

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President, from time to time, to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate, that since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States composing it were, by the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States; and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactures, and in the meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends; and, though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies.

The active state of military preparation among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island, and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by serving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford the cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which we have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no inmaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now render it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of our people's condition with difficulty persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was deemed impossible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less that the delusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-entailing, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quotas of new regiments for the war, and for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to avert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

THE MINT AT DALHOENGA.—The Confederate States Assay Office is now in operation at the mint in Dalhousie, Georgia. The Assayer, L. W. Quillian, gives notice that the assay value will be stamped on each piece deposited.

VOLUNTEERING.—The spirit of the people is up. There have been more enlistments during the past week or ten days, than there were during the whole month previous. A number of gentlemen of influence and energy have started out to raise a company which is to elect its own officers. There are others, our own countrymen, who are recruiting for other companies—one for the Bethel Regiment. One more pull, a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether. Drafted men get no bounties, recollect.

Mr. James W. Long left this place on last Wednesday night, in charge of his stores, for the army on the Potomac, contributed by the citizens of Cabarrus, and amounting to some seven thousand dollars in value.—Concord Flag.

gratifying fact, that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year, has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, less than one-third of the sum wanted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving—its revenues increasing, and already affording the assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department. I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you; the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome Representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me as to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty cooperation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1862.

CONFEDERATE SENATORS.

The regular term of Confederate Senators is six years, one-third going out every two years. Of course, to form these classes the first Senators have to be so arranged that one-third of them vacate their seats at the end of two years; another third at the end of four years, and still another third serve out the full term of six years. Who should receive these terms of service respectively, was decided by lot, and the result was as follows:

Senators of the first class, who drew ballots marked two years—Messrs Baker of Florida, Clay of Alabama, Clark of Missouri, Davis of North Carolina, Johnson of Arkansas, Phelps of Mississippi, Simms of Kentucky, and Toombs of Georgia.

Senators of the second class, who drew ballots for four years—Messrs Barwell of South Carolina, Brown of Mississippi, North of North Carolina, Henry of Tennessee, Maxwell of Florida, Peyton of Missouri, Preston of Virginia, Semmes of Louisiana, and Wigfall of Texas.

Senators of the third class, who drew ballots for six years—Messrs Barnett of Kentucky, Haynes of Tennessee, Hill of Georgia, Hunter of Virginia, Mitchell of Arkansas, Orr of South Carolina, Oilman of Texas, Sparrow of Louisiana, and Yancy of Alabama.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

While the enemy has taken more prisoners than we have, we are certain that, estimating the entire losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners on both sides, the enemy's losses will exceed on 'sly a considerable amount. It is impossible to make out an entirely accurate statement, for the losses of the enemy in none of the battles have been ascertained. Several engagements have never received any notice at the hands of the Northern Government or press, it being their policy to conceal as much as possible, their disasters and to magnify their victories.

From the best date at our command, we have summed up the aggregates of killed, wounded, and prisoners on both sides, and they stand thus: Confederate loss, 22,567; Federal loss, 23,200; and in this estimate, we include on our side, the 800 men taken by Lyon at St. Louis. They were taken by troops, and were in the suburbs of the city undergoing military instruction. They had not assumed a position of hostility to Lincoln, nor had they been tendered to the Southern Confederacy to aid its cause.

This estimate, though it may not be accurate, we have not a doubt, shows the truth, viz: that the enemy has lost more men in the battles of the present war than we have.—Richmond Dispatch.

In the Confederate losses are counted the prisoners captured at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. The number of the enemy killed and wounded during the war, no doubt, far outnumber our loss in killed and wounded.

JUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA.—The calls upon the States for troops, by the Confederate Government, are made we presume, with reference to the number each State has already in the field and to its white population. The recent call is for 5,000 from North Carolina, 5,000 from South Carolina, 12,000 from Georgia, and 12,000 from Alabama. How many from the other seven States we are not advised. It would thus appear that North Carolina has had a larger proportion of her population in service than any State, so far as we know. If the above had an equal number now in service, South Carolina would have to furnish only about 2,100, Georgia less than 5,000, and Alabama about 4,000, to the 5,000 from North Carolina. North Carolina has therefore sent more men than her sister States; they are admitted to have been the best equipped and best behaved of any, and she has made the largest voluntary contributions to their comfort.—Fry Observer.

