THE LATEST NEWS.

Newbern Has Fallen!

The Town on Fire!

We received here, late Saturday evening the startling intelligence of the fall of Newbern! The Burnside Fleet attacked our batteries 12 miles below Newbern on Thursday last, and succeeded in driving off our men and landing a force of from 12 to 15 thousand men. The following account by Mr. Hill, conductor on the train directly from Newbern, we copy from the Charlotte *Bulletin* of this morning: Mr. Hill says—

I left Newbern on Friday afternoon, at 3½ p. m. The battle commenced at Newbern at ½ a. m., on Friday. The first shot was fired by the Federalists at the Atlantic Railroad shops. Soon after their firing was indiscriminate but destructive. Our troops disputed their advance bravely. The Federals numbered 12,000 on land and 51 Transports and Gun Boats, while our force was only about 6,000. The fight lasted 9½ hours, when it became necessary for the troops to evacuate Newbern in consequence of being borne down by overwhelming numbers.

The citizens—at least several of them—fired their own dwellings and business houses. The Cotton and Turpentine, stored in Newbern, was fired and totally destroyed. The army stores and provisions were all removed. Two batteries and two car loads, one of ammunition and the other of arms, fell into the hands of the enemy. At great peril Mr. Hilliard Carruthers Davis, approached Newbern and hitched on to their engine cars, containing arms, which they saved. Newbern was in flames when Mr. Hill left and it is believed a large portion of the city has been destroyed by fire as above stated. As regards the number of killed, wounded and missing, Mr. Hill could not correctly ascertain, but he believes the loss will not exceed 300. Mr. W. A. Hunter's body (a member of his Guilford Greys) was brought to Greensboro' by Mr Hill. He was killed by a shell from the enemy's gun.

Most of the women and children escaped.—They were gathered on the line of the road, together with several wounded soldiers, who have been left at Goldsboro.' Our soldiers done all they could to defend Newbern, but they were overwhelmed by superior numbers. The bridge over Trent river was fired by the enemy, but fortunately all the burning stock on the road was removed in time to be saved. The Federals are supposed to have brought with them an engine, and cars to occupy the track. Fort Macon is virtually cut off, and the troops on the southeast block of the Trent must be captured if they do not escape to Swansboro'. The force is supposed to be about 1500.

ADDENDA.—A dispatch from the Rev. A. Sinclair to his wife, which we have been permitted to read, says: "The battle is over. My brother is safe. Brem's artillery has been captured, but he is safe. The brigade is retreating.

Another Great Battle!

THE CONFEDERATES SUCCESSFUL!

We have intelligence from the great battle fought in Benton county, Arkansas, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March, and renewed on the 9th. The Confederates were completely victorious, having captured 13 or 14 thousand prisoners, and taken all the arms and baggage of an army about 40,000 strong. In this case, the enemy had no gun boats to help them out; but had to stand up square in an open field fight.

FROM ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, March 12.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says Capt. Rodgers arrived in charge of the ammunition train, and the official account of the battle at Elkhorn. The fighting was terrible. The Confederates were mostly armed with rifles and shot-guns. They charged the enemy again and again, clubbing their guns and driving them back from their first position.

The enemy had taken a second and stronger position.

When it became known to his troops that Gen. McCulloch had fallen, they were frantic with rage—fighting like demons—charging and getting to fight five times their number.

Fearful that McCulloch's troops would be disorganized, Van Dorn deemed it advisable to withdraw. He renewed the attack next day, and retired in splendid order, under cover of his artillery.

The attack was considered a brilliant manœuvre.

McIntosh, at the head of his command, fell early; also Herbert.

Foreigners report the Federal loss at 4,000 killed.

The Confederates attacked the enemy on all sides, passing around them.

Van Dorn says he is not whipped and cannot be, with reinforcements.

We will soon have the Confederate train on Boston Mountain, out of the reach of the enemy.

This news is reliable.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

ARMORY, March 14.

Passengers who arrived here report an engagement at Chickasaw, Tenn. river, near Eastport, on Wednesday last. Four Federal gunboats attempted to ascend the river, but were repulsed several times by the batteries.—It is believed that one of the gunboats was disabled. Many on our side are injured.

Memphis is under Martial law. Cotton, sugar and molasses are ordered off as paying freight for families and supplies.

The *Appeal* publishes a despatch from Richmond stating that President Davis intends going West, and urging all to rally to his standard.

