

THE COURIER.

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TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum in advance. If payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year, \$3. For six months, 75 cents in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1861.

Rain, &c.

An abundance of rain has fallen in the last few days. In some sections, the rains have been unusually hard. There has also been some hail, which has given the air a wintry smell. Crops generally look well—wheat is particularly fine.

The Contest.

The contending armies are nearing each other, and the shock cannot long be averted. Harper's Ferry, Norfolk and Richmond are the points menaced by Lincoln's hirelings. The Confederate troops are prepared for them in large numbers. Maryland is crushed, but will rise manfully in the struggle when she can. Virginia is thoroughly aroused, and has 100,000 soldiers in the field. The disaffection in Western Virginia amounts to nothing. Tennessee is on fire. She has appropriated \$5,000,000, and is raising 75,000 men. Kentucky desires to maintain a neutral position, but cannot do so. She is arming, and will be with us before a great while. Civil war is the order of the day in St. Louis. Missouri, however, is for the South, with the exception of St. Louis—it is hopelessly free soil. North Carolina, we doubt not, has succeeded before this time. The war spirit, in the Confederate States, is on the increase. Thousands of troops are rushing to arms!

For the War!

Col. Orr, our distinguished fellow citizen, is earnestly engaged in raising a Regiment of Infantry for service in the Confederate States, during the war! The war is now a necessity, forced upon us by those who ought to be our friends. Business is at a stand-still, and it behooves every man to put his shoulder to the wheel. We desire peace, but if we cannot have it, let the war be pushed forward to the accomplishment of a speedy peace.

Col. Orr is the man for such an enterprise. His ability is unquestioned, and his resources great. His position, too, will be of great advantage to those who wish to go into the service under him. Already a number of companies have responded gallantly to Col. Orr's call, and others are forming for the same purpose. This is a movement that has our hearty support, and we commend it to those who desire to enter the service of their country, in this great struggle for liberty.

Effect of the Blockade.

The Niagara, which gave notice of the blockade of Charleston, "was not been all the while at that port. In her absence, several vessels have come in, laden with merchandise, etc. The "old government" will have to do better than this, or raise the blockade. We are satisfied that Great Britain and other commercial countries will not permit a "paper blockade" of our ports.

Should the blockade be effectual, what is to be the effect? All trade, except such as may evade the vigilance of the blockading squadron, will be cut off. Our imports will cease, as will also our exports. The question, then arises, can we live within ourselves? We think there is no doubt on this point. True, we may be denied some of the luxuries of the past, and be forced to stand on our own resources. Of this we ought not to complain. We have long precluded independence—let us now practice it, and that, too, cheerfully. Let us rather be thankful that the Yankees are forcing us to do that which we ought long ago to have manfully battled for and accomplished—our commercial, as well as political, independence! We produce the only great staple of the earth. Water power is abundant, and capital is at hand to put in operation manufactures of all kinds.—Labor is plentiful, and the genius of our people has not yet failed us.

The struggle that has been forced upon us is worthy of any sacrifice, and all classes are cheerfully sacrificing upon the altar of their beloved country. Such a people, fighting for such a cause, can never be conquered, and will readily make any sacrifice for a righteous success!

"Northern Patriotism."

The telegraph for some time has brought us monstrous evidences of the liberality of our "Northern brethren," if it is to be believed.—Much of it is untrue, and the balance only partly true. For instance, it was stated, with a great flourish of trumpets, that John Jacob Astor had given \$10,000,000 for war purposes. The truth is, he did not give anything. And from a reliable New York paper, we learn that only \$23,271,000 have been raised to subjugate the South, and this amount includes the various State appropriations, city subscriptions, &c.—While it is not prudent to underestimate the strength of our enemies, much of their loud talk and vaporing should be taken for what they are worth.

Vigilance.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And there cannot be too much vigilance exercised at this time, says the Guardian, by the people of the South.

