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TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.

Saturday Morning, July 27, 1861.

Early Cotton. We have received from the plantation of Mr. John B. Sloan, of Marion county, Florida, a boll of cotton, properly matured, and fully expanded.

The Southern Congress. The Congress of the Confederate States convened at Richmond, Va., on the 20th instant. The message of President Davis will be found on our first page.

Battle near Manassas. A great battle has been fought and a signal victory gained by our Confederate Army, near Manassas. President Davis, Generals Beauregard and Johnson had command of the Confederate Army, and Generals Scott, McDowell and Patterson, as we suppose, from information received by telegraph, had command of the Army of the enemy.

On Wednesday, we started for Fairfax C. H., which is 14 miles from Alexandria. Arriving at Fairfax Station, owing to the deranged condition of the country, no conveyances could be had for the Court House.

The effects of our war in England.—The effect of the present troubles in this country on the industry and commerce of England, cannot but be injurious. A community so closely related to us, both for the supply of raw materials for her factories and for a market in which to dispose of her productions, must necessarily feel very severely any serious interruption of commercial exchanges with the United States.

At Leeds, the few buyers in that town, in the course of the week, have operated cautiously, but the feeling is less gloomy than it was a fortnight ago. A report from Huddersfield is to the effect that business is exceedingly languid, the easier terms on which goods may be purchased "falling to tempt the wary and scanty customers."

Affairs in Missouri.—We copy the following from the Bulletin, issued by the composite of the St. Louis State Journal after its suppression by the military usurper of General Lyon. It is under date of Saturday evening, the 13th, and no doubt correctly states the position of parties in Missouri.

The State forces in the Southwest are divided into three divisions of ten thousand each, commanded by Governor Jackson, Gen. Rains and Parsons, and Generals Price and McCulloch, have driven Lyon and Sturgis, who had effected a junction in the neck of land between Warsaw and Osceola, where they were completely waterbourned.

Shocking Accident.—On Saturday last, a fatal accident occurred at the Colleton Lime Works, near Charleston. A valuable negro, named Toney, about twenty-nine years of age, was taking from a lime kiln a quantity of lime that had gone through the burning process; and, while so engaged, the kiln fell down, burying his body among the burning sand.

DOUBLE MURDER.—A desperate runaway negro on Tuesday night killed two of the policemen of Wilmington, N. C. named Jim Donahoe and George W. Duvall. The negro has not been caught, and the Mayor of Wilmington has offered a reward of \$500 for his arrest.

Editorial Correspondence.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 12, 1861.

Dear Courier.—When I wrote you from Richmond, I had not had time nor opportunity to look over the city.

Richmond is a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, liberally hospitrkled with Yankees, who are not to be trusted. The commercial and private buildings are compactly built of brick, and present altogether a good appearance.

Richmond is situated on James River, a navigable stream, emptying into the Potomac; but it is now blockaded by Old Abe's ships, and has little or no commerce on its waters.

There are over one hundred United States prisoners here. Generally, they are an inferior body of men. Of course, they are objects of great curiosity.

The population of Richmond is at this time, composed of a great variety of persons, from all sections and nations. On one side is President Davis, his Cabinet and Government. On all sides, there are soldiers.

On Wednesday, we started for Fairfax C. H., which is 14 miles from Alexandria. Arriving at Fairfax Station, owing to the deranged condition of the country, no conveyances could be had for the Court House.

Your readers will recollect that it was here, some weeks ago, that a company of United States Cavalry charged through the streets, under Lieut. Tompkins. The shot from their carbines is still visible on the Court House.

I returned to Manassas this morning, on my way to the 4th Regiment. Since arriving here I learn it is at the Frying Pan, six miles above Centerville, and 12 miles from this place and Fairfax.

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Reliable information has been received in town that Governor Jackson, followed by ten thousand men, well equipped and armed, is marching upon Jefferson City. He has pledged his word to be in the Unconventional manner on the 22d, and to support Gen. Sterling Price as Chairman of the State Convention.