RELEASED PRISONERS.—The prisoners captured by the Federals at Roanoke Island—numbering officers and men, two thousand two hundred and forty, were released on parole on Friday last. The sick and wounded are being placed in a hospital building at Elizabeth City, where they will remain until preparations are made for their removal to this city.—Norfolk Day Book.

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THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

The following is a short account of the fight and surrender of Fort Donelson, written by Hon. John C. Burch, one of the editors of the Nashville Union and American, and a member of the staff of Gen. Pillow:

The fight commenced at Fort Donelson on Wednesday, at noon, and continued daily until the fort was surrendered on Sunday morning. The main fight was on Saturday, when our forces marched out of our entrenchments and attacked the enemy killing not less than 1,000; capturing 7 pieces of artillery, 250 prisoners and a large lot of small arms, blankets, and knapsacks. Our loss was 260 killed, and from 400 to 600 wounded. The enemy had, with a large force, surrounded us, preparatory to cutting off our communication with Clarksville and Nashville. This was the cause of our going out and attacking them on Saturday. The result of the fight on Saturday made us feel triumphant. About sun-down on Saturday, we sent off the sick, wounded and prisoners in two small boats we had at Donelson. Early in the night, our scouts brought us the information that fourteen steamboats were landing fresh troops one mile and a half below us. Three hours after, our cavalry informed us that the enemy, in large force, had again surrounded us, occupying the position from which we had driven them in the morning.

The complete state of exhaustion of our army, and its manifest inability to make or sustain another attack, determined the surrender. The snow was three inches deep, the weather severely cold, and our men had been working and fighting for several days and nights, with no means of rest except what they found in the trenches. They had been hurriedly carried there, without their tents or camp equipage. The number surrendered was about 9,000. The number escaped about 3,000. This does not include about 1,000 cavalry, the most or all of whom probably escaped.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—The Lynchburg Republican has received a special dispatch, stating that the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday, the 23d.

The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was about 7,000; killed, 500; wounded, 1,500. The enemy admit a loss of from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. Floyd saved all his command but the Twentieth Mississippi and Green and Jackson's batteries. They were made prisoners.

250 yankee prisoners, captured by the Confederates at Fort Donelson, were removed to Memphis before the surrender took place.

The editor of the Lynchburg Republican, who was in the fight at Fort Donelson, speaking of our defeat, says:

This is certainly a great calamity—by far the worst of the war, but it must not discourage our people, or dim for a moment the prospects of the Southern Confederacy. Ten millions of people, whose blood flows in the veins of those whose deeds have rendered immortal Donelson and its hills and valleys and streams, can never be conquered. The enemy will exult, but he never won a dearer victory. His loss was tremendous, and far exceeded ours. Twenty-five hundred will not, perhaps, cover his killed alone. It will necessarily cause the fall of Nashville, and the surrender, for a time, of a portion of Tennessee, but the enemy has a long road to travel before he penetrates the heart of the "rebellion." Our people, however, must arouse themselves to a man. The crisis is imminent, and calls for all the energies of the republic. Speculation must cease, the greedy hunt after gold must be abandoned, and every man must become a soldier. Speculation has ruined Nashville, and caused its fall. Its people, with few exceptions, have been hunting money instead of preparing for defence. So it is all over the country. Able-bodied men are rushing to and fro, from east to west, speculating in the very lifeblood of the people, at the moment the battering rams of an accursed enemy are playing upon the walls of our liberty's citadel.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the late reverses to southern arms, says:

Even in the worst view, the days we behold are bright, compared with those which this same country saw towards the close of the first Revolution. The enemy then had undisputed possession of the whole North, and of all the South beyond Carolina. The Continental Congress governed a piece of Pennsylvania, a piece of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia; and even in Virginia the British had their army on the James. The Americans had been defeated in every campaign, for six successive years. They were hemmed in by all the armies of Britain, yet they never quailed; they bore their defeat with fortitude; they brought out their last resources. It was ordained that while there was a man, that man should bear a musket; while there was a cart-load of hay or a bag of corn, it should feed a soldier, or a soldier's horse; they fought and fought again, refused all terms, listened to no coward, never dreamed of submission. They won, and deserved to win. This also we shall surely do if we are their true sons. But we must go to the work with greater earnestness than we have yet shown; we must discard luxury and ease; we must put down idleness, cease to put our trust in pigmies and listen no longer to pedants.

