

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The arrival of the Confederate steamer Nashville at Beaufort, N. C., is good news, especially if she has the amount of army stores on board as reported.

We have no new battle to report on reliable information. Passengers who came from the South on Sunday evening say it was reported that Gen Beauregard captured 16,000 Yankees in Tennessee last week; but we have no news confirming the rumor, and do not believe it.

An attack on Savannah is every day expected. We learn that the Charleston and Savannah Railroad has been destroyed by the Confederates to prevent the enemy from getting possession of it.

The latest news will be found in another column, for which we are indebted to the Columbia Carolinian.

NAVYVILLE ACTUALLY IN POSSESSION OF THE FEDERALISTS.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Nashville, that on Thursday last, Gen. Buell delivered a speech from the State House, in which he asserted that he came to protect the people, and not to injure them.

The enemy now hope to conquer us by a show of kindness. If they can get us subjugated they will then show the tyrant's hand and make us pay the immense debt they have contracted.

We learn that Gen Burnside is acting very fairly towards the people on the N. C. coast. Of course he hopes to subjugate them easier by that means than by fire and sword.

We hope the southern people will not allow themselves to be entrapped in that way. Any one who takes protection for his property from the enemy, must be proclaimed a traitor and a traitor, and branded as such.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.—The last foreign news reports that Lord Russell, in reply to Messrs Yancy, Yost and Mann, the Confederate Commissioners, stated that the English Government could not acknowledge the Confederacy until it gained greater success over the Federalists, or until further developments transpired.

This reply to our commissioners must have been made several months ago, though occurrences since that time have not been such as to justify a hope that Lord Russell has changed his opinion.

It is evident, however, that there is a strong party in England in favor of the South, and that recognition must come sooner or later. In the meantime the people of the South must not wait for foreign aid—they must go to work and gain their independence, or else become the vassals of Abe Lincoln and lose their land and all other property.

It is a settled fact, we think, that our people must fight and work to win independence. Let all speculating on the probabilities of the removal of the blockade and the interference of foreign nations be discontinued, and let the people of the South devote their attention to war. That is the only way now left us to remove the blockade and stop the war.

After independence is gained the people of the South will not have much cause to thank England—she has refused us what we were entitled to long ago, a simple recognition. This much was due us, and it is strange that Great Britain will be glad to carry favor with our Government for trading purposes, but then let southern treasure how she treated us when we demanded our rights and were in need of a friend.

These things must and shall be remembered. But we always thought we had more to expect from France and Spain than from England, and we think the future will reveal the correctness of this opinion.

One thing is certain, there will be no more union between the southern and northern States. Sooner than allow that, we must place the country under the protection of Napoleon. But there will be no necessity for such a resort if the southern people will do their duty.

VOLUNTEERS.—The volunteering spirit is still on the increase throughout this part of the State. In this county two new companies have recently been formed, Capt. Nichols and Capt. Ross, and others are being formed, one under Messrs J. H. White, S. E. Bell and J. M. Springs, and one under J. A. Fox, Esq.

The time has now come when men must either volunteer or be drafted. Volunteers get \$100 bounty—drafted men get no bounty.

EXPOSURE OF REASONS.—We have often endeavored to put the public upon their guard against unfounded rumors. We believe that some of the myriads of improbable fictions which are every day set afloat must be deliberately invented either by domestic enemies of the South, for the sake of injuring our cause, or by malicious wags, to expose on the public credulity.

In the midst of such serious events as the present, we know not which class of these rascals is most to be reprehended. The first are knives and the last darts. To circulate falsehoods in such times as these for the sake of a joke, exhibits a levity which is almost as shocking as deliberate treason.

If the fiction set afloat be an invention or exaggeration of the disseminator, it depresses the public mind at a time when it needs the support of patriotism, ardor and hope; if the story be of good news, it elevates it only to sink it to a still greater depression. The old punishment for gossiping might be revived again with advantage to the public welfare, and a ducking pond be the reward of every one who wilfully deceives the community.

