina infantry got into the light; the balance of the North Carolina infantry were held

Unfortunately, Gen. Wise was prostrated on the second day after his arrival at Nag's Head, with pleurisy, threatening pneumonia. He had been at Nag's Head about nine days. Though in painful illness, he issued all necessary orders, and sent over the troops. He ordered a division of put at Pugh's, and Col. Jordan, who was placed Quigley, Lt. Isadore Potier. at Ashby's, fell back, without a struggle, from the enemy's landing. Under cover of a steamer, on Johnson, Henry Alder, G. W. Jarvis, Lt. Fred the evening of the 7th, the enemy landed 10,000 men after having bombarded the forts on the 7th Thompson, Benj. Burgess, David Bishop.

water four feet deep, and wade ashore.

On the night of the 7th, Captain Wise with Sth North Carolina .- Corporal J. H. Ander past 7 or 8 o'clock. After driving in the pickets arm; Jos. Jarvis, in head. he was ordered with his battalion-the Blues and 2d North Carolina .- W. H. Wofford, Company deep looking eypress swamp. About 10 o'clock forehead. Capt. Wise found his battalion exposed to the 17th North Carolina (in Fort Bartow.)galling fire of a regiment; turning to Captain Coles he said, "This fire is very hot; tell Col. Anderson we must fall back or be reinforced. Captain Coles turned to pass the order and was shot through the heart, dying instantly. Captain Wise was wounded first in the arm and next through the lungs, which latter wound threw him to the ground. He was borne to the Hospital in charge of the gallant Surgeon Coles, and received two additional wounds while being borne from ferings. the field. That evening Surgeon Coles put him into a boat to send him to Nag's Head, but the enemy fired upon it, and he was obliged to return. The enemy seemed to regret this, and treated him very kindly, taking him out of the boat on a matperfect senses, without suffering, softly passed away. Colonel Hawkins and Lieut. Col. Betts, he died, and wept like generous hearted soldiers. The former said. "there is a brave man."

Captains Wise, Coles and Selden were special marks for the enemy-the latter did terrible exe- gusta. If the yankees should happen to get there cution with his gun. The enemy admit 300 killed and wounded, while our estimate of their

loss is from 400 to 600. The Zouaves approached our lines under a of the South learn to act promptly and vigorously white flag, causing our men to mistake it for a surrender. They arose and gave three cheers and the enemy fired upon them in the act of cheering. They then en masse literally crowded upon and crushed our battery of field pieces, and about the same time the enemy passed through the cy-press swamp which Colonel Shaw thought impassuble, and turned there right flank. They also turned the left after Captains Wise and Coles fell, and thus cut off the retreat of our forces across Roanoke Sound to the beach, and thus the struggle ended about one P. M., but the fighting was kept up irregularly all that day and part of Sun-Col. Shaw ordered a retreat early, and Col. Jordan's men were completely demoralized by his order to take care of themselves. Lieut. Col. Green and Major Fry never got into action.

Thus 450 men of the Wise Legion and North Carolina infantry, fought upwards of 5,000 of the have seen is for sewing cambric and fine linen, enemy, at an indefensible place for five hours and and to all appearance will answer every purpose, a half-losing at the outside 12 killed and 30 equal to the best imported, and "warranted not wounded, whilst damaging the enemy from 300 to cut in the eye." to 500; counting to the enemy for every man of Sewing cotton and sewing needles are now be-

THE FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND. | cooler, firmer or more stubborn. Gen. Burnside | The Richmond Enquirer has the following ar- said to Surgeon Coles that in all his experience

could have done.

And now, why did Gen. Wise fight his men that he had no election. When the department was organized, and before his Legion left Richmond, he repaired in person to the Island, examined into its condition, and hurried back a month and its utter want of means of defence.

His remonstrance at Richmond was met by a peremptory order to the Island, and there to de- ets. A battalion of Mississippi cavalry, under not wanted. All we wanted were "supplies, coolness and hard work." After this he was obligness; but there was no time to work, and his Legion fought ten to one up to the muzzle, and ted the golden time for work to pass unimproved; for serious work, but nothing in the shape of ininterference, had not been improved by the Con- which continued during the day. federate authorities, and, notwithstanding the and the enemy are at the back door of Norfolk. that were engaged in picking off those who ex-Upon whose shoulders the blame should fall, we posed themselves to this species of certain death. cannot say. General Wise is free from all cen- The gunboats on this day came up the river and sure. If there is to be no investigation into such opened a vigorous fire on Fort Donelson; but af disasters, we hope that the Department will hon- ter a severe exchanging of shots for several hours, estly and openly assume the responsibility, and that Congress and the people will look out for Friday the cannonading was more terrible than better preparation in the future.

