Tuesday, February 25, 1862.

BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.

When our paper went to press last week the news night, the 15th, the Confederates had successfully resisted the attacks of the Federals. But after our paper was published, news was received that the Fort had surrendered on Sunday, and various were the reports enemy captured 15,009 prisoners, together with Gen's. Pillow, Buckner, Floyd and Johnston, and that the city of Nashville was also in possession of the enemy. The Doneison and the loss of fifteen hundred men-Gen's. Pillow. Buckner and Floyd escaping with most of their men, and it was stated they would make a stand at Nashville. Gen. A. Sydney Johnston was not in the fight. Matters stood in this way until Friday morning, when it was again reported that Nashville had been captured, and again contradicted.

The following account of the fight is published on the authority of a Lieutenant of a Mississippi Regiment who says he was in the battle:

"When the enemy opened fire on the Fort, our force numbered 13 to 15,000, embracing one or two Regiments of cavalry and four field batteries. On Wedness day morning (10th) the enemy's sharp-shooters opened to fire, but there was little loss on either side. On Fri- in the end. day the gun boats opened a tremendons fire and the Fort replied, which continued without intermission throughout the day. On Saturday morning the Confederate arm; was ordered out at 3 o'clock and formed in line of battle. A great battle ensued, and we took 7 or 8 cannon and two or three hundred prisoners. The latter were not recaptured. Our success continued reported that the Federals were 50,000 strong, and that they had been reinforced with 30,000. On the strength of this report, Gen. Buckner raised a white fing and proposed to capitalate, but as the fighting was resumed in killed is estimated at from three to five hundred, wounded 12 to 1500, who were removed from the Fort, The reported capture by the enemy of 15,000 prisoners enemy fought very desperately. During the battle there was a heavy fail of snow and sleet."

The latest Northern accounts of the battle at Fort Donelson admit that the Federal army was terribly cut to pieces. The dead lay in heaps, and the scene of battle beggars description. It was a dearly-bought victory. Companies were deprived of their officers and officers of their companies. The dead were thickly strewn across the field. The Confederates fought with fearful effect.

Augusta, Feb. 20 .- The Atlanta Confederacy, of this morning, says that despatches from reliable sources the enemy. Buckner's forces were cut off on Sunday, but nearly all fought their way out, and made their way through the hills to Nashville. The enemy are in possession of Fort Donelson.

The total Confederate loss in the fort was 2,500. The Federal loss was about 6,000.

The latest news from Tennessee justifies a statement of the affair in this way : Fort Donelson capitulated on Sunday morning the 16th; Gens. Floyd and Pillow with some two or three thousand men escaped; Gen. Buckner and ten or twelve thousand men surrendered. Our loss in killed and wounded is stated at 1,600; the enemy lost in killed and wounded 4,000. After the ated by soldiers and most of the citizens; government stores were removed, the Legislature removed to Memphis, merchants closed their stores, and the city was left to be taken by the enemy whenever they chose to latest advices the Federals had not entered Nashville. but it was thought they would take possession yester-

THE NEWS.

Gen. Price has had a battle with the Federals on the Arkansas frontier and defeated them. This news is from Gen Albert Pike, and is reliable.

The yankees have taken possession of Winton, in the eastern part of this State, and burnt the town. It is thought they are making for the Scaboard Railroad, running to Norfolk. Our troops are preparing to meet The reported recapture of Elizabeth City by the

Confederates has not been confirmed. The latest news from all points will be found in an-

other column.

Dor Our late reverses is having the good effect of arousing the southern people everywhere to action. If our people will do their duty, we will establish independence before this year closes. If they don't turn eral years. One thing is certain, the war must be con- | in the South. tinued by the South until her independence is acknowledged by the Lincoln Government. It will be worse than death to give up now. We must and will conquer.

(late of the Bethel Regiment) has succeeded in raising a company for the war. Keep the ball moving.

The Fayetteville Observer says that 200 men have volunteered in Cumberland county within the last two weeks. That's the way to sustain the cause.

FAST DAY .- President Davis has issued a Proclamaclamation will be found in another column.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- A meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society was held in this place on Saturday last, for the purpose of keeping up the organization of the Society. A Constitution for the government of the Society was adopted.

pert Exhibition, or until their successors are chosen; A B Davidson, President; J A Young and Thos I barrus, C L Hunter of Lincoln, W R Holt of Davidson,

Dr. J. M. Miller, W. S. Stewart, J. B. Robinson and S. A. Cohen.

