

## The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
Unawed by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1862.

## THE DISASTER AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

Our file will bear us out in the assertion that during the progress of this war we have not been captious or fault-finding with the conduct of those who control its operations. We have been willing to believe that upon all occasions the best that could be accomplished was done. The disastrous affair at Roanoke Island, however, compels the press to speak out loudly against the conduct of those who exposed the Island to certain capture, and the comparatively handful of men on it to certain death or imprisonment. It will not do to slur over the disaster as a trifling affair. Any attempt to do so by those who are responsible for it, will only add a deeper shade to their culpability, if not criminality. If the Island was not a point of importance, why was any attempt made to hold it against the Yankees? Why were twenty-one hundred of our brave men, with their arms and munitions, exposed to certain destruction or inevitable capture in a vain and hopeless attempt to hold a point of minor importance? What earthly excuse or palliation is there for this cruel and wanton exposure of life and liberty? None that any amount of charity which we can bring to bear on the act will suggest. It is wholly without any plea of justification which we can imagine. But the Island was a point of vast importance, and the sequel has proved it to have been so. It was the key to what has been called the granary of the State, and it was the key, too, to the door of communication between the granary and the city of Norfolk. That this double-acting key is now in the hands of the enemy, and placed there by the gross negligence of those who might have retained possession of it had they acted with ordinary energy and prudence is painfully true. This Burnside Expedition was no surprise. Its fitting out had been heralded for months, and its arrival and destination had been known for weeks. The Great Being himself, who "holds the waves in the hollow of his hand," had seemed to have interposed in our behalf, and given us time to prepare for the assault of the invaders. But blindness or soporific ruled the hour. The defenders of Roanoke Island were caught with an insufficiency of men, arms and ammunition, and the result we behold in one important town laid in ashes, others daily threatened with a like fate, the most fertile part of the State at the mercy of a merciless foe, our most important Railroad connections threatened, and our great port of Norfolk seriously menaced. This is an incomplete summary of the disasters accruing from the loss of a point which might have been triumphantly maintained. Why, during the four weeks Burnside's vessels were baffled and beat about by four distinct storms, scarcely able to save themselves from destruction, much less to inflict it upon others, were not four or five regiments, with large cannon and a plenty of ammunition, sent from Norfolk to the Island? A successful defence of the Island would have been a successful defence of Norfolk and all the vast interests connected with its safety, while it would have destroyed the Burnside fleet, the last hope of the Yankees. We learn that one thousand additional troops, with the requisite arms and ammunition, would have saved the Island to us, and sent the expedition, the Great Armada, off howling in disgrace, if it had not sent it to the bottom of the Sound. But we had not either the requisite number of men or the right sort of arms, and the powder gave out. Who wonders, then, that at Roanoke Island we received the most disastrous blow of the war? We do then sincerely hope that a rigid scrutiny will be instituted into the conduct of those having in charge the defence of Roanoke Island, and that he or they who may be found responsible for its loss, may be dealt with according to his or their deserts.

## SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn that a bad Railroad accident occurred on the North Carolina Road, on Wednesday. It was caused by the collision of two trains, about 12 miles on this side of Charlotte. About 20 passengers were badly bruised, and the leg of one passenger so badly injured as to render amputation necessary. No life was lost.

## FALSE REPORT.

The report that a large number of the Horses belonging to the 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry have died, we are authorized to say is utterly untrue.

## HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

According to the inevitable "Jenkins," Mrs. Lincoln has gone into half mourning in respect to the widowed Queen of England.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP.

