

In our advertising columns will be found an order from the Adjutant & Inspector General of South Carolina, to all Regiments, Battalions, Squadron or Companies of Militia—having failed to elect their officers under the provision made in a General Order of January 2—to proceed to hold such elections on Saturday, the 22d inst.

**Significant.**

In the New York *Herald*, of the 8th, is found a letter from its London correspondent, in which it is authoritatively announced that England and France have finally agreed to apply the public law of Europe to our cis-Atlantic affairs.

**Terrible Accident.**

The Columbia *Carolinian* of Wednesday last says that the freight engine "Thomas C. Perrin," burst her boiler Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, in the railroad yard, in that city, instantly killing the engineer, a Mr. Keels, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring one of the firemen. Fragments of the engine were found in various directions, and some of them fully three hundred yards from the scene of the disaster.

**Reading for the Volunteers.**

A friend of ours has received a letter from an officer in the Camden Volunteers, requesting him to procure Books and Pamphlets to send to the Company, who have now gone into winter quarters. Having nothing to read, time hangs on them. We make this appeal to our citizens to leave at either J. J. McKain's or R. M. KENNEY's stores, such books and pamphlets as will be both useful and instructive to our gallant friends and relatives, and which can be so easily spared by us at home. Let it be done at once.

**What Corn will Do.**

Corn makes bread and bacon, and poultry and beef, and fat horses and mules. It is good for "man and beast"—it is the "all and in all—the staff of life" for the South—it will feed our armies and help vanquish our foes. It is the great food crop of this continent, and one of the greatest blessings of the earth—therefore prepare now to cover a larger surface than ever before—to plant and cultivate in a better style—and, with God's blessing to harvest a larger crop.

MASON AND SLIDELL EMBARKED FOR ENGLAND.—By the British West India mail steamer at Panama, the *Panama Herald*, of the 22d ultimo, learns that the British gun-boat *Rinaldo*, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries on board, had reached St. Thomas on the 15th of January, and transferred her passengers to the British West India mail steamer *La Plata*, bound for Southampton.

An alliance between Russia and the United States is now discussed in Northern circles; and to effect this, is said to be one of the objects of Cameron's mission to that country.

[FOR THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE.]

CHARLESTON, February 8, 1862.

Miss Sally Chesnut,

President of the L. A. A. K. D.:

MADAM: Your two notes of the 1st and 5th insts. are at hand—the latter enclosing a check for \$40, and the former a list of articles for the use of the sick at the Rickerville Hospital. The articles of the shipment of which you apprised me in the first note, have also been duly received. The package containing "five mattresses and six pillows" have not yet come to hand, but I presume they are at the depot.

Permit me in behalf of the sick soldiers under my care, to express their sincere and grateful appreciation of your kindness, and that of the association you represent. The medical staff of the hospital—whose exertions in behalf of the sick, will be so materially aided by means of the judiciously chosen assortment displayed by a perusal of the list—would also tender their thanks to your society, for this timely assistance.

With much respect,

Your obedient servant.

SAMUEL LOGAN,

Surgeon in command at Rickerville Hospital.

It is said that a discovery has been made in New York, by which a cannon can be rifled in hour by hydraulic pressure power.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]  
IMPORTANT FROM ALBEMARLE SOUND.

ELIZABETH CITY BURNED BY THE INHABITANTS.

LANDING OF BURNSIDE'S TROOPS.

LOSS OF THE SOUTHERN GUNBOATS.

NORFOLK, February 10.—A courier arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the news that this morning Elizabeth City, N. C. was burned by the inhabitants. During the conflagration the enemy landed a large force. All our gunboats in the Sound, excepting one, have been captured by the Federal fleet. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived here.

Among the troops captured on Roanoke Island, were the Wise Legion, with a few exceptions, and the entire Fourth Brigade of this Department.

Captains Coles and O. J. Wise were severely wounded; Major Lawson, wounded and taken prisoner; and Lieut. Miller, of Jackson's Guard, shot through the shoulder. Gen. Wise was confined to his bed from pneumonia at Nag's Head. He and his staff and Col. Richardson are safe. Maj. Fry, Capt. Wallace and Dickenson, Lieuts. Carter and Bigger, are prisoners; Capt. Farish and Burr, and private Levy, of B. L. I. Blues, are safe. Frank Johnson was taken prisoner, but is unhurt. Privates Friend and Bohemian were captured. Col. Henningsen and his artillery are safe.

We spiked all the guns in the batteries before surrendering. The Yankee loss in killed is heavy, ours light.

From Nashville.