No other buisness of importance was transacted.

county have taken initiatory steps towards establishing an Armory at this place for the manufacture of small arms and cannon.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS .- We are indebted to Dr. J. M. Strong, delegate from this county, for a copy of an Ordinance passed by the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops for the Confederate service. We publish the Ordidance in full in another column.

Our subscribers at Mill Hill complain that their papers do not reach that Office regularly. Why it is we cannot tell. We start them from here regularly and at the right time. If our subscribers in that directhey will inform us,

BE OF GOOD COURAGE.-We do not know that there it is natural for some to look on the dark side and feel up, and remember the reverses the Revolutionary heroes sustained before they achieved their independ-

them as follows: "In January, 1776, Norfolk was bombarded by a from Fort Donelson was cheering. Up to Saturday burned. In January, 1781, the British forces, led by the traitor Arnold, captured Richmond. They totally destroyed our cannon foundry. They seized and destroyed all our military stores, including a large buildings and a large quantity of tobacco. Petersconcerning our defeat. At first it was stated that the burg was taken twice in May, 1781. The Legislature, during the same month, on the approach of Cornwallis from the South, adjourned to Charlottesville. They were followed there, in June, by Tarleton's cavalry, seven of them captured, and the rest forced to retreat next news contradicted all this except the fall of Fort to Staunton. Gov. Jefferson escaped capture by only

These successes of the enemy were marked by cruel Washington! They maintained their fortitude, endured their hardships, and put forth their courage; and in a few months thereafter-in October 1781-they had the satisfaction of seeing Lord Cornwallis and his whole army captured at Yorktown, and the war

ended in a blaze of glory." In addition to the loss of several of our cities, we lost two armies one under Gen. Gates and one under Gen. Lincoln-but our forefathers did not become chicken-hearted and give up, they went to work and determined to conquer or die, and they did conquer fire in connection with their artiflery and continued and gained a great name throughout the world. Let through the day. Thursday and Friday they continued | the men of the present day do likewise, and all be well

Spies and Tomes .- There is no doubt but that the cause of the South has suffered greatly from the operations of spies and tories. Our people have not been half vigilant enough. Too many strangers are allowed to pass to Richmond and back again, and prowl through uninterrupted through the day. One of the prisoners | the country, without being questioned or arrested. Besides, it has been asserted more than once that there are northern spies in the Departments at Richmond. Before the capture of Roanoke Island, the New York it is supposed our terms were not accepted. Our loss Herald published a plan of the fortifications there, the number of men and guns, and gave all necessary particulars to guide the enemy in their attack. Of course is not believed, as many escaped from the Fort during | this information was given by some one familiar with Saturday night under cover of the darkness. In this the defences. The enemy in their attacks on Fort way nearly a third of Floyd's brigade escaped. The Henry and Fort Donelson, were no doubt guided by information obtained from spies. Until the Government and people learn to be more vigilant, we may expect to

Inasmuch as the Lincoln Government now holds more prisoners than we do, it would be well to arrest all tories and suspicious characters, and hold them ready tillery itself shall be deemed a nuisance, and subject to for exchange. A few thousand might be got in East | be abated. Tennessee. This would be in accordance with the practice of the Lincolnites. They have arrested persons on mere suspicion, and forced our Government to procure their release by exchanging those we captured state that Generals Johnston, Buckner, Pillow and on the battle field. Therefore, we suggest that all the Floyd are in Nashville, making preparations to meet tories in East Tennessee, and all others who are known to utter seditious language, be arrested immediately and sent to the prisons in Salisbury and Richmond and offered in exchange for the true southern men captured at Roanoke, Fort Henry and elsewhere.

> THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT of the Confederate States went into operation last week. The new Congress assembled on the 18th, and we publish on the 2d page the first day's proceedings in full. On Saturday last, the 22d, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President for the term of six years.

On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr fall of Fort Donelson, the city of Nashville was evacu- Foote, of Tenn., submitted a resolution asking for a committee to investigate the causes of the disasters which have befallen our arms in North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. After some discussion, the resodo so. The Confederate army has been concentrated lution was laid upon the table. Mr Smith, of Va., ofin the neighborhood of Nashville somewhere. At the fered a resolution declaring that in case any officer of the Army or Navy was found in a state of intoxication, whether off or on duty, he should be deprived of his commission. This was also laid on the table. [We] hope the resolution will be passed.]

