

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Major Anderson has been tendered the position of Brigadier-General in the United States Army, lately held by General Taylor.

Senator Seward's son was confirmed to-day as Assistant Secretary of State.

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NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The convention, today, in secret session, transferred to the Confederate States five hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, the sum of collection from out-ports, and of bullion in the vault at this city.

North Carolina Convention Election.—Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—The State has voted against a convention by about one thousand majority. The members elected are two to one.

The Texas Delegation in Montgomery has received the following dispatch:—Austin, Texas, February 28.—The vote of Texas will fall up from 65 to 75,000 votes. There will not be more than 10 to 12; (0) against the ordinance of secession.

Political Movements in Virginia.—Lynchburg, Va., March 6.—A petition, signed by 100 names, and signed by 100 names, is circulating, instructing them to vote for a union of secession. It is contemplated to send it down to-morrow.

Important News.—New Orleans, March 7.—Advises received here from Pensacola, to the 4th instant, say that Gen. Sherman had about forty miles of a road to the eastward of the fort, in Santa Rosa Island, for the past two or three days.

The work on the land batteries of the Southern troops opposite Washington was being rapidly pushed forward.

It is reported here that Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, the last stronghold of the Federal troops in Texas, has surrendered to the Rebels.

The State Legislature has passed a resolution to receive the control of Gen. Twiggs. Lincoln's language is looked upon here as nothing more nor less than a declaration of war.

Blockade of the Southern Ports.—Washington, March 4, 1861.—I learn that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has officially notified the American Government that Great Britain will not recognize a blockade of the southern ports, unless it is thorough and effective, and that the mere nominal blockade of New Orleans, or actually on the way thither, some two millions of money, from the interior, seeking investment in northern goods, is not quite complete, is naturally unjust to the people of the North.

Horrible Murder.—We learn from a reliable source, that a preacher by the name of Andrews, residing in Sumner county, had been accused of murdering a young girl named Mary, and of actually maltreating his wife. The Regulators summoned Andrews to appear before them on the 10th; on the morning of 13th, Andrews, armed with a double-barreled gun, rifle, brace of pistols, and a couple of knives, went to the house of Mr. McHenry, firing one charge at him with fatal result. He immediately discharged the other barrel at Lang, who was partially concealed; disabling him in his hands. Lang closed in with Andrews, wresting the rifle from him, and retreating gave the rifle to Mr. Hyatt, who had just entered the house, and fired at Andrews, killing him.

Neighborhood Mail Arrangements.—In revolutionary times like these, when news is of such interest to all and mail facilities are more or less interrupted from necessity, it is advisable for each neighborhood to take care of itself in the matter of mail.

The Loudest Yet.—We are impressed with the belief that our efficient constable, Mr. WILLIAM A. TERRY, is the loudest public crier out. This the second week of Court he has been heard to say he could have heard a mile from the Court House in every direction. In fact we can prove it. If we were called upon to compare the word cry, we should assuredly say: Positive, Cry—Comparative, Crier—Superlative, W. A. Terry.

The Ladies Giving Us A Lift.—Our gratification was complete on the reception recently of a list of new subscribers from Mrs. LEWIS CELESTINE, of Big Creek, on the Saluda side of this district. With our best thanks to this kind lady, we respectfully suggest her example to many lady readers in Edgefield and elsewhere.

RATHER COOL.—We learn that a vessel, acting under the orders of the United States Government, had been captured, a few days ago, by a small schooner, named "The Hero," which had been lately removed from St. Helena Bay. The fact being brought to the notice of the State authorities, prompt measures were taken to undo this gratuitous and somewhat ill-famed harbor improvement.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney General of the Confederate States, has arrived in Montgomery.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.—We have just received news from Montgomery, Alabama, that a most damnable plot has been detected in that neighborhood. The negroes were furnished with arms and ammunition by white men, for the purpose of insurrection.

DEATH OF MRS. F. A. TADWELL.—We regret to state that this lady, whose calamity we noticed a few days since, expired yesterday, from the effects. She leaves a large family of orphans, and a devoted husband.

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The subjoined remarks are taken from the Mobile Register. The tone is right, and the suggestions are good. We would only ask readers in this longitude to substitute Charleston or Augusta for Mobile, where the name of that city occurs in the latter part of the article.

That we will have a tariff on imports—and in one may respect, resembling that of which the South complains—must be set down as one of those stern necessities which are exigencies of revenue for the present, and the expediency of acquiescing in one, or advocating such a tariff, we do not of course surrender our matured convictions on this subject, but simply lend to expediency.

By the middle of August, at farthest, there will be in operation a tariff system, which will be the most complete and the most equitable of any that has ever been proposed.

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Journalists at the South might derive a lesson from Conventions, at this particular juncture, in the business of withholding the newspaper expression of thoughts that may well be suppressed for the nonce.

The BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—The grading on the railroad between Wallburg and Pendleton has nearly all done, with the exception of the "Shiloh Cut," which seems to have been an Egyptian task.

The bridge across Seneca will be completed by the middle of March, so say some of the workmen, and we think it quite probable, as they have reached the water by this time.

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Important from Washington.—In advance of our usual, we are in possession of some news of interest which will be acceptable to every reader.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier runs thus:—Washington, March 10.—I am informed by a Republican Senator, high in the confidence of the Administration, that there is no earthly doubt that the troops will be removed from Fort Sumter within two weeks.

The Commissioners called upon President Lincoln yesterday, and left their cards for him and Mr. Seward. They hope to return to present their credentials.

President Lincoln expresses himself strongly that successful measures shall prevail, and so strong is this assumption, that Republicans assert that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter and Pickens. I have good authority for asserting that such a step has been considered in the Cabinet to-day, and a withdrawal favored.

Yesterday the War Department received dispatches from Major Anderson. Only a portion of their contents has been made public. The portion relating to his supplies, says they have enough for twenty days more.

An examination at the War Department, shows that 1000 regular troops cannot be concentrated in one place for one month at a time.

A Cabinet meeting was held last night on other subjects than appointments to office.

The condition of the Southern ports held by the Federal troops, engaged the deep attention of Gen. Scott and others yesterday.

Secretary Seward will be able to attend to his duties to-morrow.

Gov. Floyd has published a reply to the Commissioners of the Indian Trust Fund.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 11th, has special dispatches from Washington of the 9th, which report that a war of coercion is expected.

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The Augusta (Georgia) Dispatch says:—The negro employed in digging the Macon and Warrenton Railroad, near Warrenton, has hoisted secession flags on their dirt cars, bearing eight well executed stars. On being asked why they hoisted the eight stars, the reply was, "Old Wirtz's word to come."

Of two million young ladies who last year were asked to sing, it is a fact that sixteen did so without making an apology for having a bad cold.

Mr. Wigfall said in the Senate that he would rather keep a railroad hot and sell unbleached, pieb, neat, and eye coffee at twenty-five cents, than be President of the United States.

The amount of Northern manufactures sold to the South in 1859 is estimated at \$240,000,000. Will it be the half of that amount in 1861?

Greely never gave an engaged man to the disposal of his mission. It is alleged that he was some time before an answer given, should they not their credentials immediately. Otherwise they will be returned.

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Dear Colonel.—The Fourth of March draws near. On that day, "a fatal to liberty," Abraham Lincoln, the exceptional exponent of a sectional party, will, beyond a doubt, be inaugurated as the President of the immaculate Northern Confederacy. By the pre-concocted cooperation of Hades-Seymour and his worse than Hessian hordes, a demonstration will, almost to a certainty, be made by a truculent and foul-mouthed mob, who, in the name of revolution, to rive every on the lines of nation, Southern reverence. Every effort has been exerted, every argument has been exhausted in order to induce an infatuated and perjured doer to listen to reason and to concede to the people of the South their inalienable and blood-purchased rights without the desperate alternative of an appeal to the arbitrament of the bayonet. The President has shown the cloven foot. That he has adhered to a traitorous and jaundiced policy with regard to the South all along, and has evidenced a reluctance to the more obsequious slave-masters, to the more obsequious slave-masters, I need waste no words to establish. The day of compromise is now past and gone. Hallow professions and Punic faith are the order of the hour. The South has been hounded too often already and hounded into a fatal feeling of security by pharisaical overtures of conciliation and conciliation. Just as at last!

It is the eleventh hour now for "Patriarch" Lincoln and bleated-brood Scott to think of employing the rod of coercion in chastising the Southern States into submission, or with their "mercenary Swiss who fight for pay," to prevent the ensign of the Palmetto and the crescent from floating proudly over the Capitol of a Southern Confederacy. President Buchanan has prematurely refused to comply with the demand of Col. Hay to surrender the forts. The refusal of the rendition of that stronghold, per se, should be adjudged a sufficient foundation for a formal declaration of hostilities between the South and the North. Notwithstanding this, sundry wise-aces and "counts of Solomon" ignore the idea of a war between the North and the South. The war, they over-confidently allege, is restricted to the "pet's corner of the Charleston Mercury." I am not so sure of this. It is true a somewhat different direction has been given to matters in consequence of the election of Jefferson Davis to the Presidency of the Provisional Government; but there is no occasion to conclude that our Provisional President will adopt a regime of policy anteriorly foreign to the one mediated by Governor Pickens, and to entertain the conviction that Fort Sumter will not be assaulted before the idea of March demands the incredulity of a St. Thomas. The South-ports and penny-liners of the Federal Capital are blatant signs of a nation in the expression of their manifold admiration of Mr. Anderson. But it is an insult to common intelligence to maintain that the forcible occupation of Fort Sumter by United States troops is not a most flagrant infraction of international law. 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