ing men in a distant country. I recommend that every aid and facility, consistent with the public means, may be extended to them in their parriotic and christian exertions. I have transmitted through the Aid Society in Charleston four thousand dollars to the St. Charles Hospital in Richmond, and trust it will meet your sanction. Whether anything like a State Hospital should be established there as permanent, is for your judgment to decide. I doubt the propriety of systematically interfering with the regular provision made for all such things by the common Government, and under strict army regulations. But in extraor linary vicissitudes of si kness, or after great battles, these establishments might be, as they have been, of incalculable service.

In addition to the difficulties that war al ways beings upon a country, we labor at this time under stringent pressure, from the sale of all productions for exportation being suspended. Our banks are banks both of discount and circulation, and practically they hold the only circulating medium. They suspended the redemption of their bills issued. The Legislature legalized that suspension. Then, if their issues are contracted. and cir culation withdrawn, the difficulty of paying debts and meeting taxation becomes greatly increased. It would seem that under such circumstances, where the Legislature have interposed to relieve the banks from the obligation to pay their notes, some course ought to be adopted, if consistent with safe precedent, to protect the people also from the teniporary difficulties by which we are surround-All tampering of any kind with produce by Government, in any way, shape or form, is generally unwise and unjust. If anything of the kind is ever to be done, let it be done by the State Governments, rather than by the General or Confederate Government. er all power not expressly granted is reserved to the States. The exercise by the Confederare the comment of may power not expressly gramed is not only without authority, but on so vital a point it is dangerous, as calculated, if habitually acted upon, to affect deeply the distribution of wealth, and the interests of mould be done by the State, and I suggest it might be used to advance on produce onehalf of its vaine, upon receipts for the same will require that you should continue to leditions, resting upon similar advances to be ma 'e from all the banks.

As our saldiers are nobly serving their counr y, and at a great distance from home, some gay of execution or levy upon their property this kind goust be done with great caution. so as not to be made a precedent. There is n opewer so dangerous, and generally so unjust, as for any Government to interfere, in than even amongst individuals, because of their wide-spread influence.

On the 17th of December, the day ofter I was inaugurated, I sent a confidential agent to the President of the United States, demanding posession of Fort Sumter, upon condictions a semewhat the same as those upon which I understood the U. States arsenal had been previously allowed to be placed under a State guard. One of my objects was to as certain, in the most authentic manner, the real intention of the President in relation to to shape my own course accordingly.  $\Lambda$  copy of the agent, I sent to Washington, together in its origin. with a communication from a distinguished citizen, appointed, as I have since been informed, by my predecessor, to remain at Washington, as contidential representative of the State, are herewith transmitted, for your information of all datails. The day on which my letter was presented to the President, I was telegraphed by high and responsibl terference with the status of the forts in any way, until commissioners from this State should be appointed to proceed to Washington, and represent the State fully on all points at issue, connected with the forts and public

property.
On the 18th of December I went to Churleston, and immediately ordered a very responsilie officer, with a detachment, to are and ments. equip a guard boat, with specific orders to prevent, if possible, any movement of troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and i such a thing were attempted, to forbid it, and, if persevered in, to resist it by force, and then immediately to take Fort Sumter at all hazards. At that time there was but a small guard in this fortress, and it was in no condiion for defence.

On the 20th of December, the President of the United States sent General Cushing, a distinguised citizen of Massachusetts, to me, with a letter, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. I had but a short interview with him, and told him I would return no reply to the President's letter, except to say, very candidly, that there was no hope for the Union, and that, as far as I was concerned, I intended to maintain the separate independence of South Carolina, and from this purpose neither temptation nor danger should for a moment deter ine. He said that he could not say what changes circumstances might produce, but when he left Weshington there was then no intention whatever to change the status of the forts in our harbor in any way.

Notwithstanding the distinct pledge of independent faith made previous to this, and then this conewal of it, the commandant of smallest to the highest matters. This was Fort Monitrie, on the night of the 26th of done in order to give associated wealth more December, moved all his forces to Fort and more absolute power over labor. This Sumter, with his munitions of war, after first was their political slavery. After they had spiking the guns, cutting down the flag-staff, thus mastered the labor of the North, and burning the gun carriages.

This fortress was the well-known key to the

barbor, and the move was intended to hold us labor of the South also tributary to their in subjugation, and enable the garrison to be reinforced, with a view to hold the post permanently. This move was a violation of all manly faith, and could be looked upon in no other light than an open act of hostility. They still possessed Castle Pinckney, with gens bearing upone the city. This is a for-tress originally intended to protect the inner. In the South it w

I immediately, on the morning after they forces to take Castle Pinckney at all bazards. and gave a si nilar order to occupy Sullivan's These orders were executed the same day.

