The Flowers Collection
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THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE BULLETIN:
BY E. H. BRITTON.
OFFICE.....NO. 16 TRYON STREET,
Over China Hall, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:
THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at SIX DOLLARS per annum, IN ADVANCE.
THE TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and supplied for $4 00 per annum, payable in advance.

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VI.—NO. 841.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1862. [$6 PER ANNUM.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 time		$ .50
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Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cents per square of 12 lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance if not contracted for.
A liberal discount made on the above rates to persons advertising by contract.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Express Company forward packages by Passenger Trains and Steamers, and Despatches by Telegraph, to all parts of the Country.

From Richmond.

Received at Telegraph Office, Feb. 20, at Bulletin Office, 1:½ p. m.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—No intelligence has been received by the Government relative to the disaster or number of Confederates taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, nor relative to the safety of Buckner and his Brigades.

Important from Nashville.

Received at Telegraph Office Feb. 20, at Bulletin Office, 12:40 p. m.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 20.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* of this morning publishes dispatches from a reliable source which says Johnston, Buckner, Pillow and Floyd are in Nashville making preparations to meet the enemy.

Buckner's forces were cut off on Sunday but nearly all are fighting their way out or making their way through the hills to Nashville.

The enemy are in possession of Fort Donelson.

Buell is in possession of Clarksville.

The total Confederate loss at Fort Donelson is about 2,500, the Federal loss 6,000.

From Nashville.

From the Atlanta *Southern Confederacy*, of the 19th.

CHATTANOOGA, February 18.

Fort Donalson has fallen. The loss on our side cannot be ascertained at present. The Federals are marching on Nashville, and we regard the city in great danger.—Our army will probably rally near Nashville. Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner are all safe at Nashville. Great excitement there.

Up to this writing, we have no despatches concerning the operations at Fort Donelson and Nashville, and we did not receive any Tennessee papers by yesterday's mail.

The most extravagant and unbridelled rumors and reports by passengers and telegraphs from irresponsible parties, have circulated for two days, with the freedom of the air we breathe.

From the best evidence we can obtain, we believe our forces have been repulsed at Fort Donelson by the overwhelming reinforcements of the enemy on Saturday night, but they were not captured. Our army retreated in good order back to Clarksville and Murfresboro. Some 10,000 are said to be cut off by the enemy, but were not captured, and were fighting their way out at last accounts.

General Johnston is at Nashville with the army from Bowling Green, and is resolved to defend it to the last. The great final battle will be fought near that city, if the enemy approaches, which we suppose they will, in a few days. We caution the people not to believe extravagant or unreasonable reports.

The Abyss of Diplomacy.

We believe it is the "special mission" of Seward to sound the depths of infamy in diplomacy, and illustrate practically, the art of sinking in foreign relations. Can anything be conceived more basely humiliating than the following exposition of Seward's views and position, in reference to the stone blockade:

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1862.
(Received January 27.)

My Lord:—Three days ago, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, I spoke to Mr Seward on the subject of the plan adopted by this Government of obstructing the entrance to the harbors of some of the Southern States by sinking vessels, laden with stones, in the channels.

Mr. Seward observed that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that this plan had been devised with a view to injure the harbors permanently. It was, he said, simply a temporary military meaure adopted to aid the blockade. The Government of the United States had last spring, with a Navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upwards of three thousand miles of coast.—The Secretary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the "large holes" by means of his ships, but he could not stop up the "small ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channels. It would be the duty of the Government of the United States to remove all the obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. It was well understood that this was an obligation incumbent on the Federal Government. At the end of the war with Great Britain that Government had been called upon to remove a vessel which had been sunk in the harbor of Savannah, and had recognized the obligation and removed the vessel accordingly. Moreover, the United States were now ngaged in a civil war with the South.