GENERAL FLOYD.—This brave and gallant man, after his brilliant but unsuccessful defence of Fort Donelson, retreated with a portion of his brigade to Nashville. Upon his arrival in that place, he was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens, and in response to the calls of an immense crowd who visited him at his quarters, spoke as follows: "This," said Gen. F. "is not the time for speaking, but for action. It was time for every man now that loved his country to enlist in the army and for the war. Not a day ought to be lost." He spoke feelingly of the fight at Fort Donelson, where only 10,000 effective men fought for four days and nights against a force of 40,000 of the enemy. But nature could not hold out any longer—men required rest, and after having lost over one-third of his gallant force he was compelled to retire, not, however, without leaving over 1000 dead of the enemy on the field. He spoke in high terms of General Sidney Johnston, whom he said had not slept a wink in three nights, and also that his plan was a wise one to entice the enemy to our mountain fastnesses away from the water courses, and then to drive him back and carry the war into his own country.—Lynchburg Republican.

WAR MATERIALS.—The Wilmington Journal publishes a letter from Hon. R. R. Bridges, of the Confederate Congress, in which he says: "In our State we have not much for the present to expect from the Confederate Government; we must take care of ourselves, and the sooner we know it the better." He also urges the importance of collecting war materials, and providing saltpetre, iron, &c.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 25.—Shelley's, Jr., cotton and wool factory, near this place, was burned last night. The loss is heavy, and near 200 people are out of employment in consequence of the destruction of the factory.

DISTILLATION ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance to prohibit for a limited time, the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors.

1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That there shall be a tax of thirty cents levied on each gallon of spirituous liquors manufactured in this State out of any corn, wheat, rye or oats, or any or either of them, from the ratification of this ordinance up to the fifteenth day of April next.

2. Be it further ordained, That from and after the 15th day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State to distill any such spirituous liquors, and all persons guilty of violating this section of this ordinance shall for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to be less than one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment not less than thirty days.

3. Be it further ordained, There shall be levied a tax of one dollar on every gallon of spirituous liquors sold in this State not of the manufacture of this State; and said tax shall be paid by the seller, and should the seller be a non-resident, then the tax shall be paid by the purchaser.

4. Be it further ordained, That each and every person when he gives in his list of taxable property, shall also give in on oath to the magistrate taking said list, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors on which he is liable to pay taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, under the penalties, liabilities and forfeitures already provided by law in such cases.

5. Be it further ordained, That the tax of one dollar mentioned in section third of this ordinance shall not apply to liquors brought into this State before the first day of March.

6. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification, and continue in force until the first day of January 1863, and no longer, unless re-enacted, modified or amended by the General Assembly.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for funding the Treasury Notes of this State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it ordained, &c., That any of the Treasury Notes issued or hereafter to be issued under the ordinance of this Convention ratified the 1st of December, 1861, directing the issue of three millions Treasury Notes, as well as those to be issued by an ordinance of the present session, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate Tax," may be funded at the will of the holder, in Coupon Bonds of the State, to be prepared by the Treasurer, and payable in 20 years or sooner at the pleasure of the State, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at the Treasury, or in six per cent. bonds of the State, payable 30 years after the 1st of January, 1862, interest payable semi-annually, exchangeable in Treasury Notes, at the option of the holder, from time to time, until the Treasury Notes fall due, said bonds being of the denominations of \$500 and \$100 in equal portions.

2. Be it further ordained, That all taxes due to the State or to Counties, and for School purposes and taxes for the poor, and all payments for entries of public lands, and all other dues to the State, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or Counties, shall be paid in Treasury Notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in the notes of such of the solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out, as money, at par, the Treasury Notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue instructions to the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors in the several Counties on this subject, and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or Collector to receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer under this ordinance.