I had, on the evening of the 20th of Decemto change their status, and to request that be Mobile harbor. I made the same communi- of the country, for we had, as individuals, all

Johnson, and preventian communication from the garrison in Fort Sumter. Copies of the rily soon runs into practical anarchy, and his recovery is entertained.

which have been a great relief to our suffer- | general orders connected with all these move- | thence into a military despotism, as protecments I herewith transmit for your information, with other papers, which will give the reasons by which I was influenced at the time. On the 9th day of January, I ordered a lan to be agreed upon by our engineers, and organization. reported to me, for the most certain and scientific mode of reducing the fortress, and upon that plan the batteries were erected

> plan, and the orders, are also transmitted. I had issued orders to prevent, if possible, all reinforcements or supplies, and, if necessary, to fire on any vessel that might attempt to enter the harbor. On the 9th of January, a large vessel, bearing two hundred and fifty United States troops, with arms and supplies of all sorts, was fired into and driven back. A few days before this, a telegram from a number of the Cabinet at Washington was shown to me, asserting that no such vessel would be sent, and a great effort was made to induce me to suspend the order to fire. Maj. Anderson demanded a disavowal of the net. accompanied with a positive threat, that, if n t disavowed by me, he would open fire upon any vessel with our flag in the harbor. avowed the act: he retracted his threat, and

asked time to consult his Government. After his suggestion on that point, I sent to Washington our highest law officer in the State, a gentleman of eminent standing and worth, in order to act in the fairest and most liberal spirit. This correspondence has all been published, and shows the imbedility and duplicity with which our opponents conducted the is sues then presented

After President Lincoln was inaugurated, he sent, in the latter part of March, a confidential agent, Mr. Fox. who was introduced by a gailant officer of our navy. He said he de siral to visit Fort Sumter, and that his objeets were "entirely pacific." Upon the guarartee of the officer introducing him, Capt. Hartstone, he was permitted to visit Major Anderson, in company with Capt. Hartstene upon the pledge of "pacific purposes," withstanding this, he actually reported a plan for the reinforcement of the garrison by force, which was adopted. Major Anderson propreductive labor. If anything is done, it tested against it. I enclose with this a copy of papers, to be used under your wise dis that perhaps, as we have a State institution, eretion, which will place these facts beyond controversy.

In a very few days after, another confidential being deposited, with a view to give a lien, to agent, Cel Lamon, was sent by the President, secure the amount advanced first, to the exciusion of all other claims. Public policy and arrange for the removal of the garrison and, when he returned from the fort, asked galize the suspension of the banks. This if war vessel could not be allowed to remove continuacion might be made upon certain con- | them. I replied that no war vessel could be allowed to enter the harbor on any terms He said he believed Major Anderson preferred an ordinary steamer, and I agreed that the garrison might be thu removed. He said he hoped to return in a very few days for that should be directed by law. Everything of purpose. Then, on the 8th of April, Mr. Chew, an official in the State Department, was sent, in company with Lieutenant Talbot, and read to me a paper, which the President of the United States, he said, had directed him to the slightest degree, with contracts, and if read to me, in relation to sending in supplies ever done, it ought to be limited to absolute to the fort. He gave me no information as necessity. Integrity, faith and stern justice, to anything, but only read the paper, and said are qualities more essential in Governments he was not even directed to ask my reply. I sent for General Beauregard, as the commanding general on the part of the Confederate Government, and had the paper again read in his presence. A copy of this paper is herewith transmitted. It bears upon its fice an utter want of manliness and straightforward conduct. I give this minute statement of facts, because they are deeply important to a thorough understanding of the true

origin of this herce and malignant war, which practically commenced in the capture of Fort Sainter, on the 13th of April last. Its effects the occupation of the forts in our harbor, and | will be deeply felt throughout the world, and it is due to our sister States that they shall of this letter, with accompanying explanations know the part which we were forced to act Every step in the commencement of this terrible conflict has been marked by decept on and duplicity on the part of our enemies. By so doing they have inaugurated events well calculated to produce, not only a profound resentatives from this State to withdraw it. Christian people, to a superintending Provibeen recognized, that there should be no in- these events. The whole rise and growth of these States of North America has been the most rapid and gigantic ever before exhibited

amongst the nations of the earth. Under institutions the most popular and captivating to the enthusiastic mind, we had made such development of strength and power, in little more than three quarters of a century, as scemed to overshadow most modern govern-

In theory, the distribution of all power anpeared to rest upon principles of equality and justice; and if the Government had been honestly and wisely administered, it was the noblest system ever created for rational men. But man was, as he ever has been, selfish and ambitious, and, under the guide of those passions, the whole system became thoroughperverted from its original designs.

It was a Confederated Republic, with powers expressly granted by States, and delined under a limited compact or constitution, and never was, in any sense, a simple Democracy, with a majority of people to govern. It was this profound fallacy as to a Democracy, originated by designing demagogues or superficial thinkers, which, within the last thirty years, radically changed the whole nature of the Government.