If, by this order to report at Manassas, the De- of the Federals severe. partment mean to insinuate that any portion of Saturday was the Rubicon of Fort Donelson the responsibility of the Roanoke disaster belongs. The enemy had received strong reinforcements to Gen. Wise, let Congress call for the corres- during the week, and now they numbered, acpondence between the Department and Gen. cording to their own estimates, 50,000 men.

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, these odds, they faltered not. Early in the day the pardson, who was at the battle of Roanoke the order came from headquarters to make a vigoron duty as a surgeon, furnishes that paper with one attack on the right flank of the Federal army. killed, 13 were North Carolinians, and of the 39 hills, under command of Gen. Grant. Not more

Lieut, William B. Selden, C. S A.

Lieut. Neill T. Mouroe, Company E, 8th N. Ca. James D. Horne, 8th N. C.

Thos. P. Mulleneaux, 2d N. C. Johnston Williams, " " Serg't Jno. H. Talley, " " S. J. Claiborne. Alfred B Scott John S. Turpin,

Wm. Bennett, 46th Va. Wm. Wilson, N. C. State Guards. Chas. Bailey, " Total killed

the landing at Pugh's, one-third the landing at er, Geo Collins. Thos. Robins, William David. Ashby's and one third to be held in reserve. John Ray, Lt. Edgar Miller, John Lawson, Jaz-These orders were not executed-no force was A Snell, Dennis Cussick, John Smith, Wm. E.

Forty-sixth Virginia .- Frank Gamble, Frank Carter, Wm. Nute, Robert Thomas, Chas. H.

There was no wharf for our boats to land at, 31st North Carolina .- J. W. Wardsworth, i and Colonel Auderson's men had to leap into lungs, probably mortal; William H. Werner, right found the Federal army strengthened by 30,000

10 of the Blues and 10 of the Rangers was on son, finger shot off; James W. Hanev, flesh would at five o'clock, A. M., but it being useless to conpicket; the next morning, with his 20 men and in thigh; William Sikes, severe, right arm; Edward the balance of the Rangers, he drove in the enemy's Russ, severe in head; Captain Jos. W. Whitson pickets and brought on the action early in the slight in leg; James Snowden, Company B, is morning; but it did not become general until half hand; Martin Etheridge, in hand; J. J. Sloan, in

Capt. Coles' company-to cover the left flank, D, in arm; William L. Wilson, Company A, in Col. Shaw thinking the right well protected by a leg; Jacob P. Jarrett, in head; G. W. Graves, in

James Green, severe in shoulder; Wm. Groves, severe in thigh. Total, 39.

Generally the wounds are very slight, and with few exceptions, are rapidly recovering. All are now in a hospital at Elizabeth City; but will be removed to Norfolk as soon as proper transportation can be provided. Medical supplies and medicine have been sent down from Norfolk, and every possible attention given to relieve their suf-

Bad .- We notice in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel that a public meeting was called on a eight or ten thousand fresh men could have stood certain evening last week for the purpose of tak- the brunt of the battle on Saturday afternoon, ining measures to defend the city from invasion. stead of our jaded soldiers, Fort Donelson would tress, and starting back to the hospital. The next But the meeting was not held, or a sufficient not have fallen; but the lack of this effective day about 11 o'clock, A. M, he calmly and in his number did not attend to transact the business. And what do you suppose is the reason assigned little army in, and extend their lines in crescent for the non-attendance of the citizens? why it is of 19th New York regiment, were with him when stated the weather was too inclement. That's too bad. The weather too inclement for people to turn out to adopt measures for their own protection! It is really disgraceful to the city of Auwith their gun boats they won't regard any weather as too inclement to prevent their driving the citizens from their dwellings. When will the people Charlotte Democrat

Fagetteville, Ark .- Fayetteville, Arkansas, has been burnt by order of Gen. McCulloch. Fayetteville was a flourishing village, the county seat of Washington, Ark., and situated 200 miles northwest of Little Rock. It has been heretofore the centre of an active trade, and had two large and flourishing schools, one for each sex. Fayetteville contained a U. S. land office, three churches and a handsome courthouse. The current of emigration was setting strongly towards Fayetteville, and as far back as 1853 it had a population of 1,500 or more.

