

THE PROSPECT AHEAD.

The public mind of the entire South is fast recovering from the causeless panic occasioned by the unfortunate affairs at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson. Considerate men see that much ultimate good may come of them, by inuring us to defeats that must often occur in a war with a power possessed of superior numbers and superior resources of all kinds, by curing us of that rashness which our continued successes had begotten, and thus increasing the numbers and efficiency of our armies. It is now almost certain, that by the 1st of April we shall have a larger disposable force in the field than that of our enemies; for they must retain two hundred thousand men in Maryland to guard and retain that State and the City of Washington, a hundred thousand in Kentucky and Missouri to guard those States, some twenty thousand in their various forts, and probably eighty thousand in their fleets.

Thus, their stationary force being four hundred thousand, even if their armies number seven hundred thousand, they will have a disposable force of only three hundred thousand with which to invade our interior; and, in long incursions, this will be diminished at least one third by the forces detailed to keep up communication with their bases of operation. Besides, by deferring their invasion of the South until the warm season, they will soon decimate their ranks by the malarious diseases of our climate.

Heretofore we have had to fight against superior numbers, but so soon as they quit their vessels, march into the country, and meet us in the open field, we shall out number them, if we please, in every conflict.

They cannot probably hold Nashville longer than the rainy season keeps the Cumberland river flooded. We know not how large an army they have there, but believe it cannot be very large. Should we be mistaken, and they attempt to hold it permanently, we ought in a few weeks to make prisoners of their whole army. Their present occupation of that city, of Fort Donelson, and of Clarksville, so divides their land and naval forces as to disable them from attacking and taking Columbus and proceeding down the Mississippi to Memphis and the cotton region.

It with their whole land and naval force, and their eager appetite for cotton, they must not attempt to descend that river, they will surely not now venture to do so with a crippled and divided navy and army. It may yet turn out that the fall of Fort Donelson and of Nashville will be a great gain to us, and a great misfortune to them. The whole country, from the Ohio to Nashville, is inhabited by brave men and zealous secessionists. They cannot make that city a base of operations from which to invade the Cotton States, for in a few weeks, probably days, the Cumberland river will become impassable for the smallest gunboats, and they would be cut off from their Northern supplies and resources. If they attempt it even with a force of a hundred thousand men, we should at once surround them with a force of a hundred and fifty thousand, and capture their whole army. This would end the war; and we should not be surprised that it should end somewhat in this way. The North, under weight of debt and want of cotton, is becoming desperate, and will rashly quit its wooden walls ere long and march far into our interior. Then we will make prisoners of their armies, and gloriously and triumphantly wind up the war. Let faint-hearted people recollect that we never yet met them with equal numbers in the open field without defeating them, and that under the levy en masse which is now going on in the South, if they invade us by land after the 1st of April, we will need us by superior numbers. Our land roads will prevent their invading us sooner.—Richmond Dispatch.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 16th. The American question was occupying much of the attention of the English Parliament; and the attention of members was particularly directed to the stone blockade, and the distress in the manufacturing districts, &c. The government was busy in preparing all the necessary information in relation to the blockade, to lay before Parliament. The French papers express the opinion that the question relative to Mexican affairs will lead to the fall of the Palmerston cabinet. It is believed that Mexico will be covered into a monarchy. It is reported in Rome that Austria meditates a war against Piedmont.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY IN EUROPE.—One of the Paris correspondents of the New York Herald gives some particulars concerning the personal movements of our Commissioners abroad. As they have the air of probable truth, though clothed in the malignant phraseology of the Yankee press, we give some sentences: The traitor Sidel has not yet succeeded in obtaining an interview with his Majesty, or even with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but has been for the last week engaged in the unprofitable business of horse hunting. He and his family, which consists of his wife and two daughters, and a mulatto "chattel," are still stopping at the Hotel de Rhine. The white portion of the family is very exclusive and uncommunicative, keeping their rooms continually, while the "chattel" is exceedingly talkative, and delights in telling how the gallant "Young Misses" slapped the face of Lieut. Fairfax, according to her story, "one, two, three times."

