

SUCCESS OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. ROANOKE ISLAND TAKEN. HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

By a flag of truce to-day, Feb. 11, the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island. The island was taken possession of, and Com. Lynch's fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth city was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned but whether by fire or shells or the inhabitants is not certain. The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap. The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men (Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's Head and was not present during the engagement). When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk. All the gunboats but one were taken and that escaped up a creek and was probably also destroyed. One report says that only 30, and another that only 25 of the Confederates escaped from the island. Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 on the island escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

A Richmond paper, this morning, in a leading editorial, says that an entire army on Roanoke Island is entirely the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty five hundred brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to all the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but were overwhelmed. The rebels were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale. The following despatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning.

Norfolk, Feb. 10.—The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound is not mortal. Major Johnson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded. About 3,000 Confederates were killed. Our wounded numbered over 3,000. The number of Yankees was about the same. Midshipman Cann had his arm shot off. The other casualties are as yet unreported. A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth city had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

The following is the latest copy from the Norfolk Daily Book.

A courier arrived here yesterday about three o'clock, from whom we gather the following information. The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens finding resistance useless evacuated the place, but left their property so close to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet, except the *Fanny* or *Forest*. Our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy. She was pursued, however, and finally captured. The place was captured. It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned. The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal, every effort was made to obtain a supply, but without success, and the boats could not therefore return to the island and land any assistance whatever to our forces. All the details as published of the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at 300 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1,000 killed. Great havoc was made among the enemy.

While coming up the road leading to the fort our soldiers brought to bear upon them 22 pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The place of the fallen were quickly filled. The place of Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly they defended it. They were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground. They did not yield a foot till all but seven of them had fallen, bloodied, and the ground was covered with their bodies. There is good reason to believe that had Col. Hennings with his artillery been on the island it would not have been forced to surrender. It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five it was that attacked the expedition.

All the Southern papers received to-day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory for our troops, and in saying the confederate loss is a very serious one. The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with official despatches from General Burnside is hourly expected. The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 12.

No flag of truce has been received today and there is no arrival from Hatteras with news from the Burnside expedition.

As the express was coming down from Newport news this morning on her regular trip, a man was picked up in a small boat, who is Norfolk yesterday morning, and made his escape from Sewall's Point in the boat. He confirms all previous reports, and adds that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and that volunteers to defend the city are called for in vain. The work on the Merrimack was stopped on Saturday last, and she is now at the Navy yard, drawing so much water that she could not get out even if she was ready for sea. The greatest alarm prevails at Norfolk, and an attack is almost expected. There are said to be only 2,000 troops at Sewall's Point. A rumor was in circulation at Norfolk that the defeat of Roanoke Island was owing to the treachery of the North Carolina troops. The great Sawyer gun at Newport news burst yesterday afternoon while being fired. Private Josiah Jones, Company D and General Shepherd of company B 29th Massachusetts regiment, were instantly killed, and W. W. Bowman, company I of the same regiment, so severely injured that his recovery is not expected. Four or five other persons who were in the vicinity were also wounded, but none seriously.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.

The Democrat learns that Com. Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, and Pittsburg, left Cairo for the Cumberland River at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The *Padouca* was expected to join them at Paducah. In consequence of the high water, and the unusually rapid current in all the rivers, the fleet was not expected to reach Fort Donelson until this morning, and as it is presumed that no attack will be made there until there is complete readiness on the part of the land and naval forces, the news of the result cannot be expected before to-night or tomorrow morning.

The Republican of this morning states that Gen. Hittchcock has not yet accepted the appointment of Major General, but will respond when his commission is received.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated Fort Henry, Tennessee, Feb. 11th, gives a very interesting account of the reconnaissance of the gunboats up the Tennessee River, as far as Florence, Alabama.

Large numbers were anxious to enlist under the old flag. The gunboat *Tyler* brought down twenty-five recruits.