3. Be it further ordained, That all the Treasury Notes funded in Bonds, or paid into the Treasury for taxes or other public dues, may be re-issued in payment of the debts of the State, or in exchange for six per cent bonds of the State, on application of the holder at any time before the Notes fall due: Provided, That the Treasury Notes issued to pay the Confederate tax shall not be used to pay the debts of the State; and the Treasurer and Comptroller shall each keep an account of all notes re-issued, and those refunded in bonds from time to time, and the date of such transaction, and particularly noting the interest on each bond when taken up, and the amount of interest due on each bond when exchanged for Treasury Notes, and in all cases shall charge the party receiving such bonds with the interest due at time of delivery.

4. Be it further ordained, That as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the Governor, require before the first day of January, 1863, the public treasurer is authorized and required to issue other Treasury Notes as aforesaid, not exceeding in amount the further sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and that the said notes shall be prepared, signed and issued as in the said ordinance, ratified on the first day of December, 1861.

5. Be it further ordained, That the aggregate amount of said Treasury Notes outstanding at any one time, and of the bonds given in exchange for or discharge of Treasury notes as aforesaid, shall not exceed the amount of such notes authorized by law heretofore, or in this ordinance.

6. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, as soon as convenient, to issue Treasury notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, in equal amounts, instead of, and to exchange for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued, not bearing interest of the denominations of fifty and one hundred dollars, on the application of the holders of said notes; and when so taken up or exchanged, the said notes of fifty and one hundred dollars shall be cancelled, and the same shall be noted by the Treasurer on his books and on the books of the Comptroller.

7. Be it further ordained, That if any one shall falsely forge or knowingly pass or offer to pass any false, forged or counterfeited paper purporting to be a Treasury note or bond of this State, he shall be liable to indictment in the Superior Courts in the county in which such offence may be committed, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer all the pains and penalties inflicted by 59th section of 34th chapter of revised code on persons convicted of forgery.

8. Be it further ordained, That in addition to the Treasury notes heretofore ordered to be issued, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue one million of dollars in small denominations, to-wit: four hundred thousand dollars in the denomination of two dollars, four hundred thousand in the denomination of one dollar, one hundred thousand dollars in the denomination of fifty cents, fifty thousand dollars in the denomination of twenty-five cents, twenty-five thousand dollars in the denomination of ten cents, payable on the first day of January, 1866, to be used in liquidation of any claims against the State to persons willing to receive the same, but not to be funded in bonds of the State, but shall be receivable in payment of

taxes or other public dues; and he shall keep an accurate account of the issues from time to time, made under this section of this ordinance.

9. Be it further ordained, That no bank receiving the Treasury Notes of this State, as contemplated in the 2d section of this ordinance, shall be required to receive, or have on hand at any one time, more than two-fifths of the capital stock of such bank in said notes.

10. Be it further ordained, That so much of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide ways and means for the defence of the State," ratified September 18, 1861, as authorizes the issue of one million dollars of the denominations of two dollars, one dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, twenty cents, ten cents and five cents, and also the ordinance of the Convention, ratified December 1, 1861, directing the issue of three millions of dollars of Treasury notes, and "the ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax," as well as all the issues of Treasury notes and bonds under said act and ordinances, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

11. Be it further ordained, That in the event of the inability of the Public Treasurer or Comptroller to sign the Treasury Notes authorized by law to be issued as speedily as the demands on the Treasury may require, then it shall be lawful for either of them to employ some discreet person by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to sign and countersign the said notes, whose names shall be published in the newspapers in the city of Raleigh.

12. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance may be repealed or modified by the General Assembly, but so as not to affect any transactions had or rights vested under the same, previous to such modification or repeal.

INCORRIGIBLE DEMONS.