He was not prepared to say that as an operation in war it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbors of the enemy, but nothing of the kind has been done on the present occasion. Vessels had been sunk by the rebles to prevent the access to their ports of the cruisers of the United States. The same measures had been adopted by the United States in order to make the blockade complete. When the war was ended the removal of all these obstructions would be a mere matter of expense. There would be no great difficulty in removing them effectually.

Besides, as has been done in the case of Port Royal, the United States would open better harbors than those which they closed.

I asked Mr. Seward whether the principal entrance to Charleston harbor had not been recently closed altogether by vessels sunk by order of this Government, and I observed to him that the opening of a new port, thirty or forty miles off, would hardly console the people of Charleston for the destruction of their own harbor.

Mr. Seward said that the best proof he could give me that the harbor of Charleston had not been rendered inaccessible, was, that in spite of the sunken vessel, and of the blockading squadron, a British steamer, laden with contraband of war, had just succeeded in getting in.

I have, &c., LYONS.

Had we no other reasons for swearing eternal separation from the rotten and accursed Union—were all our past grievances redressed, and the best guarantees of Yankee indemnity and security offered for the future, we would find good cause for secession in the cowardly tone and degeneracy of the diplomacy of Lincolnism and Sewardism.

$100.00 BOUNTY. VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Having received authority from the Governor of North Carolina to enlist men for the war, all those desirous of entering the service would do well to call upon me at my office and sign the roll. During my absence from town, A. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., will act for me. A bounty of $100 00 will be paid to each man when the Company is completed and enters a Regiment.
J. A. FOX.
feb. 13, 1862—dtf

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of ALEXANDER & McDOUGALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Alexander is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY ALEXANDER.
MALCOLM McDOUGALL.
June 27, 1861—tf.

VALUABLE MACHINERY AT AUCTION.

SALISBURY, N. C., January 29, '62.
ON Thursday February 28th 1862, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
to the highest bidder for for CASH, at the Confederate States Military Prisons in Salisbury, a large lot of
Valuable Machinery,
formerly used in the "Rowan Cotton Factory," consisting of
Looms, Shaftings, Pulleys,
Rollers, Cylinders, Shaft-hangers,
Cog-wheels, Shuttles, Bobbins,
Cast-iron Pipes, Old Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
HENRY McCOY,
Capt. and A. Q. M., C. S. Army.
Feb 1—1a w-4w.

MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS.
HENRY ALEXANDER.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have
COMMENCED BUSINESS
at the above
ELTABLISHMENT
FOOT OF
Trade Street,
Adjoining the North Carolina Rail Road, and opposite JOHN WILKES' Steam Flour Mills.
They are now prepared to furnish all kinds of
Machinery,
At short notice, and on *reasonable terms.*
STEAM ENGINES
FROM 8 to 80 HORSE POWER,
Horse-Shoeing
AND
BLACKSMITH'S WORK
OF ALL KINDS.
REPAIRS
In their line promptly attended to. Their FOUNDRY is in full operation, and
Cast Regularly twice a Week,
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
They are prepared to furnish all kinds of
CASTINGS IN IRON, BRASS, &c.
ACCORDING TO ORDER.
SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,
GIN WHEELS,
SAW DUST BURNERS,
ANTI-FRICTION PLATES AND BALLS FOR COTTON PRESSES.
CAST IRON RAILING,
For Garden Enclosures,
Dwelling Houses,
Public Buildings,
Porticoes,
Cemetery Lots, &
Their
IMPLEMENTS
For carrying on the business in all its branches, have been SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, and are provided with all the
IMPROVEMENTS
Required to do their work in a
FIRST RATE MANNER.
Agents, for Dr. S. O. ELLIOTT, for Winter's Patent Delay Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work, and doing it better, than any other Mill in use—it can be run by Steam, Water or Horse Power. The Delay may be seen at the Shop at any time. HENRY ALEXANDER,
N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c., bought or taken in trade.
oct. 23, 1860—tf