It is stated that Gen. Scott boasts that he is regularly posted up in everything that transpires in Richmond and Washington. The Richmond Dispatch very properly remarks that this information can only be sent by letter through the post office or Adams' Express. It recommends the inspection of all letters and the detection of all suspicious characters.

Committees of safety should be organized by proper authority in every city and town in the Confederate States, a complete registration made of all the inhabitants, with their business, occupation, &c., and a rigid surveillance maintained over the conduct and action of all who may be suspected. Duty to our country, and to ourselves demands some such measures. War now exists between the two sections, and it must be seen that spies and traitors should not have an opportunity to betray us. He that is not for us is against us!

Local Donations.—Mr. B. B. Bostick, of Ferrisville, S. C., has presented Governor Pickens with a check for one thousand dollars for the use of the State.

England's Interest in our Cotton.

The last number of the Westminster Review (English) has an article on the "Cotton Manufacture of England," which exhibits how deeply England is interested in the supply of cotton from the Confederate States. The public mind there is in painful anxiety on the subject. It is feared that the political convulsion that has rent the Union in twain, and that seems likely to involve us in war, will affect the production of cotton so seriously as to diminish or destroy their supply. The article was written two months or more since, and of course, before the startling events that have transpired within that time. The anticipated war has actually begun. The United States has begun it, as enforcing its laws, is concentrating large armies, is blockading our ports. The Confederate States have accepted the appeal to force, have formally declared war, and are issuing letters of marque and reprisal. The cry is, "to arms," from Maine to Texas, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes of the North. To all appearances we are at the beginning of the greatest war that this Continent has witnessed. When intelligence of these events reaches Europe the cotton panic will increase. It may be of interest to our readers to understand the importance of cotton to England, and its position in that country, and we give some extracts from the article referred to. After premising that of the three great divisions of human industry, Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing, that of Manufacturing is predominant in England, it proceeds to state that the Cotton Manufacture is at once the most important constituent and the most perfect type of our special industrial development, and claims, particularly at this period of apprehended danger, the careful and patient attention of the public, surpassing in the magnitude, and in the regularity of its course, each other of our manufactures, and its influence upon the working people of these islands, is certainly unrivaled by any of them. Occupying more than one hundred millions pounds of British capital, affording direct employment to half a million of persons, and indirect employment to three or four millions more, it supplies about a third of our annual export trade; and its branches in other lands, whether they be in the nature of the operations by which the raw material is cultivated, and then brought to our shores, or are extensions of manufactures, or are the agencies by which the raw material is sent to our shores, are distributed in a thousand forms, distributed for the use of a thousand tribes—raise the whole to an importance perhaps unequalled by any analogous system, whether practised by the ancients or existing in modern times.

How is this great system supported? Whence comes the supply of the raw material, without which it all falls to the ground? From the Confederate States, to a greater extent than we had supposed. The author of the article, indeed, tried hard to be persuaded that our monopoly in the production of the raw material is giving away, and he seems to be sanguine that other sources for its supply will soon be opened. But his own showing, we think, is calculated to encourage him but little. His statistics of sources of supply gives the following for 1850; during which England obtained the following Bales:

Table with 2 columns: Source and Bales. From the United States: 2,580,843; From Brazil: 103,050; From West Indies: 9,566; From Egypt: 109,985; From East Indies: 562,582.

From which it appears that the Confederate States supply considerably more than two thirds of the whole. But that is not all. From the Confederate States, to a greater extent than we had supposed, the supply from all other sources, except the Confederate States, the supply from which has increased, during that time, from 1,667,000 bales to the number stated above, that is, nearly 1,000,000 bales.

The present consumption (in manufacturing) of Cotton, says the article, "amounts to 51,000 bales a week, of which about 42,000 bales consist of American cotton." According to this statement, which is repeatedly made in the article, more than four-fifths of the supply comes from the Confederate States.