Falling Back.—Our forces at Manassas are falling back towards Richmond, if they have not already accomplished the movement. The following remarks on the subject will be read with interest:

The most important movements that ever occurred on this continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the *Virginia* in the waters of Hampton Roads opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in withdrawing from its offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington city; but as a line of defence for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under General Joseph Johnston is now falling back is in the nature of the arm of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington city to reach safety by a few hour's flight like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he should not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defence, as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme south-western corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumference. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defence; assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have, by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to accumulate and put in position without disturbance, and at his leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foe; but the measure has become a strategic necessity, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy and ensuring the success of our cause. The surprise he will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great.—More delay is ruin to him, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is now inevitable.—*Richmond Examiner.*

LIQUOR DESTROYED BY LADIES.

Some twenty ladies of this Town, prompted by the noble impulses that so nobly abound in the female heart, proceeded in a body to the Depot, last Thursday afternoon, and with hatchet and hammers destroyed five or six barrels of Whiskey and poured the liquid poison upon the ground; a fitting libation to the Devil and his imps from the hands of patriotic Women; whose mission, pending the war is, to "go about doing good." The ladies in performing this act of mercy, but manifested a desire to co-operate, at home, with our brave army in the field, to save the country, from both external and internal foes—the latter, being the more dangerous of the two. Of course, they would not be able, if they have the desire, to destroy all the poison that a thousand filthy "Worms" are pouring forth night and day, for the destruction of Southern men!

Since the breaking out of the war, the ladies of this Town, and in other portions of the Confederacy, have toiled day and night to prepare comfortable Clothing for our soldiers in the field, who, otherwise, would have suffered excruciating hardships and rendered wholly unfit to encounter the foe, except to submit to certain defeat—and the ladies reason, in this critical moment of the contest, suffer an injury to be done their brave defenders in the field, by Patriots who remain at home to speculate, if they can prevent it. If the method resorted to in the present instance, was not altogether legal, necessity, in their estimation, demanded it—and in time of war the civil laws, in many instances, have to yield, especially to the supreme authority of women.—*Iredell Express.*

Warning.—Let every man in Eastern Carolina who can arm himself, be prepared to rush at a moment's warning to resist the invasion by Burnside. A few days only can elapse before he will commence his demonstrations. The Newbern *Progress* says that upwards of 100 vessels were at Hatteras at last account, besides the Burnside fleet and forces at Roanoke Island.

Will the brave sons of the Old North State allow her soil to become the great battle ground? Let every man who loves his country, his State and his home rally to the rescue and defeat Burnside on the threshold. Why may not the government accept of companies, legions, mounted men and guerrillas for a short time to effect that object. There are perhaps 30 or 40,000 men in the State who could spend a month or two under arms to accomplish it. Oh for a leader—a man for the times to command.—*Ral. Standard.*

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

In these times of trial to men's souls, a modest exhibition of genuine patriotism and courage in soldier or citizen, woman or child, commands the admiration and sympathy of all. What language can describe the emotions of those who fully appreciate the appalling horrors with which the patriotic president, Jeff. Davis, Secretary of Confederate treasury, Memminger, &c. Confederate treasury, from the weight of afflictions imposed upon him by this unholy war? At Manassas the former's son fell at the head of his company, and with perfect willingness he bowed to the stroke. At Fort Donelson, another son, Gen. General Cass Hannegan, a joint-heir with his brother Peyton to their father's large fortune, fell while gallantly leading his men in defence of that position. Closely followed upon the telegram of Capt. Daniel Hanford's death, the news of his daughter's death came upon him, a lovely young lady, who breathed her last at Brandon on James river, a day or two since. And yet in the face of this visitation of sorrow, so evinced that undying spirit, the bulwark of Southern independence—when he said in regular and determined manner: "I have two sons now left to devote to our cause; when they, too are gone, I will shoulder the musket myself."—*Pet. Exp.*

GEN. R. E. LEE.

We learn through a proclamation in the Richmond papers, that General Robert E. Lee has been assigned to duty at the seat of Government; and under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

MARRIED:

In this county on the 11th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Wood, Mr. GEORGE H. RICHEY, to Miss MARGARET S. JAMES.

In this county, on the 29th January last, by Rev. D. S. Kistler, Mr. W. L. CARSON, to Miss S. J. COWAN.

Also, on the 5th instant, by the same, Mr. C. H. JOHNSTON, to Miss MARY DICKSON.