> A Good Move .- The authorites of South Carolina are about to adopt a rather novel mode to supply the deficiency of Gold and Silver. The Governor and

"That the Chiefs of the Treasury be directed to ascertain the amount of gold and silver plate belonging to the citizens of this State, with a view of hereafter taking and melting such portion thereof as may be necessary to constitute the basis of future circulation to provide means for the public defence, if such shall be deemed necessary; and to accomplish the object of this resolution, they are hereby authorized to direct the they may require, with power to administer the usual the course at present pursued by most manufacturers. oaths in receiving tax returns."

out and fight now, the war will be prolonged for sev- of canes, there would be no lack of a specie currency merly bought cotton for 10, 11 and 121 cents per lb.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION .--- Various reports have been published about the losses sustained by the Burn-We are glad to learn that Capt E A Ross of this town | side expedition at Hatteras, during the storm some ered more truthful than any yet published. He says 125 vessels of all descriptions sailed from Fortress | ton will pay the increased expense of operating. Monroe on the 8th of January. They encountered the storm on the 14th and 15th about Hatteras Inlet. The steamer City of New York, with 400 kegs of powder, tion appointing Friday next, the 28th inst., as a day of 1700 Enfield Rifles, bombs, &c., was lost; the Zouave fasting, humilistion and prayer, in the Confederate gunboat, armed with 4 cannon, was lost; the Grape States. Let the day be sacredly observed. The Pro- shot, Pocahontas, Louisiana, and a schooner, were all lost with several borses and some men, the Voltigeur; Eastern Queen, Admiral, and a schooner, went hard ashore-whether they were got off again is not stated, but the probability is they were also lost. Some of purchased at \$20 per ton, most of which was thrown The following officers were elected to serve qu'il the overboard to lighten ship-one threw overboard 75 tons of iron. The number of men in the expedition is stated at fifteen thousand. According to their own Grier of Mecklenburg, TB Chambers of Iredell, SH showing they did not find as many Union men about Walkup of Union, R S Young and E R Harris of Ca. Hatterns as they expected. The correspondent says:

"The pilots, we were told, were all Union; Hatteras Washington, N. C. C W Hoyle of Gaston, A B Springs of York, S. C., and Inlet was Union, and New York subscribed \$8,000 for M P Crawford and James Miller of Lancaster, S. C., the inhabitants, because they were all Union. Yet one Vice Presidents; Dr F Scarr, Secretary; P J Lowrie, of the pilots hired by us went over to the enemy and informed them of everything; and as for the inhabi-Executive Committee-R. F. Davidson, J. M. Strong, tants of Hatteras Inlet, they are too ignorant to know the property of southern citizens, and arming a certain the difference between Union and Secession. It is all nonsense; experience teaches us that there are no Union men there; and that the 3000 rifles asked for, if they had been granted, would now be in the hands of the ARMORY .- The citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg rebels, and that the 8,000 sent to North Carolina for the benefit of the Union men, was all lost to us. We had to pay \$800 in secret service money to those selfsame Union men to know whether Roanoke Island was

> FOREIGN ITEMS .- By a late arrival from Europe the following items of foreign news is obtained:

occupied or not."

Mr Slidell, Confederate commissioner, has arrived in Paris, and the southerners there think he will soon accomplish his mission. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Emperor is ready to sometime. recognize the Southern Confederacy, but is inviting England to act first. It is said that the Manchester tion can find out the cause of the difficulty, we hope (English) Chamber of Commerce manifests a great de- asville, chartered by the last Legislature, will orsire for the war to close.

THE DISTILLERY QUESTION .- We were among the are many in the South who are inclined to feel dis- first to call for action to prevent the distillation of corn couraged in view of the late reverses to our arms, but into whiskey. We did so when such a move was thought to be very unpopular-and no doubt it was weak in the faith. To all such we would say, cheer unpopular at first, for the Convention refused to do anything on the subject. But we are gratified to know that a great change has taken place among the people ence. The Richmond Enquirer enumerates some of and among the members of the Convention. We never urged the matter on the grounds of temperance, but because we feared that bread would become scarce and British war vessel, and nine-tenths of the town was much suffering ensue. The people generally are now beginning to see the danger, and are demanding a remedy. Liquor dealers and even those who are fond of got through the Convention. The last named Ordiindulging, are calling for a prohibition on the distilquantity of powder. They burned public and private leries. We understand that a petition, signed by all classes, was sent from this place to the Convention last week, praying that body to enact a law to slop the distilleries during the war.