We cordially endorse the proposition contained in the annexed article which we find in the last number of the *State Journal*. It is of vast importance that for some time to come no angry political or sectional contest shall divide the people of the State, but that laying aside party and personal feeling, we shall elect the best men to the public offices. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones, of Rowan; and unanimously adopted by the Convention, constitute a platform upon which every true man in the State can stand, no matter what may have been his past course. It is well known that Mr. Jones did not belong to that class which has been denominated "Precipitators," but that he adhered to the Union as long as it could be preserved with honor and safety. The Convention had in it men of two classes—men who with him stood out for the Union while a hope of its honorable preservation existed, and men who, unlike him, at an early period came to the conclusion that the Union could not be maintained in honor and safety to the South, and, therefore, believed that the sooner the dissolution was effected the better it would be for the South. Both these classes of men sustained Mr. Jones's resolutions in the Convention by a unanimous vote, and we are sure that the people, in their primary capacity, will sustain any candidate for the Executive Chair who may be nominated by a Convention called for that purpose, and composed of Delegates elected without any reference to old issues and old party animosities which should be buried with the Union under which they grew up and existed.

## OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

Who shall be the next Governor of North Carolina, from the 1st of January, 1863? Are we to have a contest to give the answer to this question? Have we parties in the State?—and if not, shall we pursue a course in the selection of our Governor which will end in the establishment of parties and party lines? These questions demand the most serious consideration in the present crisis of the country.

We take it that the successful prosecution of the war is the end and aim of every man in the State; and to this end nothing is so essential as a unity of feeling and purpose among the people of the State. This taken as true, it would be the height of folly and wickedness to enter upon a contest for the office of Governor with a regard to the personal merits of the candidates, and to the exclusion of the people against each other, and bringing a spirit of bitter contention and strife.

The question then is, how can a Governor be selected without a contest? From the best consideration we have been able to give the subject, the following plan is suggested, and it is respectfully submitted to the press and the people for their consideration:

We think the following resolutions, introduced into the Convention, by Mr. Jones, of Rowan, on the 22d of last November, and unanimously adopted by that body, would constitute a platform upon which no friend of the South can object to stand:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, endorse 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 this 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 from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war, in which aged and dignified men, and helpless women have been seized, and without accusation or warrant of authority, cast into prison—in which private property has been wantonly destroyed—in which robbery and arson are the principal means of aggression, and in which servile insurrection has been proclaimed, we are convinced that there is a "radical incompatibility" between such a people and ourselves; that for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

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 defended us from the assaults of our enemies, and illustrated the glory of our arms.

Then let a Convention of the people be called at such time and place as may be designated, to be composed of those selected by the people of the several counties on, say, the basis of representation in the House of Commons—each county selecting a number of delegates equal to the number of members he sends to the Commons—with one alternate for each, and no more. These delegates, when assembled, can then select a candidate for Governor, requiring only that he unequivocally endorse the sentiments of the foregoing resolutions, and pledge himself to abide by them, in letter and spirit, in administering the duties of the office to which it is proposed to elevate him. This done, let the delegates go home, and let the candidate selected stay at home and make no campaign, and when election day comes the people will cast their suffrages for him in a body, and shake hands over the act like a band of brothers, for the first time in the history of the State.

This, then, is our plan, plainly stated, in as few words as we could employ. Without a word of comment we submit it to the press and the people and we will cheerfully submit to their decision.

## COL. SHAW.

We feel authorized to denounce as utterly false the reports in circulation concerning the conduct of Col. Shaw, at Roanoke Island. Colonel Shaw is as true and brave a man as ever lived, and if those connected with the defence of the Island, but who were not on it and never had been on it had done their duty as well as Colonel Shaw did his, the disaster would never have occurred.