In the Northern States they had no division of classes or castes that were openly acknowledged as the fundamental law of society, and, as a natural consequence, the only division was between capitalists and laborers. The former, to act more efficiently in the struggle for ascendancy, became organized under the style and title of corporations, in every shape and form, from the engaged in a struggle to master the Federal Government, and, through it, to make the power and wealth. To bring their numbers to bear in a consolidated Democracy, was essential to their designs. They then called in that fanatical element of their ignorant classes, through which the designing and the wary could make them subservient to their

In the South it was the reverse of this, There were ranks and there were castes acknowledged in the fundamental law of our sible, to the Quartermaster, U. S. A., at Port had moved from Fort Moultrie, ordered select society, and this was the division between Royal, S. C."

master and slave. The white race was a privileged race of Island, and to proceed cantiously, after exam- rank and political power. It was not a diviinction as to mines, and take Fort Moultrie. sion between capitalists and laborers, for here capitalists owned laborers, and were, therefore, interested in the profits of daily labor. her, requested the commissioner sent to our in fact, they were themselves, to all intents Convention from Alabama, to give the Gov- and purposes, laborers as well as capitalists. ernor of that State official notice that I inten- Hence it was, we wanted no increase in the ded to take the forts, if there was any attempt power of government over productive labor nor did we need associated wealth, in the would act in like manner as to the forts in form of corporations, to subjugate the labor

the same to the representatives of any other these, the preservation of separate States in excitement. Twelve men are known to have the form of a republic, with a limited com-After I occupied these forts, I consulted engineers, and immediately commenced the environment of the perversion to a simple Democracy of commenced the perversion to a simple Democracy of commenced the perversion to a simple Democracy of conditions at all injured, was Capt. Henry batteries on the channel, to endeavor to pre- mere numbers, was our political death. The ized in Ohio, at all injured, was Capt. Henry vent supplies or reinforcements, and also or- most corrupt of all governments, if extensive der d a de reinnent to ake possession of For enough to embrace different interests, is a ted States Army. His skull was fractured

tion from the horrors of anarchy. Now that the Northern States are forced to organize to themselves, this career, to them, is as certain as destiny itself, and is inherent in their very

Under these circumstances, if we fail to grow wise from the lessons of experience, and allow any considerations to weaken the which finally did reduce it. Copies of this federative action of our system, and increase the tendency to a simple Democracy of numbers, we, too, will soon sink into the same ruin, where an unrestrained military government will raise its strong and mighty stree ture, beneath whose shadow the very ries of the States will be lost and forgotten amid the scattered fragments of a broken and

dismembered empire.

There is not the slightest danger of our eing subjugated by the North. Those who conceived such an idea had but little knowledge as to the elements of real power. They are vastly defective in all those qualities necessary for effective military organization, particularly for purposes of invasion, while the institutions of the South train our people to individual self-reliance, and to police regulations with disciplined order. There are no agricultural people so essentially mili-tary in their early training as are the slaveholding race of the South.

Wherever slaves exist, with the distinctive marks of a separate race, it is a privilege and rank to be free. Under these circumstances you may exterminate the dominant race, but you can never permanently subjugate it. When the lower stratum of society is occupied by an inferior race, who make no pretention to political equality or power, the entire ruling race can be brought nto active service for all purposes of defence without drawing materially from the productive field labor necessary to afford support.

Although we have actually called into military service the largest force, in proportion o our population, known in modern times, et the provision crops of all kinds, in these Confederate States, never were equalled by what has this year been garnered for our use. The reverse of this is the case in all States where there is no fundamental division of classes. Where all are theoretically equal, those who follow the lower pursuits of sociey must be conciliated, and when they are pressed into large armies they not only creite a heavy expense to be supplied by capitalists, but they also leave a vacuum in profions between capital and labor, and this is nore deeply felt than even the direct expen-

ses for their support. With us, to a great extent, every freeman's home is but a privileged castle, with armed men ready to go forth to the field for defence and for honor, while laborers on the soil remain, to gather and garner up the produce of the earth.

True, war is a great calamity, but if this war shall end, as there is every prospect that it will do, by making us not only politically ndependent of our most deadly enemies, but commercially independent also, and, at the same time, shall develop cur own artisan skill and mechanical labor, so as to place us entirely beyond their subsidy hereafter, then, indeed, will it prove, in the end, a public

blessing.
We will be left free to develop our own civilization, and show, where there is an inerior caste in society, and the higher and privileged race governs, that a constitutional epublic of States may be established upon conservative principles identified with all the great ends of truth, justice and stability. But if we fail in this, then there is no hope for a government of States. The only advance, in substance, which we have made over the government of our English ancestors was the substitution of the municipal government of States, rep esenting permanent local interests and territory, instead of great landed proprieters and hereditary rulers. This government of States was destroyed by the Northern people, who, without the conservative division of castes, which we have, endeavored to make the government a simple Democracy of numimpression upon our own country, but upon bers. This ended, as all such governments the destiny of American civilization; and we must inevitably end, in corruption, usurpahave every reason to be deeply grateful, as a tion and revolution. As far as the Northern States are concerned, their government is hopelessly gone, and if we fail, with all our conservative elements to save us, then, indeed, there will be no hope for an independent and free republic on this continent, and the public mind will despondingly turn to the stronger and more fixed forms of the old

world In this point of view, I most respectfully urge that you increase the power and dignity of the State, through all her administrative offices, and adhere firmly to all the con-

servative principles of our Constitution. Clouds and darkness may rest upon our be loved country, but if we are true to ourselves, and just to others, looking with confiding faith up to that Providence who presides over the destinies of men and of governments, we will surely triumph, and come out of our trials a wiser and a better people.