LATER.—Just as we are going to press, we are informed that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from his brother in Cedar county, stating that Gen. Lyon, learning that Capt. Leitch had organized a force of three hundred and ten men in Cedar county, sent a detachment of two hundred and fifty men to capture them.

Penning and Clippings.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW NULLIFIED BY THE RUMP CONGRESS.—On Tuesday of last week, L. Joy, of Illinois, introduced a resolution into the Northern House of Representatives to the effect, that "in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves."

THE WESTERN MARKET.—Corn is offered at Davenport, Iowa, one of the best produce markets in the Northwest, at 12 1/2 cents per bushel, and no buyers in the market.

SCARCITY OF COTTON IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—A letter from one of the largest manufacturers in the East, received at St. Louis, gives the stock of cotton in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all told, at about 9000 bales, with no stock of manufactured goods on hand, while the stock in Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, is nearly exhausted.

WATERMELONS.—On the night of the 10th inst, says the Charleston Courier, in St. George's Parish, Louis Infinger and Bird Merchant, a colored boy, formerly of Charleston, were shot by A. Salsbury, whilst attempting to steal watermelons from his place.

POLICES AND PRIVATEERS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta calls attention to the fact that the New York policies of marine insurance cover losses by pirates, but make no mention of privateers.

THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH TELEGRAPH LINE.—The new telegraph line, says the Charleston Courier of the 20th instant, between that city and Savannah was completed yesterday by the successful laying of a submarine cable across Ashley River, under the superintendence of Mr. Brenner.

WHAT ALABAMA IS DOING.—Montgomery county has subscribed to the Confederate loan eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as follows: Cotton, 14,400 bales; corn, 18,000 bushels; merchandise, \$31,000; flour, 100,000 pounds; cannon balls, \$2,000; cash, \$83,000.

ONE OF THE WAR PARASITES.—The Hartford (Conn.) Courier says that the Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of that State has been lately drummed out of camp.

LINCOLN AND ST. DOMINGO.—According to Washington dispatches of the 7th, the reactionary party of St. Domingo have applied to Lincoln for aid, and it is said that if Spain does not reply satisfactorily to the note of Seward on the subject of the occupation of the island, the Monroe doctrine will be enforced.

The women in Washington, it is said, are almost all secessionists, and in private circles among the permanent residents of Washington and Georgetown, hatred to the existing government and sympathy with Jeff. Davis are freely expressed feelings.

IRISH EMIGRATION CEASED.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on June 13, says: The tide of emigration from Ireland may be said to have ceased to flow.

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.—Gen. Buckner, the Inspector General of Kentucky, in face of Gen. McClellan's denial, reiterates that the Lincoln officer expressly agreed to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

A DESPOTISM ACCEPTABLE.—Northern Senators do not hesitate to declare, on the floor of the Senate at Washington, that it would be better to run the risk of erecting a Despotism than to lose the Union.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—It is a fact worth knowing that every male descendant and relative of the author of this beautiful song, liable to military duty, are now in the Confederate army.

MEEYING AT ABBEVILLE.—At a public meeting, held at Abbeville Court House on last Monday, the produce loan was very successful.

GOVERNOR PETUS has appointed Gen. Rouben Davis Major General of the army of Mississippi, in place of Gen. Charles Clarke, appointed to a command in the Confederate army.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—We learn that a wounded soldier, who was in the battle on Sunday, passed Kingsville, on his way home, yesterday. He is a Frenchman, and has been through the Crimean war. He said that in all that war he never saw such a battle.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

IRICHMOND, July 18.—We are compelled to depend upon passengers for news.

Apparently reliable passengers state that 400 of Col. Cook's command surrounded and four companies of the Georgia regiment.—The body of Capt. Skiptwith, of the Powhatan Rifles, killed at Rich Mountain, brought was to this city to-night.