## VERY EXTRAORDINARY.

We happened to be present in the Convention on Thursday when his Honor, Judge Howard, Chairman of the Military Committee, charged us with endorsing a communication signed "N. C.," which appeared in the last number of the *Register*. Now, what are the facts? "N. C." a gentleman who, although not enrolled in the judicial "ermine" cast over his shoulders by good natured political friends, is, nevertheless, as respectable and responsible a man as lives in or out of the State, sends us a communication on a subject of vital public interest, and we publish it (not, however, under the editorial head) without one word of comment (a mode in which we publish a large majority of the communications sent to us) and Judge Howard charges us with "endorsing" it, and goes on to draw a comparison between his "military record," (he having "three brothers in the army," and that of "Mr. Syme," who unfortunately has no brother to do his fighting for him. We shall claim no vicarious military renown or any credit for services rendered by others, although we apprehend that our claim for a pension when it is preferred, will be based on as true a "record" of valiant deeds as that of Judge Howard when he seeks pay and renown for services rendered by his "three brothers." Judge Howard's charge upon us was utterly untrue, gratuitous and extraordinary. If our correspondent has "touched his raw," and disturbed his self-complacency—if he feels himself to be personally aggrieved, and wishes redress for his somewhat tender, but too deeply wounded sensibilities, his remedy is a plain one, as we are fully and emphatically authorized to give up the real name of "N. C." to any one who, feeling personally aggrieved by his language, may demand it.

In conclusion, we say to Judge Howard that if he is not a better Judge of law than he is of facts, (taking his charge against us as a specimen of his powers of appreciation and discrimination,) may God, through the medium of the Supreme Court, help the suitors in his Courts, for in no other quarter can they find refuge and deliverance.

The Editor of the *Raleigh Standard* has painfully realized the fact that there is such a thing as getting "a Rowland for an Oliver," and has found out, too, much to his cost, that "those who play at bowls must expect rubbers," and therefore plays dignity, and will not notice the *Register*—won't give any more "Rowlands," as he has a great horror of the "Olivers" he gets in return, and won't "play at bowls" any more, because he has had his shanks terribly barked by the "rubbers." Well! we can afford to live unnoticed by the Editor of the *Standard*, but he need not lay the flattering unction to his soul, or in the absence of that, to his gizzard, that he will be unnoticed by the *Register* whenever he is caught in his mischievous tricks.

## THE GLORIOUS FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

If there is any other people but the Yankees on the face of the earth who would mourn over such a victory as that at Roanoke Island, we know not where they are to be found; nor do we know in what other action except our own, such a defeat, under such circumstances, would be regarded in any other light than as a victory. From fifty to one hundred ships and fifteen thousand men, after two days' hard fighting, compel a little band of two thousand five hundred to surrender. Our men sustained a loss of nearly seven to one, and yet nothing of the ships, and they fought with a valor never equalled on this continent, and not surpassed in the most heroic days of Greece and Rome. We may regret most bitterly that the common precaution of providing a way of retreat from such overwhelming odds was not provided, as now in Yankee hands; but the honor and that of their country is unhurt, and the moral effect of their conduct ought to add fresh hope and spirit to the Southern cause. We have just as much confidence in the superior military aptitude of our men this morning at Roanoke as at the battle of Manassas, and the balance of success is still largely in our favor. Whenever the enemy advances to the interior and forsakes the cover of his ships he is sure to be beaten, provided always that we have Generals worthy of the men, and that they are guided by a skill equal to their courage. We have never yet suffered from incompetency of the rank and file. Wherever they have been called upon to fight, they have won the day, and that has been the case in the great majority of the battles. It cannot be denied, however, that there are a few incapables among our military leaders, and the sooner they are weeded out the better.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Forney deprecates the existence of a party upon the basis of separation—such as he thinks is now forming in the North. He seems to think that final separation would be ruinous to all Yankeeedom. He gives in his "Press" a list of the evils that would be suffered, and amongst other things enumerates the imposition of taxes on the products of the Northwest, seeking an outlet down the Mississippi; border conflicts, it is stated would be inevitable; California and Oregon would declare themselves an independent Republic; the situation of the Middle Western and Eastern States would be inconceivably distressing; factions would spring up everywhere, and to swell the general calamity of law would contribute their nameless horrors. After picturing these, he implores the statesmen of the North to pause before committing themselves to so frightful an alternative, but assures them that if a combination is not immediately effected among all men willing to carry the contest through, the war will end in a bloody catastrophe.