It appears to be a hard matter to get the truth these times. Too many suggestions and reports obtain currency as news. We caution the public against believing every report they hear. Have patience, and the truth will come out after awhile.

SEQUESTRATION.—We refer the reader to the card of Mr. Schenck, the Receiver for the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Cleveland and Iredell. He is going to work immediately to take charge of the property of alien enemies.

We publish two important Ordinances passed by the State Convention—one to prohibit distillation of grain, the other in regard to the Finances of the State. The latter ordinance it is said will prevent the difficulty which was likely to arise between the Banks and the State.

Some three hundred Yankee prisoners passed through this place from Columbia last week, on their way to Richmond to be exchanged. They had to remain over here from 4 till 6 o'clock, which time some of them improved in walking about town. The guard who have these men in charge ought not to permit them to roam at will through our towns.

Our cause has already suffered too much in consequence of carelessness and negligence, and it is time to be more strict and vigilant.

It is stated in the Northern papers that arrangements were made between the two Governments, previous to the late reverses to our arms, for exchanging all the prisoners held by each party. At that time the Confederates held (according to the northern statement) three hundred more prisoners than the Federalists held; but the Confederate Government proposed to release these on parole.

Since then the Federalists have captured a large number of southern men, and it remains to be seen whether the Lincoln Government will be as generous as our Government, and release them on parole. The Raleigh Register says that the Roanoke Island prisoners have been released on parole, and many of them returned to Raleigh.

Two men have been arrested on the coast, and confined in Jail at Raleigh, charged with piloting the enemy to Roanoke Island.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—Some of the members of the Confederate Congress have been rasping some of the members of the Cabinet pretty severely for neglect of duty, and no doubt they deserve it. The Secretary of War, Mr. Benjamin, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, are pronounced incompetent, and they are blamed for not erecting better fortifications at Roanoke Island and having the navy in better condition.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Senate: Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the honor of the Government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be entertained which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by this Government of any portion of any of the States of this Confederacy.

In the House, Mr. Miles, chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill creating the Army during the war. It is thought this bill will pass.

It is reported that Congress has passed a bill authorizing a suspension of the habeas corpus in certain cases. J. J. Pettigrew and A. P. Hill, of North Carolina, have been confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier-Generals. President Davis' Message to Congress will be found on the second page of this paper.

SEDITION.—The North Carolina Convention again refused to pass a law to define and punish sedition. Mr. Rayner prepared an ordinance and tried to get it adopted, but Mr. Graham opposed it and it was rejected. It is unfortunate that the ordinance was not adopted, for it compels the true southern men to take means for their protection against spies and traitors who do everything to injure our cause except committing the overt act of treason.

While the North is adopting and executing energetic measures for keeping down opposition to the war upon the South, making people who are only suspected take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, some Southern law-makers are afraid of being harsh, afraid of making somebody mad. The prompt action of the Lincoln authorities saved their Government from being overthrown by opponents in the North, and the South might have learned a valuable lesson in this respect.

But no such care has been adopted in the South, and the result of such carelessness, we fear, will soon be revealed. If our rulers are in as good earnest as the most of our people are about resisting yankee invasion, why don't they act more promptly and vigorously? This is no time to be afraid of responsibility if duty requires it to be assumed for the good of the cause.

The men, women and children who are now suffering loss and privation for the cause of independence, demand that prompt and strict measures be adopted to repel invasion and punish enemies no matter where found. Until that is done we need not expect peace.

The people of the South will finally whip the North if their Congress, State Conventions and Legislatures will aid them with proper and needful laws, such as the times demand.

The following from the Wilmington Journal is worthy of attention by all newspaperers: TO OUR EXCHANGERS.—We agree with the Richmond Enquirer in placing but little reliance upon the reports of fugitives from battles; they are generally grossly exaggerated, and are often pure fictions.

We all know what nonsense reaches us in this way in regard to the fight at Roanoke Island. There is another thing which we think the people and the press ought to look to. It is evidently the object, as it is also the interest of the Northern government to paralyze Southern effort and energy by a big parade of Northern power, success and irreversibility.