F. W. PICKENS.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 5, 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS FOR THE COAST .- Col. Clingman, with several compagies of the regiment of volunteers which he has recently organized in the "Old North State," arrived by special train yesterday afternouon. Their destination is the South Carolina coast, for defence against the invaders. The remainder of Col. Clingman's command, including, we learn, 250 Cherokee Indians, Capt. Williams, will arrive during the night or this morning. Col. Clingman is at the Charleston Hotel.

We also learn that the Governor of North Carolina has issued orders for the concentration of 8,000 troops at Raleigh to-day, to await orders, and be ready at a moment's notice to start for the scene of action on the coast .-

A MERITED APPOINTMENT .- Com. G. N. Iollins, C. S. N., has received from the Department of the Confederate States Navy, he appointment of Flag Captain on the New Orleans naval station, dated on the day of his successful attack on and disposal of the United States vessels at the Passes of the Mississippi.—Savh. News, Nov. 5.

Cook .- The " scaled orders" of one of the Yankee steam transports, lately driven ashore on our coast, contained instructions to the sailing master, "In the event of being sepa-rated from the fleet to report, as soon as pos-

A FRIGHTFUL STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY HORses .- A frightful stampede of cavalry horses took place recently at St. Charles, Mo. A

St. Louis paper thus describes it: Col. Merr.ll's First Missouri Regiment of horse was on its way to reinforce Gen. Fremont, and quartered for the night at St. Charles. About 10 o'clock, the horses of Capt. Charles Hunt's company became frightened and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred hor much less mortifying statement, that the Fort ton Mcreury. ses, maddened with fear, went rushing over was held by its defenders, until twenty-seven, eation to the commissioner from Mississippi carried that power already.

Under such fundamental differences as the earth, and creating a scene of unparalleled and useles.

From a property of the encampment, treating a scene of unparalleled and useles. the encampment, treading tents and men into out of its twenty-nine guns were dismounted been frightfully mangled, and probably fatalpact, was the very law of our existence, and ly; but the only member of the companies Wilson, brother of Capt. Lewis Wilson, Uni-

## The Port Royal Affair.

From the Charleston Courier:

SAVANNAH, November 7.-The steamer St Mary's has just arrived from Hilton Head. Passengers report that an engagement between our batteries at Port Royal and the Yankee fleet commenced at half-past nine

o'clock, this morning.

A large three decker was towed up and took position in front of our batteries, at the North cud of Hilton Head.

The fleet attempted to pass the batteries and seven of the largest steamers, in a few moments succeeded. They moved out of range of the batteries and were lying in the bay. The firing from the batteries was continuous and heavy. The position of the St. Mary's rendered it impossible to see whether any of the vessels of the fleet as they passed returned the fire of our batteries. The general opinion is that they did not fire a gun.

A large steamer, supposed to be the first that ran the gauntlet of the batteries, chased the Confederate steamer S. vannah, Commodore Tatnall, and fired a shot at her. The Sarannah escaped into a creek.

The St. Mary's left for Savannah at ten o'clock. It was impossible at that time to learn the casualties. Col. Stiles' Regiment arrived at Hilton Head, which is five miles distant from the batteries just as the firing commenced and left immediately for the scene of action on the double quick.

A Yankee steamer, of extraordinary speed endeavored to intercept the Confederate States steamer Savannah, but must have run-aground while making a short cut over a shoal place, as it did not appear around the point to which she was making.
With the aid of a spy glass forty-two ves

sels could be seen out at sea, exhibiting a complete forest of masts; seventeen of these were transports, and the balance, twenty-four in number, are steamers.
Col. DeSaussure's Regiment, between 800

and 900 strong, arrived yesterday afternoon from Summerville. The St. Mary's passed the General Clinch at 104 o'clock, having on board Gen. Ripley,

and stall, bound to Port Royal. SAVANNAH, November 7 .- Commodore Tat nall, after a gallant engagement with the advance vessels of the enemy's fleet, transferred his marines and ammunition to the batteries

and sent his steamer, the Sacannah, up to the city for repairs. The Sarannah received three shots from the enemy. She left the vicinity of the batteries at 2 o'clock, and reports the engage ment with the fleet still progressing. Only seven vessels had passed our batteries. ter communication with Charleston had been cut off by the blockade at Scuil Creek. Re-inforcements are being sent from South Car-

olina and Georgia. Wilson's regiment of 1000

## THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

men leaves Tybee to-night.