Sewing Needles .- A blacksmith in Wilkes county has commenced the manufacture of ladies Sewing Needles, and will soon be able to supply any required quantity. The sample which we

the Wise Legion engaged man for man. The ing made in the Southern Confederacy—who will fighting was against all odds, and none was ever start a button factory?—Iredell Express.

THE FORT DONELSON BATTLE.

Fort Donelson is on the Cumberland river, two he had never known so small a body of men to miles from the town of Dover. The surrounding give so much trouble, and cause so much loss to so country is a succession of hills, heavily timbered overwhelming a force. The men of the Wise in places, but for the most part covered with Legion did all that the same number of men small trees and brushwood: This had been levelled to allow the play of artillery, but, as was subsequently found, seriously interfered with the against such odds? In answer, we have to say, movements of the troops. In front of the fort, at a distance of half a mile or thereabouts, were our lines of entrenchments, and beyond, still further, the lines of the enemy

Our troops numbered about 12,000, and were ago to warn his superiors at Norfolk and Rich- under the command of Generals Floyd, Pillow, mond of the indefensible condition of the Island, Buckner, and Brushrod R. Johnson Active hostilities commenced as early as Tuesday morning, but were confined to the outposts and pickfend it; and at Norfolk he was told that men were command of Col. Forrest, that day encountered a strong skirmishing party of Federals, but finally succeeded in repulsing them with considerable ed to work and fight without means and without loss. At night, the fires of the Federal camps men. No men eyer behaved with greater cool- were plainly visible, and at dusk long lines of troops could be discerned moving into position.

On Wednesday morning our artillery opened without flinching. The government had permit- fire upon the enemy, and both armies prepared the delay of the enemy, caused by providential fantry encounters interrupted the cannonading

Thursday witnessed a repetition of the events glorious performance of his Legion, all was lost- of Wednesday. There was some fighting between the granary and the larder of Norfolk is gone the infantry and sharp shooters of both armies

Gen. Wise's Legion was not constituted like boats renewed their attack, and again they were other brigades, he was required to raise his own compelled to retire, this time thoroughly hors du command, and there never was one company as combat. The infantry also engaged, and the blaze signed to him by the War Department. He re- of masketry was visible along our entire lines. cruited three full regiments and one battalion of During the fight a desperate charge was made by eight companies of infantry, eight companies of two Illinois regiments upon the Second Kentucky and four companies of artillery. And notwithstanding that he recruited and armed this hand to hand, and sent back howling to their encommand, one regiment was separated from it and trenchments, leaving a frightful proportion of sent to South Carolina, without even the respect their number dead and mangled upon the field. of consulting him; another divided and dissipated The day closed without any practical advantage -his cavalry and artillery are now ordered to to either party. We held our own and the enemy North Carolina, and Gen. Wise ordered to report maintained their position. The loss was less than at Manassas with three companies of infantry. 100 on our side, principally from shell, and that

Wise, and the public can then decide where the Snow lay on the ground to the depth of three responsibility should properly rest. inches, and a cold blinding sleet poured inces-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT ROANOKE. santly in the faces of our soldiers. Still, with all list of our killed and wounded. Of the 16 which, 35,000 strong, was posted on the opposite wounded 17 are North Carolinians, as follows:- than 10,000 of our men engaged in this move ounded 17 are North Carolinians, as follows:

Killed.—Capt. O. Jennings Wise, 46th Va.;

Cart. Color. Company I. 46th Va.;

was that the enemy fled in confusion from their

Notes outstanding at any one time, and of the entrenchments.
Charge after charge was made by our regi

ments, and the ground was covered with the slair 300 prisoners, including several officers belonging to an Illinois regiment, 4 batteries, and 3500 stand of arms, were captured. The former are now in a Confederate prison. The two latter may have been retaken, but this fact is not yet known. Everywhere, in the earlier part of the day, our flag was victorious.