THE INVASION ON THE TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 10.—Passengers by this evening's boat say that our scouts report that the enemy's infantry and cavalry were within four miles of fort Donelson yesterday. Other passengers say that the enemy's gunboats yesterday came within sight of the fort. Private despatches from Clarksville to-day announces that Fort Donelson is safe and cannot be taken.

The enemy have destroyed several spans of the railroad bridge over the Tennessee River by which Florence is connected with Tusculum, Ala., and Memphis. This bridge is not on the main stem of the Memphis and Charleston Road, but formed part of a small branch road, six miles long leading to Florence.

There were six steamboats at Florence landing, two of which the enemy captured. The citizens of Florence set fire to and burned the other four. A private despatch from Decatur, the point at which the main stem of the Memphis and Charleston Road crosses the Tennessee River, says that every thing is quiet. The trains will run regularly, as usual, between Memphis and Chattanooga.

THE ENEMY'S RAID DOWN THE TENNESSEE RIVER—THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS NEAR FORT HENRY.

MEMPHIS, TENN. February 11.—There has been a heavy loss in steamboats on the Tennessee river, owing to the raid of the enemy's gunboats Lexington and Conestoga. The *Sam Orr*, containing 170 pounds of powder and two submarine batteries, was set on fire at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, two miles above the Tennessee river bridge. On Friday and Saturday, the *Appleton*, *Belle*, and *Lynn Boyd*, were burned by the Confederates at the mouth of Duck River. The *Sam Kirkman*, the *Julius* and the *Time* (the last named containing \$100,000 worth of Government stores) were abandoned and burned on Saturday. The *Dunbar* was sunk in Cypress Creek. The *Eastport* was also sunk. The *Cerro Gordo* and the *Sallie Ward* were the only boats captured by the enemy; and the *Robb* is the only one that escaped uninjured. The Federal gunboats have left the Tennessee River, but are expected to return soon. They took with them 20,000 pounds of Confederate salt pork, which they found at Florence; but refused to touch private property, or even the cotton which they found. Passenger trains have resumed their trips on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

It is reported by way of Paris that there was fighting at Fort Donelson on Saturday; but nothing of the kind has been telegraphed

via Nashville. One General, two Captains, two Lieutenants and seventy-five privates, were captured in Fort Henry. Twenty-two dead bodies were found in the fort. The steam pipe of one of the Federal gun-boats broke, killing one man. The Federal troops have abandoned Fort Henry, and are now fortifying three high hills on the opposite side of the river, either of which will command the site of Fort Henry, which is now inundated and caving in on both sides. The new fortifications of the enemy are to be called Fort Angelo. The Federals threaten to take possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad within two weeks. They have easy access to it by means of their stern wheel boats.

[FOR THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE.]

Acknowledgment.

The Ladies of the Kershaw Aid Association return their thanks to the citizens of Camden and its vicinity for their assistance in behalf of the Rickerville Hospital.

The following is a list of the articles sent:

Matresses,	9	Coffee,	packs 1
Pillows,	81	Tea,	packs 1
Comforts,	13	Chocolate,	1
Blankets,	5	Jar Preserves,	2
Piece of Carpet,	1	Jar Pickles,	1
Shirts,	34	White Sugar,	packs 2
Dressing Gowns,	4	Brown Sugar,	packs 3
Night Caps,	8	Mugs,	18
Slippers,	pair 25	Cups and Saucers,	12
Socks,	pair 12	Lint,	
Coat,	1	Bandages,	
Pillow Cases,	77	Tin Cups,	8
Towels,	68	Plates,	12
Bottles of Wine,	24	Knives and Forks,	6
" Honey,	1	Spoons,	6
Bag Homney,	1	Bowls,	9
Bottle Peruvian Bark,	1	Coffee Pots,	2
" Mustard,	1	Candlesticks,	4
" Flaxseed,	1	Tin Basins,	12
" Sage,	2	Basin,	1
" Tapioca,	1	Pitchers,	2
" Corn Starch,	peks 2	Cash,	\$40

SALLY CHESNUT,

President Ladies' Aid Association.

The Capture of Roanoke Island.

Private accounts which have reached us, says the *Charleston Mercury*, show that Roanoke Island was yielded only after a desperate and brilliant defence. One after another, three columns of the enemy, consisting of 5000 men each, assailed our little band of 2100 heroes; and one after another the attacking columns were driven back. It was not until the enemy's whole army of 15,000 men was concentrated against our force (less than one-sixth their number) that our jaded troops were overwhelmed. We get the following particulars of the fight from the *Norfolk Day Book*:

THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY.