POCOTALIGO, S. C., Nov. S .- The Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries have been abandoned. The enemy have possession of Port Royal and Broad River. Everybody had most severely. The enemy's loss in killed left Beaufort. It is presumed the enemy will and wounded is variously estimated at from effect a landing at Beaufort to-day or some live hundred to eight hundred, besides a point nearer.

- SECOND DISPATCH. Pocotalico, November 8.—Gen. Drayton

and his command retreated from Fort Walker in two steamers by Pope's Ferry, safely, and are now at Binffton.

The casualties reported are from thirty to forty killed and wounded. Col. Dunnovant retreated with his com-

mand from Bay Point, via Lady's Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. This morning Captain Hamilton took off a company at Sawis Point, and landed with that and his own com pany at Port Royal and are now at Pocotali-Beaufort, probably, will not be burned. A great amount of Cotton on the Island will fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been determined to burn Bluffton if attacked. The great points of danger now are the rail road at Pocotaligo, Charleston and Savannah.

## From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 8.-The steamer son has arrived from Port Royal With the wounded. The engagement yesterday was between

Fort Walker and Bay Point, fifteen vessels lying inside, and several outside. There were five hundred men in Fort Walker, and thirteen hundred outside on Hilton Head Island. The steam ship Minnesota was the first to enter and fire, and was rapidly followed by others. The attack was made from three sides and the firing terrific. It is thought that no less than 420 guns were brought to bear

upon the forts. The steamers would first fire a broadside at Fort Walker and immediately after another at Bay Point. After the second round from the fleet the principal gun on the water battery was dismounted. The engagement lasted live hours. All the guns on the fort were dismounted except two. Being no longer tenable and all the guns dismounted, the Magazine was arranged so as to blow up the fort when the enemy should enter.

The Confederates total loss is about 100. Sergeant F. Parkerson and Private Meigs. of the Berry Infantry, slightly wounded; Georgia Forresters, two missing; Thomas County Volunteers, J. W. Fontaine, missing; 17t Patriots, Privates Anson and Thompson missing; Capt. Radcliffe's Company, two miss ing ; DeSaussure's Regiment, fifteen missing from one Company.

Dr. E. Somers Buist was killed while dress-

ing a wound.

Lieut. Smack wounded in the leg. A dispatch to the Constitutionalist says: In Capt. Reid's company of Regulars, there were 16 killed, wounded and missing, out of 48. Private Kelly, while working one of the guns in the fort, bad his head shot off.

Capt. Reid's company, immediately landing, pu-hed through the enemy's fire into the fort, and worked the guns of their battery in an admirable manner for four bours, and were highly complimented by the command-

ing General. They drew their brass pieces, on retiring, 12 miles, and then abandoned them.

Capt. Wagner's company of Artillery, was also engaged in working the batteries, and behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry, and did effectual service. Capt. Wagner was slightly wounded in the face, and the blood was trickling from the wound as he

was working the battery.

One of General Drayton's Aids was shot from his horse, and a piece of shell grazed the Generals cheek. He received, also, a slight wound in the arm. The force on the the scene of action on the coast. Island consisted of Heyward's Nineteenth. and DeSaussure's 15th South Carolina Volunteers; Styles' 27th Georgia Regiment, and rier. a Company of Regulars.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday says: A mass of conflicting rumors reached us resterday, from Port Royal. Early in the day, it was generally believed that the aban-

From a passenger direct from the scene of action we learn that each of the enemy's transports was conveyed into the harbor by two war steamers, one on either side. In this order they passed our batteries, the two war steamers delivering a broadside each, as they steamed rapidly by.

When a number of their vessels had thus

reached the interior of the harbor, an inces-

sant and simultaneous fire of shot and shell was opened upon Fort Walker, from three sides—the steamers inside, those outside, and one just in front of Hilton Head, taking part in the attack. Notwithstanding the abandonment of our batteries, we hear no news thus far, of the enemy attempting a landing. We understand that our forces have place formidable obstructions in the river at a point about four miles below Beaufort. Gen. Lee is said to be constructing fortifications at Beaufort, while Gen. Ripley is creeting works at Boyd's Landing for the defence of the railroad. Reports were current yesterday that the Wabash had been burned to the water's edge and that one of the enemy's trans-orts the pen" to such good purpose, they ought to be was sunk in Broad River; but we could find no substantial basis for these rumors.

Victory of the Southern Troops in the West. Memphis, Nov. 8-An extra of the Appeal,