PALMETTO.
IRON WORKS.
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
ESTABLISHED, A. D. MDCCCLI.
WILLIAM GLAZE,
MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, from 10 to 80 Horse Power; SUGAR MILLS of every style now in use, Mill Work of every discription. Also, Iron Railing, with every discription of Iron and Brass Castings.
I would call attention to Iron Casting in the way of enclosing Public Buildings, Dwellings, Cast Steps, Balcony Railing, and all kind of enclosures for Cemetery lots.
Having a first rate Boiler maker with us, we are prepared to manufacture Boilers, or repair them, at short notice. Will send boiler maker to any part of the State. Our Steam Engines will be found, when compared with those made at Northern establishments, to be from twenty-five to forty per cent larger for the same horse power.
These Works have been in successful operation for several years, with an increase of patronage from all parts of the Southern country, for which the Proprietor returns his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons, and begs to assure them that no pains or expense will be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.
may 17—tf

THE WEEKLY CATAWBA JOURNAL, published every Tuesday morning, at $1.00 per annum. Send orders to the BULLETIN office.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our Livery and Sale Stables from our old stand, in rear of the Mansion House, to the "Tattersall" Stables, opposite the jail, where we would be pleased to wait on the public generally.
At our new stand we are better prepared to attend to the wants of the public, having a much more convenient building than the one we were formerly in, and being well provided with provender.
We have good lots for the accommodation of drovers, being prepared to accommodate any amount of horses and mules, and would be pleased to wait on any drover who may give us a call.
We have, also, a good Black-smith shop in connection with our Stables, and would be pleased to attend to the wants of the people in that line.
Give us a call.
BROWN & WADSWORTH,
Tattersall Stables.
Dec 23, 1861—d2mos.

COFFEE! COFFEE!
IS MANUFACTURED AT M. KELLY'S Southern Excelsior Coffee Mill, Raleigh, and is equal to the best coffee. It is made of coffee, rye and chickory, and is roasted in a cylinder by machinery, and therefore is better parched than can be done by hand. Chickory is not so well known in Dixie land, but in Europe they use it to give a superior flavor to the coffee. In Germany they call it *sagorah*, and here we call it *dandalion*. In England it is so highly appreciated that they lay a duty of two pounds ten shillings sterling per hundred weight to protect the growers of it. We annex Professor Emmons' certificate to show that there is no humbug, but it is what it is represented to be:
To Mr. KELLY, *Sir*: I have tested and used the two samples of manufactured coffee—the labelled *Java* and *Laguira*. The first equals the Rio coffee of the shops, and seems to be equally good with that kind. * * * I am satisfied that they contain nothing which is injurious to the system, and may be economically and safely used as substitutes for coffee.
E. EMMONS.
This coffee is put up in pound papers, and packed in boxes containing thirty-six pounds, unless otherwise ordered.
All orders promptly attended to by addressing M. KELLY,
jan 18 '62—1m* Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.
All claims against the Saddlery and Harness establishment of the subscriber will be settled by Mr. R. Shaw; and all indebted to the same will please make payment to him, as it is necessary to close up the outstanding business.
nov. 27, '61-d1f* H. M. PRITCHARD.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER
AND
Plated Ware.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. S. PHILLIPS,
Merchant Tailor.
HAVING located in Charlott respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.
Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.
sept. 19—tf

WILLIAMS & OATES,
TRADE STREET,
Cotton Buyers, Grocers & Produce Dealers,
Agents for Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano and Lorio's Lumber.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
may 17—tf

John T. Butler,
Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller &c., Maine street, Charlotte, N. C., opposite Kerr's Hotel,—dealer in fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Watch Materials, &c.
ALL work done in the establishment warrented for
TWELVE MONTHS.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted for twelve months.
Jan. 11, 1861—1y.c

THOMAS W. RADCLIFFE,
AT THE
SIGN OF THE DRUM,
RICHARDSON STREET,
THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF RICHARDSON AND PLAIN STREETS,
NO. 166,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Importer and Dealer in Fine
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
GUNS, MILITARY & FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired by skillful and experienced Workmen. All kinds of HAIR-WORK made to order.
oct. 27, 1860—tf.

