RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, PEB. 25, 1862.

The Semi-Weekly Register

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The Weekly Register

Is published every Wednesday morning, at \$2,00 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscrihere are notified three weeks before their subscription years expire by a cross-mark on the margin of their papers, and if advance payment is not sent for another year, their names will be stricken from our list at the expiration of the subscription year. This rule will continue to be inflexibly adhered to.

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Is supplied with unrivalled facilities for executing all kinds of Book and Job printing with neatness and dispatch. Having an excellent STEAM POWER PRESS, we are enabled to execute Job printing with

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 ties which should be buried with the Union 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 se 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 the war is the end and aim of every man in the their arms and munitions, exposed to certain | State; and to this end nothing is so essential as a 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 exposmount 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 stand: 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 supineness 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 a band of brothers, for the first time in the history 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 Roan-

FALSE REPORT.

oke Island, and that he or they who may be

found responsible for its loss, may be dealt

with according to his or their deserts.

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 tion on Thursday when his Honour, Judge in the last number of the State Journal. It Howard, Chairman of the Military Commitis of vast importance that for some time to tae, charged us with endorsing a communicacome no angry political or sectional contest | tion signed "N. C.," which appeared in the shall divide the people of the State, but that | last number of the Register. Now, what are laying aside party and personal feeling, we the facts? "N. C." a gentleman who, alshall elect the best men to the public offices. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones, of Rowan, and unanimously adopted by the litical friends, is, nevertheless, as respectable Convention, constitute a platform upon which and responsible a man as lives in or out of every true man in the State can stand, no the State, sends us a communication on a matter what may have been his past course. subject of vital public interest, and we pub-It is well known that Mr. Jones did not be- lish it (not, however, under the editorial long to that class which has been denominated "Precipitators," but that he adhered to in which we publish a large majority of the 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 Convention called for that purpose, and composed of Delegates elected without any reference to old issues and old party animos.

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 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 certainty of arraying the people against each other, and sure of life and liberty? None that any begetting a spirit of bitter contention and

> 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 ticed by the Editor of the Standard, but he

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminshed 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 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 barbarons manner in which our enemies have carried on this war-a 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 wanonly 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

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

Resolved, That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, Greece and Rome. We may regret most bit- Major, 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 delegates 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 she 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 feregoing 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 canvass, and when election day comes the people will cast their suffrages for him in a body, and shake hands over the act like

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 Roaneke 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.

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 amoutation necessary. No life was lost.

THE BILL FOR BAISING VIRGINIAS QUOTA OF CONFEDERATE STATE We happened to be present in the Conven-

VERY EXTRAORDINARY.

though not enrobed in the judicial ermine

cast over his shoulders by good natured po-

head) without one word of comment (a mode

communications sent to us) and Judge How-

ard charges us with "endorsing" it, and goes

on to draw a comparison between his "mili-

tary record," (he having "three brothers in

the army,") and that of "Mr. Syme," who

unfortunately has no brother to do his fight-

ing 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 pre-

ferred, 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 cor-

respondent has "touched his raw," and dis-

turbed his self-complacency-if he feels him-

self to be personally aggrieved, and wishes

redress for his somewhat tender, but too deep-

ly wounded sensibilities, his remedy is a plain

one, as we are fully and emphatically au-

thorized to give up the real name of "N. C."

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 suit-

ors in his Courts, for in no other quarter can

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

pect rubbers," and therefore plays dignity, and

will not notice the Register-won't give any

more "Rowlands," as he has a great horror

"play at bowls" any more, because he has

had his shanks terribly barked by the "rub-

need not lay the flattering unction to his soul,

or in the absence of that, to his gizzard, that

ever he is caught in his mischievous tricks.

THE DANVILLE AND GREENSBORO' CONNEC

TION .- Congress has passed, and the President

approved, the bill authorizing a railway connec-

tion between Danville, Va, and Greensboro', N

Thomas Webb, Esq., of Hillsboro', has been

elected President of the North Carolina Railroad,

THE GLORIOUS FIGHT AT ROANOKE IS-

any other light than as a victory. From fifty to

one hundred shirs and fifteen thousand men, after

two days' hard fighting, compel a little band of

two thousand five hundred to surrender. Our

men contended against odds of nearly seven to

and not surpassed in the most heroic days of

terly that the common precaution of providing a

way of retreat from such overwhelming odds was

not provided, and that our chivalrous and noble

defenders are now in Yankee hands; but their

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 mil-

itary aptitude of our men this moment as we had

cover of his ships he is sure to be beaten, provided

and that they are guided by a skill equal to their

courage. We have never yet suffered from the

incompetency of the rank and file. Wherever

the day; and that has been the case in the great

majority of the battles. It cannot be denied,

APPROPRIATION FOR KENTUCKY .- The injunc-

tion of secresy has been removed from a bill,

passed by Congress, appropriating two million

dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky.