On Thursday 53 of the enemy's vessels, steam and sail, hove in sight, and on Friday at 10 o'clock, a. m., commenced the engagement in force. Their vessels came within two miles of our batteries, where they opened fire. The engagement lasted from that time until night, and was terrific.

They had perfected their arrangements early in the engagement for landing their troops, but having found the resistance much greater than they apprehended, were unable to land. They had their small boats ready for that purpose. Our shore batteries continued to pour their volleys into them with considerable success. Two of their steamers hauled off at one time from the engagement, and from the smoke that was seen to arise from them it was thought that they were on fire.

Early in the engagement reinforcements arrived at the Island, and every one was sanguine of success. Our gunners are said to have acted with coolness and deliberation in the management of their guns, and much execution is believed to have been done the enemy, which impression was materially confirmed by the enemy's drawing off towards two o'clock from all batteries except two. The enemy fired into several of the private residences on the Island, and set them on fire. This was all the damage done us on Friday.

THE LANDING OF THE ENEMY.

During Friday night the enemy were permitted to land their forces, supposed to be about five thousand, at Widow Baum's point, which is above our lower battery. We say they were permitted, because it is the opinion of those acquainted with the localities, that they could have been easily prevented from landing. From this place of landing they were pushing on up a road or causeway through the marshy land to the mainland, and at seven o'clock on Saturday morning a battle commenced, which continued until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for a couple of hours, and

commenced again, and was raging at 1 o'clock, when the courier left.

During the bombardment our little fleet rendered good assistance to the land batteries. Two of our steamers were injured during the river engagement or bombardment; one of them, the *Curlew*, it is said being disabled.

THE SURRENDER OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Since the above was written, intelligence has been brought us that Roanoke Island has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The surrender was made about eleven o'clock Saturday morning; and though, as we learn, our ammunition was all carried off the Island before its surrender, all our forces were then made prisoners of war.

The enemy came up in their boats on the south side of the Island, and by means of their boat howitzers, effected a landing in the rear of our batteries, and that after landing about fifteen thousand on all parts of the Island, they marched up and flanked the batteries. It is also reported that notwithstanding our small force of twenty-one hundred men against fifteen thousand, on some parts of the Island the resistance was of the most desperate nature, and a hand to hand contest lasted for a considerable time, showing the most desperate courage. This is said to have been the case, particularly, with the Richmond Blues, under command of Capt. O. Jennings Wise.

THE CASUALTIES.

About 300 of our men were killed and wounded, and about fifty of them made their escape from the Island. It is said the slaughter of the enemy was terrific, and amounted, it is believed, to over one thousand killed and wounded. The sick on the Island had been removed prior to the engagement, and sent over to the mainland.

THE REGION INVADED BY THE ENEMY—"THE GRANARY OF THE SOUTH."

The capture of Roanoke Island, by the enemy, places at the mercy of the invader that rich region of the North Carolina coast, which has been called the granary of the South.

Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, and even Northampton and Halifax counties, are all laid open to his ravages. These counties have heretofore furnished Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah a larger amount of corn than they obtained from all other sources, besides the large shipments they made to Baltimore, New York and Providence. The product of surplus corn from these counties is immense. Add to this the entire loss of the whole fishing interest of these waters, amounting to several millions, besides affording one-half of the support of a large number of indigent persons, who can scarcely obtain it from any other source.

LOCAL ITEMS FROM PORT ROYAL.—The Savannah *News* gives a report that our Yankee invaders at Port Royal are going rapidly forward with the establishment of their colony, which they call *New South*. We see it stated that they already have a steam saw mill at work. We shall not be surprised to hear that they have a clock factory in operation in the course of a few weeks, and that they have set the contrabands to raising "garden sass" for the supply of New York and Boston markets.

Greely figures up the cost of the war as follows—charging it all to slavery:

Two millions a day for the support of the army and navy, and one million for the value which the labor of soldiers and sailors would create, if devoted to peaceful productive employments. In all we are now paying three millions of dollars a day, not to mention suffering and loss of health and life.

The New York *Herald* concludes a long defence of General McClellan's dilatory movements with these suggestive remarks:

We hope, therefore, that Gen. McClellan will resist every attempt to precipitate events before he is ready, and that the President and his Cabinet will sustain him in his course, especially in view of the fact that the next month the period of enlistment in the Southern army for one year shall have expired, and great numbers of the rebels will refuse to re-enlist.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Kershaw District, on Monday, January 20, Mr. THOMAS JACKSON, in the one hundredth year of his age. He served in the Revolutionary war, and came to this State from North Carolina in the year 1755, where he has lived ever since.