It will be seen, by referring to a sketch of the proceedings, that the Convention has passed an ordinance to prevent distillation after the 15th of April. From now until that time, thousands of bushels of corn will plunderings and rapine. Our people, except a few, did be distilled. But "small favors thankfully received," not, however, sit down and whine, and denounce Geo. even if the convention didn't have courage enough to

> THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW AGAINST DISTILLERIES .-The Governor and Council of South Carolina have

enacted the following law against liquor Distilleries: Whereas, the enormous and rapid consumption, by distillation, of the grain crop of this State is materially lessening the quantity and enhancing the price of those cereals required for the support of our armies

and sustenance of the people; therefore, be it Resolved, That from and after the tenth day of March next, the distillation of spirits from Indian coru, rye, wheat, barley or other grain shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, during the continuance of the present war, except upon the terms hereinafter provid-

Resolved, That the Governor and Council may, upon the payment of such sums as they may impose in their discretion, grant a license to distill to any person giv-Clerk of the Court of the District in which he lives, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned that he will not sell any portion of the spirits distilled to any person other than an authorized agent of the Government of the Confederate States or of this State: And provided further, That the person executing said bend shall endorse on the same an affidavit that he will not, in any case, wilfully violate the conditions there-

Resolved, That any person distilling without a license as above provided, shall be deemed guilty of a ing ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months

Resolved, That any person licensed to distill, who shall violate the conditions of his license bond, shall in addition to the forfeiture of the bond, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to the same penalty as above.

Resolved. That in either of the above cases, the dis-

BAD .- We notice in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel that a public meeting was called on a certain evening last week for the purpose of taking measures to defend the city from invasion. But the meeting was not held, or a sufficient number did not attend to transact the business. And what do you suppose is the reason assigned for the non-attendance of the citizens? why it is stated the weather was too inclement! That's too bad. The weather too inclement for people to turn out to adopt measures for their own protection! It is really disgraceful to the city of Augusta. If the yankees should happen to get there with their gun boats they won't regard no weather as too inclement to prevent their driving the citizens from their dwellings. When will the people of the South learn to act promptly and vigorously.

The people of Cleaveland county don't seem to like the Convention-they think, like thousands of others, that that body has remained in session too long and done too little work for the expense incurred. A public meeting was held at Shelby week before last and passed resolutions expressing the opinion that the Convention should have adjourned after transacting the business for which is was called, viz: to take the State | Davidson and Wm F Phifer, be appointed to take into out of the Union. The delegates from Cleaveland county were instructed to move for a final adjournment, and, if not successful, to resign their seats im-

The fact is, the Convention has remained in session too long for the amount of business transacted. much time has been wasted in useless debates. This has been resisted, we know, by some members, who were anxious to do the business promptly and return home, but they have been over-ruled by the majority, the talking "talented" members!

THE TARIFF QUESTION .- Some of the papers are discussing the kind of tariff which the South ought to Tax Collector of each District to execute such duties as adopt after independence is established. In view of but few persons are favorable to a tariff for their pro-If the Southern people would patrotically melt up tection. The great mass of the people are indignant their Gold and Silver plate, breast-pins and the heads at the conduct of the cotton manufacturers. They forand sold yarn at 99 cents and \$1 per bunch, and the manufactured goods at 10, 124 and 15 cents per yard. But now many of them buy cotton for 7 and 8 cents and charge double former prices for their goods. It weeks ago. A correspondent of the New York Times | may be argued that the increased expense of operating makes a statement about the master which is consid- the mills justify this great advance in price of goods. We don't believe it. The decrease in the price of cot-

> After the independence of the Confederate States is established, the party favoring a very low tariff will take the ascendancy and keep it.

HANDS WANTED .- Gen. Branch, at Newbern, advertises for 500 Free Negroes to work on the fortifications.

"They will be furnished transportation, quarters, subsistence, and will be paid ten dollars per month. They are absolutely necessary to the public defence. and I appeal to county and city authorities, and to pathe vessels started with pig iron for ballast, which was triotic private citizens to aid me in procuring them. If you intend to aid in defence of the State, now is the time. The soldiers are now at work, and have been or weeks. I wish to take the spade from them and give them their muskets. Citizens now at home must furnish laborers to take the spade. The government to the 31st day of December. will pay for labor; but laborers we must have. They should report without an hour's delay to Major W B Thompson at Newbern, or to Capt W S G Andrews, at prudent, cautious, business man. We know of

> NORTHERN ITEMS .- A resolution has passed the Se- sense. His integrity has never been impeached. nate of the Maine Legislature, in favor of confiscating class of persons in our midst to fight against us.

> If the Lincoln Government recognizes Hayti, it is said that a black negro will be sent to Washington as nor, we think, his for us. Without pledging Minister. He will just suit yankee taste, and will be ourselves in any way, we are yet free to say that, a fit companion for Seward and Sumner.

Representatives, is dead.

Senator Chandler said in the yankee Congress the other day that the removal of Gen. McClellan was imperatively demanded, as he was in the way of closing

The yankees are rejoicing prodigiously at their recent victories. They will have to change their tune

ganize on the 26th inst .- Greensboro Patriot.

N. C. CONVENTION.

The Convention has agreed to adjourn from the 25th (to-day) until the third Monday in April. The following letter gives some insight as to the ac-

tion of the Convention last week :

RALEIGH, Feb. 2*st, 1862. The Convention in dragging its slow length along, has this week perfected two very important measures, viz: the Ordinance to raise North Carelina's quota of troops for the war, and an Ordinance to suppress the distillation of grain into spiritous liquors. Whether these Ordinances will answer the purposes designed, remains to be seen, but they are the best that could be nance, called the Liquor Ordinance, provides as follows: The distiller shall pay a tax of thirty cents per gallon on all liquors distilled after the ratification of the Ordinance until the 15th of April next; after which time it declares it a misdemeanor for any one to engage in distillation. The penalty for each offence being a fine of not less than \$100, and imprisonment of justice would remove the danger threatening our rights not less than thirty days. Also a tax of one dollar per and preserve the Union, have been dispelled by the gallon is levied on all liquors brought into the State by the seller, or, if a non-resident, by the purchaser. This ordinance to remain in force until the first of January next, subject to be re-enacted, repealed or modified by the ensuing Legislature.

The vexed question of Finance will be taken up tomerrow. After that is disposed of, I think the Convention should adjourn sine dic, as the present is no time to take up Constitutional amendments, although

The first four days of last week were occupied with the consideration of the military and distillery ordinances. While the distillery question was under consideration, Judge Osborne made some remarks which are reported as follows in the State Journal :

"Judge Osborne took it for granted the Convention had determined to act on this question. Caution and prudence were necessary. Before the commencement of the war, some of our citizens were engaged in distilling as a means of living. By the blockade we were had hitherto been purchased. Liquor was needed for many purposes. Medical men require it. It was more every plantation needs more than formerly. The Coninvasion of private rights. He had seen no ordinance luctant to vote for an entire prohibition."

[Rather a strange argument in favor of distilleries. The probability is, the people will need bread during the war more than they will whiskey for medicine. We will be cheap as the price of success. Probably, by next door to Elias & Coben's, grocery store. misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine not exceed- are gratified to know that a majority of the convention an ordination of Providence, we may be taught the did not agree with Judge Osborne.]

> Mr Schenck of Lincoln, said he gave his hearty assent to the provisions of the prohibition ordinance, but striking out the 15th of April (the time fixed for prohibiting distillation) and inserting the 1st of March.

Unfortunately, Mr Schenck's motion was not adopted. and the ordinance was passed prohibiting distillation from and after the 15th of April till the 1st January next. The military ordinance, as passed, provides for pay ing each volunteer a bounty of \$50. This, added to the sum paid by the Confederate Government, makes

\$100 bounty to volunteers. An ordinance was passed, on motion of Mr Schenck, to furnish food and lodging (at the expense of the State) to volunteers necessarily detained at the different railroad connections in the State.

For the Western Democrat. PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Charlotte met in the Court-House on the 19th inst., and organized by calling Wm. F. Phifer to the Chair and appointing J. M. Springs to act as Secretary. Mr A C Williamson being called on, stated that the object of the meeting was to organize a corporate Company for the manufacture of ordnance and small

arms in or near the town of Charlotfe. On motion, Messrs Wm Johnston, A C Williamson, M L Wriston, Z A Grier and H Kirkpatrick, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following,

Resolved. That a committee of five persons, consisting of J H Wilson, John Wilkes, Z A Grier, R F consideration the subject of erecting a manufactory of ordnance and small arms in or near the town of Charlotte, and that said Committee report fully as to the that if a sufficient force can be collected in time to decost of said establishment, the ability to procure the | fend Nashviile, there will be a fight in that vicinity necessary machinery and the time in which it can be shortly. put into operation.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to appoint a Committee of three persons in each Captains' beat in the county, and three for the town of Charlotte to solicit subscriptions for the above purpose.

Agreeable to the resolution passed, the Chairman Captains beats in the county:

Charlotte Beat-S A Harris, S A Cohen, and Dr E Crab Orchard-W C Morris, Wm McCombs and Wil liamson Wallace.

Sharon-T N Alexander, H Kirkpatrick, and M Wallace. Steel Creek-Wm M Grier, John M Potts, and John

Hart, Esq. Paw Creek-J B McDonald, Adam Todd, and J Means. Long Creek-A B Davidson, Thomas Kerns, Esq.

Lemley's-W B Withers, Wm Potts, and D L Torrence. Dewese's-W G Barnett, Jas P Henderson, and D A Caldwell. Berryhill's-Thos B Price, N B Taylor and F Sadler.

and John R Alexander.

Mallard Creek-R L DeArmond, Dr T C Neal, and Clear Creek-Robt King, R M White, and A J Hood.

Providence-E C Grier, W M Mathews, Esq, and James H Davis. Morning Star-Wm Maxwell, Esq, Thos A Wilson,

On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to a call by the Committee. W. F. PHIFER, Chairman.

Jonn M. Springs, Secretary.

We notice that a great many of our editorial cotemporaries are bringing forward the name of William Johnston, Esq., of Mecklenburg, as that of a suitable person to occupy the gubernatorial chair after the term of service of our present worthy Governor shall have expired, whether that term end with the first Thursday in August next, or extend, as indeed it ought to do, found, at his Office in Brawley's Building, immediately

We have known Mr Johnston for many years, and have always esteemed him highly as a cool, few men possessing more sound, practical, common

As all who know Mr Johnston, know he was always, in party times, a member of the party opposed to that with which we acted. He was an old line Whig, and we were old line Democrats, but this never interfered with our respect for him, should the choice fall upon Mr Johnston, it will Mr Pennington, ex-Speaker of the Lincoln House of fall upon a good and worthy and efficient man .-Wilmington Journal.

AN ATHEIST .- The Religious Herald says that the Rev. A. W. Miller, of Petersburg, in his Fast Day Sermon, stated, on the authority of a distinguished Virginia gentleman, who once resided in the same town with Lincoln, and knew him well, that he is an avowed atheist. This fact (if it be a fact) goes far toward the solution of his course in BANK OF THOMASVILLE.—The Bank of Thom- the inauguration of the present war. Atheism has always been prodigal of blood-if its own were not to be shed .- Petersburg Express.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of President Davis on the 22d inst. The following synopsis of the Inaugural Address of President Davis is copied from the Columbia Carolinian

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.-The Inaugural was delivered from the Washington Monument. The President said: We have assembled to usher into existence a Permanent Government, which we hope will be perpetual, upon principles inaugurated by our revolutionary fathers; and with mingled feelings of humility and pride, I appear to take, in the presence of these people and before Heaven, the oath prescribed for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me.

He referred to the long course and class of legislation which has been aggrandizing the North and culminating in a warfare upon the institutions of the South, threatening to destroy State Sovereignty, when six of those States witndrew from the Union, the better to secure the liber-ties for which that Union was established. Whatever hopes may have been entertained that a returning sense malignity and barbarities of the North in the prosecution of the existing war. In proof of our sincerity to maintain our ancient institutions, we point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted; and to back that, through all the necessity of an unequal struggle, no act on our part has impaired personal liberty or freedom of speech, thought, or the press. Every right of peaceful citizens has been maintained as securely as if a war of invasion did not disturb the land. The people of the new Confederacy became convinced that the United there is a party in the Convention, headed by Graham, States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, which would destroy every right which was pledged to protect them. They therefore determined to sever the bonds and establish a new confederacy, homogenous in interests, policy and feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and love of justice, we sent Commissioners to the United States, to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be disputed. The Government at Washington denied the right of self-government, and refused to listen to proposals of peaceful separation.

The first year of our history is eventful. A new Government has been established over seven hundred thousand square miles. Our Confederacy has grown cut off from all markets where most of our medicines from six to eleven States, and Maryland, when able to speak with underied voice, will unite her destinies with the South. Our people rallied with an unexampled ing bond, with good surety, to be approved by the necessary now than at former times. Every family and and unanimous support to the great principles of Constitutional Government, and with firm resolve will portunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and vention ought to take large views of this question. To perpetuate by arms the rights they could not peacefully say no more liquor should be distilled would be a great | secure. A million of men are now standing in brostile array, waging a war along the frontiers for thousands as yet calculated to meet the exigencies of the case. of miles. Battles have been fought and sieges conducted He was willing to see a tax imposed, but would feel re- and although the contest is not ended, and the tide for a moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful. He says the period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the load of debt incurred; and Cloth by the yard, which I will sell at reasonable we have had our trials and difficulties, but any sacrifice prices. Call at the store of Messrs. Hilker & Kuck. value of our liberties by the price incurred, and the recollections of this great contest will be a bond of barmony and endearing affection, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint effort in war. it was defective in one point, it allowed too long a time Our past sacrifices, in consequence of the blockade of for the destruction of grain. He moved to amend by our ports, are developing the resources of a self-supporting, independent people. It affords gratification to know that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions, and have neither asked nor obtained assistance from any quarter. In conclusion, he invokes the blessings of Heaven upon our efforts and cause.

J. B. ROBINSON, blessings of Heaven upon our efforts and cause.

WAR NEWS.

BATTLE ON THE N. C. COAST.

Norfolk, Feb 21 .- The Federal forces ascended the Chowan River again yesterday to Winton, N C. There were several gun boats with a large number of troops on board. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them, killing and wounding a number. Some of the vankees landed and burnt the town, when the confederates retired. Our loss is said to be two men and two horses killed. C H Foster (the vankee who was | containing 95 acres on the waters of Cain Creek. once driven from Murfreesboro) was among the yankees

[The first attack on Winton by the Federals was successfully resisted by Col Williams of the 3d N C Regiment.

BATTLE ON THE ARKANSAS LINE. Richmond, Feb. 21 .-- Official intelligence received here says that Gen Price fought a battle recently near the Arkansas State line, killing 700 of the enemy and

losing only 100 confederates. FROM THE WEST.

MEMPHIS. Feb. 20.-Governor Harris has issued a proclamation calling out the militia. Tennessee has exty-seven regiments in the field, but the Confederate

Government calls for thirty-two more. The Tennessee Legislature meets here to-day. An attack is expected at Columbus daily. Beauregard will defend it at all hazards.

Gun-boats are reported at Clarksville this morning. en route to Nashville. It is reported, but doubtful,

Our loss at the Fort Donelson fight of four days was 1,600. The enemy's loss was 4,000. Late Saturday night, a council of war was held, at which it was determined to surrender. Gen. Buckner left to make it known to Gen. Pillow and staff. Gen. Floyd and 800 of his brigade went to Clarksville on Sunday morning. appointed the following named persons in the different | Buckner remained. Our army of 12,000 men capitulated on Sunday. It is believed that Nashville has been evacuated and the army fallen back, but to what point s not known.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21 .- Seven Federal gun-boats went ip the Tennessee River to Eastport, Mississippi, seven niles from I-u-k-a, to-day, and returned this afternoon. Nashville was not occupied by the Federals up to Friday night. It is thought that Buell and a portion of his federal army would reach there on Monday. Johnston is reported at Murfreesboro, where he has been joined by Gen. George B. Crittenden.

MARRIED.

In Union county, on the 20th inst, at the residence of her mother, by J. M. Reid, Esq. Mr E. M. Walker to

Miss M. J. Martin ATTENTION, Beat No. 1.

All persons liable to Militia Duty in this Beat. embracing Wards No. 2 and 3, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court-House on Saturday, March 1st. at 2 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and service of the State by reason of contract, and their employees are subject to drill once in hree months, and will report for duty as above. By order J. H. STEVENS, Captain. H. WILSON, Jr., O. S.

Charlotte, Feb 25, 1862. DR. J. M. MILLER,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be over Drucker and Heilbrun's Store, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

Charlotte, N. C.,

Town Notice.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that no accounts shall be hereafter made against the Town of Charlotte except such as are specially authorized by the Mayor. And that any person presenting any account Manufacturing Company, is due and payable on Wedagainst the Town to the Board for payment, not specially authorized by the Board to be made, must pro- of North Carolina. duce the order of the Mayor authorizing the contracting of such account.

Ordered that advertisement of this notice be made in one of the public newspapers of the Town THOS. W. DEWEY. Clerk of the Board of Com.

February 25, 1862

IRON, IRON, Swedes and English.

AT AUCTION IN WILMINGTON, BY S. M. WEST, AUCTIONEER. On Wednesday, March 5th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., we

will sell at Public Auction, at our Store, FIFTY TONS SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON, assorted sizes, from one to ten inches wide. Also, Fifty Bags choice Cuba COFFEE. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 20, 1862.

Charlotte Market, Feb. 24, 1862.

During the greater part of last week the weather was so bad that but little trading was done.

Cotton sold at 7 to 84, being a slight advance over previous quotations. Not much offered. Corn is scarce-sules at 96 cents per bushel.

Flour in demand at \$3 75 to \$4 25 per sack. Wheat \$1 50 to \$1 60 per bushel-in demand. Pens 75 to 85; Oats 55.

New Bacon, hog round, 18 cents-hams 20. Lard 15 to 18. No Pork offering.

Whiskey, none offering-prices are higher in conquence of the prohibition law. Sugar and Molasses are still advancing.

Having received authority from the Governor of N. Carolina to enlist men for the war, all those desirous of entering the service will do well to call at my office and enroll their names. Whenever I may be absent from town, A. C. Williamson, Esq, will attend to this business for me. A bounty of \$100 will be given to each man when the company is completed and enters a J. A. FOX. Regiment Feb 18, 1862 Recruiting Officer.

Executive Department N. Carolina. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, Feb. 13th, 1862. FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR are wanted to make up North-Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States. The number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and 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; Second Lieutenant for fifteen. The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opthe number so doing will be credited to their respective

J. G. MARTIN, By order of the Governor: Adjutant General.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS: I have on hand a lot of Oil-Cloth Coats; also Oil-

F. W. AHRENS. Feb 18, 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

J. P. ARDREY, State of North Carolina-Union Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-January term, 1862

C. Austin, high Sheriff of Union county, having roturned into Court the following tracts of land for sale for arrearages of taxes for the years 1858, '59 and '60, One tract belonging to William McCain's Estate,

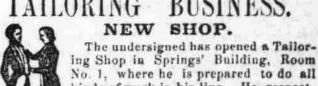
One tract belonging to J N Black, containing 106 acres, on the waters of Cain Creek. One tract belonging to Arch'b Frew, containing 165 acres, on the waters of Twelve-mile Creek. One tract belonging to J M Fulwood, containing 200

acres, on the waters of Twelve-mile creek. One tract belonging to J M Liles, containing 300 acres, on the waters of Twelve-mile creek. One tract, belonging to G W Groot, 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 Twelve-mile

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 ap-

pear and answer according to law. Witness J E Irby, Clerk of our said Court at office Morroe the first Monday in January, A. D., 1862, and in the 86th year of American Independence. J. E. IRBY, Clerk.



kinds of work in his line. He respectfully asks a trial and a share of public patronage. Military suits furnished to order.

Mr R M Robinson, an experienced cutter, will superintend the establishment. J. A. CALDWELL,

FOR THE WAR!

February 18, 1862

500 MEN WANTED. The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, to raise a battalion of Artillerymen, to man guns in battery for the War. The men are kept in good quarters, and are exempt from

Infantry duty. The Confederate Government pays all those who enlist for the war, \$50 Bounty. I will receive recruits singly or in Companies. The rank and file will elect their own Company officers, drill. Returned volunteers are required to per- but persons who are instrumental in raising Companies form this duty, and those residing in Beat No. 1 or sections, are generally elected. All who enlist for will appear as above. Persons engaged in the the war, will be exempt from draft Persons or Companies entering this service will rendezous at Salisbury.

picket duty, &c. It is greatly preferable to Cavalry or

where suitable arrangements will be made for their Address the undersigned at Salisbury. W. L. YOUNG.

Capt. Provisional Army. Salisbury, N. C. Feb. 5th, 1862

Able-bodied men to serve under the Confederate flag during our present struggle for independence. Service: Infantry, with approved arms; Bounty \$50 from the Confederate States, and at least \$15 and probably \$25

from the State. Field officers to be chosen by the

WANTED.

company officers. Apply soon to Charlotte, Feb 11, 1862 tf JOHN M. TATB. NOTICE. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th instalments of five per cent nesday the 5th day of March next, at the Branch Bank

Charlotte, Feb 4, 1862 tf Pres't. N. C. GULLETT.

COTTON FACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. Strict attention given to purchasing. Jan 7, 1862 lyr pd

SODA. Just received a good lot of Baking Soda, for sale at Jan 7th. J. D. PALMER'S. Jan 7th.

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 \$1 50.