Forney deprecates the existence of a rese nar-

ty 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 Yan-

keedom. He gives in his "Press" a list of the

evils that would be suffered, and amongst other

things enumerate the imposition of taxes on the

products of the Northwest, seeking an cutlet

down the Mississippi; border conflicts, it is stat-

ed would be inevitable; California and Oregon

would declare themselves an independent Republic

States would be inconceivably distressing; fac-

tions would spring up everywhere, and to swell

the general calamity, bankruptcy, poverty, anar-

chy and total disregard of law would contribute

their nameless horrors. After picturing these, he

implores the statesmen of the North to pause be-

to carry the contest through, the war will end in

a bloody catastrophe.

weeded out the better .- Richmond Dispatch.

always that we have Generals worthy of the men, Governor.

at the battle of Manassas, and the balance of suc-

LAND.

C. It appropriates one million dollars.

vice Mr. Cameron, resigned.

by his language, may demand it.

they find refuge and deliverance.

We publish below the bill which has just pass- OUR FORCES-THE NUMBER OF THE ed the General Assembly of Virginia for raising Virginia's quota of Confederate State Troops

Whereas, the President of the Confederate States has ascertained the military quota of Virsginia for the existing war to be sixty-five thouand 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 numper of each volunteer company now in the Conederate service from this State, to the number of (00 men, rank and file. He shall thereupon apertion the same among the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, ascertain the evening, doing, however, but little injury to the number to be 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

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 preclamation, for enrollment in such company. chiaining less than ighty-four men, as he shall e ect. After deducting from the number apportioned as aforesaid to each county, city and town the number of its volunteers under this c.fl. the remainder shall constitute the number be drafted therefrom: and thereupon the Gove nor shall proceed without delay to cause the q lotas so remaining due from the several counif A, cities and towns, to be drafted by lot from their enrolled militia, and to be assigned to their

If the number drafted from any county, city town be required to fill the ranks of compa n, is from such county, city or town to the minim im aforesaid, they shall be mustored into the se vice in such company; and as far as practicablithe drafted levies from any county, city or to wn shall be assigned to companies from such ce inty, city or town, or from counties, cities or to vns neurest thereto.

to any one who, feeling personally aggreeved 4. At least thirty days before the day on which th; term of service of each volunteer company new in the field shall expire, the Governor shall calse such company to be mustered for re-enlistment by the officer commanding the same, who shell submit to each volunteer the question wi ether he will re-eplist or not, and shall make ou can accurate company roll, designating therein the pame, age and residence of each volunteer wto shall decline to re-enlist, the time his term of ervice shall expire, and the company and regim int to which he belongs, and return the same for hwith to the adjutant general: and thereupon the governor shall cause to be drafted by lot, up a the principles and in the proportions preser bed in the foregoing sections of this act, from the respective counties, cities and towns of this cor mon wealth, a number of men equal to the number of these so refusing to re-enlist, includin as a part of the milicia of the several councost, that "those who play at bowls must ex- ties cities and towns in which they reside the

vol inteers so refusing to re-enlist. 5 Any draft under the provisions of this act shal, so far as practicable, not only be apportioned among the counties, cities and towns of the Sta e, (aut in possession of the public enemy), so of the "Olivers" he gets in return, and won't as theire to each fair credit for the number of met theretofore furnished; but the same principle, so far as may be practicable, shall be extended to the appointment among company districts bers." Well! we can afford to live unno- in every county, city and town.