What would be the consequences to England of a failure to get our supply? The Review shall speak:

"When we consider the consequences that might ensue upon the sudden dearth of Cotton in this country, we cannot but apprehend the monstrous nature of the problem which our brokers and manufacturers are now called upon to solve, and which gives the name in public discussion of the question of cotton supply. The evils of famine, within a limited area, may be mollified by the exertions of charity; the results of a pestilence may soon disappear; but the failure, even the partial failure, of the cotton manufacture would render capital and labor to an enormous extent unproductive; bankruptcy would be the portion of a thousand capitalists; starvation, the lot of a million of laborers. A break down in our greatest manufacture would lead to serious political difficulties. In such a case, no private, no public beneficence could stem the tide of general wretchedness.—A whole people would be in beggary, a nation in numbers would stretch forth its sufferings and tendered demands for relief, unprincipled demagogues, would tear down the very frame work of society, amidst the ruins of the national greatness."

One would suppose that a reviewer writing thus, and acknowledging as he does, in another passage, "an almost exclusive dependence for supplies of cotton" on the Southern States, would sympathize with us, and extend the hand of friendship. But he does not. His mind is poisoned on slavery, or he chafes under his dependence upon us, or, which would be more to his credit, he is intent, as a statesman, on diversifying the sources of England's supplies, by stimulating the production of cotton in other places. Whatever it be, no friendly word is spoken, but slavery is attacked, to which, which furnishes, at present, according to his own admission, the life blood of England's prosperity. He amusingly contends, and seems to believe it, that more cotton would be raised if slavery were abolished here, and white labor substituted.

But whatever may be England's desires, we are firmly persuaded that she is not only now dependent upon the slavery of the Confederate States, but will continue so for an indefinite period. What course, under the pressure of the present, she may take in the great struggle to be waged between the two sections, remains to be seen. The right mode for England to be sure of a continued supply of cotton, is to throw her weight on the side of the Confederate States, if it becomes necessary. We believe it will not be necessary.

RABUN.—A public meeting was held at Clayton, Ga., on the 7th inst. L. M. Bayert, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. A. A. Coffee requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to a convention, to meet at Milledgeville, in June, to nominate a candidate for Governor. On motion of Capt. John Beck, a committee of five were appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. Pitchford, B. B. Beck, M. L. King, Joseph Aronell and James Ritchie, to report business for the action of the meeting. Said committee retired, and after a short absence, reported the following names as delegates to the said Convention: Messrs. H. W. Cannon, and John Beck, which was ratified by said meeting. A meeting will be held on the 19th inst. Tuesday in June to raise a volunteer company.

How they pray.—At the meeting of Methodist Conference in the North recently the opening prayer contained the following petition in reference to the Southern "rebels and traitors": "Bring upon them destruction, and wipe them from the face of the country." This is stated in a Northern paper, which calls it a patriotic prayer.

Important Change.

The Postmaster-General of the Confederate States has issued the following important proclamation. Postmasters and others will act promptly in this matter, which will prevent confusion:

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act, approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States; and all conveyance of mails, within their limits, and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors, and special route agents in the service of the Post Office Department, and engaged in the transmission, delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service, within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents and special agents within these States, and now acting under authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties, under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said postmasters, route agents and special agents are also required to forward to this department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama. In order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this department, and all postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Post Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to remain in their positions, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All contractors, mail messengers, and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform and carry out under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contracts and provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, conformable thereto. And the said contractors, special contractors and mail messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.

Under a treaty, lately made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent or received from these States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the pre-payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages under the said treaty, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 23, 1861, and under my hand and the seal of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General.

In addition, we give a synopsis of the new post office laws: No mail matter is to be sent to any of the non-seceded States, except Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri.

Five cents will be charged for every single sealed letter conveyed over a distance of less than five hundred miles within the limits of the Southern Confederacy; and for any distance exceeding that point, double that rate. Drop letters are charged two cents each.

Newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding two ounces in weight, and sent from the office to subscribers within the Confederate States, are charged as follows: weeklies, ten cents per quarter; semi-weeklies, double that amount; papers published six times a week, sixty cents, and dailies seventy cents.