Foundry and Machine Shops FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the extensive Foundry and Machine Shops erected in this place by R. Bayden & Son, and recently in possession of Fowcks & Reeder. The main building is 120 feet front, 30 feet deep and 14 feet high. The Foundry is 60 by 40, 17 feet high. Blacksmith Shop 80 by 30, 12 feet high. Pattern shop 40 by 20. All built in the most substantial manner of brick, and is now in complete order and fit for work. It is well calculated for manufacturing all kinds of Agricultural implements, and could easily be prepared for making cannon, guns and other arms. The establishment is very near the N. C. Railroad Depot and affords every facility for receiving material and forwarding goods. It will be sold low and on credit if purchaser desires to satisfactorily secured. For further particulars address me at Salisbury, N. C. SAM'L. KERR.

March 17, 1862. 1t66

☞ Richmond Examiner, Charleston Courier, Norfolk Day-Book, and Wilmington Journal, will publish twice a week for four weeks, and forward bills to D. A. Davis, Esq., at this place.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Wm. L. Cowan, deceased. I hereby give notice to those indebted to the same to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time allowed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

STEPHEN F. COWAN, Adm'r.

March 17, 1862 3t66

LOST TRUNK.

LOST between Raleigh and Salisbury, on Wednesday 26th February, a black trunk, brass mounted, about medium size, patent lock. Must have been taken off at some station between Raleigh and this place, marked on a piece of card, on the end—"Capt. P. A. Kennerly, Salisbury." Rail Road agents and others are requested to aid in the recovery of this trunk. P. A. KENNERLY.

Salisbury, March 17, 1862. 1t66

LUMBER.

THE subscriber, living near Icard Station, in Burke county, is prepared to furnish any amount of dap lumber, delivered on board the cars, at $1 per hundred. Heart lumber as per contract. Orders addressed to him at Happy Home, Burke county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

T. L. C. DONALDSON.

March 17, 1862. 1t66

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the last will and testament of P. S. Neely, dec'd., I will sell at public auction in Salisbury, on Saturday, 5th day of April next, a lot of Negroes belonging to said estate, among the number is a first rate miller, one woman and child, and two men—Conditions made known on day of sale

J. G. FLEMING, Executor.

March, 6th 1862. 6t67

FOR SALE.

150 bbls. Refined Cuba Coffee.
13 tierces Crushed Sugar,
3 hhd. N. O. Clarified White Sugar,
5 bbls. " " " "
6 bbls. " " Brown "
2 bbls. " " " "
20 hhds. " Light " "
18 bbls. " " " "

Fresh boat Mess Cove Rice in casks and barrels.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 12, 1862. 3t62

Good Cow and Calf.

ANY one wishing to purchase a good milch cow with a young calf, are invited to make further inquiry at this office.

March 3d, 1862 643.

SHERIFF NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Negro boy, who was arrested as a runaway by Cornelius and Tobias Kesler, and committed to Jail by Peter Williamson, Esq., and says his name is Frank, and belongs to James Faber, will be sold at the Court House, in Salisbury, on the 5th day of May next, for cash, by order of the Court, unless the owner come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. W. A. WALTON, Sh'ff.

Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1862. 3mpd54

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH-CAROLINIANS!—OUR COUNTRY needs your aid for its protection and deliverance from a cruel invasion. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our duty hitherto has been added by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that is held dear to us, of religious rights and free government. We must unite him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war on us, and proclaims our people as his enemies, and declares that we forfeit our rights, and are to be treated as a spoil of conquest. With a fidelity without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights as self-governing; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and family; your loyalty and kindred, I call upon you loyally to do your duty, and to sustain this noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, and brave, in the hour of peril and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our patriotism be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses damp—and the valor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the States. The fame of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were opposed to new enemies, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with numbers at times as well as the foreign foe, until after a struggle of seven long years, our Independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is embodying his efforts, and straining every nerve to overthrow our country and subjugate us to his domination—his appetite 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 zeal, and attempt by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountain 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 to companies and squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are, or may be, made and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to North 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 hundred and sixty-two.

HENRY T. CLARK.

March 3, 1862 3t64

WANTED.

ABLE BODIED MEN to form a company for the war. Bounty $65. For particulars apply to

Capt. W. L. SAUNDERS.

Salisbury, Feb 14, 1862. 1862

NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

Special Order No. 70.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 25, 1862.

AN election for Field Officers of the 70th and 120th Regiments N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual places of assembling the Regiments, on the 15th day of March, 1862.—The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th Section of the New Militia Law.