Certain Cure for Flux
Certain Cure for Flux!
Certain Cure for Flux!
Certain Cure for Flux!
Certain Cure for Flux!
KOOPMANN'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE!
KOOPMANN'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE!
KOOPMANN'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE!
KOOPMANN'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE!
Will cure the most obstinate
Will cure the most obstinate
Will cure the most obstinate
Will cure the most obstinate
Cases of Diarrhœa and Flux
Cases of Diarrhœa and Flux
Cases of Diarrhœa and Flux
Cases of Diarrhœa and Flux
If taken in time.
If taken in time.
If taken in time.
If taken in time.
For sale at KOOPMANN & PHELPS' and at the Drug Stores, Charlotte.
may 9—c

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.
TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, W. D.
ON and after Monday the 15th instant the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
GOING WEST.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
7.00 A. M.	Charlotte	
7.45	Tuskaseege	7.49
9.15	Brevard	8.17
8.40	Sharon	8.37
	Lincolnton	9.00

GOING EAST.

LEAVE		ARRIVE.
11.00 A. M.	Lincolnton	
11.23	Sharon	11.45
11.50	Brevard	11.45
12.17	Tuskaseege	12.15 P. M.
	Charlotte	1.00

By Order,
Y. A. McBEE,
Acting Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, April 4th, 1861.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE
Confederate States of America.
PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.
CABINET OFFICERS:
SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of S. Carolina.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.
SECRETARY OF WAR,
L. P. WALKER, of Alabama.
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS:
President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

Alabama—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, Collin J. McRae, John Gill Shorter, Daniel R. Lewis, Thos. Fearn.
Florida—James B. Owens, J. Patton Anderson, Jackson Morton.
Georgia—Robt. Toombs, Howell Cobb, F. S. Bartow, M. J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, B. H. Hill, A. R. Wright, Thos. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Kenan, A. H. Stephens.
Louisiana—John Perkins, Jr., A. L. DeClouet, Charles M. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, G. E. Sparrow, Henry Marshall.
Mississippi—W. P. Harris, Walter Brooke, N. L. Wilson, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison.
South Carolina—R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, James Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. Porcher Miles, Thos. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.
Texas—L. T. Wigfall, J. H. Reagan, J. Hemphill, T. N. Waul, Judge Gregg, Judge Oldham, and W. B. Ochiltree.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Departments—Stephens, Conrad, Boyce, Shorter, Brooke.
Foreign Affairs—Rhett, Nisbet, Perkins, Walker, Keitt.
Military Affairs—Bartow, Miles, Sparrow, Kenan, Anderson.
Naval Affairs—Conrad, Chesnut, Smith, Wright, Owens.
Finance—Toombs, Barnwell, Kenner, Barry, McRae.
Commerce—Memminger, Crawford, DeClouet, Morton, Curry.
Judiciary—Clayton, Withers, Hale, Cobb, Harris.
Postal—Chilton, Boyce, Hill, Harrison, Curry.
Patents—Brooke, Wilson, Lewis, Hill, Kenner.
Territories—Chesnut, Campbell, Marshall, Nesbit, Fearne.
Public Lands—Marshall, Harris, Fearne.
Indian Affairs—Morton, Hale, Sparrow, Lewis, Keitt.
Printing—Cobb, Harris, Miles, Chilton, Perkins.
Accounts—Owens, Crawford, Campbell, DeClouet, Smith.
Engrossment—Shorter, Wilson, Kenan, McRae, Bartow.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONGRESS.

