

### Life at Fort Lafayette.

The following is taken from a late number of the New York Herald, which will be found somewhat spicy:

The story of your arrest and arrival is as follows: You are requested to give up all weapons and moneys in your possession. As the weapons are generally taken to the U. S. Marshal's in the first instance, a compliance is, of course, out of the question, unless in a paroxysm of unabridged patriotism you should consider spectacles included in the category. Your trunk, valise, or carpet bag, is then examined, and if all is correct, a receipt is given you for the amount obtained. The sergeant then takes you in charge and shows you to your quarters. You are then surrounded by anxious eyes, scanning your person, and inquiring after your "health in general" with "what brought you here," are propounded before your wretched feelings have become sufficiently collected to enable you to reply. Again some will say here's another rebel; another will dwell on the cuisine and larder, and if near dinner will yell out "dinner is ready at the U. S. Hotel," &c. The next step you are provided with a bed, either moss or straw mattress, one iron bedstead, two sheets, one blanket, and one pillow, with a basin and pitcher, which last is the capital of a joint stock corporation of some five to eight. In the morning you arise and after going through the necessary ablutions in salt water—or fresh if you can get it—breakfast is announced. This consists of a pint of coffee sweetened in bulk, at times transparent, and incapable of producing any deleterious effect on the nervous system, by quantitative analysis the components would range nearly as follows: water 94; saccharine matter 4, chicora 1:75, coffee 0:25. A piece of fat pork, whose superficial contents ranged from five to seven inches, and a good honest slice of bread—by honest I mean thick—this, and nothing more, constitute our breakfast. Before Marshal Murray sent down the "large stove," the pork was served up to us actually as it came out of the barrel, raw, or nearly so. A decline in bristles prevented us from meddling with it, appetizing as it was. After breakfast (eight, occasionally before), we were allowed one hour for promenading on a square of earth seventy-five feet by eighty. There came the daily papers, the perusal of which and comments on the last anticipated attack, occupied some two hours; after that event, the writing to friends, receiving letters (when they came), games of chess, whist, &c., discussing past events, and in endeavoring to ascertain if the potatoes had become extinct since the 20th of July, to while away the time until the momentous hour of dinner.

This meal which many pride themselves on as the best, was certainly our best. Three entrees en masse, rice or bean soup—astonishingly thin—bread and pork, or beef. From actual experiments with unmitigated labor for the space of three minutes, assisted by a pair of "Pike's" dollar spectacles, I have succeeded, after a tedious operation, in fishing up one bean from my pint of soup, and so overcome have I been at the discovery of that, with instinctive reverence for the propagation of that bean, I universally uncovered my head during the process of mastication—same being uncooked. For supper we again had our pint of coffee, revised and corrected by an excess of water, with our slice of dry bread. The crockery consisted of tin cups, tin plates, iron spoons, and ancient knives and forks. The quality of the provisions was good enough, but cooks taken from the ranks are "sent to the devil." We were never permitted to go outside the Fort, unless accompanied by a soldier with a musket and bayonet, and confined to the casements. There was no going "on the roof walking to see the Sun sink behind the Jersey hills," as some astonishing youth proclaimed to the public; our place was on the ground floor, and there we were kept; thirty-seven of us in one room with four mounted thirty-two twos. At 6 p. m. we were locked up, with two sperm candles, until the signal given to extinguish lights was made; if ours survived that period, which it never did, we complied. Every letter that goes out or enters the Fort is read by the officer; if they contain any objectionable matter they are returned; in other respects communications and rapidity in the transmission of letters with the outsiders is excellent. I have been only ten days in receiving a letter from a City only

nine miles from New York, and where there are only two daily mails. I spent six weeks in the fort—chiefly, I suppose, for my health—and during that period I experienced no inconvenience in sleeping every night in the same pair of sheets; and a friend of mine, who has been confined (for his health) since July 20th, clings with fraternal tenacity to his. No better society in the world can be found than in that spot, as a general thing, for it is an association of gentlemen, mixed with many christian virtues, the weather assisting those that are in need and far from their homes. All denominations are represented.

I would add that on leaving, the money that was retained on your arrival is returned, provided it is not expended in obtaining articles to make one's self comfortable. You are then searched for letters, papers, &c., that the searcher may find upon your person. These items he takes, and informs you that by calling at—they will be returned.

ONE OF THEM.

### The Battle at Belmont.

THE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Memphis Appeal of the 10th inst., says: A despatch, from a high official source, at Columbus, says that our loss in killed, and wounded and missing in the recent battle, exceeds six hundred.—The amount of excess is not stated. Other reliable estimates place the number of missing, (supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy,) at two hundred. This would leave our loss, in killed and wounded, over four hundred.