The Federal commander finding that his right had been turned, and that the day would be lost but for some decisive effort, concentrated his troops in the afternoon on our right and making a sudden plunge, after a long and desperate strug. and on the books of the Comptroller. gle redeemed his morning's loss by capturing a piled up in heaps, their gore trickling in red lines along the snow in every direction. Still our troops fought on, contesting inch by inch the ground they were compelled to vacate. At night fall the firing ceased, and at tweive o'clock Pil low telegraphed to Nashville: "The day is ours; we have repulsed the enemy with great loss to them and with considerable loss to ourselves. We want reinforcements." Reinforcements were not forthcoming, however, and Sunday morning fresh men, encompassing the place and completely surrounding our forces. The fight was renewed tend against such odds, the fort and army capitulated to the enemy on their own terms.

Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner fought like heroes. They were everywhere, animating their men, constantly under fire, and encouraging them by their example and presence. As the regiments moved on to the charge, Floyd would rise in his stirrups and shout: "Be steady, boys, and aim ow-fear not, the day will be ours.

The total number of our killed and wounded s estimated at from 2500 to 3000. That of the Federals from 4 to 6000.

We had tour field batteries and several regi ments of cavalry, all of which have doubtless fal len into the hands of the enemy.

The enemy are represented to have fought no y, far better than the Northern soldiers have ver fought-before; but most, if not all of them, were from the West, sturdy farmers and backwoodsmen, and, like ourselves, accustomed to the use of arms.

Had reinforcements been sent forward, so that strength enabled the enemy to completely hem our shape from river bank to river bank around us. Here the writer describes rumored occurren-

In Nashville when the result of the battle was known, and concludes:]

Such is a history of the battle of Fort Donelson, already memorable as the fiercest yet on the record of the Southern Confederacy. It is necossarily meagre, because one pair of eyes, in a wounded body, could not see all that transpired upon an extensive battle-field .- Cor. Rich. Dis.

Murfreeshoro', Tenn.-Murfreesboro', Tenn., Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and about 32 | repeal. miles southeast of Nashville. It is located in a beautiful plain, surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing Institution, founded by the Baptists in 1841. There is also a female Institute, under the direction of the Baptists; one Bank and five Churches. Two newspapers were published here previous to the war. The people are wealthy, highly refined and well educated. Murfreesboro was the capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827. when the State-house was consumed by fire.

New Orleans.-New Orleans is represented as road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj. General Lovell.

CONVENTION ORDINANCES. FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

· AN ORDINANCE To provide for Funding the Treasury Notes of

North Carolina and for other purposes. 1. Be it ordained, de., That any of the Treasury notes issued or hereafter to be issued under the ordinance of this Convention, ratified the 1st of December, 1861, directing the issue of three millions of Treasury notes, as well as those issued by an ordinance of the present session, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate Tax," may be funded at the will of the holder, in coupon Bonds of the State, to be prepared by the Treasurer, and payable 20 years after date, or sooner, at the pleasure of the State, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, or in six per cent. bonds of the State, payable 30 years after the 1st of January, 1862, interest payable semi-annually, exchangeable in Treasury notes at the option of the holder, from time, to time, until the Treasury notes fall due, said bonds being of the denominations of \$500 and \$100 in equal portions.

2. That all taxes due to the State or to counties, and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, and all payments for entries of public lands. and all other dues to the State, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in the notes of the solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver oin; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to ssue instructions to the Sheriffs and tax collectors in the several counties on this subject, and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer under this ordinance.

3. That all the Treasury Notes funded in Bonds, or paid into the Treasury for taxes or other public dues, may be re-issued in payment of the debts of the State, or in exchange for six per cent, bonds of the State, on application of the holder at any time before the notes fall due: Provided, That the Treasury Notes issued to pay the Confederate tax shall not be used to pay the debts of the State; and the Treasurer and Comptroller shall each keep an account of all notes re-issued, and those re-funded in bonds from time to time, and the date of such transaction, and particularly noting the interest on each bond when taken up, and the amount of interest due on each bond when exchanged for Treasury notes, nd in all cases shall charge the party receiving such bonds with the interest due at the time of

4. That as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the Governor, require beore the first day of January, 1863, the public treasurer is authorized and required to issue lation the town was shelled. other Treasury Notes as aforesaid, not exceeding in amount the further sum of \$1,500,000, and that the said notes shall be prepared, signed and is. brigade at sued as in the said ordinance, ratified on the first ceed there.