We have not a doubt in the world that one-half of the bragging and boasting in the New York Herald, Tribune, and other northern papers, is manufactured for Southern consumption, to go from Fortress Monroe by flag of truce, to be copied into the Norfolk Day Book, and re-copied all over the South—to frighten the timid—to still further unsettle the wavering, and to encourage the disaffected. We may say that people take these things for what they are worth, but cannot be deterred from printing matter shrewdly and artfully concocted is almost certain to have some effect, and it is not every reader that is sufficiently familiar with public matters to make the proper discriminations and due allowances.

More care ought to be used in this respect. We, ourselves, do not feel wholly blameless, although far less so than many of our contemporaries. Things are not near as good as we would like them to be, but they are nothing like as bad as fugitives from battle on our own side, or interested northern papers on the other side, would make them out to be.

We have always thought that the copious extracts of all sorts of matter, from such lying papers as the New York Herald and Tribune, were calculated to do much harm. Those valuable and interesting papers at Richmond and Petersburg, the Dispatch and Express, might do a great deal of good by omitting a large portion of what is called "Northern news."

Sometimes these northern extracts are copied into some southern papers in such a way, frequently without credit, that it is hard to tell whether they are from a northern or southern paper. In a late number of the Richmond Dispatch we find published the stories of the enemy about Union men joining them at Fort Donelson and Clarksville, Tenn. Such statements are manufactured by northern newspaper correspondents with the hope and expectation that they will be copied into southern papers, and they are doing mischief in this way.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, who was in the fight at Roanoke Island, gives a list of the killed and wounded, from which it appears that 16 Confederates were killed and 33 wounded. Of the 16 killed, twelve were North Carolinians and four Virginians. This shows who did the fighting, notwithstanding the talk of Virginia papers about "North Carolina cowardice."

The report that Col. Shaw, of the 5th N. C. Regiment, behaved cowardly, we do not believe. It is stated that he has been ordered to Richmond for an investigation. If, on investigation, it is shown that he acted traitorously or cowardly, we hope he will be shot. Let every traitor be put to death immediately.

The drinking-houses of Charleston have all been closed by order of the city authorities, and the license money refunded. The Columbia Carolinian speaks of this as a necessary measure demanded by the times.

NORTHERN ITEMS.—The Federal loss at the battle of Roanoke Island is now stated at 50 killed and 222 wounded; Confederate loss 13 killed and 29 wounded. This is the enemy's statement.

Gen. Lander complains that one of his officers, Col. Amanzell, was guilty of cowardice, and the Secretary of War recommends that he be shot or dismissed, but prefers shooting him.

A son of President Lincoln, aged about 8 years, died on the 21st ult. Another son is dangerously ill. Affliction is certain to come upon wicked men like Abe Lincoln for their cruel war upon the South.

Some idea of the Federal loss at Fort Donelson may be gained from the following northern dispatch: "Cairo, Feb. 20.—There remains only 16 members of company G, 11th Illinois Regiment, who are not killed or wounded or taken prisoners; and of the whole regiment, not over 140 effective men are left."

A disastrous fire occurred in the city of Boston last week, destroying an immense amount of property. Two thousand bales of cotton and eighty thousand bushels of corn and oats were burnt.

A violent storm of wind raged throughout the North on Monday the 24th of Feb'y. In Washington, Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, great damage was done to buildings and shipping.

RIGHT.—The Richmond Whig very properly advises that rather than let the cotton and tobacco of the South fall into the hands of the enemy, it should be burnt. In order to keep England and France from interfering, the enemy have assured those countries that they would soon crush the rebellion and furnish the cotton and tobacco of the South to the world.

It has been asserted in England that up to the 23d of Jan'y the Emperor of France was resolved to announce to the Legislative Corps his determination to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he suddenly changed his mind and postponed the matter.