to-day, contains full accounts of a bloody and hard fought battle near Columbus vesterday. General Pillow's Brigade, 2 500 strong, composed of Tappan's Arkansas Regiment, and Freeman's, Wright's, and Pickett's Teanessee Regiments, encountered the enemy on the Missouri side, opposite Columbus, early yesterday morning. The enemy's force was 7,000 strong, and was commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, assisted by Gen. Bowlin. Pillow's Brigade fought gallantly until their ammunition was exhausted when, overwhelmed by superior numbers, they retreated back to the river with heavy loss. On reaching the river bank they made a desperate stand, closing in with the enemy wherever that was possible, with their bayonets. Capt. Watson's battery was tempora rily lost during the retreat of our troops. this critical moment General Cheatham's Brigade, composed of Smith's and Russell's Tennessee Regiments and Col. Mark's Louisiana Regiment, assisted by Gen. Polk and Blythe's Mississippi Regiments, arrived and turned the fortunes of the day. They charged furiously upon the enemy, retaking Watson's battery, and completely routing McClernand's entire force, pursuing them for a distance of seven miles to their boats, when they embarked in haste and ignominiously fled. Two of the enemy's guns and large quantities of arms and ammunition, which they had thrown away in their flight, were captured. The road along which they went was strewn with coats, knapsacks, guns, etc. Gen. Cheatham took several prisoners with his own hands. Gen. Bowlin was made prisoner by the Rev. James Rogers, of Tennessee, who also took a stand of colors. Col. Dougherty and Col. Beaufort are among the Lincoln efficers captured by our troops. The fighting was most desperate and terrific throughout the battle, which lasted nearly the whole day, having begun at 9 o'clock in the morning and ending only with dark. Our loss was less than two hundred killed and wounded, and about thirty made prisoners. Among the killed on our side were several gallant company officers. Wright's, Russell's and Freeman's Regiments of Tennesseeans, suffered great number of prisoners taken. The Southporting our troops across the river, was injured by the fire from the enemy's

During the battle the gunboats made a simultaneous attack on our batteries at Columbus, Ky., but without doing them any damage. Another battle in the same vicinity may soon be expected.

Letter From Gen. Beauregard. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 7,-The Richmond Whig, of this morning, publishes the following from Centreville, within hearing, of the enemy's guns, Nov. 3:

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig. Gentlemen: My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassa Plains. No one can regret this more than I do. The President is the sole judge of when and what parts of the report of a commanding officer shall be made public. I individually do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department may think it proper or necessary. Meanwhile, I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed at me. Alcibindes, on a certain occasion, reserted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers. Let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance.

If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seeking, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bettom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and our

ountry, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, the Government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle in which we are now engaged.

I can not, and never expect to be, a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people, or the Executive. The acme of my ambition, after having cast my mite in defence of our cause, and as-isted, to the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life-my means then permitting-never again to leave my home, unless it be to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully, your most ob't serv't, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

McCulloch's Army to Winter in the ARKANSAS VALLEY,-The Fort Smith Times, of the 25d ult., says:
We have information from reliable sources

and Missouri, the McCulloch division will fall back into Arkansas. The Quartermaster has advertised for the building of stables to ac commodate 5,000 army horses and a large number of mules; also, for 100,000 bushels animals.

Mone Thoors.-Another detachment of Col Clingman's regiment passed through our city yesterday on their way to the coast. A private dispatch was received in this city

last evening, stating that one thousand men, with six field pieces, had left Savannah for Richmond Whig. General Lawton, we understand, telegraphs

that more troops can be sent if needed .- Cou

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF FORT HATTERAS. A private dispatch, received in this city yesterday, brings the gratifying news of the recapture of Fort Hatteras, ... C. by the Southern forces. We know that an expedidonment of Fort Walker, was owing to the tion has been in preparation for some time to powder having been exhausted. Our latest retake that post, and we hope that the report dispatches bring us the very different, and of its success may prove to be true.-Charles-

> GEN. EVANS' VISTORY. - In commenting upon the shocking disobedience of Gen. Evans, whipping the Yankees contrary to orders, the Macon Telegraph says:
>
> He was like an ardent lad on his first tur

key hunt, and took off the old gobbler without waiting for the flock. With his little band of a coupleof thousand he smote hip and thigh, just as if he had been sent there with The Adbertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1861.

Postponed. Obituaries and various other matters are unaoidably postponed until our next,

"J. T. B."

See a letter on our first page from our excellent Occasional." When "fingers" can "straddle

always at it. Promoted. By letter we learn that Sergeat GEO. W. Mon-AN has been elected a Lieutenant of the Red

Hill Guards in place of S. B. BLOCKER resigned. A Meeting Proposed.

offeredto the Governor.

"Old Digger's " Favor. "Old Digger" has our thanks for the samples of potatoes, turnips, and autumnal flowers kindly sent us. The variety was pleasant, and gratified the senses of seeing, smelling and tasting. "O. D's" remarks upon his mode of cultivating the

sweet potatoe will appear next week. Congressional Election. The result of the poll for Congressman in this listrict is as follows: М. L. Вохнам ...... J. A. CALHOUN ......111 Majority for BONHAM ..... In Abbeville the vote stood : М. L. Вохнам..... Majority for BONHAM ..... Loss By Fire.

menced near 3 o'clock in the morning, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is a fiendish deed, and we trust the unlucky proprietor will at least have the satisfaction of bringing its perpetrator to justice.