Officers were assured that if they would wait, the rebels would be raised, and if the government would give them arms to defend themselves. They could bring Tennessee back into the Union in a few months. Officers of the gunboats mingled freely with the people, and were received with the wildest joy, and were received with the wildest joy, and were received with the wildest joy.

The shipward Fish has arrived from Hong Kong. Freight thence to New York was \$20 and \$24 per ton. At Foo Choo the American ship *Surprise* was under the British flag for New York with a large cargo of East India goods. A prominent American gentleman residing in China had placed his ships under the protection of the British flag. At Hong Kong the purchases of tea for the United States continued at improving prices, but a scarcity of tonnage prevented shipment. Hong Kong papers are filled with accounts of rebel atrocities in capturing Ningpo, and took place on the 9th of December, and was followed by sackings, burnings, and murder. The French Admiral and the British and American consuls had authorized the breaking up of the customs established at Ningpo causing all duties collected by the mercenaries subsequent to the 9th of December to be returned.

Both House of California Legislature had unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the continuance of the overland mail, and advocating the restoration of the pony express, and sending printed mail matter by sea.

New York, Feb. 13.

The steamer *Columbia* brings the statement that Juarez had proposed terms of peace to the allies, which were rejected.

Port Monroe, Feb. 9.

The despatches through rebel sources state that the fight is still progressing at Roanoke Island, and some of the rebel gunboats had been taken by the Yankees.

A communication was read from the rebel authorities this forenoon by a flag of truce in relation to Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, the commissioners appointed to visit our prisoners in the south. The purport of the despatch has not yet been made public, but it is supposed to be a request that a boat be ordered to carry a despatch in return, but the order was subsequently countermanded. The flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continued at the date of the last despatch.

Dark last night the fight was still going on. The rebels had sunk one or two rebel gunboats. Some later news had been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated.

The Eastern States returned to Hatteras today. She took a large mail and an accumulation of express matter here.

The capture of the *Richmond* by the rebels, which was reported by the South, it was a foregone conclusion whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it. It was a structure thrown up since the beginning of the war, and was never intended to resist a heavy bombardment, or assault from a large force. It also says that the destruction of the bridge which crossed the Tennessee River, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of any great detriment to our interest. The road, without the bridge, will still be available for strengthening our lines, though connection except for mere convenience, is a matter of inferior importance.

The bark *Fernandina* has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C. She brings no news from Hatteras.

The steamer *Albany*, from Annapolis, with quartermasters' stores, has sailed for Hatteras.

Petersburg, Feb. 12.

A letter from Suffolk dated Thursday, says Edenton and Hatteras have both been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday at 9 o'clock and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards five more cruised up the river. The citizens raised the White flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and is distant from Suffolk about 50 miles. In the afternoon two gunboats went up the Chowan river towards Minton, and several others were sent up the Roanoke. A Nashville telegram of the 11th says that a despatch was received from Cumberland city this evening, stating that one Federal gunboat had appeared at the fight of Fort Donelson, and this morning opened fire on the fort but without injury to it. The fort returned the fire and the rebels retired. The Federals have landed a force, and a battle with the light artillery commenced this morning. It is reported that the federal force is from 10,000 to 12,000. When the steamer left Cumberland city the battle was raging with great earnestness. No flag of truce has been received. Two miles from Fort Donelson, Feb. 13.

The attack commenced at 6:30 yesterday morning, by the land forces, under General Grant, Smith, and McClellan. The fort is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts, which are still in the hands of the rebels. The fort is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts, which are still in the hands of the rebels. The fort is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts, which are still in the hands of the rebels.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE RAILROAD TAX.