6 Artillery companies, whether heretofore or her after organized, may be equipped as light batteries of six pieces each, containing not more that one hundred and fifty men, rank and file : and whenever any such shall contain not less he will be unnoticed by the Register when- that 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 thereof of corresponding rank and grade with the same arm of the service in the Confederate States; and to effect this object, he may ecall the commissions now held by the officer; thereof, and issue in their stead commissions as of the same date, conferring the proper

rank and grade. I. On the day on which the term of service of any volunteer company now in service shall expires the men refusing to re-enlist and not drafted for service shall be discharged; and the commistions of all the company officers shall be va-If there is any other people but the Yankees on | catel. And on the same day, or as soon therethe face of the earth who would exult over such a after a may be, the other members of the comvictory as that at Roanoke Island, we know not | pany, the volunteers so re-enlisting, with the where they are to be found; nor do we know in | combrement furnished by voluntary enlistment what other nation except our own, such a defeat, and draft, shall proceed to reorganize the compaunder such circumstances, would be regarded in | ny shd 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 be vacated; and one, to say nothing of the ship, and they fought as soon thereafter as may be, the company officers with a valor never equalled on this continent, shall (lect for a regiment one Colonel, Lieutenant Culonel and Major; and for a battalion, one

9. The company and field officers so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor; the 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 efficers of their grade and rank respectively until their successors are commissioned; and t ereafter they may retire from the service. 10. Except in the cases mentioned in the sixth cesses is still largely in our favor. Whenever the section of this act, there shall be for each comenemy advances to the interior and forsakes the pany i captain and three lieutenants, who shall be

elected by the company and commissioned by the

11. The term of service of all persons drafted or volinteering under the provisions of this act, shall be three years, deducting there from the term they have been ably officered, they have won of the refevious service during the existing war: nor shall sny volunteer declining to re-enlist, who may bidrafted under this act, be ordered to duty however, that there are a few incapables among for the period of forty days from the expiration our military leaders, and the sooner they are of his previous term of service, unless in the dinion of the Governor the public exigencie shall imperatively demand his services .-And the General Assembly recommend that a furiou; h of at least sixty days be granted to all volunt ers who may re-enlist at such time as the public existencies may allow.

12. Any person who may be drafted under the previsions of this act may, at any time before he shall be mustered into the service of the Confederat States, furnish an able bodied man, well clothed who shall be accepted as his substitute; but the person furnishing such a substitute shall perfort cordinary militia duty during the substitude's beence. Should such substitute, while thus er gaged 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 braish another substitute on the same

13. Whenever the Governor shall be required to fill ub companies under this act, he shall be authorized to accept volunteers, in lieu of draftthe situation of the Middle, Western and Eastern ing. Phis act shall be in force from the passage

thereof

HOI BIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. LYNCHBURG, Feb. 10.

Dr. Wiley U. Bee, of Company D, 1st Arkan-sas regiment, was killed at the Tennessee Depot fore committing themselves to so frightful an alternative, but assures them that if a combination ter they had started. He was horribly mangled, is not immediately effected among all men willing and died in a few minutes. He had re enlisted for the war, and was on his return home on furlough to his residence in Jefferson county, Ark.

THE ROANOKE FIGHT. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

ENEMY. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BICHMOND

> DISPATCH. 1 NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.

With inexpressible sorrow I announce the fall Rosnoke Island, after a spirited and beroic 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 gather 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-bosts, 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 Island. About 9 o'clock the next day, (Saturday,) the Hessians were allowed to land on a point to the east of Roaneke Island, where they marched upon that point. The booming of heavy cannon in the distance heralded the enemy's anproach. 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 givng 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

It will be a pleasure hereafter to record on the page of history the heroic fortitude of our gallant roops. Nobly and well did Capt. O. Jennings Wise, of your city, stand up with his men to the fierce encounter, when, 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 prisoners The enemy's loss is laid down at 1000. 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.

stronghold in the hands of the enemy.

In the midst of this terrible struggle, it will be r gretted that Gen. Wise 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 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 successfully checked from getting 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 shut their eyes against the fact had not dread conviction come so direct. Every man was at his post, and our departments here were engaged in sending dispatches to the various encampments. The alacrity 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 may be relied upon as correct—the authority is undisputed, and the New York Herald makes a free confession of it. I fear 1 am intruding too much upon your space and I must close.

From the Norfolk Day Book of Wednesday. FURTEER PARTICULARS OF OUR RE VERSES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

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 up for the purpose of co-operating with it if occasion should require it. 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 the number so doing will be credited to their respect compelled to retire again, and the battery was tive counties. 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, Empire 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 Etenton. 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

FROM ELIZABETH CITY.