5. That the aggregate amount of said Treasury Treasury notes as aforesaid, shall not exceed the and down, in the day time and at night. Al moved .- Cor. Pet. Express. fore, or in this ordinance.

the Treasury Notes heretofore issued, not bearing to ascertain the true facts of the case. interest, of the denominations of \$50 and \$100. on the application of the holders of said notes; the Rebel leaders for a new compromise has been and when so taken up or exchanged, the said submitted to our Government, and that either the notes of \$50 and \$100 shall be cancelled, and the programme or its substance is in the hands of a same shall be noted by the Treasurer on his books leading Democrat of our City. The object of the

7. That if any one shall falsely torge, ingly pass, or offer to pass, any false, forged, or half. The gist of the proposition we understand counterfeited paper, purporting to be a Treasury to run thus: Note or bond of this State, he shall be liable to 1. An Armistice for a specified term, with a indictment in the Superior Courts in the county view to a peaceful adjustment of all differences. in which such offence may be committed, and on 2. A Convention of the States, with a view to conviction thereof, shall suffer all the pains and such a revision of the Federal Constitution as will penalties, according to the 59th section of the induce the slaveholding Rebels to condescend to 34th chapter of the Revised Code.

8. That in addition to the Treasury Notes here- able as in the past. tofore ordered to be issued, it shall be the duty | The Herald advances the opinion that a great of the Treasurer to issue one million of dollars, in small denominations, to wit: \$400,000 in the federates were actively engaged at Columbus on denomination of \$2, \$400,000 in the denomination | Monday, for an important movement. of \$1, \$100,000 in the denomination of 50 cents. \$50,000 in the denomination of 25 cents, \$25,000 in the denomination of 20 cents and \$25,000 in justice; thus virtually repealing the fugitive slave the denomination of 10 cents, payable on the first law. day of January, 1866, to be used in liquidation any claims against the State to persons willing of the State, but shall be receivable in payment of taxes or other public dues; and he shall keep ton shall be sent away until the tax is paid. an accurate account of the issues, from time to time, made under this section of this ordinance.

9. That no bank receiving the Treasury Notes remain there until his blood cools. of this State, as contemplated in the second section of this ordinance, shall be required to receive, or have on hand at any one time, more than two-fifths of the capital stock of such bank this is no time to allow the import of foreign goods

Assembly, entitled "an act to provide ways and ton is not ready to take their place, the deficiency means for the defence of the State," ratified Sep- will have to be supplied by gold. tember 18, 1861, as authorizes the issue of \$1,-000,000 of the denominations of \$2, \$1, 50 cents, curred here to-day during a furious storm of snow Treasury notes, and "the ordinance to provide for and oats were among the goods destroyed. the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax," as well as all the issues of Treasury notes on Monday, causing great destruction to property and bonds under said act and ordinances, are in New York and Brooklyn. Buildings and steehereby ratified and confirmed.

11. That in the event of the inability of the Public Treasurer or Comptroller to sign the Treasury Notes authorized by law to be issued as speedily as the demands on the Treasury may require, then it shall be lawful for either of them lands are quoted at from 22 to 23 cents pr pound. to employ some discreet person by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to sign and countersign the said notes, whose names shall be tity of cotton at sea at the present time from Apublished in the newspapers in the city of Raleigh.

12. That this ordinance may be repealed or modified by the General Assembly, but so as not where Gen. Sidney Johnston's army have made a to affect any transactions had or rights vested stand, is in Rutherford county, immediately on the | under the same, previous to such modification or

Cotton and Wool Cards .- The following ordinance was passed by the Convention on Monday last. We learn that Mr. A. F. Purefoy of Forestville, an ingenious and enterprising young man, is disposed to undertake the manufacture of cards, if he can obtain the necessary machinery. AN ORDINANCE To encourage the manufac

ture of Cotton and Wool Cards. Be it ordained, dec., That if any person or persons shall erect buildings and construct machinery for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton and Wool Cards, and shall make proof to the Governor having been made almost impregnable. The shell of the cost of such works, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury for sums not exceeding the cost of said works, to be loaned to the owners thereof on the execution by them of bonds payable to the State with sufficient security, conditioned to repay such sums at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe, and with such interest as may be required, not ex- age and force forward the manufacture of salt.

ceeding six per cent per annum: Provided further, That the cards thus manufactured shall in the first place be offered for sale to the citizens of this