There are two or three Americans in Paris, men of Northern birth and education, who, however, here, if they do not openly advocate secession, hang upon the skirts of the secession party, to whom they seem to delight and consider it an honor to today. The principal one of this tribe is Col. Brian Fuller, who, a short time ago, took the trouble to go over to London and lecture in favor of secession. Fuller stops at the Hotel de Louvre, and associates, altogether with the Southern secessionists and a few English and other foreigners, male and female, who have become converted to the secession gospel. To judge from his appearance, however, I should say his faith did not bring much consolation. Judge Bost has not yet left Paris, but is posting up his successor, and will leave in a few days for Spain, where he is to remain in the same capacity as that in which he has lived here. Mann goes to Belgium—there to represent the "Confederacy," and Yancy has, it is said, sailed for Havana, in the Seine, and will take his chance of running the blockade, or perhaps will be helped by our English friends into Mexico, whence he will reach the "Confederate States" for the purpose of taking his seat in the "Confederate" Congress.

Attempt to raise a Union flag in East Tennessee.—We have been informed, says the Richmond Whig, that an attempt was made last week, by some Union men, to raise a Union flag in Jonesboro, Tenn., which led to a row and resulting in the killing of three of the Unionists.

THE TYRANTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

From the Local News, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 10th. A scene occurred in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., on Sunday morning, Feb. 9, 1862, which has, perhaps, never had a parallel among civilized nations—certainly not in the history of this country.

The officiating minister, Rev. K. J. Stewart, had gone through the morning prayer of the Episcopal service as far as the Litany—the prayer for the President being omitted, but without anything in its place—and was proceeding with the Litany, when an interruption occurred of the character which the law designates as "brawling"; that is, the intervention of noise and tumult by certain persons who had come to the church with the intention of interrupting the service should it not proceed according to their wishes. These persons commenced the disturbance as soon as they found the prayer for the President omitted. One of them, Captain Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, who sat near the chancel, dressed in uniform, with some 5 or 6 of his soldiers near him, undertook to officiate in prayer, (if prayer it could be called) by reading the prayer for the President of the United States. How far he went it does not appear in the confusion; but, soon quitting his position as the officer of prayer, he advanced to the altar, where Mr. Stewart was kneeling, still continuing the Litany, and ordered his arrest. Mr. Stewart was dragged from his knees by the soldiers. The ground of the arrest, Capt. Farnsworth distinctly avowed to be the omission of the prayer for the President of the United States. With this avowal, he said: "I arrest you by the authority of the United States, as a Rebel and a Traitor." "And I," responded Mr. Stewart, (who, by this time, had advanced to the chancel rails), to Capt. F., "summon you to answer at the judgment seat of the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords for interfering, by force of arms, with his Ambassadors, while in the act of presenting the petitions of His people at His altar."

The solemnity of this appeal caused the parties to fall back and pause; but, soon the soldiers were ordered to seize Mr. Stewart, which two of them did, with great violence, forcing the prayer book from his hands; one of them drawing a revolver. Another revolver was presented to an old and venerated citizen within the chancel, when the officer ordered the soldier not to fire. Very soon a considerable number of armed soldiers appeared in the church. Mr. Stewart refusing to yield voluntarily, was dragged by force from the altar and through the aisle out of the church. He was in his surprise, which he wore through the streets and at Col. Farnsworth's quarters, where he was taken. Capt. Farnsworth said that he went to church intending to arrest Mr. S. if he should offer any prayer for the Confederate States. Near him, in the same pews, sat Mr. Moreton, the detective who then gave orders to Capt. F., to make the arrest, which was executed as above described.

Mr. Moreton has declared that he was acting under authority from Washington. The scene in the church was such as may be imagined under such circumstances; gentlemen were indignant and excited, and ladies gave utterance to their feelings of grief and indignation—but, of course, no serious effort was made to prevent the arrest. Mr. Stewart was taken away and the congregation dispersed.