We make the following list of the members elect of the First Permanent Congress that it is to meet on the 10th of February next. The list is made from the election returns:

ALABAMA.—Senators—Messrs. William L. Yancey, C C Clay.
Members of the House—Messrs E L Dargan, W P Chilton, James L Pugh, J L M Curry, W R Smith, John P Rawls, Thomas J Foster, D Clopton L F Lyon.
ARKANSAS.—Senators—Messrs Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell.
Members of the House—Messrs Felix J Batson, Grandison D Royster, Augustus H Garland, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.—Senators—[Election returns not received.]
Members of the House—Messrs James B Dexkins, ——Hilton.
GEORGIA.—Senators—Messrs R H Hill, Robert Toombs.
Members of the House—Messrs A H Keenan, Hines Holt, A R Wright, Julien Hartridge, Lucius J Gartrell, Wm W Clark, Robert P Trippe, David W Lewis, C J Munnalyn, Harry Strickland.
LOUISIANA.—Senators—Messrs Edward Sparrow, T J Semmes.
Members of the House—Messrs D F Kenner, Chas Villers, John Perkins, Jr., C W Conrad, Henry Marshall, Lucien Dupose.
MISSISSIPPI.—Senators—Messrs Albert G Brown, James Phelan.
Members of the House—Messrs John J McRae, J W Clapp, Reubin Davis, Israel Welch, H C Chambers, O R Singleton, E Barksdale.
MISSOURI.—Senators—Messrs John B Clark, R S Y Peyton.
Members of the House—Messrs John Hyer, Caspar W Bell, George G Vest, A H Conrow, W W Cock, Thomas W Freeman, Taomas A Harris.
NORTH CAROLINA—Senators—Messrs George Davis, Wm S Dortich.
Members of the House—Messrs W N H Smith, Robert Bridges, Owen R Keenan, J D McDowell, Thomas S Ashe, Archibald Arrington, Robert McLean, William Lander, R S Garther, A S Davidson.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Senators—Messrs R W Barnwell, James L Orr.
Members of the House—Messrs W W Boyce, W Porcher Miles, M L Bonham, John McQueen, L M Ayer, James Farrow.
TENNESSEE.—Senators—Messrs Langdon C Haynes, Gustavus A Henry.
Members of the House—Messrs D M Carrin, J D C Atkins, H E Foster, Thomas Menees, George W Jones, M P Gentry, W G Swann, W H Tibbs, E L Gardner, T J Heiskell
TEXAS.—Senators—Messrs. Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
Members of the House—Messrs. John A. Wilcox, Peter W. Graham, C C Herbett, W B Wright, Malcoim P Graham, S. B. F. Sexton.
VIRGINIA.—Senators—Not elected.
Members of the House—Messrs. John R. Chambliss, Muscoe R. H. Garnett, John Tyler, Roger A Pryor, Thomas E Bocock, John Goode, Jr., James P Holcombe, D C Dejarnette, William Smith, A R Boteler, John B Baldwin, W R Staples, Walter Preston, A G Jenkins, Robert Johnson, Charles M. Russell.
KENTUCKY.—Senators—Messrs. H C Burnett, William E Simms.
Members of the House—Messrs Daniel P White, Thomas B Monroe, J H Ford, John J Thomas, T D Burrel, George W Ewing, George B Hodges, Thomas Johnson.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
FOUNDED 852, CHARTERED 854
LOCATED
Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
THE Largest and most Elegantly Furnished Commercial College in the United States.
Every young man should write immediately for one of those large and beautifully ornamented Circulars, representing the exterior and interior View of the BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Penmanship, &c., which will be sent by return mail *free of charge*, with Catalogue containing List of Students, Terms of Tuition, Opinions of the Press on our New System of Book-Keeping, etc.
FACULTY.
E. K. LOSIER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Business, Customs, etc.
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H. H. DAVIES, Associate Prof. of Book-Keeping.
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S. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Mercantile Law.
Rev. E. Y. REESE, D. D., Commercial Ethics.
TRUSTEES.
Hon John P Kennedy, Hon Joshua Vansant, Hon Thomas Swann, Wm H Keighler, Esq., Jacob Trust, Esq., Wm Knabe, Esq.
The time usually required to complete the full course, from 8 to 12 weeks.
A DIPLOMA is awarded to all Graduates.
Large Circulars and Catalogues stating terms &c., sent by mail *free of charge.*
Address E. K. LOSIER,
feb 17—tf *Baltimore, pM*

H. L. ALEXANDER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in BULLETIN BUILDING.
Feb 6—tf

SECOND EDITION.