The Legislature. Our Legislature met on Monday the 4th instant as announced, and, having a quorum, proceeded to business. The session lasted three days, during the Confederate States were chosen, and the Governor empowered to borrow \$300,000 from the banks to meet pressing exigencies, as also to call for companies of volunteers in case of invasion. B. J. Jonnson, and also in respect to the Hon. R. follows: For the State at large, H. C. Young and ere steamer H. R. W. Hill, after trans H. W. TRESCOTT; For the Districts, R. F. W. ALLSTON for the 1st, JOHN S. PALMER for the 2nd, J. DUNCAN ALLEN for the 3rd, John C. Hope for the 4th, T. EDWIN WARE for the 5th, and F. J. Moses for the 6th.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Friday next, it should be remembered, is the day of fasting and prayer set apart by the President, to be observed throughout the Confederate States.

Raffle.

A ruffle will take place for the benefit of the soldiers on Wednesday the 12th, at 12 M., in the Ladies' Hall Room. Gentiemen are invited to

Religious Notice. There will be preaching in the Court House on Friday next (Fastday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Rev A France Universalist.

Dead. JEHU CARSON, of Company I, 7th Regiment, S. C. V. died of typhoid fever at Charlottesville, Va, on the 8th October. "A Friend," giving us the melanchely information, says: "He was a good soldier and much loved by the whole company. He was among the first to volunteer in his Company, and has ever done his duty with alacrity and pleasure. The writer has frequently heard him speak of his aged parents with affectionate reverence, and believes he is gone to a better world."

The Concert in Augusta.

For ourself and the ladies of our party, we would express our common gratification with the late visit we had the honor to pay to .Augusta on the occasion of the Maryland Concert. The polite and very indulgent audience have our thanks for their kind consideration as manifested in en- home on a short visit during the past week. We couraging applause throughout the evening; and the ladies and gentlemen of the Concert will please | The campaign thus far seems to have agreed with accept the assurance of our warm regard. To Mr. him admirably; and it is easy to see that he is CHASE, of the Telegraph Office, the ladies desire balready unpatient to get back to his gailant cavto return their thanks for his assistance so readily alry. We know he would glary in leading his and gracefully accorded. And to conclude, the brave three hundred to the charge against any oress of the city has of course done "the hand- troops worthy of his steel; but especially would some thing," which it always can and will do with he lead and they follow with a cim, could they be half a chance.

"Beauregard Sauce."

Such is the strong and spicy name of a sauce repared and sold by our friend J. L. Mins of Augusta, Ga. His Georgia Tomato Sauce is also very superior; but the Beauregard is in our opinion unrivalled in any country. Its chief ingrediont is red-pepper prepared in a peculiar manner, and its color is that of a very bright sodem apple. Having submitted it to the trial of several ladies, we can confidently speak of it on the part of that, after a sixty days' campaign in Kansas both sexes. Our joint opinion is, that it is the best sauce out and that every bousekeeper in this good Southern land of ours ought to get a supply of it. It would be especially fine for sending to our soldiers in service, being as healthful as it is of corn and 8,750 tons of hay to forage these pangent and appetizing. But go try for yourselves. Call at J. L. M's neat establishment, opposite Girardey's, and you can be accommodated with this and various other creature comforts. J. L. M. thinks he will (if possible) give an additional touch to the Beauregard since that last -gem of a letter addressed by the general to the

Buckwheat.

Who wants buckwheat seed? A plenty can be obtained through our Soldiers in Virginia, if thought desirable. Would buckwheat subscrive any good purpose in our latitude? Is it worth trying on our lands? Does any body hereabouts know any thing of its cultivation? It has been Think of the aspirations and yearnings that would raised here in days past, for bees,-might it not also be raised for white folks? Buchwheat cakes your arms and animate, your souls in the day of are great victuals, well-buttered. New Orleans syrup don't hurt them much. The combination is not had to take for brenkfast of a winter morning. Apoplecties would do well to let them alone, but our lean and hungry Cossinses would grow respectably fleshy by their use. We repeat, the seed can be got through our soldiers in upper Vir- following articles: 17 pair of drawers, 14 sheets, ginia : so we are informed.

ger Col. John Cunningham and Mr. Robert Martin, of Charleston, publish the following card, "We will receive immediately ten companies to an adequate force to do that particular busi- form a regiment, which we will arm with Enfield rifles, to defend the State in this emergency."

Governors's Message.

Our space this week is in considerable measure devoted to the message of Gov. Pickens,-but we do not ald, in stereotyped phrase, "to the exclusion of our usual variety," for there is both variety and interest in the document itself. It is needless to direct the reader's attention to the Governor's important suggestions and recommendations; in the pending condition of affairs, they will be eagerly examined and duly appreciated. The message is a paper every way worthy of the country and of the times,-plain, succinct, forcible, and in every point of view well put. It was rightly considered in the Governor to bring forward his various views of policy at the call session :-- the tendency, and doubtless the purpose, is to elicit from members preparation for the regular session, so that prompt action may be had at that time. It will be seen that the message favored a continuance of the call session for the purpose of a further military organization of the reserves of the State. The Legislature thought Several gentlemen have requested us to state this unnecessary, but events immediately followthat a meeting will be held at this place on Thurs- ing that body's adjournment have engendered the day next, to see about forming a company to be wish that his Excellency's recommendation had been heeded on this point. We object to Legislators taking the field when they are needed in connexion with the Executive to arrange for the more complete defence of the State.