Thomas Webb, Esq., of Hillsboro, has been elected President of the North Carolina Railroad, vice Mr. Cameron, resigned.

## THE BILL FOR RAISING VIRGINIA'S QUOTA OF CONFEDERATE STATE TROOPS.

We publish below the bill which has just passed the General Assembly of Virginia for raising Virginia's quota of Confederate State Troops.

## A BILL.

Whereas, the President of the Confederate States has ascertained the military quota of Virginia for the existing war to be sixty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-two men, and has made a requisition upon the Governor for a portion thereof; and it is the purpose of this act to apportion the said requisition ratably among the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, according to the whole population thereof, and promptly to raise the same:

1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the Governor shall ascertain what number of men will be sufficient to raise the number of each volunteer company now in the Confederate service from this State, to the number of 100 men, rank and file. He shall thereupon apportion the same among the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, according to the whole population furnished by each, upon the basis of its white population, after crediting to each the number of its resident citizens engaged as volunteers in the service of the Confederate States.

2. Having ascertained the quotas to be furnished by the several counties, cities and towns as aforesaid, he shall make proclamation thereof, and shall call for volunteers to fill such quotas. Every such volunteer shall report himself to the Adjutant General by a day to be named in said proclamation, for enrollment in such company, containing less than eighty-four men, as he shall elect. After deducting from any county, city or town, the number of its volunteers under this call, the remainder shall constitute the number to be drafted therefrom: and thereupon the Governor shall proceed without delay to cause the quotas so remaining due from the several counties, cities and towns, to be drafted by lot from their enrolled militia, and to be assigned to their proper companies.

3. If the number drafted from any county, city or town be required to fill the ranks of companies from such county, city or town to the minimum aforesaid, they shall be mustered into the service in such company; and as far as practicable the drafted men from any county, city or town shall be assigned to companies from such county, city or town, or from counties, cities or towns nearest thereto.

4. At least thirty days before the day on which the term of service of each volunteer company now in the field shall expire, the Governor shall cause such company to be mustered for re-enlistment by the Adjutant General, and shall submit to each volunteer the question: whether he will re-enlist or not, and shall make out an accurate company roll, designating therein the name, age and residence of each volunteer who shall decline to re-enlist, the time his term of service shall expire, and the company and regiment to which he belongs, and return the same forthwith to the Adjutant General, and thereupon the Governor shall cause to be drafted by lot, upon the principles and in the proportions prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act, from the respective counties, cities and towns of this Commonwealth, a number of men equal to the number of those refusing to re-enlist, including as a part of the militia of the several counties, cities and towns in which they reside the volunteers so refusing to re-enlist.

5. Any draft under the provisions of this act shall, so far as practicable, not only be apportioned among the counties, cities and towns of the State, (not in possession of the public enemy), so that each county, city or town shall contain not less than one hundred and twenty men, rank and file, but the same principle shall be extended to the appointment among company districts in every county, city and town.

6. Artillery companies, whether heretofore or hereafter organized, may be equipped as light batteries of six pieces each, containing not more than one hundred and fifty men, rank and file, and whenever any such company shall contain not less than one hundred and twenty men, rank and file, it shall be entitled to an additional second lieutenant, to be elected by the company, and commissioned by the Governor. And in an artillery company heretofore organized and accepted by the Governor, he shall be authorized to commission the officers of corresponding rank and grade with the same arm of the service in the Confederate States; and to effect this object, he may recall the commissions now held by the officers thereof, and issue in their stead commissions of the same date, conferring the proper rank and grade.

7. On the day on which the term of service of any volunteer company now in service shall expire, those refusing to re-enlist and not drafted for service shall be discharged; and the commissions of all the company officers shall be vacated. And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as may be, the other members of the company, the volunteers so re-enlisting, with the commissioned officers, shall proceed to reorganize the company and elect its officers.

8. Whenever a majority of the companies composing any regiment or battalion shall be reorganized under the provisions of the preceding sections, the commissions of the field officers of such regiment or battalion shall continue to be vacated. And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as may be, the company officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and for a battalion, one Major.

9. The company and field officers so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor; the commissions of those re-elected to the same office to be of the same date with their former commissions. Those not re-elected shall continue to discharge the duties and be entitled to the compensation of officers of their grade and rank respectively, until their successors are commissioned; and thereafter they may retire from the service.

10. Except in the cases mentioned in the sixth section of this act, there shall be for each company a captain and three lieutenants, who shall be elected by the company and commissioned by the Governor.

11. The term of service of all persons drafted or volunteering under the provisions of this act, shall be three years, deducting therefrom the term of their previous service during the existing war; nor shall any volunteer, having been re-enlisted, who is drafted under this act, be ordered to duty for the period of forty days from the expiration of his previous term of service, unless in the opinion of the Governor the public exigencies shall imperatively demand his services. And the General Assembly recommend that a furlough of at least sixty days be granted to each volunteer who may re-enlist at such time as the public exigencies may allow.

12. Any person who may be drafted under the provisions of this act may, at any time before he shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, furnish an able bodied man, well clothed, who shall be accepted as his substitute; but the person furnishing such a substitute shall perform ordinary militia duty during the substitute's absence. Should such substitute, while thus engaged for another, be drafted or called on to perform his own tour of duty, the person furnishing him shall be required to take his place, or to furnish another substitute on the same terms.

## 13. Whenever the Governor shall be required to fill up companies under this act, he shall be authorized to accept volunteers, in lieu of drafts.

14. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

## THE ROANOKE FIGHT.

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

## OUR FORCES—THE NUMBER OF THE ENEMY.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.

With inexpressible sorrow I announce the fall of Roanoke Island, after a spirited and heroic resistance by our brave troops. This occurred between 12 and 2 o'clock on Saturday, and the news was received here with every indication of regret and indignation. We gathered the following particulars from a young man from the Richmond Blues, who participated in the fight, escaped in a small boat, and rowed to Nag's Head, where he was taken up by one of our gun-boats, and brought to this city. He is an intelligent lad, and I believe a son of your Postmaster. The enemy's ships, he says, opened fire on our batteries at Roanoke Island at 7 o'clock in the morning, and kept up an incessant fire until 7 o'clock in the evening, doing, however, but little injury to the Island. About 9 o'clock the next day, (Saturday), the Hessians were allowed to land on a point to the east of Roanoke Island, where they landed upon that point. The booming of heavy cannon in the distance heralded the enemy's approach. Our brave troops prepared to meet them, supposing their numbers to be about 5,000. Gradually the sounds came nearer and nearer, and the shell came thick and fast over our entrenchments. Confident of their own strength, our troops moved rapidly forward, when, in a few minutes the ball opened, and the terrific contest ensued. Bravely did our boys stand up to the overwhelming forces of the enemy, and not till nearly every man was dead or wounded did they leave their stand. Nothing remained but retreat, which our men did, constantly turning and giving them a shot. Finding it useless to hold the Island under such overwhelming numbers, the order to retreat from the Island was given, and our remaining troops retired, leaving their stronghold in the hands of the enemy.

It will be a pleasure hereafter to record on the page of history the heroic fortitude of our gallant troops. Nobly and well did Capt. O. Jennings Wicks of your city, stand up with his men to the fiercest encounter. Suddenly, he was shot through the side and instantly fell. One of his men asking him if he was much hurt, "Not much," said he, "but fight them yet." He was borne from the scene of action in a blanket. About 300 of our brave boys fell, and nearly all the rest were either wounded or taken as prisoners. The enemy's loss is estimated at 10,000. Four of their ships were sunk, they doing but little damage to any of our boats. Com. Lynch and other parts of our fleet did noble service—his ship being among the first to open fire on the enemy's shipping. At last accounts they were in pursuit of Com. Lynch.