By Telegraph.

Nashville is Doubtful.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 20.—A private dispatch received here to-night from Chattanooga, says that Nashville is now in the possession of the Federals.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The latest Northern accounts of the battle of Fort Donelson, admit that the Federal army was terribly cut to pieces, and the dead lay in heaps. The scent of the battle beggars description, and the Federals have a dearly bought victory. Companies were deprived of officers and officers of companies. The dead were thickly strewn across the field by the Confederates to a fearful effect. A great portion of the prisoners were sent to Chicago, and the ballance to Springfield and Indianapolis.

Information was received from North Carolina this evening that three Federal gun boats ascended the Chowan to Winton, and were engaged by the Confederates, who were commanded by Col. Williams. The Yankees were promptly repulsed, and were compelled to retire to their boats, which were in a damaged condition.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Febuary 20.—*House*: Foote, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution, resolving that whatever propriety there may be in the original adoption of what is known as the defensive policy in connection with the prosecution of the pending war for Southern independence. Recent events clearly demonstrate the expediency of abandoning that policy henceforth and forever, and that it be the duty of the Government to impart all possible activity to our military forces to assail the forces of the enemy, wherever they may be found, either on the land or on water, with the view of obtaining the most ample indemnity for the past, and most complete security for the future.

The resolution was opposed by Jenkins, of Virginia.

It was advocated in a powerful speech by Foote, consuming all the session.

Foote moved his resolution be laid on the table.

House adjourned.

A Proclamation.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.

A Proclamation by the President to the people of the Confederate States of America:

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving before that God who has safely conducted us through the first year of our National existence. We have been enabled to lay a new foundation of free Government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. His law has every where reigned supreme, and throughout our wide spread limits.

Personal liberty and private rights have been duly honored.

A love of honest piety has pervaded our people, and the one hundred victories obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who ruleth the universe.

We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity, but it has pleased the supreme disposer of events to order it otherwise.

We are not permitted to furnish an exception to the rule of Divine Government, which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations, as well as individuals.

Our faith and perseverance must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits.

It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only giver of all victory, and humble ourselves before Him, and pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power, and righteous judgement. Then may one surely trust in Him that He will perform His promises and encompass us as with a shield in this trust, and to this end.

I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States of America do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th day of February, instant, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and I do hereby invite the people of these Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship to humble themselves before Almighty God in prayer for his protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from all that hate us. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twentieth day of February, A. D., 1862.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
[signed,] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
WM. M. BROWN, *Secretary of State, ad interium.*

Northern News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—There is no foundation for the rumor that Price's army has been captured.

Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, and not A. Sidney, was captured at Fort Donelson. Among the other prisoners are Colonels Ganes, Voorhees, Crown, Forest and Abernathy.

On the night of the 5th a great light was seen in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the rebels had burned the town and steamers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—It is impossible to state the precise extent of the capture at Fort Donelson. Gen. Johnston has concentrated every available soldier at Nashville, and will make a desperate attempt to retrieve his misfortunes at Fort Donelson.

A rebel surgeon states that between three and four hundred were killed and eight hundred wounded.

The steamer *Stars and Stripes*, and the schooner *Extortion* sailed on the 19th.

The Burnside fleet steamers *Thomas Jefferson* and the *Baltimore* has gone to Hatteras.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Grant has ordered seventy different forward movements.

Samuel Smith, of Gates county, reached Suffolk this forenoon. He says that three gun boats went up the Chowan river towards Winton, Hertford county. He soon after heard heavy and long continued firing in that direction, and concludes that the enemy probably were repulsed by our forces at or near Winton.