Periodicals published oftener than biennials shall be charged as newspapers.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be charged at two cents an ounce for any distance.

Double the rates specified in these Acts shall be charged upon all newspapers published beyond the limits of the Confederate States.

The franking privilege is abolished, except upon matter relating exclusively to the business of the Post Office Department.

The letter registration system is also abolished.

Persons having United States postage stamps would do well to return them to postmasters, who can send them to Washington and get credit therefor; whereas, if they are not so disposed of, they will be a loss to the holder.

SPECULATIONS ON THE WAR.—Some of the Pennsylvania papers are already hinting that parties in that State, who affect an extraordinary patriotism, and are rampant for war, have only in view the "pickings and stealings." The Harrisburg Union thus expresses itself:

"Within a day or two revelations of an astounding nature have been made, which go to show that unprincipled men are turning the whole affair into a grand speculation, and a legislative investigation is freely talked of. We are told that the contractors who are now engaged in getting up clothing for the army have turned the whole operation into a grand speculation, and are making a nice thing of it. It is said that they charge the State for each military coat made \$22, while they pay the workers who do the work only seventy cents.—Hundreds of women who are really poor, have volunteered to make up those garments without pay, and yet for every one that is turned in somebody receives two dollars and twenty-five cents. The same may be said of everything else, even the manufacture of shoes. Material is purchased at a certain price, and bills with a certain per centage added are rendered, which per centage is of course fobbed by somebody.—One firm in Philadelphia had an offer to dispose of a large quantity of cloth by making out one of these bills, but being honorable men they refused to become accessories to such dishonorable proceedings, and lost the sale of their merchandise."

FACTS.—When our demagogues would conclude to stare out the South, they ignore the census returns. In 1850, the South raised 7,000,651 bushels of peas and beans, the North only 518,033 bushels—the South raised 37,136,812 bushels of sweet potatoes, the North only 1,222,323 bushels—the South raised 345,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, the North, 233,000,000 bushels—the South raised 215,12,210 lbs. of rice, the North 500 lbs. The value of the live stock of the North, that year, was 223,000,000; that of the South 246,000,000. Recollect that nearly twice as many mouths demand food in the States of the North, as in the South.—The North cannot starve out the South. We maintain our army longer than the Federal Government will be able to maintain the Northern army.

The Confederate Forces.

The following act has been passed by the Southern Congress, and approved by President Davis: It is an important law, which, though not at first popular, will be the most effective and beneficial to the service of the country:

Whereas, war exists between the United States and the Confederate States; and whereas, the public welfare may require the reception of volunteer forces into the service of the Confederate States without the formality and delay of the call upon the respective States:

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be authorized to receive into service such companies, battalions, or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves, and he may require, without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such time as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted, under this act, except as herein differently provided, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide for the public defence," and be entitled to all the allowances provided therein; and when mustered into service may be attached to such divisions, brigades or regiments as the President or officer in command upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient. Provided, however, That battalions and regiments may be enlisted from States not of the Confederacy; and the President may appoint all or any of the field officers thereof.

SEC. 3. The President shall be authorized to commission all officers entitled to commissions of such volunteer forces as may be received under the provisions of this act, and upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer force may attach a supernumerary officer to each company detailed from the regular army for that purpose and for such time as the President may direct.

FROM NORFOLK.—The people of Norfolk are fortifying every approach to the city, and troops are pouring in daily. They have declined allowing any steamers to enter their port, not even to bring the mails, as the enemy will thereby gain a knowledge of their purposes. All communication is now cut off by the bay. No visitors are allowed at Fortress Monroe, but its garrison is very strong, numbering about seven thousand men.

HARDSHIP.—Col. Cocoran's Regiment—the Sixty-Ninth—had a hard time going to Annapolis, there being 1,487 men aboard the Adger, which can only comfortably transport one half that number. Five men jumped overboard on the trip and two were drowned. Five were brought into Annapolis in irons. As a result of change of diet, climate, and being crowded to suffocation, the men became literally crazy.