An Ordinance to Tax Money .- Be it ordain d, de., That hereafter all moneys on hand and all moneys on deposit with individuals, or in the fifth of one per cent. as now imposed on money at interest; and all persons having money in posssion or on deposit as aforesaid, on the 1st day of April in each and every year, shall be required to list the same when they list other taxable property, under the same liabilities and responibilities as now imposed by law for a failure or neglect to list other taxable property: Provided, That bank notes and Confederate Treasury notes shall be considered as money: Provided further, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to those who may have less than one hundred dollars to list: And provided further, That this ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb'y 28 .- From the New York Tribune of the 26th, Herald of the 25th, and other dates, we clip the following:

Federal losses at Fort Donelson, which foots up report prevails that the enemy have crossed or as follows: Killed, 401; wounded, 1,515; cap- were crossing, in large force, as Williamsport tured 250; Total loss, 2,166.

CHICAGO, Feb'y 25 .- The official returns show 321 killed, 1,054 wounded, and 150 missing, in 34 miles and the roads are represented to be al Gen. McClernand's Division, at the fight at Fort most impassable. - Dispatch.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb'y 24 .- An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there, and would make a desperate stand From Fortress Monroe .- The steamer Balti-

more, which left here several days ago with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras to-day. The 9th N. Y. Regiment had made an expedi-

tion up the Chowan river with three gunboats. but having found the enemy in full force, returned without making an attack.

Among the passengers by the Baltimore is Chas. Henry Foster, who was reported killed at

Winton by Southern papers. The election ordered by the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns have been re- are inclined to suppose the latter will be the case ceived, in the re-election of Mr. Foster to Congress. The ordinances of the Convention were

The object of the expedition of the 9th New York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Black Water and Chowan Rivers.

The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retal-The greater part of the Burnside Expedition

was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. Williams' the neighborhood of Edenton, charged with Union

The Tribune has the following items: Several days have passed since a gun has been fired from the Rebel batteries on the lower Potomac, albonds given in exchange for or discharge of though numerous vessels have sailed by them, up cleared, and every stain upon their character re amount of such notes authorized by law hereto- though Rebel cannon seem to be in their places, our officers begin to doubt whether it be not their 6. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, counterfeit presentments in the shape of blackenas soon as convenient, to issue Treasury Notes of ed logs, and whether the gunners have not left the denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20 in equal the banks of the Potomac. Two Whitworth guns amounts, instead of, and to exchange for, any of reached Gen. Hooker yesterday, and will be used

We are well assured that a proposition from Rebels in transmitting it to him we presume to be the manufacture of public sentiment in its be-

govern us in the future on terms nearly as favor-

battle will soon occur near Nashville. The Con-

A bill passed the House on Tuesday, prohibiting all military officers from restoring fugitives from

A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into to receive the same, but not to be funded in bonds the expediency of imposing an export duty of three cen's per pound on cotton, and that no cot-

The Herald says that Gen. Tilghman has been sent to the Illinois penitentiary at Alton, and to

The Lincoln Government has taken military possession of all telegraph lines in the U. States The Herald warns the Federal Congress that to increase, and says that in a few months the 10. That so much of the act of the General exports of food to Europe may cease; and if cot-

Boston, Feb. 25.—A most disastrous fire oc-25 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, and also and hail. An immense amount of property was the ordinance of the Convention, ratified Decem- destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$750,000. ber 1, 1861, directing the issue of \$3,000,000 of 2000 bales of cotton and \$0,000 bushels of corn A terrific storm raged throughout the North

> ples were blown down, shipping damaged, and great injury caused to buildings in Washington, Baltimore and other cities. Markets.-NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- More confi-

> dence is felt in the cotton trade. Middling Up-Liverpool, Feb. 7.—The stock of American

cotton at Liverpool is 204,970 bales. The quanmerica is not a single bale, while at this date last year there were 310,000 bales.

The Situation at Columbus .- Memphis papers of the 21st say that Columbus had been evacuated by order of Gen. Beauregard, and that all the men, guns and stores had been removed to an Island forty-five miles down the river, which is being rapidly fortified under the special inspection of Beauregard, who has the services of 1,000 egroes, owned by the river planters.

Re-Eulistment .- A correspondent from Yorktown informs us that the Louisiana Zouave battalion has re-enlisted for the war. The spirit of re-enlisting has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. - Richmond Dispatch.