The loss of the enemy is stated, in the despatch alluded to above, to have been more than double our own. Our men have already buried two hundred and ninety-five of the enemy's killed, and the task is not yet completed.

We captured over two hundred prisoners, and about five hundred stand of arms. The bearer of a flag of truce, who came down on the day after the battle from Cairo, acknowledged a loss of between seven and eight hundred Federals.

It thus appears that the recent battle in Missouri was one of the bloodiest of the war, and the largest number of casualties, in proportion to the forces engaged on both sides, shows the stubbornness with which the ground was contested.

### Battle at Pikesville, Ky.

RICHMOND, November 17.—The Northern papers publish the following despatch dated, Paris, Ky., November 12:

Gen. Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at Pikesville, Pike County, and won a glorious victory. Col. Abe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 38,000 men, and Col. Harris, of the 2d Ohio, with six hundred men in front. Harris gradually fell back and Moore pressed forward, until the rebels found themselves surrounded by Nelson's whole brigade. We then pressed upon them on all sides, killing 400 and taking 1000 prisoners.—The rest scattered in all directions. The loss of the Northern troops was small. The battle lasted with intervals during Friday and Saturday.—Among the prisoners are Generals John S. Williams and Hawes.

Per Contra.—A letter has just been received by the war department, from Gen. Humphrey Marshall, in which he says that the Pikesville fight took place between 300 Confederates and 1500 of the enemy. Our loss was 1 killed, 4 wounded and 7 missing; the enemy's loss, 207 (counted) killed, 140 wounded and about 200 prisoners. The inequality of the loss resulted from the fact, that our men were successfully ambuscaded, and that the enemy were entrapped.

UNPATRIOTIC SPECULATION.—Gov. Brown of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, has recommended the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor, or any military officer under his command, by his direction, to seize any provisions or other supplies necessary for our army in the hands of speculators or traders, and to pay them reasonable and just compensation therefor, to be fixed by competent valuing agents.

OUR PRISONERS.—The Richmond Examiner says that the number of Federal prisoners captured and brought to that City, since the commencement of the present war, is 2,685. Of these 1,900 remain there, the rest having been sent farther South.

## CIRCULAR.

To the Soldiers' Aid Societies of S. C.

In answer to the numerous enquiries which have been made by the different "Aid Societies" which have been recently formed throughout the State, I have been intrusted by his Excellency Gov. PICKENS, to give the following information.

Depots will be established by the Quartermaster General, both in Charleston and Columbia, for the reception of all donations of clothing; and he is also charged with the duty of forwarding and distributing the same.

The "Department" will receive all donations of clothing, say frock coats and pantaloons, of heavy worsted goods, shirts and drawers, of heavy homespun or flannel, wool, or heavy cotton socks, blankets, new or second hand, also heavy shoes.

The plan upon which the State designs supplying her soldiers with all necessary clothing, is based upon their willingness to surrender to the State the amount of money appropriated by the Confederate Government for this purpose, say forty-two (\$42) per annum, this sum not now being sufficient in consequence of the greatly advanced cost of material. It is in view of this fact that these laudable "Associations" of ladies and gentlemen, are cordially welcomed as coadjutors in this noble work, and in proportion to their voluntary contributions of labor and materials, will the absolute cost of clothing for our gallant volunteers be reduced.

In the event that any of the "Associations" should not feel themselves able to furnish both material and labor, the Quartermaster General is instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to re-imburse such Associations the cost of all materials, at a rate not exceeding similar materials purchased by the "Department;" and the quantity allowed for each garment shall be the same as used in our Manufacturing Bureau.

Societies are particularly requested to advise the Quartermaster General of the quantity of work they can do per week, and the amount of donations they will probably send.

To prevent confusion and loss, the following method for marking packages should be strictly observed. All Societies near Charleston, should ship to Charleston and mark thus:

No. 1. TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

From Aid Society at (here insert place.)

Societies near Columbia, should ship and mark thus: No. 1. TO ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, COLUMBIA, S. C.

From Aid Society (here insert name.)

The packages should be marked distinctly, and numbered from one 1) upwards. A correct invoice should accompany each shipment.

All articles shipped at the expense of the State.

November 8 4 S. S. GLOVER, Q. M. G. S. C.

## FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of our friends and the public generally to our stock of

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which is complete in all its various branches.

AND WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

MCCURRY & HAMMERSLOUGH.

November 1

### Fall Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND OF HIS last Fall purchases:

Super Black Bombazines.  
" 5-4 Black all-wool DeLanc.  
" " " Cashmere and Merino.  
" " " Plain and Drilled Alapaccas.  
" 4-4 " English Crape.  
Colored English Merino.  
" Printed DeLances.  
Domestic, Welch and Saxony Flannel.  
Merino Vests for children, Misses, ladies, boys & men  
" Drawers, for Ladies and Men.  
" Union Dresses for Ladies.

Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Swiss Parlaton Muslins, White Brilliantes and Dimity Embroideries, Edgings and Insertings, Laces, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain, Hemstitch and Embroidered. A good stock of English Cotton Hose and Half Hose, with a fair stock of other goods suitable for families' Fall use. W. D. McDOWALL.

November 1

### Cash Store.

FLOUR, RICE, SUGAR, BRO. AND CRUSHED; Teas, Cocoa, Sperm and Wax Candles; 200 lbs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs; Tobacco, Nails, Shot, Starch, Sal. Soda; Common Shoes and Dry Goods; a few good pieces Tin and Tub ware, Country Cider Vinegar—extra; Choice Peach Preserves, Ginger do. and fresh Peaches; Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper and Mustard; Fresh Soda Crackers and Candy, home made; Toilet and Castile Soap, Matches, Wax Tapers.

Those with the money will please call.  
November 1 ly A. T. LATTA.

### To Hire.

1 LIKELY HOUSE BOY. APPLY TO  
November 8 2 E. A. YOUNG.

### Rock Salt.

A LOT OF THIS ARTICLE FOR SALE LOW for Cash, at  
November 1 W. M. McKAINS. 1mo

## DRAKEFORD & CO.

WE ARE NOW OPENING AT THE Store lately occupied by R. Latta, one door above the "Old Corner," A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

### HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES.

We have now in Store

**BEST BALTIMORE HAMS,**  
Fine Lard and Bacon Sides,  
**GOSHEN CHEESE,**  
White Bread Corn,  
**FI OUR, RICE, and MOLASSES.**  
ALSO, SIX DIFFERENT KINDS OF FRESH  
**BOSTON CRACKERS,**  
Some very Choice Assorted  
**Pickles, Candies and Spices,**  
Corn Starch, for Table Use.  
**Candles, &c.**  
ALSO,

**Rio and Old Java Coffee,**  
Sugars, Bagging, Rope, &c.

All for sale at the lowest prices for CASH. Call and purchase.  
Sept. 18,—tf.

### REEDER & DESAUSSURE,

FACTOR'S AND

### Commission Merchants,

ADGERS' WHARF,

CHARLESTON, SO., CA.

November 7

### JANNEY'S HOTEL,

Columbia, So. Ca.

THIS HOTEL has been thoroughly repaired, renovated, and a NEW WING erected, with a large and commodious DINING-ROOM, fitted out in modern style, all of which is handsomely finished and FURNISHED, making it one of the most desirable Hotels in the City. JAS. C. JANNEY.

### C. A. McDONALD, MERCHANT TAILOR, CAMDEN, SO. CA.

Invites attention to his large and select Stock of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**

Consisting of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of his own manufacturing, in part, which will be sold as low as Northern Goods of the same material and workmanship. Also,

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS**

Of the latest styles and best quality.

### Furnishing Goods.

He will give special attention to manufacturing of SHIRTS to measure, and warranted to fit in every case.

A reasonable discount will be made for CASH payments.

N. B.—All Goods properly shrank before being made up. Sept 11—tf.

### Jose Q. Felipe,

(FROM HAVANA, CUBA.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**Havana and Domestic Segars, the Best Virginia Chewing & Smoking Tobacco.**

A CHOICE LOT OF FIRST QUALITY SNUFF, PIPES, &c., &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 64 Market-Street,

SIGN OF "NO IMPOSITION,"

CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

November 7

### THOMAS E. RYAN,

DEALER IN

**Corn, Oats, Hay, Peas, Bran, RICE, FLOUR and SHORTS.**

81 EAST BAY,

November 7

CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

VERY SUPERIOR SEED POTATOES; FINE Dairy Cheese; Figs and Sugar Raisins.

Just received at the "Old Corner"

November 7

E. W. BONNEY.

PLow STEEL—Also, Plow Iron in all widths. Also, Plow Moulds and Horse Shoe Nails, Traces, Hames, Saddles, &c. Just received at the "Old Corner."

November 7

E. W. BONNEY.

BACON, Sides and Shoulders, of Baltimore curing and very fine, for sale at the "old corner," by

E. W. BONNEY.

A FINE assortment of CHAIRS, in a great variety of Styles; Also, a fine Buggy Harness, just received and for sale at the "old corner" by

E. W. BONNEY.

Mansion House,

**BY E. G. ROBINSON,**  
CORNER OF BROAD & DeKALB-STs.

November 7

Camden, So. Ca.