By order of Governor Clark.

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't. Gen.

Lt. Col. J. A. BRADSHAW, Comd'g.

Salisbury, N. C. 3t64

For the War.

I AM authorized to receive and muster into Service a Battalion of Infantry.

For Duty in the Field.

Officers who are raising Companies are invited to communicate with me here. I am prepared to receive men singly or by squads, or Companies. Subsistence, clothing and comfortable quarters will be furnished and bounty money paid at the time of joining. Officers raising companies for this Battalion will save themselves much expense by sending their men here as fast as they are enrolled. They will not be required to perform guard duty at this post but will be drilled daily. At least five Companies are wanted.

GEO. C. GIBBS,
Maj., C. S. A.

Salisbury, N. C. Feb 14th 1862. 3mt

Executive Department N. Carolina

Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 12, 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 by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies of 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 the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

[2t67]

SHOES, SHOES.

PEGGED AND STITCHED BROGANS.

WE can fill orders of the above styles at our Manufactory in Salisbury.

ENNISS & BRADSHAW.

Jan. 27, 1862. 1y59

FOR THE WAR!

500 More Wanted.

THE undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, to raise a battalion of Artillery men, to man guns in battery, for the War. The men are kept in good quarters, and are exempt from picket duty, and infinitely preferable to Cavalry or Infantry duty. The Confederate government pays all those who enlist for the war,

$50 BOUNTY,

and will receive warrants shortly of 160 Camp value. The rank and file will elect their own company officers, but persons who are instrumental in raising Companies or sections, will generally elected. All who enlist for the war, will be exempt from draft.

Persons of Companies entering this service will rendezvous at Salisbury, where suitable arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

Address the undersigned at Salisbury.

W. L. YOUNG,
Capt. Provisional Army.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1862. 1t63

DESIRABLE GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

I HAVE just received and receiving a lot of desirable GOODS, to which I invite the attention of those in search of purchasing articles of real necessity. The Goods I am receiving consist of the following, to wit:

Handsome 4-8 French Prints, Ginghams, Organdies, and Printed Muslins, Canton FLANNELS, Brown Drills, Alamance Plaids, &c. Also one Barrel of COPPERAS.

The above Goods will be sold at a reasonable advance on their cost.—Terms cash.

JOHN D. BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1862. 1t61

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make to order Men's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Shoes, Women's Coarse Shoes, Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes. Also, to repair all kinds of Boots and also a Quarter 160 at his Boot and Shoe Store will be promptly attended to. A supply of Men's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, on hand and for sale at his Boot and Shoe Store, on main street, next door to the Book Store.

SAMUEL H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1862. 3m61

COPPERAS, INDIGO, EXTRACT LOGWOOD, COOKING SODA, NITRIC ACID, OIL VITRIOL, MADDER, MATCHES, CANDLE WICK,

For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Feb 6, 1862. 61tf

Dr. Wm. H. Howerton

HAVING returned to Salisbury, again offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He may at all times (unless professionally engaged) be found at the Boyden House. 1y60

100,000 Barrel Staves WANTED.

WE wish to purchase the above quantity of Staves, to be of white oak timber, clear of sap, and of the following dimensions: Staves 34 inches long, from 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick.

Heading, 24 inches long, from 9 to 20 inches wide, and one and a half inches thick.

Staves not less than 4, and heading not less than 6 inches in width.

700 staves and 300 heading to a thousand.

We will pay $15 a thousand for each in cash on delivery at our distillery in any quantity.

Hoop poles also wanted.

M. & B. MYERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1862. 3t60

Stop the Thief.

TAKEN from my Livery Stable in Raleigh, a dark bay horse, about 5 years old, about ten hands high, with "Confederate" on the left hind foot, very fond of water so that he is turned; and he is supposed to be out of his usual beat, but which is not ascertained. The mare is a small, blind-eye mare, with fair skin and black hair—his hair rather long. He had on a black coat of clothes, well worn, and looked as if he had been a fireman or engineer on the Railroad, as his clothes were black and greasy. I will give fifty dollars reward for the mare, horse and buggy; or fifty dollars for information enabling me to recover my horse and buggy.

JAS. M. HARRIS.

Feb. 3, 1862. 3tpd53

Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bill to Standard office, Raleigh.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILL receive in a few days a fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, put up by an experienced southern gentleman. For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Feb 8, 1862. 61tf

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.