Any action taken on any grave and important question by a body of men such as compose the County Council of Lanark and Renfrew, must necessarily be to a very great extent, a compromise of individual opinion; and although some individual members of the Council may exercise a great influence over the whole than others, yet no individual can succeed in carrying his own peculiar view of a right and proper to be done, without their being modified in some degree by the views and opinions of his colleagues. Although therefore, differ from the course adopted by the Council, we must make all due allowance for the necessity the Council are under to give to one and other to arrive at a common course of action. When the members composing the Council left their respective homes, they were probably all without exception, fully resolved to recover the railroad tax from the B. & O. R. Co. if they could. The mortgage would enable them to do so; yet the Council, after some deliberation, have concluded that it would be better to modify their views, and to wait till their arrival in Perth. The Council met on Friday last week, and it was evident from the opinions expressed by the different members that the Railroad question had not been brought to the question of action. On Wednesday, Mr. French, the Warden of the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew took a trip to Brookville and returned in the evening fully posted up on Railroad matters. On Thursday, after the routine business had been got through with, Mr. French moved for adjournment till next week, so explained to the Council that he had important information to lay before them on Railroad matters—information that it was not advisable the public should know anything about—and as the Council could not sit in regular session with closed doors, he proposed to adjourn till next week, and hold a private caucus in the Grand Jury Room, which was done accordingly. The exact nature of the information there communicated to the Council we have not been able to ascertain, but it certainly produced a material change in the opinions of a majority of the Council in reference to the proposed plan of action.

On Friday afternoon the Railroad Committee, by their Report, which was signed by Mr. Haggart and Mr. Byrne under protest, have not a copy of the document before us, but it will be published we presume, with the minutes of the meeting. In the Report it is intimated that important arrangements were about being completed in regard to raising money to complete the Road to Pembroke (the precise nature of these arrangements however, did not appear) and in view of this fact, it would be imprudent on the part of the Council to take any steps that might tend to damage the views of the Railway Company in England, until such times as these arrangements were either completed or failed altogether. The Government to be memorialized in the meantime to refrain from enforcing payment on the railroad tax, pending the completion of these arrangements.

The Railroad Committee to be appointed, to look after the interests of the Municipalities, and should the arrangements alluded to fail, to have power to enter proceedings against the Company in the Court of Chancery. The Committee also, to have power to borrow money to pay the railroad tax, in case the Government should not grant the prayer of the petition.—*Courier*.

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We are informed by the Quebec *Canadian*, that Lord Monk and his family took possession on Saturday last of the house prepared for him at the Parliament buildings at rest the accusation made in ministerial circles here, immediately after Mr. John A. Macdonald's last visit to Upper Canada, that the occupation of the Parliament buildings by the Governor was the cause of the delay in the meeting of the Legislature.

We are sure, at the time the story was set afloat, that Lord Monk was not suffering any inconvenience rather than retard the business of the country, and the result has proved that we were right. His excellency has moved into his new residence in time to have permitted the Legislature to meet within a few days of the date fixed by the House of Assembly.

The old expense for delay being demolished, the Canadian supplies another equally absurd and unfounded. Ministers, it says, are awaiting Mr. Vankoung's return from England. It has been known for some time that the Commissioner of Crown Lands was to receive his salary from the Imperial authorities before the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, last week, and that his return to Canada would immediately follow. Why, then, not call Parliament in the meantime, so that it would be ready to meet in his high mightiness? Why delay the issue of the proclamation and the royal warrant, what need after all, is there for Lord Vankoung? Are not Mr. Ross and Mr. Bellevue competent to manage matters in the Upper House? Is the whole business of the country to stand still while the Government are waiting the return of their messenger? What is the use of the railway that the whole legislative system should be stopped on its account?

The truth is, we have no doubt, that the Ministry think a late session will give them a better chance of passing successfully the ordeal that awaits them. To obtain that, they are ready to break their own solemn pledge to delay the wishes of Parliament, and to sacrifice the highest interests of the country.—*Globe*.

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Flour.—Quiet, but firm. Receipts continue light, which prevents qualities being thrust on the market, and prices subside speculatively. Domestic, \$5.75 to \$6.50; \$5.50 to \$5.60; Fancy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.80 to \$4.90. Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Large sales of No. 1, Superfine, ex-car, at \$5.00 to \$5.04. No. 2, inspected and in shipping order required for \$4.90. Coarse grades in short supply.