A gentleman from Wise's Legion says that the companies are well and cheerful. He had a few engagements, and always successful.

Gen. McClellan says that Gen. Garnett's force fought so hard and so determinedly, that he had no disposition to follow them, but rather leave them to join their forces.

RICHHMOND, July 19.—An intelligent and reliable gentleman, who left Staunton this morning, says that all the companies of Ramsey's Georgia regiment are at Monterey, safe. They were prisoners, but paroled.

Col. Starke, aid to Gen. Garnett, says there was no battle—only skirmishing. The day Garnett was killed the enemy occupied Laurel Hill, and Ramsey's Georgia regiment was ordered to dislodge them.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Coxe's Kanawha men fired at each other, killing two and wounding several. Forty miles up the Kanawha the cavalry charged on Coxe's column, killing two and mortally wounding one.

Among the Southerners killed in Western Virginia are Capt. Skiptwith, Richmond Blues; Lieut. Damielt, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Walker and wounded Capt. Delalus and his first lieutenant. Delalus escaped to the camp, but was carried off prisoner.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Saturday night, July 20.—During the greater part of yesterday afternoon, the enemy was busy in burying their dead near Bull's Run.

We have, however, information that the Northern forces are concentrating against us in immense numbers. They are throwing up earthworks and planting batteries with great energy, as if to renew the attack.

THE FIGHT NEAR MANASSAS. RICHHMOND, July 21.—The fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock, this morning, and became general about 12 m., and continued until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Federals retired, leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's celebrated battery of Light Artillery was taken. The battle was a terrible one, with great slaughter on both sides.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday Night, July 21.—7 o'clock.—A great battle has been fought to-day at the Stone Bridge on Bull's Run, near this place. The Southern troops are again victorious. The slaughter on both sides was terrific.

Gen. Johnston, who had been summoned from Winchester to come with all haste to the assistance of General Beauregard, arrived with his entire force in time to take part in the battle.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, 11 o'clock P. M.—Amid the bustle and excitement here, it is exceedingly difficult to get the correct particulars of the great battle of to-day: The enemy opened their batteries of heavy artillery and small field-pieces at McLaws Ford, about 8 o'clock in the morning. The engagement above the Stone Bridge on Bull's Run began about 10 o'clock.

The enemy's force, as near as can be ascertained, was at least 50,000. Our own force was but 20,000. Gen. N. G. Evans, of South Carolina, led the Brigade first into action.—Among the Southern forces prominently engaged, were Col. Sloan's 4th Regiment, Col. Kershaw's 2d Regiment, Col. Wade Hampton's Legion, all of South Carolina Volunteers.

Only three were wounded in Col. Kershaw's Regiment. In Col. Sloan's Regiment, and Hampton's Legion, the loss of life was greater. Adjutant Theodore G. Barker and Capt. James Connor, of the Washington Light Infantry, Hampton's Legion, were slightly wounded. Lieut. Col. B. J. Johnson, of the Legion, was killed. Captains Earle and Beholds were slightly wounded.

Col. Bartow's fine Regiment of Georgians was nearly annihilated. Gen. Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina, was mortally wounded. Col. Wade Hampton was slightly wounded. Gen. Johnston commanded the left wing and Gen. Beauregard the right wing. The reports that reach us here state that our force was no less than 75,000 men, and that the enemy had over 100,000.

The number killed and wounded cannot be ascertained with any accuracy until to-morrow. Our loss is estimated at 250 killed and 300 wounded, while the loss of the enemy could not have been less than several thousand.

and 800 wounded, while the loss of the enemy could not have been less than several thousand. These figures, however, may be wide of the mark, for the line of battle was extended, and it was almost dark when the enemy gave way.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans was again in the foremost place, and did most effective work. Their fire fell upon the ranks of the foe with murderous effect.

Among the officers known to have been killed, in addition to those I have mentioned above, is Kirby Smith, of Florida.