This postponement is attributed to Seward's assurances that he would quell the rebellion and export plenty of cotton. If the southern people do not want the war to last for three or four years, they should not permit a bale of cotton or hoghead of tobacco to fall into the hands of the yankees.

Wherever they effect a landing the cotton ought to be immediately burnt, if it cannot be removed out of reach of the vandals. If individuals are unwilling to do this, the State or Confederate authorities should have it done.

Since writing the above we find the following notice of an important movement in the Richmond papers: COTTON TO BE BURNED.—A la meeting of cotton and tobacco planters was held in Richmond on Thursday last, at which resolutions were adopted to memorialize Congress to buy the cotton and tobacco crops, and burn the same rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Miss; Hon. Mr. Moore, of Ky.; Gen. Foote, of Tenn., and others.

It is stated that forty-eight vessels have arrived at Southern ports since the blockade was established, and it is said twenty-three of them were loaded with coffee, or that article formed a large portion of their cargoes.

Now, if this statement is correct, what makes coffee so high and apparently scarce? The reason is, there is a set of land-sharks, called speculators, traveling over the country ready to buy up any article that may be in demand, and as soon as they hear of the arrival of a lot of coffee they rush forward and buy it, so as to control the price and keep it up.

So with many other articles—the prices are kept up by speculators, men who are determined to make money out of the war even if the people suffer for the necessities of life. They ought to be remembered.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER.—The following are concluding words of President Davis' Inaugural Address: "With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief, but eventful career, to Three, oh God! I trustingly commit myself, and progressively invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause!"

It is time for all to pray, but we must remember to keep the powder dry.

RETURNED TO THEIR OLD QUARTERS.—Nine of the thirteen Federal prisoners who recently escaped from confinement in this city, were returned to their old quarters on Friday—a portion of them were caught in Fairfield District, and the balance in Union.—[Columbia Caro.]

Resolutions have been introduced into the Lincoln Senate to expel Hon. L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, for disloyalty to the United States.

MARTIAL LAW.—It will be seen by the Proclamation of the President, that Martial Law is established over the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the surrounding country. A similar step should be speedily taken in this city and the circumjacent country.—[Richmond Whig.]

THE ATTACK ON ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Though somewhat late, it may interest your readers to have a correct account of the attack upon Elizabeth City:

The Yankees took 50 32-pounders at Cobb's Point, was in a state of incompleteness—it would have taken two days more to complete it. Eleven of the Yankee gunboats came up about seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th.

Six of our gallant little fleet was lying between the city and the battery. Gen. Henningsen's battery of light artillery was placed about half a mile in the rear of the heavy battery to prevent land forces from cutting us off. The enemy came up within half a mile before they opened on us—at that distance giving us a perfect shower of 32-pound rifle shell.

Our little fleet opened a hot fire on them, as did also the battery. The enemy advanced rapidly. The air was loaded with shells. The battery held out until two boats had passed and our ammunition had given out. The fleet (ours) still fought most gallantly, retreating the while. The fleets came so near to each other that small arms were used most effectually; but the supply of ammunition was very small, and soon gave out, when, of course, they retreated as best they could up the river.

Three escaped, one was burnt, one taken, and one sunk. When the ammunition at the battery gave out, Commodore Lynch, with his men, retreated through the woods. After going a short distance, a ball struck a large limb, which fell and killed two men. After the enemy had passed the battery, Gen. Henningsen, at the request of the citizens, sent a detail to burn the town.

They had succeeded in burning twenty or thirty houses, when Sergeant Seruggs, who was in charge, saw a steamer heave to the wharf, and, taking it for one of our fleet, requested the men to assist him in the discharge of his duties. It turned out to be one of the Yankee boats, and of course he was immediately seized. Our forces lost but few things—some baggage wagon, a caisson, and Lieut. Gilmer (Aid to the General) lost a horse. The exact loss of men on the fleets I cannot tell.—[Cor. of Richmond Dispatch.]