Wheat.—U. O. Spring readily saleable at \$1.06 ex-car. Receipts light and demand lively.

Pease.—Nominal, 65c. to 75c. No arrivals.

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Syrup.—Standard, 42c. Golden, 45c. Coffee.—Advance in price. Laguyra, (green) 15c. to 20c. Rio, 17c. to 19c. Java, 15c. to 17c. to 18c. New York quotations \$15.50 to \$17.00. East India, 12c. to 14c. Currants.—Old 10c. to 12c. Fresh 12c. to 14c.

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ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

The steamship *Teutonia*, which left Southampton on the morning of the 1st inst., passed this point at 6 o'clock this morning, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Australasian* from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The *Asia* took the mails of the 1st inst.

The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* has been ordered from South America by the British Government, and has taken up the position near the Neelies.

The Confederate steamer *Nashville* was still in Southampton.

The reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

Arrival of the America.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Queenstown on the 26th, has arrived here. Sales of cotton on Saturday were 5,000 bales, market closing quiet. Broadstuffs dull. Provisions heavy. Consols 92 1/2 @ 92 3/4.

There are vague rumors that the Emperor Napoleon has notified that he will shortly officially demand joint action in raising the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States. If England refuses to take part in such a movement, he will take the initiative alone. The London *Times* continues to urge England not to interfere, and says that the nation can afford to wait.

The Sumpter is reported to have been seen cruising off Genoa.

The *Asia* from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 16th January.

Arrival of the Asia.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2nd inst., arrived at this point this noon. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The Sumpter is still at Gibraltar.

Don Almondo, the Mexican Minister, has arrived at Trieste, and had been received by Duke Maximilian.

The Austria Gazette mentions the re-appointment of the Archduke Maximilian as Commodore of the Austrian navy, and contradicts the report respecting the scheme to place him on the throne of Mexico.

Paris.—A large gold field has been discovered in Southern Madida.

In the town of Scotland, Windham county Conn., nine men were drafted. All but one of them either paid the \$10 or got off on certificate. In Hampton the adjoining town twice were drafted, but ten of them got off by paying or certificate.

The same relative proportion of nonresidents was developed in two or three towns in New London county. Some of our Republican exchanges in this State exhibit a considerable degree of unrest on the subject of the military law and the drafting of one of them we observe charges that Democrats will "make it the occasion of stirring up further party strife."—*Hartford Times*.

PRINCE ALBERT.—A correspondent writing from Havana, on the 27th ult., says: In the screw frigate St. George arrived his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and here he received the news of his father's demise. The flags of all vessels of war were placed at half mast, and the yards of the Spanish fleet were draped in mourning for the Prince Consort, and every fifteen minutes guns were fired till an hour before dusk, when the St. George fired thirty minute guns, and afterwards the *Donagel* fired thirty.

On the 23rd the Captain General Serrao and suit went on board at noon, and the afternoon of the 24th Prince Alfred returned with the English Consul, Gen. Joseph Crawford, C. B. afterwards he went to Mr. Crawford's house where he passed the night. He goes from this to Bermuda, where the yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* awaits to take him home.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A person calling himself Pinney, and professing to be a Freeman in distress, was in Montreal on Friday, soliciting assistance to help him to the United States. One of the parties to whom he applied, telegraphed at once, and ascertained that he is not a member of the lodge to which he claims to belong. Look out for him!

Some weeks ago it was suspected that letters were being opened by the clerks in the Detroit Post Office, and the depredations were traced to the department in charge of the two arrested. Deputy letters containing marked bills were passed through the office, and after the mails were made up and taken to the depot, the bags were opened and the deputy letters were taken out and examined. This course was pursued for a week or ten days. On a late occasion these letters were robbed, and upon inquiry being made, the marked bills were found at a bank where they had been exchanged by one of the clerks for gold coin. By this means, it is said that conclusive evidence exists against both. One of the accused confesses his guilt and is deeply penitent. He is the son of a highly respected citizen of Detroit, and himself, hitherto, has been a great favorite.