At one time during the battle, Sherman's celebrated battery of United States Flying Artillery was at the point of destroying Hampton's Legion, when Col. Garland, of the 11th Virginia Regiment, was ordered to charge the battery at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. Beauregard and Staff are safe, though the General had his horse shot from under him.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack. Gen. Beauregard commanded the right. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generals Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

Lieut. Hood, of Capt. Crump's company, (of Augusta, Ga.) arrived here last evening and says his company, and the regiment, which was supposed to have been captured here arrived safely at Monterey.

Nothing later received from Manassas up to 10 o'clock to-day.

RICHHMOND, July 22.—10 P. M.—A large public meeting was held this afternoon, at which a committee was appointed to go to Manassas and receive all the wounded able to be transported to Richmond.

It has been raining all day. The train from Manassas, due at 5 o'clock this afternoon, was not expected to arrive till near midnight.

RICHHMOND, July 22.—Official Report of the Battle. President Davis sends an official despatch to the Secretary of War, announcing a complete and decisive victory yesterday near Manassas.

The Federal forces immediately engaged were about 15,000, the Federals are estimated at 35,000. This refers to the left wing, where the battle principally raged, and does not include the right wing and centre, which was only partially engaged.

RICHHMOND, July 22.—Congress met at noon to-day, and was opened with prayer. The following despatch, dated Manassas, Sunday night, was read by the clerk: To General S. Cooper, Adjutant General: Night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory.

RICHHMOND, July 22.—The 13th Regiment of New York Militia has re-enlisted for three years.

Gen. Banks joins Patterson, who is at Harper's Ferry, awaiting him.

The special correspondent of the Herald says that the retreat was nothing more nor less than a stampede, and that the defeat was due, in a great measure, to Patterson's course.

RICHHMOND, July 22, 9 p. m.—The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded.

and wounded. The movements making, but are utterly unreliable. The body of Gen. Francis S. Bartow, and perhaps others, are expected on the train to-night.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The following news of the Confederate victory at Bull's Run creates the most intense excitement here, startling the public mind—the morning papers having published despatches from Washington proclaiming a brilliant victory for the Federalists.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Noon. Our troops, after gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced to retreat on Washington.

After this information was received last night from Centerville, a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevailing, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which glooms over the remnant of the army, and invites the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful. We were advancing, taking masked batteries, and gradually but surely driving the enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy was reinforced by Gen. Johnson.

It is understood Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand near Centerville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them, either at Centerville or Fairfax Court House.

Only 200 of the Fico Zouaves are left from the slaughter. The 69th and other New York regiments suffered frightfully.

Washington is a scene of the most intense excitement. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing the dead and wounded. The feeling in the city is awfully distressing.

Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended, in order to satisfy the public. The greatest alarm prevails throughout the city, and the fortifications are being strongly reinforced with fresh troops.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the House to-day, Crittenden's resolutions, cheering the civil war upon the South, were passed by a vote of 123 to 2.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the Government of the United States, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, amended so as to provide that all slaves employed to aid in the rebellion shall be forfeited by their masters.

LATER.—In the Senate, the bill to increase the military establishment was returned from the House. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments.

In the House, Mr. Wright offered a resolution to the effect that the reverses at Bull's Run have in no way impaired the prospects of ultimate success, &c. The resolution was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—General McClellan has been ordered to the command of the Potomac, and is to be succeeded by Rosecrants.

The Federal army is to be instantly reorganized and increased. Gen. McDowell's headquarters are at Arlington. His division will resume his former position.

A large amount of provisions, &c., were captured by the Confederates, who pursued and occupied the positions abandoned by the United States troops as far as Fairfax Court House.

The cavalry of the Confederates was after our volunteers, who kept to the woods, to avoid their charges.

Baltimore, July 22.—The 13th Regiment of New York Militia has re-enlisted for three years.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Rhode and Battery was captured at Bull's Run, where their retreat was cut off, and their horses all killed. The 75th New York Regiment lost half their men.