The conduct of the Lincolnites in Alexandria is a specimen of how other southern towns will be treated if they ever get possession. It will be much better for every southern man to die in manly resistance than to submit to subjugation.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Within one week, two steamers laden with munitions of war, coffee, merchandise, &c., entered Confederate ports in the vicinity of New Orleans, and four more passed out. The steamers which ran in were the "Victoria" and the "Miramon," both from Havana—both intellectually possessed by the blockaders—each of which brought 25,000 pounds of powder and a number of rifles. The trip of the Victoria was a very eventful one, as she encountered a severe Norther which almost foundered her, damaging her machinery so badly that her final escape seemed almost providential. Escaping this danger, she ran in the track of some Federal cruisers, but, burning hard coal, making no smoke, she managed to elude them, though finally discovered, as after events proved. She sailed on the 7th of February, and on the night of the 11th approached her destination, which was Fort Livingston, below New Orleans. The water being very shoal, and the boat heavily laden, she struck on the bar, about two or three miles distant from the fort. Here she remained until next morning at eight o'clock, when a Yankee armed vessel bore down rapidly upon her, until about one mile distant, where she struck, and commenced firing shot and shell at the Victoria, which diversion she indulged in from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M., firing in all 283 shots from rifled guns, at that short range, only three of which struck. One shell penetrated a bag of coffee, above the powder stored in the hold, to within two inches of the kegs, but did not burst. Had it done so, that powder would never have served to entertain the Yankee invaders, as it now will. The passengers and crew took to the boats and escaped to the fort, two miles distant, where they were kindly received by the officers of the fort.

At 5 P. M., the enemy's boat suddenly retired but returned at daylight with two others of lighter draught; but during the night, by the use of lighters, the Victoria was taken in with her cargo under the guns of the Fort. The vessel was saved by an attack from launches by the action of the officers of the Fort, who sent 50 men with a 24 pounder to the beach opposite to prevent it. The gun used was a revolutionary brass piece, with the 13 stars upon it. The Miramon was also chased, but not fired upon, escaping in the fog from her pursuer.—Richmond Enquirer.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—It is notorious that the Federalists are always underrating their losses in the engagements with the Southern forces. Rosecrans never got his killed at Gaudley over 25—while the fact was, it exceeded 1,500, as has been ascertained by the best evidence. We have in Burnside's report, that he lost at Roanoke Island 50 killed and 222 wounded. The New York papers published a list of fifty killed in three regiments, while there were nine regiments engaged in the fight. It could hardly be possible that the three regiments alone lost any men. In this way the enemy's loss has been underrated in every battle, from Bethel to Donelson.

YANKEE COTTON BALES.—A New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: The cotton that arrived here on Tuesday last from Port Royal (500 bales, per schooner Aid, consigned to Collector Barney, on account of the Government.) is in very small packages; it is in the seeded state, moreover, and when it is cleaned, these will lose about three-fourths their weight.

WAR NEWS.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The telegraphic reports confirm the rumor regarding the retreat of Gen. A. S. Johnston from Murfreesboro' to Decatur, Ala. The present position, being on the left bank of the Tennessee, is much more desirable than the previous one, as the enemy will be unable to get in his rear. The river is navigable to the Muscle Shoals for light draft gunboats, from which a force could be landed. It is necessary, therefore, to take a stand behind this point to prevent being surrounded.

The strength of the Union feeling in Nashville seems to have been greatly over-estimated by the Yankees, and their soldiers express themselves both surprised and chagrined to find so little sympathy among the people. Every Union flag in the city—some two or three in number—have been raised by their own hands.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.—We have received Memphis papers as late as March 1st, which make no mention of the evacuation of Columbus, reported from Northern sources. The Avalanche has late advices from Nashville, which state that the Federals had arrested about fifty prominent Southern men as prisoners, the object being to intimidate and strike terror among Southern sympathizers.