A curious invention was recently tested in the neighborhood of Washington. An engine was taken to the surface of the river by the aid of floats, each about four feet long, shaped like a boat, and attached to the float like skates. With the assistance of a paddle, the operator can walk the water, and carry a line across a stream, by means of which a flying bridge made of ropes can be drawn across, enabling infantry to go over in silence and safety. It is alleged that, provided with this apparatus, a regiment could cross a considerable stream no impediment to an advance.

In nine months, out of an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars by the Federalists, it is estimated that the really competent have dishonestly pocketed about fifty millions of their funds. At this rate if the war expenditures should reach eight hundred millions, contractors would absorb about two hundred millions in their hands.

We see it stated in a Western paper that Mr. Hoffman, near Elmham station, on the Illinois Central railway, three years ago received some coffee seeds from a son in Australia, planted them, the second year got a few berries, and the past year two bushels, being at the rate of thirty bushels an acre. His coffee is said to be superior to the best of the kind. He offers premiums of \$50 and \$25 for the best 500 and 50 pounds.

Senator Morrill has prepared a bill for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the District of Columbia, and providing for a compensation not to exceed \$300 a head to loyal owners. There are about 3,000 slaves in the District.

Money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

TAR AND FEATHERS.—The peculiar American custom described in familiar English as "tarring and feathering," is spoken of in the London *Saturday Review* as an institution "with the phantasmagoric robes of the Republican Nemesis."

LAURA KANE, the celebrated New York actress, is dying of consumption. She is not expected to live many days.

TOGETHER BE STARVED.—A bachelor friend of ours left a boarding-house in which there were a number of old maids, on account of "the miserable fairies he met before him at the dining table."

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE RAILROAD TAX.

Any action taken on any grave and important question by a body of men such as compose the County Council of Lanark and Renfrew, must necessarily be to a very great extent, a compromise of individual opinion; and although some individual members of the Council may exercise a great influence over the whole than others, yet no individual can succeed in carrying his own peculiar view of a right and proper to be done, without their being modified in some degree by the views and opinions of his colleagues. Although therefore, differ from the course adopted by the Council, we must make all due allowance for the necessity the Council are under to give to one and other to arrive at a common course of action. When the members composing the Council left their respective homes, they were probably all without exception, fully resolved to recover the railroad tax from the B. & O. R. Co. if they could. The mortgage would enable them to do so; yet the Council, after some deliberation, have concluded that it would be better to modify their views, and to wait till their arrival in Perth. The Council met on Friday last week, and it was evident from the opinions expressed by the different members that the Railroad question had not been brought to the question of action. On Wednesday, Mr. French, the Warden of the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew took a trip to Brookville and returned in the evening fully posted up on Railroad matters. On Thursday, after the routine business had been got through with, Mr. French moved for adjournment till next week, so explained to the Council that he had important information to lay before them on Railroad matters—information that it was not advisable the public should know anything about—and as the Council could not sit in regular session with closed doors, he proposed to adjourn till next week, and hold a private caucus in the Grand Jury Room, which was done accordingly. The exact nature of the information there communicated to the Council we have not been able to ascertain, but it certainly produced a material change in the opinions of a majority of the Council in reference to the proposed plan of action.

On Friday afternoon the Railroad Committee, by their Report, which was signed by Mr. Haggart and Mr. Byrne under protest, have not a copy of the document before us, but it will be published we presume, with the minutes of the meeting. In the Report it is intimated that important arrangements were about being completed in regard to raising money to complete the Road to Pembroke (the precise nature of these arrangements however, did not appear) and in view of this fact, it would be imprudent on the part of the Council to take any steps that might tend to damage the views of the Railway Company in England, until such times as these arrangements were either completed or failed altogether. The Government to be memorialized in the meantime to refrain from enforcing payment on the railroad tax, pending the completion of these arrangements.