Brigadier Generals .- It is stated that in executive session on Thursday last the Senate confirmed A. B. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both of North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals. We know of no such North Carolinian as A

Salt-making .- The Executive Council of S. C. has set apart \$50,000 of the State funds to encourWAR NEWS.

Occupation of Nashville by the Enemy-LYNCHBURG, Feb. 26.-The Republican has a special despatch, dated Bristol to-day, stating that the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Don elson number about 7,000. There were 500 Banks or other corporations, shall be taxed one- killed and 1,500 wounded The enemy admir a loss of from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded General Floyd saved all his command but the 20th Mississippi, and the Guy and Jackson batteries. They were taken prisoners.

From the Potomac Line .- NORFOLK, Feb. 28 .- We learn that it was reported in Baltimere on yesterday, that Gen. Banks had crossed the Potomac and had been badly beaten and driven back by our forces.

We are not at liberty to say how we obtained this information-suffice it to say, we obtained it from a source likely to know It is also stated that they had sent on to Ba

timore from Washington for a number of cars to convey the large number of killed and wounded Day Book RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—Private letters from Winchester furnish information that Gen. Jackson had caused the removal of the stores from that point in anticipation of an early attack from

The N. Y. Herald gives a table, showing the the enemy. The same letters also state that a The distance from Williamsport to Winchester, by the Martinsburg and Winchester Turnpike, is LYNCHBURG, Feb. 27 .- A private letter re ceived from Centreville last night, says the Vir-

ginian, stated that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and put themselved in marching order. By passengers who arrived on last night's train the above report is confirmed and they also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning. The Virginian understands from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax

A number of ladies, says the Republican, the wives of the officers and others in the army, arrived here yesterday evening from Manassas; having left that place in obedience to an order from Gen. Johnston. This, in conjunction with sending off the sick, is conjectured to mean either that an advance of the enemy is anticipated, or that our army will make some movement. We

From Suffolk - SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 27 .-Couriers have recently arrived from Edenton and the vicinity of Winton, and report nothing to be seen or heard of the Yankees. Except the occasional landing of troops at Newport News, there is no sign of the advance of the foe, and vet it is the fixed conviction of all, that a battle is soon to take place.

sentiments. One of them, I understand, has two sons in the Confederate army, is the owner of 10 or 12 slaves, and was on the eve of joining a Vol unteeer company when arrested. If guilty, they should be punished, but it not they should be

The Arkansas Victory .- The following is con

firmatory of the late reported victory: FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1862 - To G. W. Clark, Major, A. Q. M., Fort Smith: A big fight occurred at Pratt's Store this evening, in which M'Rae's, McNary's, Hebert's and one Missouri regiment were engaged. The enemy were sigally repulsed, with a loss of 700; our loss said to 100. The 7th Iowa were literally cut to pie-This news came by Dr. Smith, of the Missouri army, who saw in the fight. J. H.S.

We learn that Major-General Loring has been appointed to take command of all the torces near the North Carolina coast and south of Norfolk Richmond Examiner.

Ransom's Cavalry .- Five of Capt. Whitaker's co. of this N. C. Regiment have been taken prisoners, along with two Virginians.

Liberal Donation .- Captain T. H. Brierly, who commands the steamer Col. Kennett, running between Memphis and New Orleans, has donated ten thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping and arming a regiment of soldiers for the Confederate service. This is truly patriotic.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION. NORTH-CAROLINIANS: OUR COUNTRY NEEDS your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate State has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are in vaded by the enemy in force now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation-a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations As you value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sa-cred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain his high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor an glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, brave ly contending with enemies at home as well as the for eign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, on Independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us nitate their glorious example. The enemy is recion bling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overto our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zend and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adntant General of the State will issue the necessary or

ders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to the orth Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22d of February, one thousand eight bundred and sixty-two.

HENRY T. CLARK.

Iron and Nails at Auction. ON Thursday, the 20th of March, at Smithfield De on N. C. R. R., will be sold at Public Auction.

52,000 lbs. IRON, assorted 1 to 10 inches. 100 kegs NAILS, 4's to 12. Persons attending sale by R. R. can return same day. Wanted, 500 bbls. FAMILY FLOUR, cash and elivery. W. H. AVERA, Smithfield. N. C. 3-3 and

SHOES. MEN'S BROGANS and WOMEN'S SHOES, North Carolina Manufacture. For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON. Feb'y 27, 1862.

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