Before the cars left Suffolk to-day, heavy firing commenced in the direction of Winton, which was plainly heard at Suffolk.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The Norfolk telegraph line was down on Wednesday.

The New York *Herald* of the 18th published an impudent correspondence between Grant and Buckner relative to the surrender of Donelson, which occurred early on Sunday last, while the flag was displayed from the fort. The correspondence is as follows; Buckner said that on consideration of all the circumstances of Government affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces to appoint commissioners to argue terms of capitulation. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 to-day.—Grant replied that no terms except the unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works.

Buckner replied: The distruction of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders and an overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate armies, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms you propose.

To a question by an officer, as regards the number of prisoners, Buckner said, you have all out of 25,000, who were not killed, or did not escape.

NORFOLK, Feb. 20.—The New York *Herald*, of the 18th, has been received. It says that the victory at Fort Donelson is complete. Fifteen thousand troops, with an immense amount of war materials were captured. Pillow, Johnston, Buckner and Floyd left Saturday night with five thousand men. The Fort surrendered early Sunday morning. The loss on both sides were very heavy. It says that two thousand rebels were killed and wounded.

Foote, though wounded, would attack Clarksville, which is held by a large rebel force, and is strongly fortified.

It also says that four hundred Federals were killed and eight hundred were wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson.

A per centage of the officers is large.

The Confederates lost forty-eight field pieces, and seventeen heavy guns, with twenty thousand stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissary stores.

Eighty-thousand Federal troops were expected at Cumberland river by the 19th.

The *Herald* says it has information from Fortress Monroe of heavy fighting near Savannah, the city being reported as captured by the Lincoln troops.

There is intense excitement at Washington, caused by the news above.

The common voice was jubilant at the North on the receipt of the Federal victories, which were to be celebrated at Philadelphia and other Yankee cities.

The preparations for a Congressional celebration was being made on a grand scale.

Gens. Floyd and Pillow has escaped from Fort Donelson.

Northern accounts acknowledge the slaughter of their troops as terribly severe.

The North is frantic with joy.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Washington, dated February 17, p. m., says that the Navy Department received dispatches stating that the stars and stripes were waving over Savannah.

A double attack was made by eleven gun boats, with eight thousand troops.

Burnsides forces were largely increased.

Exaggerated accounts of the affair at Savannah go to Europe to-day by the steamer *America*.

Senator Chandler said in Congress, to-day during a discussion of the treasury notes bill, that there was but one obstical in the way for the suppression of the rebellion and that is George B. McClelland, the Commander-in-chief.

His removal is imperatively demanded by judges of military operations.

It is supposed that a party of the Roanoke prisoners were at Fort Warren and a part on Governors Island.

Five thousand negroes were reported as in possession of the Yankees at Port Royal.

The telegraph line is completed from Wilmington, Deleware, to cape Hatteras.

A submarine cable is to be laid across the bay from Fortress Monroe to cape Charles. The cable arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th. It will be sunk in a few days.

It will connect Washington and other Northern cities with Old Point.

Stanton is expected at Old Point.

From Europe.

NORFOLK Feb. 20.—Northern papers of the 18th, received here says that the steamship *Kangaroo* has arrived from Liverpool.

The *Nashville* had left Southampton and the last seen of her was out side the Needles steaming with full speed down the channel. She has passed the *Tuscarora* in Cowe Roads on the 4th.

The allied armies have determined to march on the Mexican Capitol next month.

The Arch Duke of Maxemillen will be tendered the throne of Mexico.

The Queen, in her speech, said that the relations to all European powers were friendly, and satisfactorially settled, therefore the friendly relations of America is unimpaired.

Paris Bourse closed dull at seventy-one @forty.

The steamer *Edenburg* with Liverpool dates of the 5th has also arrived.

The *Observer* says that the American Government is anxious for the renewal of the effort to lay the trans-atlantic cable, and offers to furnish the means, if Europe will do the same.