The report of the burning of Elizabeth City and its capture by the Federalists 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 been made by these gallant Carolinians 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, we are glad to say, was not left to the enemy, as at first reported. but was burned by the citizens before they left

CONDITION OF GEN. WISE.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that General Wise is safe, and all reports to the contrary are without any truth whatever. We are also much gratified to announce that instead of increasing 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 wrongs 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.

BEATH OF O. JENNINGS WISE. 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 h m.— While his comrades were bearing him from the ground, a shot from the enemy penetrated his bo-

dy, inflicting a mortal wound. He died almost Capt. Wise 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 one of his men approached him and enquired if he was badly hurt. His reply was: Never mind me! Fight on men! fight on! and keen

DEATH OF CAPT, SELDEN Captain Wm. Selden, of this city, attached the Engineer Department, was also among the willed. 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 over. pr woring forces of the enemy, but fought them bravely, disputing their right to every inch of

He leaves behind him for the consolation of his friends, a name and fame, of which they may be justly proud. He died a brave Virginian, defending his country from the attacks of a brutal and inscient foe, and he now fills a patriot.

NOBLE CONDUCT.

The Richmond Blues and McCullough's In. fantry are represented as having conducted them. selves nobly during the battle. Not a man among them but displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity and the gratest 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 arm pits into the Sound. Befor esurrendering each man coole broke his gun against the trees, determined that though they fell into the hands of the enemy they

The casualties among the first mentioned command have been greatly exaggerated. Only one of the entire company-its commander-ws. killed and only eight or ten or them wounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE SICK FROM ROANOKE ISLAND About five o'clock yesterday afternoon 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 Rosnoke 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 left Currituck Bridge last night-did not see anything of the en.

The arrival of those men created considerable excitement in the city, and before the boats had made fast quite a crowd had collected on the wharf to we come them. They seemed to be 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 east 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 when the truth comes out it will be found that this victory has been purchased by the Yankees with a fearful outlay of

THE ENEMY AT EDENTON. A special train of the Seaboard and Roanoke one o'clock. Information was brought that the enemy had entered Ededton and taken possession. This news was communicated through Dr. 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 non-arrival of the boat due from there yesterday seemed to corroborate

TREACHERY THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. We learn that a man named Doe, who lived on Roaneke Island, and who knew of a landing place on the Marsh that others were ignorant of deserted, went over to the enemy and piloted them into the landing, after giving them all the information about our forces and fortifications.

It appears that Col. Shaw got wind of his in tended desertion, and told him that if he attempt ed 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.

Chatham Coalfields Railroad. A T A MEETING OF THE COMMIS-sioners appointed for opening Books of Subscription to the above Road, the following resolution "Resolved, That Books of Subscription for Stock in said Company be forthwith opened at the Bank of

Cape Fear, in the City of Raleigh, under the superin-EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C., 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, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State and fifty dollars per man by the This number is expected to be raised with as little

delay as possible, and Companies at present organic ing will report to this Office with as little delay as possible. They will be received by Companies or individuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen. The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and

to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the volunteer service, and By order of the Governor.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General. All the papers in the State copy four times.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C. ADJUTANT GEFERAL'S OFFICE. Raleigh, February 13, 1862. No. 1.

The following instructions from the Governor are 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 will proceed immediately to Weldon and such points in the North Eastern Counties of the State as you may think necessary—call into server such portions of the Militia as may be demed necessary and can be used effectively, and make such dispose sition of them as circumstances rnd the public safety may suggest and require for the the defence of the

Such of the Officers of your Staff as you may deen expedient may be employed by you on this server and may accompany you on the same [Signed] HENRY T. CLARK

By order of the Governor: J. G. Martin, Adjutant General. Feb. 15-It

HEAD QUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1862. GENERAL ORDER

No. L. The undersigned announces for the information and guidance of the North Carolina Forces, the Iollowing officers as his Staff Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gordon, Asst. Adjutant

Major John Devereux, Quarter Master. Major John C. Winder, Aid de-camp. Major Thomas D. Hegg, Commissary.

Surgeon Richard B. Haywood. J. G. MARTIN, General in chief of North Carolina Forces. Feb. 15-3t

Recruits wanted. THE SUBSCRIBER BEING AUTHOR. thorized to increase the number of his Regiment to 1250 men, wants 500 Recruits immediately. Bounties, &c., will be paid by Recruiting Officers stationed at prominent points in the State from which the Regiment was originally raised.

B. BANSOM, Col. lat Rog. N. C. Cavalry.