The Berryville Conservator, published in Clarke county, Va., says:

From time to time we have published many incidents connected with the inglorious and cowardly march of Gen. Patterson's thieving army through the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, last summer; but we are about to chronicle a fact in relation thereto, which will make the heart of civilization bleed, and unnerve the most austere soul of christendom. We have referred to their propensity for pilfering and destroying private property—of their utter disregard of decency and honor—of their driving defenceless and unoffending females from their homes, and carrying off and destroying their property—of their burning houses and killing stock, poultry, &c.—of their killing and eating stock and poultry without regard to age, sex or condition of life—all of which merely exhibited their demonia and omnivorous qualities. Such traits, however, will not be considered foreign to the character of such polluted carcasses, when we further state that one of them refused to return to a widowed mother the daguerrotype likeness of a dead daughter, which he acknowledged he had taken and had then in his possession.

We have been reliably informed that these (doubtless) God forsaken wretches went to the private vault of the late Col. Edward Colston's family, on the Honeywood estate, Berkeley county, broke it open, destroyed the coffins containing the remains of Col. C. and his father, and scattered their ashes and bones over the floor.

Such an unblushing, devilish and inhuman act contrasts favorably with deeds committed by the most barbarous and heathenish nations of the globe, and deserves the visitation by Providence of the direst retribution that can befall mankind. Could such monsters come from any other nation than Yankeeedom? Can any nation proper that harbors such fiends? These are the wretches, too, who have been hired by a professedly enlightened and christian nation to teach the South civilization, and subject her to the tyranny of despotism! Heaven forefend this evil!

Charlotte Female Institute.

The next term of twenty weeks will begin on the 30th January, 1862. All the departments of the Institution are filled by experienced and competent teachers. For circulars, apply to

Rev. R. BURWELL.

Selling off.

The largest stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in the State, must be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business. All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on

Dec. 31, 1861. W. H. SCHUTT, Opposite Post Office.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills.

STEPHENS & WHISNANT.

Dec 3, 1861. W. H. SCHUTT, Opposite Post Office.

BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.

MARTIN MUNZLER.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1861.

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy

Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certificates to prove which can be exhibited. The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention.

W. W. QUINN.

April 10, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

President—A. C. STEELE.

Vice President—C. OVERMAN.

Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON.

Sec'y & Treas.—E. N. YEE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. STEELE, S. T. WRISTON,

JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,

M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,

CHAS. OVERMAN.

Executive Committee—S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown.

April 10, 1861.

Bethel Regiment to be Re-organized.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, January 27, 1862.

The First Regiment of N. C. Volunteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place. All the companies of the old Regiment about to reorganize for the war, are requested to report to this Office without delay, with the view of going into this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. 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 men, Second Lieutenant for fifteen men.

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 Gov H T Claiborne, Adjutant General.

Feb'y 4th

From the Fayetteville Observer.

IRISH POTATOES.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SONS.—As there is a probability of Potatoes (Irish) being very scarce this Spring, you will please permit me through the medium of your paper, to make known some facts concerning bedding the same. It answers an excellent purpose to bed them and draw the slips and set out as you would from the sweet potato.

The advantages are these: 1st. There can be probably ten times the quantity of ground planted from the same seed.

2d. The potatoes, by their being but one vine in a place, will grow larger and finer and the product be more abundant than it would be were they allowed to grow in bunches of several vines in a place, as from the potato.

3d. They can be set out and littered immediately while the ground is yet fresh plowed and soft, being better than if allowed first to be beaten down by rains.

4th. The vines can, by covering the beds, be protected from late frosts.

Remarks.—The vines should be set out in drills of from 24 to 30 inches apart, and not closer than 18 inches in the drill. They yield much better when they have good distance. Potatoes should always be littered, as they will yield, in this climate, I think at least 100 per cent. more than when not littered. The littering has a two-fold good effect—one is to keep the ground moist; the other to keep the ground cool; and thus approximate their natural climate.

When set out as above, they live better if possible than the sweet potato. I have tried bedding and setting out as above described, and found it to succeed admirably. I think a trial is all that is needed to bring the plan into general use.

TANNER WANTED.

An experienced Tanner and workman competent to take charge of an extensive yard, with good references can find employment and the best of wages by applying to

ROBINSON & MURRI, Wadesboro, N. C.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. I. HOOD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the next August election.