In the midst of this terrible struggle, it was regretted that Gen. Wicks was seriously indisposed at Nag's Head. Both he and his son are expected here to-day. I am sorry to say that but very few escaped from Capt. Wicks's company. Large quantities of ammunition were saved by our troops. The women, children, and a number of negroes, are reported now on their way to our city. The enemy will be enabled to occupy the Island, and possession of our railroad in that vicinity. Active preparations have been made here regarding this disaster, which it may be imprudent for me to mention. The news fell upon the ears of our citizens with fearful significance. Many would dare their eyes against the fact, that the enemy had taken possession of the Island, and that they were at his post, and our departments were engaged in sending dispatches to the various encampments. The slacker with which every officer executed his orders, is a theme of public praise; and special praise is due to the Young Guards, of our city, for their services on the occasion. At a very late hour military movements were going on, and everything is in great excitement.

But it is gratifying, in the midst of this affliction, to herald forth the glowing news that England has recognized the South. This will be relied upon as correct—the authority is undisputed, and the New York Herald makes a free confession of it. I fear I am intruding too much upon your space and I must close.

LUNA.

## FROM THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK OF WEDNESDAY.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS OF OUR REVERSES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

## FROM THE FLEET.

To a gentleman attached to the Fleet in the waters of North Carolina, who reached this city yesterday morning, we are indebted for the following particulars:

The fleet, after falling back from Roanoke Island, ran up the Pasquotank river for the purpose of receiving ammunition which was expected from Norfolk. On Sunday, the enemy's vessels crossed the Sound, and early on Monday morning advanced up the Pasquotank river. Our vessels had then gained the battery on the river and were drawn upon for the purpose of co-operating with the army. It was, however, required by Capt. Parker, of the Beaufort, was detailed by Commodore Lynch to the command of this battery.

Owing to the dense fog which prevailed on Monday, the Federal fleet came within two or three hundred yards of our fleet and battery before being discovered. Our fleet was therefore compelled to retire again, and the battery was abandoned. Before it was left, however, all the guns were spiked.

The fleet proceeded towards Elizabeth City, closely pursued by the enemy. After proceeding some distance, three of the vessels were overtaken and captured, and Commodore Lynch, together with their officers and crew made prisoners. The Beaufort, Raleigh and Raleigh, however, succeeded in making their escape, and are now safe near the south end of the Canal.

Captain Parker, who was in command of the battery on the river, is thought to have escaped with his men in the direction of Edenton. Captains Hunter and Simms are reported to be on board their vessels at the end of the canal, and Capt. Cook is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

## FROM ELIZABETH CITY.

The report of the burning of Elizabeth City and its capture by the Federals is fully confirmed. The town was attacked on Monday morning about 8 o'clock, and was set on fire and evacuated after a fight of about a couple of hours duration. The torch was applied by the patriotic citizens themselves, and although the destruction was only partial, yet a sufficient display of self-sacrifice has been made by these gallant volunteers to satisfy the enemy that they are fighting a people they never can subdue.

The Confederate steamer Forrest, attached to Commodore Lynch's fleet, and which was undergoing repairs at Elizabeth City, was glad to say, was not lost to the enemy, as at first reported, but was turned by the citizens before they left the town.

## CONDITION OF GEN. WICKS.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that General Wicks is safe, and all reports to the contrary are without any truth whatever. We are also much gratified to know that he is recovering from his malady, as was feared, the excitement through which he has passed has had a contrary tendency, and the indications of a speedy recovery are now apparent. The Gen. is more determined than ever, and is represented as all eagerness for an opportunity to avenge himself for the wrong he has suffered. He bears the death of his son manfully, and derives much consolation from the fact that he perished in the defence of his country.

## DEATH OF O. JENNINGS WICKS.

This brave officer was among the killed at Roanoke Island. He was in command of the Richmond Blues, and received a wound shortly after the engagement began, which disabled him. While his comrades were bearing him from the ground, a shot from the enemy penetrated his body, inflicting a mortal wound. He died almost immediately.