The enemy is reported to be in very large force in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, "the key to East Tennessee," but our increasing force at that point, and the late storms of snow and rain, have undoubtedly deprived the Yankees of an opportunity which they would have been glad to have availed themselves of—namely, an invasion in the direction of Knoxville.

Advices from Florence state that the Federal gunboats are making frequent visits up the Tennessee river, and are endeavoring by every method to reduce the people into sympathy with the Lincoln Government.

FROM NASHVILLE.—We have information from Nashville, through gentlemen who left there, Gen. Buell and Commodore Foote had arrived and occupied the city with about 30,000 troops. Buell had crossed over from Edgefield, on the north bank of the Cumberland, with twenty-three regiments, and Foote had brought up nineteen transports and one gun-boat from Fort Donelson, with about 10,000 men, and formed a junction with him. The United States flag was immediately raised upon the dome of the Capitol, and floats there now.

We are informed that, upon the entrance of the enemy's army into the city, but one Federal flag was exhibited, and that was from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty. The feeling in Nashville was strongly Southern, and deep gloom seemed to cover the community. The stores were all closed, and business was at a perfect standstill. The citizens are represented as avoiding intercourse of any kind with the invaders, and as keeping aloof from their society. Two British flags had been raised by property-holders, thus evincing their intention to claim the protection of that Government.—Memphis Appeal, 28th.

Capt. John W. Morgan with a detachment of cavalry, dashed into Nashville and captured 25 Yankees. Every night Federal pickets are either killed or captured. The Federal pickets now extend their operations to Franklin, twenty miles south of Nashville. A skirmish occurred at a locality called Savannah, near Eastport, on Friday last, in which 18 Federals, who had landed from their gunboats, were killed. Four were killed on our side.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.—Gen. Pillow has published his official report of the battle of Fort Donelson. He says that our force consisted of about 12,000 men; that the army fought with the greatest gallantry; and that he was desirous of fighting his way out but Gen. Buckner contended that three-fourths of the army would be lost in an effort of that kind, and that there could be no necessity to sacrifice so many men to save the remaining one-fourth; the command was then turned over to Gen. Buckner, who surrendered.—Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with a portion of their commands, retreating from the field. Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, who was among the prisoners taken by the Yankees at Fort Donelson, succeeded in making his escape and arrived safely at Murfreesboro' on Sunday last. He states that on account of their terrible loss, the enemy was not at all exultant over their victory. The Memphis Appeal learns that the Federals report their loss at Fort Donelson, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at between five and eight thousand.

WILL YOU WALK IN, MR. FLY?—The Yankee General, Buell, is reported to have issued a proclamation to the people of Tennessee, promising them all manner of good and gracious things, if they will lay down their arms and submit to be slaves. He does not use these precise words—but talks about allegiance and loyal subjects, &c., forgiveness for the future. But the language is intelligible enough. Only remain quiet until we Yankees can get the fetters upon you—that's all we ask.

LOCATION OF VARIOUS PLACES.

The Vicksburg Whig publishes the following: The towns and points on the Tennessee river from Paducah, at its mouth on the Ohio, upwards, are: Ronaldsburg, Ky.; Fort Henry, Danville, where the railroad bridge crosses—Reynoldsburg, Osceola, Perryville, Brownsville, Shannonville, Carrollville, Savannah, Waterloo, Tenn.; Eastport, Miss.; Tusculum and Florence, Ala. The Tennessee river is navigable from Paducah up to Florence, at the foot of Muscle Shoals, about 280 miles.

On the Cumberland river from Smithland, at the mouth, upwards, there are: Eddyville, Canton, Fort Tobacco, Ky.; Fort Donelson, Dover, Cumberland Iron Works, Clarksville and Nashville, Tenn. It is about 200 miles from Nashville to Smithland, and there is plenty of water for navigation all the way at this time.

At Danville, mouth of Sandy river, the Memphis and Louisville railroad crosses the Tennessee river, and near Dover the same road crosses the Cumberland.

Paris is a town 18 miles west of Danville, and if the enemy take Paris they will continue down the railroad towards Humboldt, where the Mobile road crosses to go up to Columbus, which would give them possession of both roads, one to Memphis and the other to Columbus.

Madison, Ky., is the terminus of a railroad from Paducah, and about 25 miles south of Paducah and the same distance east of Columbus. Maryland Creek empties into the Mississippi river 8 miles below Cairo and 22 above Columbus.

Weakly county, Tenn., is west of Paris, and south of the Kentucky line, and above Humboldt, and adjoins Obian county, in which Union city is situated.

The towns on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are Grand Junction, 52 miles from Memphis, where the Mississippi Central crosses; Corinth, 40 miles from Junction, where the Mobile road crosses; Iuka, 22 miles east of Corinth; Tusculum, about 30 miles east of Iuka; and Decatur, about 40 miles east of Tusculum. Decatur is at the head of Muscle Shoals, and where the railroad crosses the Tennessee river and at the point where the direct railroad to Nashville branches off. There is also a bridge across the Tennessee river at Florence, but it is only a branch road from Tusculum. The bridge over Bear Creek, on the Charleston road, is about four miles east of Iuka, and Eastport on the Tennessee river is about eight miles from Iuka. Tusculum is the nearest point where the road approaches the river. Here it comes within two miles of it.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.—This city by a vote of 170 to 70 against subscription, agreed, on Tuesday, to subscribe for \$50,000 worth of the Chatham Coalfields Railroad Stock. This road when made will be of inestimable value to this city, and to the State. It will be continued from the Coalfields to Cheraw, and thus will be obviated the injury which may accrue from the construction of the Road from Danville to Greensboro.—Raleigh Register.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Feb. 28, says: A collision occurred on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad yesterday, killing twenty-eight and wounding twenty-four soldiers of the 7th Mississippi regiment, who were en route for Columbus.

BLACK REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that at the municipal election recently held in that city the old officers were all re-elected over Black Republican opponents, and the issue was fairly made. The incumbents of the office were denounced as secessionists, and especially as having protected and encouraged the secessionists there.

THE BURNING OF COTTON, TOBACCO, &c.—When it is known in Europe that the Government and people at the South have determined to destroy all Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, naval stores and other productions immensely valuable to commerce, rather than suffer them to fall into the hands of our invaders, we presume that the public eye over there will begin to look upon the struggle in which we are engaged as one in which European interests are more deeply involved than they have yet been supposed to be. In this vast sacrifice of our property, if we shall be driven to it, the whole world of trade will be heavy participants. It is lawful, right and proper for us to resist and distress our enemy in every way in our power, and in no way can we do this half as effectually as by preventing a bale of Cotton or a pound of anything else that our soil produces from getting into his possession. His great object and expectation are to seize our cotton in order to supply the Northern factories and stave off European recognition by shipments of it to Liverpool and Havre. It should be our great object to defeat his double purpose, now that it is well understood. If in doing this foreign powers suffer, they cannot lay the blame at our door. They can only inculcate the Yankees and hold them responsible.—Petersburg Express.

A GOOD IDEA.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in an address to the mechanics of that State, speaks of the impossibility of arming a very large force with fire-arms, and says:

What shall be done in this emergency? I answer, use the "Georgia Pike" with six feet staff, and the side knife eighteen inches blade, weighing about three pounds.

Let every army have a large reserve, armed with a good pike, and a long heavy side knife, to be brought upon the field with a shout for victory, when the contending forces are much exhausted, or when the time comes for the charge of bayonets. When the advancing columns come within reach of the balls, let them move in double quick time, and rush with terrible impetuosity into the lines of the enemy. Hand to hand, the pike has vastly the advantage of the bayonet, and those having the bayonet, which is itself but a crooked pike with the shorter staff, must retreat before it. When the retreat commences, let the pursuit be rapid, and if the enemy throw down their guns, and are likely to outrun us, let us, if need be, throw down the pike, and keep close at their heels with the knife, till each man has hewed down at least one of his adversaries.