The march of the 7th was, also, according to the Tribune, a hard one—100 men fell from sun-stroke; the heavy knapsacks, weighing thirty pounds, were all thrown away; fourteen men came back with the Baltic from the effect of that march.

THE LONDON TIMES.—The New York Herald is disgusted with the views of the London Times and its correspondent, Mr. Russell, in American affairs. The Times and Mr. Russell are beginning to get a glimpse of the real state of things in this country, and hence the peevish complaints of the Herald, which the Times will probably regard about as much as a first-class locomotive does the yelping of a Scotch terrier.

POWDER MILLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In answer to a question in the Charleston Courier, "whether there is a powder mill in South Carolina?" Mr. C. H. A. Woodin announces the fact that there are two good ones in operation in Pickens District, one at the eastern entrance of Stump House Tunnel, on the Blue Ridge Railroad, and the other three miles east of Pickens Court House. Mr. W. states that he has used the powder from both these mills, and knows it to be of good quality.

PROCLAMATION OF LINCOLN SUPPRESSED.—It is stated from Washington that the proclamation of martial law in the District of Columbia, and in Maryland, was suppressed, "from motives of policy," immediately after it was posted up. The proclamation divided Maryland into a number of military districts, which were also to be under military rule, and the offence this gave is said to have been the cause of the suppression.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.—The New York Daily News says it is the opinion of the ablest officers in the Federal Army that the fortifications seized by the Southern States cannot be retaken; that the defenses of the Belize are impregnable, and that Fort Pulaski cannot be reduced by any fleet or army of the United States can send against it.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN TENNESSEE.—On Saturday evening last, Dyer County, Tenn., was visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes known in the history of Tennessee.—The hurricane extended through the entire County, from South to North, in some places fifteen miles in width—prostrating houses and everything before it. The damage to property is immense, and as far as ascertained five persons had been killed. It is almost impossible to travel from the blocking up of the roads by the fallen timber.

CAN'T STAND A LONG WAR.—The New York Herald significantly remarks: "The business community demand that the war shall be short; and the more vigorously it is prosecuted the more speedily will it be closed. Business men can stand a temporary reverse. They can easily make arrangements for six months or a year.—But they cannot endure a long, uncertain and tedious contest."

A FATAL ADMISION.—The New York Times openly declares that the large fleet sent to Charleston was not intended to attack the Carolinian, but simply to provoke them to fire upon Fort Sumter, for the purpose of thereby exciting the public mind in the Northern States.—The Times rejoices in the success of the device, which, in its low cunning and inhumanity, is altogether worthy of the "powers that be" at Washington.

MACHINERY FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—Most of the machinery from Harper's Ferry has arrived in Richmond under the charge of accomplished machinists, who will proceed at once to put it in working order in this place. With this machinery old Virginia will be enabled to turn out as fine muskets and rifles as any that are to be had in this country or Europe.

DEAD.—The Abbeville papers announce the death of Mr. Nippon Thomson, an aged and respected citizen of that district, from the effects of whooping cough.

ADMITTED.—The following gentlemen have been admitted and enrolled as Attorneys at Law for the State: B. B. Barron, C. M. Crosswell, O. G. Henderson, J. D. Logan, A. M. Lowrey, T. P. McQueen and R. W. Shand.

Pennings and Clippings.

REPORT.—See the Report of the Commissioner of Roads of the 5th Regiment, S. O. C. M., on our fourth page.

DROWNED.—The Spartanburg Express says that Jerry Gilbert was drowned in Ennore River, at Wolford's shoals, on the 7th inst.

RETIRED.—J. N. Cardozo, Esq., of Charleston, who has been for nearly fifty years, honorably and usefully connected with the press of that city, has retired from the editorial department of the "Evening News."

CATALOGUE.—We have been favored with the catalogue of the Columbia Female College. The number of students is 188. Rev. Wm. Martin is President of this institution, which is in a flourishing condition.