Capt. Wicks was a brave and efficient officer, and much beloved by those under his command. It is related that after he had fallen on the field, his son, who was a brave and gallant officer, it was badly hurt. His reply was: "Never mind me! Fight on men! Fight on! and keep cool!"

## DEATH OF CAPT. SELDEN.

Captain Wm. Selden, of this city, attached to the Engineer Department, was also among the killed. His conduct on the field is spoken of by those who witnessed it in the most exalted terms. Daring and bold, he feared not the overpowering forces of the enemy, but fought them bravely, disputing their right to every inch of ground.

He leaves behind him for the consolation of his friends, a name and fame, which they may be justly proud of. He died a brave and gallant defender of his country from the attacks of a brutal and insolent foe, and he now lies a patriotic grave.

## NOBLE CONDUCT.

The Richmond Blues and McCullough's Infantry are represented as having conducted themselves nobly during the battle. Not a man among them but displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity and the greatest havoc was made by them among the foe. They kept at one time two regiments at bay, and finally at the point of the bayonet drove them up to their arms pits into the Sound. Before surrendering each man coolly broke his gun against the trees, determined that though they fell into the hands of the enemy they should be useless.

The casualties among the first mentioned command have been greatly exaggerated. Only one of the entire company—its commander—was killed and only eight or ten were wounded. ARRIVAL OF THE SICK FROM ROANOKE ISLAND. The sick and wounded from Roanoke Island, the steamer Roanoke having in tow a schooner and several barges, arrived at the Quartermasters wharf in this city. On the schooner and barges were those of our forces at Roanoke Island, who were sick and who were removed from the Island previous to the attack upon it. There were about one hundred of them. They were taken aboard last night—did not see anything of the enemy.

The arrival of these men created considerable excitement in the city, and before the boats had made fast quite a crowd had collected on the wharf to welcome them. They seemed to be in as fine spirits as could be expected.

Our loss was not over one hundred killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is estimated at least one thousand killed. Indeed we have information that at Old Point the number is estimated at fifteen hundred killed. The beach is represented as being strewn with their dead bodies, and the probability is, that yesterday afternoon it will be found that this victory has been purchased by the Yankees with a fearful outlay of life.

## THE ENEMY AT EDENTON.

A special train of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad arrived in Portsmouth, yesterday, about one o'clock. Information was brought that the enemy had taken Edenton and taken possession of this news was communicated through Mr. Warren, of Edenton, to the people of Suffolk, and forwarded by them to us. We have received no confirmation as yet of the statement, and it may be that the intelligence is premature. The enemy was represented as being on the way to Blackwater, and the news of the loss of the base due from there yesterday seemed to corroborate the statement.

## TRACERY THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

We learn that a man named Doe, who lived on Roanoke Island, and who knew of a landing place on the Marsh that others were ignorant of, deserted, and went to the enemy, and showed them into the landing, after giving them all the information about our works and fortifications. It appears that Col. Shaw got wind of his intended desertion, and told him that if he attempted to desert he would blow him out of the water; but Doe afterwards got a chance made his escape, and in consequence of this terrible disaster.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.

By order of the Governor,  
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

ALL the papers in the State copy four times.  
Feb. 15—4t

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## GENERAL ORDER.

No. 1.

The following instructions from the Governor are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, February 13th, 1862.

## MAJOR GEN. J. G. MARTIN.

General in Chief of the Forces in North Carolina.

Gen. You are directed immediately to Weldon and such points in the North Eastern Counties of this State as you may think necessary—call into service such portions of the Militia as may be deemed necessary and can be used effectively, and make such disposition of them as circumstances and the public safety may suggest and require for the defence of the State.

Such of the Officers of your Staff as you may deem expedient may be employed by you in this service, and may accompany you on the same.

(Signed) HENRY T. CLARK,  
Governor ex-officio.

By order of the Governor,  
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Feb. 15—1t