Had five thousand reserves thus armed, and well trained to the use of these terrible weapons, been brought to the charge at the proper time, who can say that the victory would not have been ours at Fort Donelson?

But it was not probably important that I state here the use to be made of that which I wish you to manufacture. I have already a considerable number of these pikes and knives, but I desire within the next month, ten thousand more of each. I must have them, and I appeal to you as one of the most patriotic classes of our fellow-citizens to make them for me immediately.

COTTON.—A notion has been entertained in England, that other fields of supply than the Southern States could be discovered or provided. This idea has been very much pressed by certain parties in England, who, hating negro slavery, and desiring to make their country independent of this, have been urging action by associations and Government, to effect the desired end. Millions and millions have heretofore been expended, and expended in vain, to attain the same object. But these failures have not opened their eyes; the attempt is again to be made. We see by Lord John Russell's letter to Lord Lyons, that he is under the delusion that other countries can compete with the Southern States in the production of cotton. He states that the apprehension is entertained that the Southern Confederacy, in order to defeat that competition, would reopen the African slave trade. It is not necessary to discuss that question. Our policy is fixed by the Constitution; and nature has given us advantages in the production of cotton, to be found nowhere else. If England could obtain a sufficiency elsewhere and would confine herself to that, it would be a fatal blow to the supremacy which her manufactures now enjoy. That cotton would be of inferior quality to ours, and of course the fabric made of it could not compete with that made of the Southern staple. The continental States would use this latter article, and speedily drive English fabrics from all the markets of the world.

But the crochet is in the English mind. They think they can do without us. Let them indulge their fancy. But let us profit by the contingency, and form a close advantageous treaty with France. England laboring under the delusion of creating cotton for herself, will be less jealous of an alliance between us and the French.

In the meantime, it cannot be too often and too earnestly repeated, that our military authorities should instantly take steps to prevent the possibility of cotton falling into the hands of the enemy. This is the great object in invading the Mississippi valley—its success is vital to our foes. At all costs, it should be defeated.

NORFOLK, March 6.—A gentleman who lately made his escape from Washington has arrived in Portsmouth. He says the secession feeling is spreading ground in that city, and hundreds only await a chance to prove their devotion to our cause. Citizens not in the Federal army, are deprived of all arms, and great vigilance exercised to detect any who bear the least suspicion of disloyalty. They dare not utter one word against the dignity (?) of the Federal Government, else they may suddenly be slapped in prison to remain for many weeks as an expiation of the offence. This gentleman was employed in the Washington Navy Yard as the big-anchor maker, and so valuable were his services that the authorities offered him \$5 or \$6 per day, if he would work in New York. He positively refused, and was watched with suspicion. In an unguarded moment, he took leave of his wife, and made his escape at night across the Potomac in a small boat.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C., has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in Braxley's Building, immediately over Drucker and Heilbrun's Store, or at his residence, Feb. 28, 1862.

Notice. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. W. A. Ardrey, deceased, by note or account, will please come forward and settle with J. P. Ardrey; and those having claims against the estate must present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. P. ARDREY, Executor. Feb. 18, 1862.

TAILORING BUSINESS. NEW SHOP. The undersigned has opened a Tailoring Shop in Springs Building, Room No. 1, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He respectfully asks a trial and a share of public patronage. Military suits furnished to order. Feb. 18, 1862. J. A. CALDWELL.

NOTICE. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th instalments of five per cent on the share of stock in the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company, is due and payable on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, at the Branch Bank of North Carolina. S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.

N. C. GILLET, COTTON FACTOR, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. Strict attention given to purchasing. Feb. 7, 1862. 1yr pd.

Blank Deeds, Attachments, and Court Blanks, for sale at this Office. In consequence of the great advance in paper, we are compelled to advance the price of Blanks to \$2.

From Europe.—A gentleman in this city has received per the Confederate steamer Nashville, from a friend in London, an interesting letter, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract:

"The Trent affair has retarded rather than hastened the raising of the blockade of our ports. The measure, I have the best of reasons for believing, was agreed upon some weeks ago between England and France—the former power to take the initiative. The settlement of the Trent difficulty on terms so disgraceful to the Lincoln government, renders it somewhat indelicate for her in view of such a triumph now to do so. I am certain, however, that it will occur soon. All Europe will be united upon the subject."

We are not authorized to use names, but we feel at liberty to say that the above comes from high authority, and from one as likely to be posted in the British realm.—Petersburg Express.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF OUR CASH ABROAD.—As an instance of the confidence with which the moneyed men of England look to us to achieve the great revolution which we have begun, and of their faith in Southern credit, we may mention that a letter from a bank in Liverpool was received yesterday, offering to place to the credit of one of our Charleston banks the sum of £20,000 which at present rates of exchange, would be worth nearly \$150,000.—Charleston Mercury.

State of North Carolina—Union Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January term, 1862. C. Austin, High Sheriff of Union county, having returned the Court the following tracts of land for sale for arrears of taxes for the years 1858, '59 and '60 to-wit:

- One tract belonging to William McCall's Estate, containing 95 acres on the waters of Cain Creek, on the waters of Cain Creek, containing 100 acres, on the waters of Cain Creek. One tract belonging to Archibald Frew, containing 103 acres, on the waters of Two-mile Creek. One tract belonging to J. M. Eulwood, containing 100 acres, on the waters of Two-mile Creek. One tract belonging to J. M. Eulwood, containing 300 acres, on the waters of Two-mile Creek. One tract belonging to G. W. Groat, containing 150 acres, on the waters of Crooked Creek. One tract belonging to John J. Hale, containing 240 acres, on the waters of Cain Creek. One tract belonging to Bronson, Gold & Hoyt, containing 18,444 acres, on the waters of Two-mile Creek. One tract belonging to Thomas B. Tappan, containing 625 acres, on the water of Crooked Creek. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named persons reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat notifying said non-residents to appear and answer according to law. Witness E. T. Clark, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Monroe the first Monday in January A. D. 1862, and in the 26th year of American Independence. 504-61. J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

MUSIC. MISS V. C. FRAZIER will give instruction on the Piano, Melodion and Guitar, at her residence. Also, lessons in French. Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1862.

TANNER WANTED. An experienced Tanager 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 & M'GIB, Wadesboro, N. C. Jan. 28, 1862. 6t

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. Per 10, 1861. 1c pd.

WAGONS WANTED. I wish to employ fifty negroes for the army of the Potomac. The pay will be twenty dollars a month. Botoms and medical attendance will be furnished besides. LUKET, JACOB FISHER, Concord, Jan. 28, 1862. 1f

Gold! Gold!! Gold!!! 500 Ounces wanted at J. T. BUTLER'S Jewelry Store, (Opposite Kern's Hotel). The highest CASH PRICE paid for Gold and Silver. January 21, 1862. 1f

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. 150 HHD'S SUGAR for sale by the hoghead at 8 cts. for common, 11 cts for fair, and 12 to 13 for strictly fair. 400 BBL'S N. O. MOLASSES for sale at 65 cts per gallon by the barrel. WILLIAMS & OATES, January 14, 1862. 1f

WANTED. 4000 BALES OF COTTON, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Those having Cotton to sell will please give us a call before disposing of it. ELIAS & COHEN, Charlotte, Jan. 14, 1862. 1f

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, Jan. 21, 1862. 1f

Selling off. The largest stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADERS, CURTAINS, TANSLES, &c., in the State, must be sold in 30 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 W. H. SHULTZ, opposite Post Office. Dec. 31, 1861. 1f

COTTON SEED WANTED. The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at the Old Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac S. Alexander's mill. STEPHENS & WIGGANT, Dec. 3, 1861. 1f

BARLEY WANTED. I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be received promptly at Charlotte. MARKIN MCNEEL, Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1861. 1f

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy. Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certifies 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.

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