GRAT WATERFALL.—During the late expedition of Dr. Livingston up the Zambesi, in Africa, he measured the height and breadth of Victoria falls on that river. Their height is 300 feet; breadth, 2,000.

CAPTURE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.—Van Dorn, with 800 Texans, has captured 450 Federal troops under Major T. Shibley, who were on Indianola and attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. Van Dorn pursued them in three steamers armed with artillery.

GOVERNOR FLOYD.—Gov. Floyd, of Va., has been appointed Brigadier-General by President Davis, and has received orders to raise a brigade as soon as possible. This is an excellent appointment, and delights the numerous friends of that great and excellent man, Governor Floyd. He is evidently a man for the times.

THE KINGSTREE STAR.—We are pleased to see that the publication of this journal has been revived. For four months the editors and printers have been in the service of the State. Mr. T. B. Logan is now one of its editors. Long may the Star shine!

NEW PAPER.—The "South Carolina Sunday School Union" has commenced the publication of a Sunday School Paper for the South, at Charleston. It will appear monthly. The terms are five copies for \$1. Address, W. T. Farrow, Charleston. Success to the enterprise!

CONNECTICUT VESSELS SEIZED.—It is said that a New London schooner, name unknown, and another vessel belonging to the Portland Quarry Company, have been seized by the secessionists off the coast of Virginia.

ALL FOR THE SOUTH.—The Nashville papers, political, literary, agricultural and religious, are all in favor of secession from the old Union, and for joining the Southern Confederacy.—Nearly all of them were decided Union papers.

DEATH OF SPEAKER CROCKFIELD.—We have heard, with profound regret, of the death of Hon. O. M. Crockfield, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, a position which he has long held with great efficiency and universal acceptability.

SWARMING THE SEAS.—We learn that there are now quite a number of privateers in the service of the Confederate Government, cruising off the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, well armed and manned. Dispatches have been received in this city showing that hundreds of others are fitting out at various points for the same purpose.

OLD KERSHAW.—All honor to Kershaw district. Out of a voting population of about 1,000, this patriotic district has sent to Virginia already near 400 men.

POOR MARYLAND.—Maryland is completely overrun by Lincoln's hirelings. Her Governor has intentionally betrayed her into the hands of the enemy, and her people have no power to throw off the galling yoke. She is humiliated and stands before the world as one and the first of Lincoln's conquered provinces. But she'll soon!

GEN. SMITH'S NEPHEWS.—In one of the Mississippi companies, encamped near Lynchburg, are two nephews of Gen. Winfield Scott, the sons of a widowed sister, who has resided in Mississippi for a number of years.

TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The Liverpool papers congratulate the mercantile interests of that city upon the prospect of a great increase of their "steam trade," in consequence of the difficulties in America. They state that lines of steamers, to run direct between Liverpool and Southern ports, are about to be established.

It is understood a telegram from authority has been received, which extends the honor to the South Carolina Volunteer Regiments the privilege of preserving the organization by volunteering for the war, and to march immediately to Virginia. This is offered, although the policy of the Government had been adopted of raising only companies for service, and for the President to appoint all the field officers. This is a great honor for our Regiments thus to be offered the privilege of preserving their officers and organization.

Some of the Regiments are to be kept to defend our coast.—Charleston News.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.—HOW IT WORKS.—The practical working of the Morrill Tariff, now in force in the United States, is beginning to be felt in the Northern cities. The whole facts are not published, but occasionally we get a few of them in such staunch journals as the New York News. That paper reports the arrival from foreign ports, between the 1st and 8th of May, of 37 vessels. Of these, 21 are from British ports, 13 from Havre, Bremen and Malaga, and three from other foreign ports, and every one in Ballast. The whole number of vessels at the wharves of New York, on the 8th inst, according to actual count, was 627.

The Philadelphia North American says: The New Jersey coasting vessels are mostly laid up, and will so continue until the war is ended.—Carolinian.