MOVING FORWARD.—A report reached here yesterday morning that a Federal steamer was in the mouth of Neuse river some 40 or 50 miles below here, but whether the report was true or not, or whether it was heading this way, we do not know; most likely it was on a reconnoitering expedition if seen at all. We shall not be surprised, however, to receive a visit from Gen. Burnside almost any day. He is bent upon mischief and we cannot expect to be overlooked.—[Newbern Progress of the 28th.]

FROM THE VALLEY.—Private letters from Winchester furnish information that Gen. Jackson has caused the removal of the quartermaster and commissary stores from that point, in anticipation of an early attack from the enemy.

The same letters also state that a report prevails that the enemy have crossed and were crossing, in large force, at Williamsport. The distance from Williamsport to Winchester, by the Martinsburg and Winchester Turnpike, is thirty-four miles, and the roads are represented to be almost impassable.

Whether the enemy will risk an attack at this time, or in a very short time, is extremely doubtful, much more extensive and efficient than we have reason to believe them to be. At any rate, we feel well satisfied that Gen. Jackson will make a gallant stand before yielding the place, which he will only do when overpowering numbers render it prudent and necessary.—[Richmond Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, Feb. 24.—Two spans of the railroad bridge on the South-Side Railroad, near Lynchburg, were destroyed by fire this afternoon, about five o'clock.

THE N. C. CONVENTION.

The Convention adjourned on Wednesday evening last to meet again on the third Monday in April. We give a condensed sketch of the closing proceedings from the Raleigh papers:

The following Ordinance to tax money on hand or on deposit, was passed by the Convention: Be it ordained, &c., That hereafter all monies on hand and all monies on deposit with individuals, or in fifth of one per cent on money on account at interest; and all persons having money in possession or on deposit as aforesaid, on the 1st day of April in each and every year, shall be required to list the same in the list of their taxable property, under the same liabilities as are now imposed by law for a failure or neglect to list other taxable property.

Provided, That bank notes and Confederate Treasury notes shall be considered as money; Provided further, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to those who may have less than one hundred dollars to list; And provided further, That this ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

The Ordinance in regard to Finance will be found in another column.

An Ordinance to encourage the making of cotton and wool cards was passed—The State to loan money for the erection of a manufactory.

Mr. Gilmer presented a petition from the clerks in the military departments asking an increase of salary. [This is no time to increase salaries.] Mr. Strong of Mecklenburg, presented a memorial against the distillation of grain, numerously signed by citizens of his county.

Mr. Reid, from the committee to which was referred the memorial and ordinance in relation to the Willm., Char. & Ruth Railroad, asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, which was done.

Mr. Starbuck, from a special committee, reported an Ordinance to exempt persons over forty-five years of age from ordinary military duty. It passed its second reading, and was ordered to a third reading. Messrs Osborne and Fuller opposed its passage, and on motion of the former the yeas and nays were ordered and the ordinance was rejected—yeas 33, nays 49, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Battle of Wake, Bogie, Bland, Bland, Cannon, Christian, Cunningham, Dick, Calkow, Ellison, Foster of Ashe, Fox, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Healden, Holden, Joyce, Kelly, Long, Mann, Manning, McNeill of Harnett, Merrill, Setzer, Ship, Smith of Johnston, Sprouse, Starbuck, Williams and Wilson—29.

Nays—Messrs. Battle of Edgecombe, Battle of Nash, Brodnax, Bunting, Caldwell, Council, Darden, Douthit, Durham, Edwards, Foster of Randolph, Fuller, Green, Hearne, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Jones of Edgecombe, Jones of Johnston, Kittrell, Leak of Richmond, McNeill of Cumberland, Meares, Mebane, McNeill of Edgecombe, Meares, Mebane, Mebane, Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Osborne, Phifer, Reid, Rhodes, Royler, Ruffin, Sanders, Schenck, Spruill of Wayne, Strong, Strong of Mecklenburg, Strong of Tyrrell, Thomas of Carteret, Thompson, Thurston, Warren, Washington, Woodfin, and Wooten—49.

The distillation ordinance, (being the one offered by Mr. Gilmer as a substitute for others proposed) was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Battle of Edgecombe, Bogie, Brodnax, Bunting, Cannon, Christian, Cunningham, Darden, Dick, Dickson, Douthit, Edwards, Ellison, Foster of Ashe, Fox, Fuller, Gilmer, Gorrell, Green, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Jones of Caldwell, Leak of Richmond, Lyon, McNeill of C. McNeill of H. Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Osborne, Phifer, Rhoades, Royler, Ruffin, Sanders, Schenck, Ship, Smith of Johnston, Sprouse, Strong of Tyrrell, Strong of Mecklenburg, Strong of Tyrrell, Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Warren, Washington, Williamson, Wilson, Woodfin, Wooten—56.

Nays—Messrs. Battle of Nash, Battle of Wake, Berry, Caldwell, Calloway, Council, Durham, Foster of Randolph, Graham, Hearne, Healden, Holden, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Long, Mann, Manning, Meares, Mebane, Michael, Merrill, Reid, Ruffin, Sanders, Setzer, Smith of Johnston, Speed, Sprouse, Thomas of Carteret—30.

[Last week we copied from the Raleigh Journal some remarks by Judge Osborne in opposition to the ordinance to prevent distillation, but we see by the above that he voted for the ordinance. We suppose he changed his mind after making the remarks quoted by us last week. We allude to the matter again, in this way, for fear that it might be thought we did the Judge injustice last week, inasmuch as he finally voted for the prohibition ordinance.]

RETURNED.—Companies D and E of the 7th Regiment N. C. S. T. commanded respectively by Captains Davidson and Taylor, and for the last five months stationed in Hyde county, under Maj. Hall, arrived in this city. Their headquarters, with their regiment is Newbern. The above companies form a part of Col. Campbell's Regiment, and have been detached nearly ever since the Regiment first arrived here. This Regiment, as well as Col. Vance's (26th Vol.) has suffered very much from sickness since coming from the up country, but we are glad to learn, is pretty well recovered, and being again all together is in better condition for active service than at any previous time. Col. Campbell has been assigned, by the commanding General, to the command of the post of Newbern.—[Newbern Progress.]

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! your country needs your aid and protection, and demands against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of ungodly wickedness against a peaceful and law-abiding people of warfare among civilized nations. At your value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and friends; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged. North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than ever before, and which it is my duty to execute. The enemy is redoubting his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and to sustain the seal of the State. I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. Reply, with promptness, to a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are now made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose. Fellow-Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to North-Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe. Given under my hand and under the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22d of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Sequestration Act.

Having been appointed Receiver for the counties of Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Iredell and Mecklenburg, I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling in said district any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights or interests, or any interest therein, of any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render me an account thereof, and as far as practically possible to pay the same in my hands. Any person wilfully failing to do so, is made guilty by the law of a high misdemeanor.

D. SCHENCK, Receiver. My address is Lincolnton, N. C. P. S.—Particular attention is directed to the 3d and 14th sections of the late Act amendatory to the first Act of Sequestration.

March 4, 1862. Iredell Express copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

Tax Notice.

Delinquent Tax-payers must pay up immediately, or I will be under the necessity of collecting by law. I hope this notice will be considered by all who owe taxes as final. W. W. GIER, Sheriff of Mecklenburg. March 4, 1862.

Iron Foundry.

The subscriber informs the public that he succeeds C. J. Hammarckold in the Iron Manufacturing business at the stand known as Spring Hill Forge, 7 miles east of Lincolnton. This Forge has been in operation for a number of years, and has a good reputation for the excellent quality of the Iron made. Address orders to me at Spring Hill Forge, Lincoln county, N. C. PARSONS NAYLOR.

March 4, 1862. 81-pd.

GOODS! GOODS!

Wishing to close out our business, we will sell at Davidson College the following Goods, either at wholesale or retail, viz: White and figured Muslins, Black Silks, Irish Linen, Linen Drills, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Hats, Hardware, &c. Also a large lot of Ready-made Clothing. Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Terms, cash. J. M. M. HOUSTON & CO. March 4, 1862. 11-pd.

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

REICHMOND, March 1.—The Confederate steamer Nashville has arrived at Beaufort, North Carolina. The Federal blockaders fired twenty shots at her without effect. She brings about three millions dollars worth of stores, principally for the Confederate Departments. She destroyed near the Gulf Stream a Yankee schooner, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo. The Nashville steamed up to the blockading squadron in a defiant style, and although at one time within gunshot of her, she steamed on until protected by the guns of Fort Macon and beyond her chagrined pursuers.

Commander Pegram and Paymaster Taylor arrived in Richmond, and a portion of his freight is now being delivered in front of the Treasury building. Pegram speaks in glowing terms of the hospitality he enjoyed in England, and thinks that Belgium will soon recognize the South. The Bermuda authorities prohibited the Federalists from coaling there.

The Suter was at Gibraltar at the latest accounts. She had captured and destroyed twenty-one Yankee vessels.

FROM MANASSAS.

An early movement seems to be expected at Manassas. The women who were with their husbands have been sent on. Gen. Johnston has issued an order in relation to the conduct of our troops in battle. Before going into battle, every Captain will call the roll of his company, and on coming out of action they will again call the roll, and every man missing, who is not dead, wounded or absent on leave, will be court-martialed for cowardice. Carrying the wounded from the battle will be prohibited, and also prohibited, and every man going to the rear on any pretence whatever will be shot by the file officers. This looks like business.

DISASTERS TO FEDERAL VESSELS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 28.—The Federal steamer Express is reported as having been lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia in the gale of the 24th. The steamer Hobboken, which was engaged in laying the cable in the bay, is ashore at Cape Henry and is going to pieces. The crew were rescued by the steamer which was engaged in laying the telegraph cable across the Chesapeake in the bay. Half of it was laid, but the end was buried up and the balance lost. The gun-boat Forbes is ashore at Nag's Head. One ship, four briggs and two schooners are ashore at Holmes' Hole.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

We learn that it was reported in Baltimore, on yesterday, that Gen. Banks had crossed the Potomac, and had been badly beaten and driven back by our forces.

We are not at liberty to say how we obtained this information—suffice it to say, we obtained it from a source likely to know. It is also stated that he had sent on to Baltimore from Washington for a number of cars to convey the killed and wounded.—[Norfolk Day Book.] We are sorry to say that we have never heard nothing to confirm the above.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Norfolk, Feb. 28.—By late northern papers it is stated that there were no new movements of the Federal army in the Potomac. A dispatch from Fort Donelson to St. Louis says that Nashville was evacuated, and that the Governor of Tennessee had burnt all the State documents and retired to Murfreesboro. Gen. Grant, federal, has declared martial law over Western Tennessee. It is reported that the Confederates will make an attack on Columbus and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at Memphis and fortifications are being erected.

The New York Herald, on the 27th, Cotton sold at 23 cents. The New York Herald says that in a very short time they will get possession of two millions bales of cotton in the South and will be able to send enough to Europe to last the factories for a year. In this way they hope to pacify England and France. [Let southern people remember this and burn the cotton wherever the enemy lands.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald, of the 7th, says that the distress in Rouen and Lyons is so great among the lower classes that there is serious fear of disturbances. Many mills have stopped for want of fuel, and many thousands are out of employment. He further says that unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel they must starve; and unless McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the Washington Government will be exposed to a severe pressure from France and perhaps England. The people of France are losing confidence in the ability of the Northern Government to put down the revolution. The cry for help from the manufacturing departments will soon be heard, headed by the Imperial Government.

MARRIED.

At Oak Lawn, Cabarrus county, on the 22d ult., by Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, Rev. J. N. Craig of Laurensville, S. C., to Miss Lydia B. Harris. In Raleigh, on the 25th ult., by Rev. C. H. Wiley of Greensboro, to Miss Mittie, daughter of James M. Towles, Esq.