The brig *Fanny*, from Charleston, has arrived at Liverpool.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool at 92½@92¾.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.
THE
CATAWBA JOURNAL,
AND
THE DAILY BULLETIN,
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THESE Papers (embracing the TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN.) established in the town of Charlotte, N. C., affords unusual advantages to Advertisers both at home and abroad, as the editions, weekly, now exceed
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As a means of Advertising we are confident that great advantages can be obtained through this establishment, hence we embrace this opportunity to inform our friends and the Mercantile communities on the Seaboard, (Charleston and Wilmington,) that our facilities for circulating their business Notices throughout Western North Carolina and the adjoining Districts in South Carolina are extensive and complete.
Our terms are liberal and a large deduction will be made on the bills of Contract Advertisers.
Sept. 27, 1861.

ESTRAY OR STOLEN.
A SORREL MARE, 15 or 16 hands high, slim but well formed animal, about 9 years old, a scar on her forehead, was stolen from the stable of J. H. MISENHIMER, Mount Pleasant, N. C., on Wednesday night last.
Twenty dollars reward will be given for the recovery of the animal and proof leading to the conviction of the thief.

The Edgecombe Farm Journal.
THE subscriber will commence on or about the 1st of September, 1860, the publication of a monthly journal in Tarboro', to be devoted to the plantation and rural interests of North Carolina in particular, and of the South generally.
Edgecombe having long since been acknowledged as the model farming county of North Carolina, we feel that there is no locality better suited, and none more justly entitled, to the source of publication of a first class agricultural paper than Tarboro'. It is to be called
"The Edgecombe Farm Journal,"
And will contain original and selected articles upon Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Household Arts, Rural Architecture, Zoology, &c., &c.
It will be published with new type and clear white paper, in a neat quarto form.
The price of subscription has been made so low as to place the publication within reach of every one.
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WILLIAM B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Tarboro', N. C.
July 30—tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER,
DEVOTED TO
POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MISCELLANY, GENERAL NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY
DENNIS HEARTT.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
WITH the present volume the RECORDER commenced the fortieth year of its existence, the first number having been issued the 10th of February, 1820; during all which time we have labored to make our paper interesting and useful, and we hope that in these particulars we have not been altogether unsuccessful. It has been our wish to make the RECORDER a good Family Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Miscellany, General News, &c., with a view to the entertainment and improvement of the farmers and citizens of the circle in which it is distributed. Our Agricultural department we endeavor to fill with the best selections we can make from all sources, giving preference to such as will be of practical use to the farmer and cultivator; and in this particular we hope to make the RECORDER as valuable to the agriculturist as any periodical of a purely agricultural character. In our Miscellaneous department, we shall continue to be, as we have always been, careful to select such articles as will have a tendency not only to amuse, but to improve the mind and heart. While we shall be thankful to receive well-written articles to adorn our columns, we are not so ambitious of originality as not to prefer selected matter of superior merit, to loosely-written and ill-digested articles, though ornamented at the top with the coveted words—"Written expressly for the RECORDER." In our News department we shall take especial pains to present to our readers the latest intelligence; and to enable us to do so we have facilities equal to those enjoyed in any portion of the State, except those favored with telegraphic communication.
A single copy: one year,.....$2.00
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Any of our old subscribers who will obtain five subscribers and sending us the cash, shall receive their own paper free of charge.
July 18.

THE BULLETIN
AND
THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.
WE are pleased to advertise the friends and patrons of this establishment that we commence the publication of the second volume of the first named journal, this day, under the most favorable auspices.
The circulation of the above named paper is rapidly increasing, and its influence as an advertising medium is being felt and appreciated by its patrons, having access to almost every neighborhood in this and adjoining Counties, as well as the adjoining Districts in South Carolina.
THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,
One of the largest papers now published in the State, mailed for $1.00 per annum, made up from the columns of the DAILY BULLETIN, has not only become a popular papers, but it affords great advantages to those who wish to use its columns as an advertising medium.
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