REWARD OF MERRIT.—Tim Haney, a notorious character of that County, was found suspended to a limb by the neck, on Saturday morning last, about a mile east of Shelby.—He has long been tampering with negroes, has been tried seven or eight times for violations of the law, and now, it is said, confesses having given a runaway, for some time advertised in this paper, a free pass, with the forged names of several of our citizens. No excitement was created, and nobody knows who his executioners were, but all agree it was "well done." In times like these, we cannot wonder as to the lawfulness of the act.—Shelby (N. C.) Eagle.

Boston, May 17.—Ex-President Pierce is out in favor of a peaceful separation.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

PORTSMOUTH, May 9.—Parties from Fig's Point, this morning, report that there were sixty desertions from the regular force at Fort Mifflin last night, in spite of the vigilance of Able's servants. One of the escapees affirms that much dissatisfaction exists in both branches of the service.—In the navy, because the men are converted into thieves; in the ranks of the volunteers, on account of miserable commissary arrangements, and the added fact that when they enlisted it was exclusively for the defence of the Federal Capitol and not for purposes of invasion.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.—The schooner Indiana was seized here to-day by the Pawnee and sent down the Potomac, without being permitted to land.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Ross Winans was not liberated unconditionally; he was compelled to give his word of honor not to act openly or covertly against the Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ex-Gov. Reeder, of Kansas notoriety, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Irish Brigade tendered by Maj. Mulligan and accepted.

ANNAPOLIS, May 17.—One hundred men of the 13th New York Regiment, with two pieces of artillery and three days rations, have gone down the Bay to retake the Smith Point Light-house.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—A detachment of volunteers surrounded the town of Ebtosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, on Tuesday last, in consequence of a difficulty between the secessionists and Unionists. Thirteen Union families had arrived at St. Louis, who had been driven from their homes on the Pacific Railroad. General Price orders the militia to organize immediately to march under the flag of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The diplomatic corps are anxiously waiting the course of events. It is rumored that France has an agent traveling throughout the South. Provisions and stores from the West bound to Baltimore are stopped at Harper's Ferry. The expenses of the War Department are enormous, and fears have arisen of raising sufficient means.

Gen. Harr, of Massachusetts, a prominent actor at Annapolis and Baltimore, is dissatisfied. He had been promised a higher rank and was disappointed. The troops are becoming mutinous; bad fare is assigned as the reason.

The New York Seventh Regiment, on Friday night, had a mock funeral over their junk. [Highly important.]

Daniel E. Sickles has been made a Major-General.

The New York Tribune is becoming alarmed, and says that Virginia is full of troops, armed and equipped.

New York, May 17.—The British steamship Karnak, from Havana via Key West, arrived here to-day. She reports the Yacht Wanderer as having been taken by the United States Steamer St. Louis for the Federal Government.

The steamer W. H. Webb had arrived at Havana from New Orleans under the United States flag.

MONTGOMERY, May 18.—Arkansas was admitted one of the Confederate States to-day. The following delegates are present: R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland and W. W. Watkins. H. P. Thomason, another delegate, will be here to-morrow.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Stephen A. Douglas is seriously ill with typhoid fever, and it is feared, will not recover.

RICHMOND, May 19.—Gen. Scott has arrested in Washington a citizen named Wood, as a spy from the South.

Many other arrests have been made but it is difficult to obtain reports. The Herald's Washington correspondents report that the European advices indicate a marked and increasing proclivity in England and France towards the interests and cause of the South. If compelled to take sides, these powers will declare for the South, on account of the great interest involved in free trade and commercial resources, and will, if possible, avoid any division otherwise as to the moral or political issues of the American question.

It is again asserted that France has confidential agents and observers in the South, giving full information, political and commercial. It is believed abroad, that important privileges will be extended by treaty to the commerce, shipping and manufactures of the powers first recognizing the Confederate States.

It is now plainly evident that Lincoln will endeavor to deal with Missouri as he has done with unfortunate and prostrate Maryland, establishing a military government in all respects.