To Our Soldiers.

What can we say to you this week, dear soldiers? Since our last, a change has come over the spirit of our reflections on the war, and we find our stand-point of observation partially inverted. Last week we were looking "to our soldiers" on the border with keen and almost undivided interest; this week our expectations and hopes are in large part directed "to our soldiers" upon the coast. But whether looking to the coast or to the border, we still are far from entertaining a doubt as to the final result. You will have heard about the entrance of the Yankee fleet into Port Royal harbor, &c. The news reached our village on Saturday last. Being very busy at home that day, we did not go over to town until after supper, at which hour we hoped to hear by the eve-The gin-house of Mr. Alfred Hugnes in this ning's mail better news than we had been led to ricinity was burnt on Friday night last and about | fear was coming. But not so. - As we approached fifty bags of cotton destroyed. The fire com- the Post Office piazza (it was now dark) the place was so still we began to think the mail was come, the postmaster gone, and we left out ,-

"Like one who treads alone Some banquet ball deserted."

Not so again. On going up nearer, we discovered, by the dark shadowing about the office door. that there were living creatures still hovering around that portal of intelligence, and we knew at once that the mail had not arrived. But why this gloomy stillness? Into the piazza we stamp which electors of President and Vice-President of ed (it was muddy underfoot) and said "good evening." Some one or two of those present managed to squeeze out a syllable utterance that sounded like a response in recognition. We saw at once that something was wrong, and, in a few Tributes were pronounced on the lamented Col. moments, were made aware of the fact of news having come from Augusta that afternoon, to the J. MANNING and Mr. W. C. INGLIS, members de- effect that a number of Yankee ships had entered ceased since the last session. The electors are as | Port Royal, having silenced our guns there, and that the entrance had been attended with some casualties to our troops. Of course the news was depressing at the moment, but it was also well calculated to arouse the deeper passion of hatred; and this it was, as much as disappointment, that silenced all tongues and clouded all faces on the first receipt of the intelligence. Looking at the matter rationally, it was no great fete of areas for twenty well-appointed war steamers, carrying some five hundred guns, to pass up the chanuel of an inlet nearly three miles wide, under the gre of two or three earth-works with only about fiftyseven guns all told. Still the circumstance is at oace mortifying to our pride and well calculated to create some alarm for its after results. It may however appear in the sequel, that this grand demonstration of the enemy was made at a fortunate place for the Confederate cause; and by this we mean not only that it might have been worse, both in its immediate and consequent results, if made at other and more vulnerable points, but that the present locality is central to the federate States and will be more readily invested for defence or attack than many others that might have been selected by the foe. It may also give Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans time to take effective steps for their safety, which probably would not have been thoroughly done but for this realization of the strength of the Lincoln armada. Preparation of the coast must now become the business of our State Legislatures as well as of the Confederate Congress. All must work together and no expense must be spared. So far as the attack on South Carolina is concerned, the cry "To the resene" comes from all her Confederate sisters, and she will herself show a force in her own defence ready to bear the brunt of the invading column, should

any thing of the sort be attempted. Maj. M. C. BUTLER, of the Legion, reached are all glad to find him looking so well and hearty. privileged to direct that charge against the invaders of South Carolina soil. We trust there will be no such invasion, but should it occur, and should the Government think it advisable to send us aid, from Va., we of course want the Legion and the 1st Brigade. Let us have them to rally upon, and South Carolina is safe against the armada and its 30,000 picked troops.

Capt. M. W. GARY, of the Legion, is also in the State on a short visit, but we have not yet had the pleasure of greeting him here. He left Columbia some days ago to visit his mother in

Abbeville District, and will probably call upon us at Edgefield before returning. We have it to say again, that the mild autumnal term still continues, and as we write this (Tuesday) morning, the spring birds are singing near the open window, as the fog gradually rises before

"the morn In russet mantle clad."

Last night we rode visiting with some ladies. It was one of those lovely evenings when troubadours might tune their richest notes beneath the lattices of their lady-loves. The moon's silvery sheen and the mystic shadows of the night gave or beauty or solemnity to the whole scene. Many a cottage porch and many a chamber window could tell a tale this morning of the loved ones who looked from them pensively upon the moonlit carth and thought of the dear brave hearts in the armies of the State and Country, and dropped a sweet tear in holy supplication for their safety. sustain you, soldiers, and let the reflection nerve trial.

Red Bank Aid Society.

The ladies of Red Bank vicinity inform us, through Dr. W. S. Monney, that they have forwarded to the Hospital at Charlottesville, Va., the 23 pillow cases, 12 pillows, 4 mattrass ticks, 14 towels, 24 pair socks, 3 handkerchiefs, 6 quilts, and I home-made blanket, besides bandages, lint &c. Handsomely done.

Hon. Charles Macbeth has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston.